

Emergency appeal operation update

Philippines: Typhoon Haiyan

Emergency appeal n° MDRPH014
GLIDE n° TC-2013-000139-PHL
Operation update n°5
22 April 2014

Period covered by this operation update: 1 March 2014 to 8 April 2014.

Appeal target (current):
CHF126,156,616

Appeal coverage: To date, this appeal is 64 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.



Hygiene promotion activities with some of Barangay 87's youngest residents.
(Photo: PRC/IFRC)

Summary:

Since the last reporting period, further progress has been made in the recovery phase of the overall humanitarian response to Typhoon Haiyan. The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) continues to lead the effort in this endeavour with the support of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Partner National Societies in accordance with the National Society's overall recovery plan, and the tenets of the Movement-Wide Operational Framework.

As of 7 April, mapping of IFRC and Partner National Society commitments for support under the Philippine Red Cross recovery plan currently shows shelter assistance¹ is covered at 46 per cent, core/progressive shelter² (75 per cent), resettlement (8 per cent), livelihoods (47 per cent) and health (100 per cent), water and sanitation (78

¹ Combination of shelter materials and cash

² Construction of core/progressive shelter

per cent), and community access to clean water (9 per cent). The input from this appeal is part of these percentages in their respective sectors.

The overall plan for recovery continues to clarify and consolidate in all programme areas. In shelter, advances are significant with eight model core shelters being completed on Leyte island by 18 April, with some 3,000 planned. On Panay and Cebu islands, beneficiary selection and distribution of corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets have begun as part of shelter repair assistance. Participatory Approach for Safer Shelter Awareness (PASSA) training has also been conducted for Philippine Red Cross staff and volunteers as well as other partners. The Tacloban chapter training centre is almost completely rehabilitated and preparation of the surrounding compound to support the building of core shelter design models continues to progress.

A plan of action for health, focusing on community-based disease prevention, health promotion and the rehabilitation of rural health units and barangay health stations, is being developed together with the National Society. Recruitment for field focal points is in progress. The water and sanitation team continues assessments for hygiene promotion implementation in Leyte, and has carried out sessions with typhoon-affected communities; covering personal hygiene, environmental sanitation, water-borne and vector-borne diseases, as well as proper food handling. Through cash-for-work labour, over 1,200m³ of debris has been cleared.

Apart from input into agricultural and fishery areas, efforts to restore livelihoods includes the option of alternative livelihood opportunities and skills development for affected communities in high market demand proficiencies such as electrical work, automobile repair, masonry and carpentry. This directly supports the Philippine Red Cross plan for recovery and such opportunities are being explored with local technical institutes and government departments. The integration of shelter and livelihood activities is being pursued to reinforce each other's impact.

The unconditional cash grant programme was fully completed on 12 March and hailed as highly successful, having reached 45,171 families (226,000 beneficiaries) or 98 per cent of the appeal target. Beneficiary feedback on this intervention was greatly positive. The distribution of remaining relief items, led by the Philippine Red Cross chapters themselves, is expected to conclude by the end of April.

Funding for this appeal is currently at some 64 per cent with both hard and soft pledges. The Facebook campaign raised approximately CHF 766,000 from over 132 National Societies worldwide while numerous corporate and individual members of the public made contributions online. Under this appeal, much of this funding, however, covered the initial relief phase and while many thousands of affected people were reached, large funding gaps still remain in covering longer-term recovery of affected people in the different programme areas: health, and water and sanitation still need 96 per cent of the required funding, livelihoods (92 per cent), national society development (97 per cent) and coordination (93 per cent). Details of donor contributions can be [seen here](#). For queries, contact the resource mobilization and relationship management unit at the Asia Pacific zone office [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

Identified as one of the most powerful typhoons ever recorded, Typhoon Haiyan (locally known as Yolanda) struck Central Philippines on Friday, 8 November 2013. 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 3 April 2014 are as follows:

Total families affected	3,424,593 (16.08 million persons)
Total deaths reported	6,293*
Persons reported injured	28,689*
People unaccounted for	1,061*
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

* Denotes change from previous figures.

During this reporting period, some of the most significant climate and geological events that the Philippines has experienced include several bush and forest fires in Quezon province on Luzon island and a minor earthquake in Surigao del Sur on Mindanao Island. Tropical Depression Caloy also in Surigao del Sur increased water levels causing rivers to overflow and flood several municipalities in Davao del Norte and Compostela Valley. These two provinces are among those currently recovering from the impact of Typhoon Bopha in 2012. Between 6 and 10 April, Tropical Storm Peipah (locally known as Domeng) caused showers and thunderstorms over eastern Visayas and Mindanao.

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

Following the Red Cross Red Crescent summit in February, the Movement-wide Operational Framework, setting out the three pillars for collective action within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, has been reviewed, amended and finalized. The framework prioritizes:

1. Shared operational objectives, priorities and common approaches;
2. Working effectively together as a Red Cross Red Crescent Movement with internal and external partners through strong coordination mechanisms;
3. Quality and accountability.

Mapping of partner activities

Led by Philippine Red Cross and supported by IFRC, coordination mechanisms continue to facilitate joint planning at operational and technical levels in accordance with the Philippine Red Cross recovery plan. To date, through joint efforts of all partners, sector areas are estimated to be covered through partner support (as of 7 April) as follows:

Sector	Target (families)	Current coverage (%)
Shelter assistance	100,000	46
Core shelter	50,000	75
Resettlement	5,000	8
Livelihood	50,000	47
Health	Varies by activity	100
Water and sanitation	50,000	78
Access to clean water	5,000	9

Work continues on meeting the targets set out in the recovery plan.

