

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

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 6-month summary update 14 July 2014

Period covered by this Operation Update: November 2013 to May 2014. This update represents a summary of the operation over the first six months with cumulative financial and operational outcomes.

Appeal target (current):
CHF126,156,616

Appeal coverage: The current Appeal budget of CHF126.2 million includes the contribution of the emergency response units (ERUs), budgeted at CHF3.5 million. Cash and in-kind contributions to the appeal currently cover for 60 per cent of the budget of CHF 122.6 million. The appeal now seeks additional funding of CHF49.5 million to cover the funding gap.



Unconditional cash grants were distributed to 49,844 beneficiary households through the PRC/IFRC cash programme. Overall, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement distributed a record 95,652 unconditional cash grants to Haiyan-affected households. (Photo: PRC/IFRC)

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.

Summary:

Now six months since Typhoon Haiyan first made landfall in the Philippines, the relief phase of this operation has been fully completed and tangible progress in the recovery phase can be clearly seen. Many of the initial emergency phase targets have been achieved, while others have been adjusted in order to meet real-time existing needs on the ground. The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) with the support of the International Federation

of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and its Partner National Societies (PNSs), continues to lead the operation in meeting the immediate and longer-term needs of families affected by Typhoon Haiyan.

Supported by the deployment of more than 8,235 volunteers, the delivery of essential non-food items has reached 160,730 households in Panay, Leyte, Cebu and Palawan, while 49,844 beneficiary households have received unconditional cash grants through the PRC/IFRC cash grant programme. Up to 158,727 emergency shelter items were distributed to more than 119,314 typhoon-affected households, including 119,314 tarpaulins, 2,158 tents and 37,255 shelter tool kits. Clean water of up to 6.3 million litres was produced and provided to affected households in Tacloban, Tolosa and Tabontabon in Leyte.

The operation is now in the early recovery phase and focused on the strengths of PRC and affected communities themselves. With the support of IFRC and PNSs, PRC facilitates communities in taking an active role in their own recovery through the establishment of barangay (village) recovery committees, comprising of community leaders who will oversee and facilitate longer-term recovery of beneficiary families. These committees are key in ensuring an integrated approach in water and sanitation, shelter and livelihoods.

To date, 62 model core shelter houses were built in Tabontabon municipality (Leyte) and in Aklan (Panay), while the distribution of shelter repair assistance, comprising of corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets and cash grants were done to 3,022 households in Cebu and



Up to 410 cash-for-work beneficiaries and skilled machine operators helped remove 1,910 m³ of debris in four municipalities in Leyte. They were supported by PRC staff and volunteers, including registered nurses who helped dispense prophylaxis to workers to prevent any occurrence of leptospirosis. (Photo: PRC/IFRC)

Panay. Concerted environmental sanitation efforts have seen up to 1,910 m³ of debris removed from community areas and their surroundings in Tolosa, Tanauan, Palo and Tacloban City municipalities in Leyte. In support of the shelter programme and the substantial volume of building materials expected to arrive, four fully-functional logistics hubs and warehouses have been established in Cebu, Leyte and Panay. Of these materials, 75,000 CGI sheets of an anticipated 300,000 have already arrived and have either been delivered or are being processed for delivery to the distribution points for beneficiary households under the shelter programme.

From 5 to 8 May, PRC and IFRC organized several events in Manila, Geneva and Tacloban to commemorate the first six months since Haiyan struck. The news of these commemorative events reached over 100 million people with Red Cross-related coverage appearing in most of the major media. The 5th May media event in Manila was the most widely covered.

Contributions towards the IFRC Typhoon Haiyan appeal have been numerous and far-reaching, currently achieving up to 66 per cent of the target appeal, comprising 60 per cent in hard pledges and six per cent in soft pledges. An overview of the funding to this appeal to date can be found [below](#). Details of donor contributions can be seen [here](#). For queries, please contact the [resource mobilization](#) and relationship management unit at IFRC Asia Pacific zone office.

A revision of the Haiyan Appeal commenced in May 2014 and a new plan of action is under development and will be available in July 2014. The Appeal revision is likely to see a reduction in targets across the various sectors.

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 17 April 2014 are as follows:

Total families affected	3,424,593 (16.08 million persons)
Total deaths reported	6,300
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

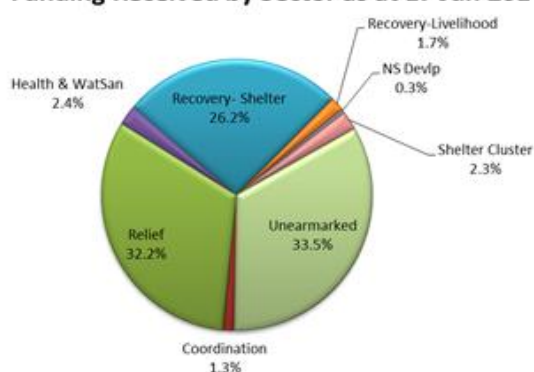
Since Typhoon Haiyan made landfall in the Visayas region in November last year, the Philippines has contended with other climatic and geological events such as bush and forest fires in the north, a minor earthquake and several tropical storms which led to flooding in several municipalities, and landslides in