The IFRC recently commissioned an independent real time evaluation (RTE) on the relevance and effectiveness of delivery of the IFRC's support to the Philippine Red Cross response to date, with a focus on the overall performance of the response. A report of that evaluation is being finalized and will be shared with partners.

Philippine Red Cross and IFRC recently hosted a training on the delivery of Participatory Approach for Safer Shelter Awareness (PASSA). Participants to the training comprised personnel of PRC, IFRC, Partner National Societies and external partners including NGOs and UN agencies. The PASSA methodology forms a cornerstone of the Red Cross Red Crescent approach to sustainable shelter recovery. (*see Shelter – early recovery below*)

Coordinating with the authorities

As auxiliary to the public authorities, the 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.

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 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 takes part in the IASC Principles and Emergency Director meetings on the Philippines.

Shelter cluster coordination

To date, through the shelter cluster, households reached with emergency shelter have surpassed the original target of 300,000 households. Up to 558,305 households have been provided tents and tarpaulins, recording an increase of 20,084 in March, averaging a distribution rate of some 5,000 per week. Materials for a further 19,000 or so are currently in the pipeline.

Of the 500,000 households chosen for distribution of self-recovery materials, 106,623 have been reached, showing an increase of 19,827 in March. A further 104,000 are currently being processed with partner support. The Philippine Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) aims to scale up distributions to 20,000 shelter self-recovery kits weekly by the end of April to fulfil the remaining case load.

Shelter cluster coordination is now in transition, preparing for the handover of both coordination and information management responsibilities to DSWD in all hubs by end-October. Significant support from the cluster to the Government of the Philippines by the Humanitarian Coordination Team has resulted in the amending of the government's advice on its proposed policy on the imposition of a 40m *no-dwelling zone* in the typhoon-affected areas. This approach to no-dwelling zones will now rely on all-hazards risk mapping.

Consistent lobbying to donors has also contributed to a rise in funding to cluster partners of some USD 16 million over the past month, meaning the cluster is now up to 33 per cent funded.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

Planning for the recovery phase of this operation has moved forward for all sectors, albeit to different degrees.

- The final stage of relief distributions for all chapters is expected to finish by end-April. The Philippine Red Cross chapters are now organizing and managing these distributions themselves with support from an IFRC delegate.
- For unconditional cash grants, the final distribution was completed on 12 March. The overall programme is hailed as greatly successful, having reached 45,171 beneficiary households, or 98 per cent of its target goal. The cash grant team also monitored feedback from beneficiaries which included use of the money received and their overall satisfaction garnered from this intervention. Information received has been very positive overall.
- The shelter sector has been moving forward, beginning with the construction of model core shelters on Leyte Island. Eight model core shelters are expected to be completed by 18 April, and constitute the first few of up to 3,000 core shelters planned for Leyte. On Panay and Cebu islands, beneficiary selection and distribution of corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets has begun as part of shelter repair assistance, while assessments on damaged dwellings and discussions with local authorities continue. PASSA training has been conducted in Manila for Philippine Red Cross and partners.
- In health, a plan of action is being developed with Philippine Red Cross and focuses on community-based disease prevention, health promotion, and the rehabilitation of rural health units and barangay health stations. Funding proposals are being developed to garner donations for these interventions which will support communities to access quality health care services. Recruitment of Philippine Red Cross focal points for health activities in the field is ongoing. A health coordinator for this recovery operation is now in place.
- The water and sanitation team continues to carry out assessments to determine the immediate areas for hygiene promotion activities on Leyte Island. In Tacloban, two sessions were held, covering personal hygiene, environmental sanitation, water and vector-borne diseases, proper food handling and maternal health. Areas for community cleaning and debris removal are being identified. March has seen over 1,200 m³ of debris cleared by 140 cash-for-work beneficiaries, supported by nine Philippine Red Cross volunteers. Coordination and consultation with local government units and other related organizations in the field is ongoing.
- Livelihood options being explored are in tandem with shelter interventions. A pilot to explore the potential of integrating the selection of beneficiaries for both sectors was carried out in Leyte. Following recommendations from the previous recovery field assessment, alternative livelihood opportunities and skills development for affected community members have been under discussion. This directly supports the Philippine Red Cross plan for recovery, and the means by which such training can be facilitated is being discussed with local technical institutes and government departments. Skills training being considered include high market demand proficiencies such as electrical work and welding, carpentry and automobile repair.
- Rehabilitation of the Philippine Red Cross chapter building in Tacloban is almost complete. The structure includes a training centre. Preparation of the chapter's surroundings to support the building of the core shelter design models is ongoing. Works relating to the rehabilitation of the damaged blood station will begin in the last week of April.

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	- 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.

Up to 28 March, more than 656,000 non-food items have been provided to at least 90,577 families and over 148,000 shelter items to some 109,587 families. The distribution of non-food items (which includes blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, hygiene kits and mosquito nets) as well as shelter items (such as tarpaulins, tents and tool kits) has been ongoing in Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Leyte and Palawan. The target number of non-food items for distribution is now more than 80 per cent achieved and is expected to be completed in April.



Shelter tool kit distribution takes place in Cabaohan barangay, Pastrana municipality in Leyte. Prior to distribution, PRC staff and volunteers carried out a *building back better orientation* for community members who received these items. (Photo: IFRC/Hajime Matsunaga)

These distributions are now being organized and managed by the respective Philippine Red Cross chapters, and are supported by an IFRC delegate. In Leyte, three rounds of distributions have been conducted. The chapter has targeted to reach 11,000 families through April. In Aklan, distributions were completed in March, covering 9,700 families. The distributions in Capiz and Palawan with 3,000 and 3,700 families respectively

were concluded in March. In Antique, however, distributions to the intended 11,000 families were deferred and will continue through April.

Distribution of non-food items (NFI) under this appeal as of 28 March 2014

Chapter	NFI Total	Shelter Total	NFI (Emergency Items)					NFI (Health Items)		Shelter Items		
			blanket	sleeping mat	10L jerry can	20L jerry can	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	26,127	10,646	5,087	3,931	8,072	418	0	2,971	5,648	7,517	337	2,792
Capiz	140,223	23,296	34,076	26,902	24,143	5,088	0	18,434	31,580	16,341	290	6,665
Cebu	76,326	10,950	19,244	19,244	1,928	7,846	0	9,730	18,334	7,856	3	3,091
Iloilo	75,009	14,410	15,412	15,436	13,056	7,180	887	11,860	11,178	11,127	0	3,283
Leyte	244,151	53,934	48,059	44,454	48,493	11,654	0	34,858	56,633	40,869	693	12,372
Leyte (Biliran)	6,502	1,553	1,857	1,856	1,861	0	0	928	0	928	625	0
Ormoc	37,474	20,522	6,882	6,422	10,650	1,563	1,085	5,694	5,178	15,947	0	4,575
TOTAL	656,013	148,210	140,176	127,832	123,421	34,299	2,553	90,577	137,155	109,587	2,158	36,465

Cash grants

The final relief distribution of unconditional cash grants for Typhoon Haiyan was made on 12 March 2014 to 589 beneficiary families in East Leyte. Overall, the cash grant programme under this appeal reached 45,171 families, translating to 98 per cent of its target, with no less than 94 per cent covered in each respective province.

Latter activities of this cash programme, – including distributions which comprised beneficiary verification and reconciliation, line management, beneficiary communications, and handling feedback from the beneficiary community, – were led by chapter volunteers. A total of 19 PRC cash team volunteers attended an orientation on the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

Unconditional cash grant distributions as of 12 March 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	7,227	7,019	97%	1,920	1,920					9,147	8,939	98%
Iloilo	10,672	10,362	97%	2,040	2,015					12,712	12,377	97%
Leyte	15,353	15,193	99%					4,066	3,992	19,419	19,185	99%
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	46,288	45,171	98%	7,541	7,516	2,000	2,000	4,066	3,992	59,895	58,679	98%

Implementation of this programme, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities for unconditional cash grant distribution under this appeal, is now complete. At present, wrap-up activities including the reconciliation and

closure of accounts with third party service providers are being settled. Final documentation is being catalogued and organized for storage once the programme is fully concluded.

Some highlights from the post-distribution monitoring carried out include:

- An average of 94 per cent of survey participants agreed that the selection process for this intervention was fair
- Some 22 per cent of the grants received were used to buy food, around 26 per cent to repair homes and buy building materials, and some 10 per cent for the restoration of agricultural and fishing inputs. The remaining 42 per cent was used to cover a variety of needs, including children's education, medical needs, debt reimbursement, transport, hygiene items and clothing.
- On average, 45 per cent of recipient families made joint decisions on how the grant money should be spent, while in 35 per cent, the wife/mother of the family was the main decision maker.
- Up to 95 per cent of all recipient families said they benefitted from this cash grant.

Overall, there is general satisfaction from the target beneficiary families on the commodity received, the manner in which it was conducted, the locations in which distributions took place, and the spirit in which the distributions were made. In terms of public perception of the Red Cross, there was a positive change among 76 per cent, while the remaining 24 per cent indicated no change in their previous opinion.

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
Output 2.1: Emergency shelter assistance is provided to families affected by the typhoon.	• 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
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.	• 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.

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.	• 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 conditional 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.
Output 3.3: 15,000 families have used adequate typhoon-resilient transitional shelter solutions that they can improve for longer-term durable habitation.	• 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.
Output 3.4: PRC capacity to implement shelter recovery and settlement activities in preparedness for future disasters is increased.	• 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.

March has proven a month of actively determining target communities and positioning human and material resources in order to ensure the programme best serves the most vulnerable families efficiently and effectively.

Construction of model core shelters has begun with the delivery of material early April in Tabontabon municipality on Leyte Island where eight core shelter models will be built in Castarana barangay. Construction of model core shelters will also be carried out in Tabontabon's San Pablo barangay. The Philippine Red Cross lead engineer and the first teams of carpenters and masons have been mobilized, and ready to start up construction in the first week of April with completion expected by 18 April.

These model shelters mark the first of an anticipated 500 shelters for Tabontabon. As mentioned in the previous update, the start-up phase will pilot these 500 with shelter repair and full shelter assistance, and move forward into the next with 3,000 repair packages and 2,000³ full shelter assistance packages/interventions. In Barugo municipality bordering the northern coast of Leyte island, beneficiary selection and verification for at least 500 core shelters are taking place. The same will expand to inland and coastal municipalities, namely Pastrana, Jaro, Dagami, Alangalang, Carigara, Tunga, and Burauen as well as in Tacloban's peri-urban areas. Current activities include determining the vulnerability, damage, needs and existing gaps in response and capacity for recovery in each municipality. Overall, with available funding, the aim is to provide up to 6,000 core shelters to those whose homes were completely destroyed, and support the repair of some 5,000 to 8,000 partially damaged houses in Leyte.

Planning for shelter interventions has taken place on Panay Island. In Capiz province, 232 partially damaged houses have been identified and selected for shelter interventions, with corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheet

³ An increase of 1,000 from the original 1,000 planned

distribution scheduled for 8 and 9 April. Reports on houses completely damaged are expected to be submitted by 7 April. In Aklan province, progress has been made with agreement by local government authorities in New Washington municipality to support families with partially damaged houses in eight barangays. The PRC chapter is also reporting on partially and completely damaged houses on 7 April, though the initial aim will be to support repair of 250 partially damaged houses. The distribution of CGI here is planned for mid-April.

On Cebu Island, the local municipal authority of San Remigio has requested core shelter support in five relocation sites. Several points such as site development, legal issues, beneficiary targets and suitability of relocation sites will be discussed between the municipal authorities, PRC and IFRC in the third week of April. To date, 500 partially damaged houses have been identified and distribution of CGI sheets to beneficiaries selected took place on 7 and 8 April.

Out of the first shipment of 30,000 corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets received in Cebu, 12,000 arrived in Tacloban on 2 April and are transported to the sites where model core shelter construction will take place. A further 270,000 CGI sheets are expected to arrive in instalments over the coming months. Collaboration with coco lumber cooperatives continues with the procurement of lumber for the first eight model core shelters being made through two of the six cooperatives.

These early recovery shelter interventions seek not only to provide durable housing solutions but to support durable livelihood solutions directly and indirectly as well, such as by procuring appropriate goods and skilled services locally where possible.

A Participatory Approach for Safer Shelter Awareness (PASSA) training was carried out in Manila for the PRC, IFRC and partners. Two training sessions were held. The first, between 17 and 21 March, constituted a training of trainers (ToT) and was attended by 40 Philippine Red Cross staff. The second, between 24 and 28 March, which was an orientation workshop, was attended by 35 partners including more than 10 representatives from NGOs and UN agencies. The PASSA methodology forms a cornerstone of the Red Cross Red Crescent approach towards sustainable shelter recovery.

The ties among Philippine Red Cross, IFRC and partners continue to strengthen and develop through building capacity, exchanging knowledge and sharing experience on a daily basis.

Health	
Outcome 4: Immediate health and psychosocial risks of 100,000 affected families are reduced.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Output 4.1: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases.	- 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.
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.	- 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.

Output 4.3: The immediate psychosocial support needs of the affected communities of emergency responders are addressed.	• 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
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.	• 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.
Output 5.2: Gaps in the medical infrastructure of the affected population are filled.	• Undertake assessments to identify damaged health facilities in target communities. • Construct/rehabilitate and equip selected damaged health facilities in target communities.
Output 5.3: The psychosocial well-being and coping skills of affected communities as well as the psychosocial support services of PRC, are improved.	• 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.
Output 5.4: PRC’s capacity in responding to the health impact of disasters and health emergencies is further strengthened.	• 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.
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Now, further into the recovery phase of this operation, a plan of action for health interventions is being developed in support of the National Society's overall recovery plan, using the Movement-Wide Operational Framework approach. Focus areas include community-based disease prevention, health promotion, and the rehabilitation and upgrading of health and blood facilities.

Building on assessments and coordination for support in rehabilitating rural health units (RHUs) and barangay health stations (BHS), the Singapore Red Cross will support Philippine Red Cross/IFRC in strengthening local health systems by enabling communities to access quality health care services. This will be accomplished through the rehabilitation, reconstruction and upgrading of medical supplies and equipment in RHUs and BHS in communities affected by the typhoon. Given the large number of rural/barangay health facilities affected by Haiyan, a proposal has been negotiated and discussions are in progress between Philippine Red Cross, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the national Department of Health (DoH) and IFRC to provide medical supplies and equipment to these facilities.

In terms of capacity building, the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) focal person at the PRC national headquarters and the IFRC health delegate will participate in the Asia-Pacific Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) master trainers' course. This training will be run in conjunction with the Asia-Pacific health meeting in mid-April in Kuala Lumpur. Also, a Health Coordinator is now in place with the IFRC Philippines delegation and will provide support to the Haiyan operation.

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.	• 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	• 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	• 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.	• 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.	• 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).

In order to further determine the areas for health and hygiene promotion activities, assessments were carried out in five temporary living centres in Palo, Sagkahan, Caibaán, Abucay and Santo Niño on Leyte Island. Findings are currently being considered and activities will be planned accordingly.

The hygiene promotion team held two sessions addressing 77 adults and 95 children respectively from Barangay 87 in Tacloban municipality. Topics included personal hygiene, environmental sanitation, water and vector-borne diseases, and proper food handling.

Activities for community cleaning and debris removal are progressing with assessments carried out to identify the target areas for this intervention. These activities are now completed in Barangay 87 in Tacloban municipality and are currently continuing in Barangay 84 in Tacloban, and Barangay Pawing in Palo municipality. Through March, 140 cash-for-work beneficiaries, equipped with personal protection equipment and tools distributed by Philippine Red Cross, gathered some 1,280m³ of debris which has been subsequently moved to municipal dumpsites. Nine Philippine Red Cross volunteers were deployed to support the cleaning and debris removal activities.

Philippine Red Cross staff and volunteers together with IFRC and partners participated in a torch parade organized in Tacloban City on World Water Day, 22 March. The team continues to work in active coordination with local government units and other NGOs in the field. Planning for longer-term recovery activities is currently ongoing among Philippine Red Cross, IFRC and Partner National Societies.

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.	• 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.	• 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.
Output 8.3: Relocated families receiving transitional shelter are supported to restart their livelihoods.	• 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.
Output 8.4: Livelihood opportunities in the shelter repair and construction are generated.	• 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.
Output 8.5: Community projects that protect livelihoods through improved resilience and contribute to environmental protection, are completed.	• 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.
Output 8.6: Chapter staff and volunteers are trained in livelihoods programming including assessment, delivery and monitoring.	• 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.

IFRC supported the participation of the Philippine Red Cross Haiyan operation manager in a two-day training in Minimum Economic Standards for Recovery in Manila, organized by the Small Enterprise Education and Promotion (SEEP) Network. The training course offers guidelines and strategies for the design of immediate and sustainable interventions in areas affected by conflict or disaster.

In preparation for the roll-out of shelter repair assistance and household-level livelihood support, a pilot run to explore the potential of integrating the selection of beneficiaries for shelter and livelihood interventions was carried out in Leyte. The exercise was conducted in Capahuan barangay in Tabontabon municipality wherein 72 out of 245 families were identified using community-based targeting based on defined vulnerability criteria for livelihoods.

Following recommendations from the earlier recovery field assessment (*see operations update no. 4*) the option of alternative livelihood opportunities and learning of new skills for affected community members is currently being explored. Skills under consideration include high market demand proficiencies such as electrical work and welding, carpentry and automobile repair. Parties being consulted in seeking ways and means to facilitate this training include:

- Technical institutes approved by the Philippines Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), such as Don Bosco Technical Institute
- The Philippines Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, with particular focus on livelihood recovery for capture and aquaculture fishing
- The Philippines Department of Agriculture

Steps are being taken to integrate the IFRC recovery coordinator into the Philippine Red Cross Haiyan/Yolanda task force. Through its recovery coordinator, IFRC continues to participate in meetings of the early recovery and livelihood cluster.

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
Output 9.1: PRC volunteer, staff and institutional capacity to deliver sustainable services is increased through provision of training.	- 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. - 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.	- 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.	- 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.	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.	• 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.	• 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 mentioned under Movement Coordination, the Philippine Red Cross and IFRC recently hosted a training on the participatory approach for safer shelter awareness (PASSA) methodology. These were divided into two separate sessions; the first being a training of trainers for 40 Philippine Red Cross staff and volunteers, and the second, an orientation for 35 partners, including NGOs and UN agencies. PASSA will be key towards achieving sustainable shelter recovery.

Support for policy makers in the use of the International Disaster Response Laws, Rules and Principles (IDRL)



In Tacloban, workshops on security in tandem with training on radio were held in among PRC and IFRC colleagues. These workshops not only give staff a similar approach towards security in the field, but also provide effective professional communication skills. (Photo: PRC/IFRC)

continues to progress. A second draft of the IDRL research report has been completed and recommendations are being prepared for submission to the Technical Working Group for House Bill 3379 or “An Act Facilitating and Regulating International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance and for Other Purposes.” As a member of the Technical Working Group, the Philippine Red Cross will continue to support the review and passage of the bill through Congress, taking into account the experiences encountered in international response to Typhoon Haiyan.

Chapter rehabilitation

The rehabilitation of the Philippine Red Cross training centre in Tacloban is now complete; however, pending the installation of air-conditioning and interconnectivity, the facilities are not in use as yet. There are some challenges in obtaining full power supplies due to the lack of sufficient local capacity, both through the power grid and by generator.

Surrounding the training centre, the laying of gravel and grass has been slow due to the limited availability of volunteers as well as the onset of heavy rain through most of March. Unauthorized settlements on the training compound also slowed development. However, this situation has been resolved and work will continue to prepare the ground for the shelter design models to be built.

The plan for the rehabilitation of the damaged blood station at the Tacloban chapter has been approved and work is expected to begin in the last week of April. Additional office space of a proposed 200m² building is also

planned for the Tacloban chapter. In the meantime, construction of a foundation to house a donated prefabricated office unit has begun.

Logistics	
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. (See IFRC mobilization table here)	
Outputs	Activities planned
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.	• 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.
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.	
Outputs	Activities planned
PRC's logistics capacities are strengthened through training, technical support and adequate resources (including tools, equipment and human resources.)	• 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.

In the field, the logistics team continues to support all sectors through the procurement of goods and services to support this operation mainly from its hubs in Cebu (Cebu Island), Roxas (Panay Island), and Tacloban (Leyte Island) as well as from its warehouse in Palo on Leyte Island.

The materials supporting the longer-term recovery and shelter needs have begun to arrive, starting with 30,000 of the overall anticipated 300,000 corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets in Cebu during the second week of March. Of these, 12,000 have been shipped to Tacloban and 10,000 to Roxas. From these hubs, these CGI sheets will be further divided into the appropriate allocations for selected chapters and sites chosen for shelter assistance, and transported there. The remaining 8,000 CGI sheets are currently housed in Cebu. The next shipment of CGIs is expected in May.

Local procurement of tools and materials to support the construction of core shelter is in progress and these supplies are expected to arrive in April. Given the arrival of shelter materials, the search of different options for warehousing expansion has already begun. Moreover, the field logistics team will continue to consolidate a supplier database in Cebu and Tacloban. Other than shelter materials, the hubs continue to disburse non-food items to the respective chapters in their vicinity for distribution. The logistics team supports administrative set-up and hiring of vehicles for offices under this operation.

To date, 3,138 tonnes of relief items have been delivered into the country with an emphasis on sourcing from the region to reduce carbon footprint. As a result, 81 per cent of the goods delivered came from the Asia Pacific zone.

All logistics emergency response units have now been replaced by a long-term logistics team in support. The team is composed of:

- in Manila: a logistics country coordinator, one logistics delegate and one procurement delegate
- in Tacloban: one field hub coordinator, one logistics/ warehouse delegate and one fleet delegate.
- in Cebu: one logistics delegate

The overall team continues to work closely with the zone logistics unit based at the Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur

Communications – advocacy and public information

The current major focus for communications is the *My Red Cross My Story* projects in preparation for the six-month anniversary of Typhoon Haiyan which coincides with World Red Cross Red Crescent Day on 8 May. In Geneva, the web team is creating a micro-site dedicated to the Haiyan operation that will host multimedia and video clips from the operation as well as blogs and stories. The team is in the process of gathering short feature contributions from staff and volunteers involved in the Haiyan operation.

Key messages and talking points for the Haiyan operation continue to be updated regularly and publicized through the Newswire service. Now, during this transition of the operation into the recovery phase, focus in communications will be reporting on progress in the integration of shelter and livelihoods, as well as water and sanitation, and the ongoing removal of debris in Tacloban and the surrounding areas.

[News stories](#) from the Haiyan operation can be accessed on the IFRC [public website](#).

Information technology and telecommunications

Together with the security delegate, the information technology and telecommunications delegate held three capacity building training sessions for PRC volunteers and staff in March, in Tacloban. These training sessions were held for a full day on Saturdays and focused on two main topics:

- Enhancing security knowledge for PRC volunteers and staff through the “Stay Safe for Volunteers” online course, and
- Training on radio protocols and operations

In these sessions, volunteers and staff were introduced to the professional use of VHF radio protocols and practices, which helped enhance their confidence and skills in using radio as a means of communication. They were introduced to the use of the IFRC learning platform for training, and helped move forward the Digital Divide Initiative through these sessions. The IT and telecommunications delegate provided technical support to PRC in installing a VHF base station for radio room operations.



PRC volunteers carry out the installation of VHF base station for radio room operations in Tacloban. (Photo: IFRC/Charles Ranby)

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Please send all pledges for funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org



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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.

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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.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPH014 - Philippines - Typhoon Haiyan

Timeframe: 07 Nov 13 to 31 Oct 15

Appeal Launch Date: 12 Nov 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/11-2014/3	Programme	MDRPH014
Budget Timeframe	2013/11-2015/10	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		88,157,906	23,175,699		11,323,010	122,656,615	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
Albanian Red Cross (from Facebook*)					72	72	
Algerian Red Crescent (from Facebook*)					12	12	
American Red Cross		14,347,244				14,347,244	
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					47,323	47,323	
Australian Red Cross		919,352			4,291	923,643	
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)		901,384			15,482	916,866	
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 (from Astra Zeneca*)		67,624				67,624	
British Red Cross (from British Government*)		2,273,786				2,273,786	
British Red Cross (from DEC (Disasters Emergency Committee)*)		1,682,551			318,730	2,001,282	
British Red Cross (from Facebook*)					60	60	
British Red Cross (from Vitol Foundation*)		114,915			136,001	250,916	
Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)					68	68	
Bulgarian Red Cross					3,000	3,000	
Bulgarian Red Cross (from Facebook*)					541	541	
Cambodian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)					44	44	
Cayman Islands Red Cross (from Facebook*)					9	9	
Chilean Red Cross					27,745	27,745	
Chilean Red Cross (from Facebook*)					293	293	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch		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					44,956	44,956	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPH014 - Philippines - Typhoon Haiyan

Timeframe: 07 Nov 13 to 31 Oct 15

Appeal Launch Date: 12 Nov 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2013/11-2014/3	Programme	MDRPH014
Budget Timeframe	2013/11-2015/10	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)			

Costa Rican Red Cross (from Facebook*)			395	395
Credit Suisse Foundation			87,291	87,291
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*)			79,778	79,778
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			10,573	10,573
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	1,667,006			1,667,006
Finnish Red Cross	81,380		40,790	122,170
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	247,223			247,223
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
				5,908,297

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Libyan Red Crescent (from Facebook*)	
Liechtenstein Red Cross (from Facebook*)	
Lithuanian Red Cross Society	
Lithuanian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)	
Luxembourg Red Cross (from Facebook*)	
Malaysian Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)	
Malaysia - Private Donors	
Maldivian Red Crescent (from Facebook*)	
Malta Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)	
Marriott International Inc.	
Mauritius Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)	
Mexican Government	
Mexican Red Cross (from Facebook*)	
Mongolian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)	
Moroccan Red Crescent (from Facebook*)	
Myanmar Red Cross Society	
Namibia Red Cross (from Facebook*)	
Nepal Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)	
Nestle	
Netherlands - Private Donors	
New Zealand Red Cross	
New Zealand Red Cross (from Facebook*)	
New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government*)	
Nicaraguan Red Cross (from Facebook*)	
Nigerian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)	
Norwegian Red Cross (from Facebook*)	
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)	
Oman National RC Society (not recognized) (from Facebook*)	
On Line donations	
OPEC Fund For International Development	363,934
Pakistan Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)	
Paraguayan Red Cross (from Facebook*)	
Peruvian Red Cross (from Facebook*)	
Polish Red Cross (from Facebook*)	
Portuguese - Private Donors	
Portuguese Red Cross (from Facebook*)	
Qatar Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)	
Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan (from Facebook*)	
Red Crescent Society of Islamic Republic of Iran	
Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan (from Facebook*)	
Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates (from Facebook*)	
Red Cross of Monaco	
Red Cross of Monaco (from Facebook*)	
Red Cross of Montenegro	
Red Cross of Montenegro (from Facebook*)	
Red Cross of Montenegro (from Montenegro- Private Donors*)	
Red Cross of the Republic of San Marino (from Facebook*)	
Red Cross of Viet Nam (from Facebook*)	

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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9	9
10	10
14,071	14,071
397	397
284	284
28,875	28,875
254	254
42	42
290	290
44,643	44,643
18	18
906,454	906,454
8,301	8,301
9	9
27	27
1,416	1,416
12	12
8	8
152,265	152,265
6,790	6,790
389,457	389,457
1,100	1,100
111,975	111,975
28	28
125	125
35,463	35,463
658,587	658,587
36	36
754,135	754,135
363,934	363,934
208	208
35	35
270	270
1,732	1,732
12	12
20,968	20,968
55	55
103	103
17,743	17,743
27	27
515	515
98,063	98,063
24	24
2,446	2,446
9	9
432	432
21	21
235	235

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<i>Red Cross of Viet Nam</i>	(from		45,220	45,220
<i>Vietnam - Private Donors*)</i>				
<i>Red Cross Society of China</i>	(from		262	262
<i>Facebook*)</i>				
<i>Red Cross Society of Georgia</i>	(from		104	104
<i>Facebook*)</i>				
<i>Red Cross Society of Panama</i>	(from		112	112
<i>Facebook*)</i>				
<i>Red Cross Society of the Republic of Moldova</i>			35	35
<i>(from Facebook*)</i>				
<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</i>			9	9
<i>Facebook*)</i>				
<i>Salvadorean Red Cross Society</i>	(from		36	36
<i>Facebook*)</i>				
<i>Sao Tome and Principe Red Cross (from Facebook*)</i>			24	24
<i>Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society</i>	(from		85	85
<i>Facebook*)</i>				
<i>Senegalese Red Cross Society</i>	(from		9	9
<i>Facebook*)</i>				
<i>Seychelles Red Cross Society</i>	(from		12	12
<i>Facebook*)</i>				
<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</i>	(from		45	45
<i>Facebook*)</i>				
<i>The Bahamas Red Cross Society</i>	(from		53	53
<i>Facebook*)</i>				
<i>The Barbados Red Cross Society</i>	(from		9	9
<i>Facebook*)</i>				
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>			2,940,513	2,940,513
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian</i>			1,703,663	1,703,663
<i>Government*)</i>				
<i>The Gambia Red Cross Society</i>	(from		14	14
<i>Facebook*)</i>				
<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</i>		1,233,046	3,763,418	4,996,464
<i>Government*)</i>				
<i>The Philippine National Red Cross</i>	(from		11,862	11,862
<i>Facebook*)</i>				
<i>The Red Cross of Serbia (from Facebook*)</i>			105	105
<i>The Red Cross of The Former Yugoslav</i>			18	18
<i>Rep.Macedonia (from Facebook*)</i>				
<i>The Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>			36	36
<i>(from Facebook*)</i>				
<i>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross</i>		1,000,000		1,000,000
<i>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross (from</i>			8,538	8,538
<i>Facebook*)</i>				
<i>The Russian Red Cross Society</i>	(from		25,670	25,670
<i>Facebook*)</i>				

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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<i>The South African Red Cross Society</i> (from Facebook*)			7,572	7,572	
<i>The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society</i> (from Facebook*)			87	87	
<i>The Thai Red Cross Society</i> (from Facebook*)			38,051	38,051	
<i>The Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society</i>			33,981	33,981	
<i>The Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society</i> (from Facebook*)			186	186	
<i>The Uganda Red Cross Society</i> (from Facebook*)			21	21	
<i>Tunisian Red Crescent</i> (from Facebook*)			30	30	
<i>Turkish Red Crescent Society</i> (from Facebook*)			1,071	1,071	
<i>Ukrainian Red Cross Society</i> (from Facebook*)			386	386	
Unidentified donor			500,000	500,000	
United States - Private Donors			5,103	5,103	
Uruguayan Red Cross (from Facebook*)			34	34	
Venezuelan Red Cross (from Facebook*)			183	183	
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief			5,000	5,000	
<i>Yemen Red Crescent Society</i> (from Facebook*)			12	12	
<i>Zambia Red Cross Society</i> (from Facebook*)			14	14	
<i>Zimbabwe Red Cross Society</i> (from Facebook*)			54	54	
C1. Cash contributions	30,672,478	349,406	18,004,977	49,026,862	5,908,297
Inkind Goods & Transport					
American Red Cross	296,091			296,091	
Australian Red Cross	36,197			36,197	
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)		52,130		52,130	
British Red Cross	1,995,379			1,995,379	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	34,656			34,656	
Finnish Red Cross	709,233			709,233	
French Red Cross	182,832			182,832	
German Red Cross	33,712			33,712	
Irish Red Cross Society	72,148			72,148	
Japanese Red Cross Society	587,526			587,526	
Luxembourg Red Cross	196,071			196,071	
New Zealand Red Cross	65,546			65,546	
Norwegian Red Cross	116,933			116,933	
Spanish Red Cross	48,206			48,206	
Swiss Red Cross	166,618			166,618	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	196,180			196,180	
The Netherlands Red Cross	2,092,094	77,259		2,169,354	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport	6,829,419	129,389		6,958,809	
Inkind Personnel					
American Red Cross			253	253	
Australian Red Cross	0		27,360	27,360	
Danish Red Cross			10,977	10,977	
Finnish Red Cross	8,900		4,307	13,207	
Japanese Red Cross Society	0		34,707	34,707	
New Zealand Red Cross			25,513	25,513	
Other	0			0	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	32,173			32,173	
The Netherlands Red Cross			34,960	34,960	
C3. Inkind Personnel	41,073		138,077	179,150	
Other Income					
Fundraising Fees			-20,843	-20,843	
IFRC at the UN Inc allocations	677,568			677,568	
Programme & Services Support Recover	335,373	6,514		341,887	

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Subsector:	*		

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C4. Other Income	1,012,941	6,514	-20,843	998,613	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	38,555,912	485,309	18,122,211	57,163,433	5,908,297
D. Total Funding = B + C	38,555,912	485,309	18,122,211	57,163,433	5,908,297

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		38,555,912	485,309		18,122,211	57,163,433	5,908,297
E. Expenditure		-17,183,838	-580,700		-1,662,646	-19,427,184	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		21,372,075	-95,391		16,459,565	37,736,249	5,908,297

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					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)			88,157,906	23,175,699		11,323,010	122,656,615
Relief items, Construction, Supplies							
Shelter - Relief	16,210,000		4,856,476			4,856,476	11,353,524
Shelter - Transitional	35,208,100						35,208,100
Construction - Facilities	1,620,000						1,620,000
Clothing & Textiles	3,208,000		1,505,341			1,505,341	1,702,659
Food	3,200,000		393,131			393,131	2,806,869
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	6,103,920		1,681,291	87,578		1,768,869	4,335,051
Medical & First Aid	259,500		5,610	101,003		106,630	152,870
Teaching Materials			3,312			3,312	-3,312
Utensils & Tools	949,600		433,041			433,084	516,516
Other Supplies & Services	8,620,000		75,453	1,930		77,399	8,542,601
Cash Disbursement	11,815,000		2,830,496			2,830,496	8,984,504
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	87,194,120		11,784,151	190,511		76	11,974,738
Land, vehicles & equipment							
Vehicles	815,000			51,995		51,995	763,005
Computers & Telecom	203,000		26,949	25,737		11,802	64,488
Office & Household Equipment	1,360,000		17,814			0	17,814
Others Machinery & Equipment						98	98
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	2,378,000		44,763	77,732		11,899	134,394
Logistics, Transport & Storage							
Storage	630,000		180,275	1,681		345	182,301
Distribution & Monitoring	1,080,000		2,197,117	30,269			2,227,386
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,242,800		820,822	8,771		5,763	835,357
Logistics Services	100,000		169,773	2,409		1,650	173,832
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	3,052,800		3,367,988	43,130		7,758	3,418,876
Personnel							
International Staff	10,868,100		281,463	99,385		801,371	1,182,218
National Staff	1,322,200		55,554	1,769		63,425	120,748
National Society Staff	619,600		23,293	6,570		4,400	34,264
Volunteers	1,411,379		44,354	1,104		9,001	54,459
Total Personnel	14,221,279		404,664	108,829		878,197	1,391,690
Consultants & Professional Fees							
Consultants	1,081,500		296,260			75,885	372,145
Professional Fees	60,000		575	4,118		7,183	11,875
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	1,141,500		296,835	4,118		83,067	384,020
Workshops & Training							
Workshops & Training	1,785,400		6,793	36,581		17,844	61,218
Total Workshops & Training	1,785,400		6,793	36,581		17,844	61,218
General Expenditure							
Travel	638,250		109,679	13,130		251,238	374,047
Information & Public Relations	220,000		17,488	19,877		34,274	71,638
Office Costs	643,550		51,222	28,058		94,904	174,184
Communications	274,900		10,244	459		29,940	40,642
Financial Charges	182,500		50,838	32		34,755	85,626
Other General Expenses	1,298,800		757			30,231	30,989
Shared Office and Services Costs	2,139,432		1,693	313		58,575	60,581
Total General Expenditure	5,397,432		241,922	61,868		533,918	837,707

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Budget Timeframe	2013/11-2015/10	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					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					TOTAL B	A - B
BUDGET (C)			88,157,906	23,175,699		11,323,010	122,656,615
Contributions & Transfers							
Cash Transfers to 3rd Parties			9,000			9,000	-9,000
Total Contributions & Transfers			9,000			9,000	-9,000
Operational Provisions							
Operational Provisions			18,049	22,938		29,031	70,018
Total Operational Provisions			18,049	22,938		29,031	-70,018
Indirect Costs							
Programme & Services Support Recovr	7,486,085		940,112	33,575		92,541	1,066,228
Total Indirect Costs	7,486,085		940,112	33,575		92,541	6,419,857
Pledge Specific Costs							
Pledge Earmarking Fee			65,960	1,418		7,516	74,894
Pledge Reporting Fees			3,600			800	4,400
Total Pledge Specific Costs			69,560	1,418		8,316	-79,294
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	122,656,615		17,183,838	580,700		1,662,646	19,427,184
VARIANCE (C - D)			70,974,069	22,595,000		9,660,363	103,229,432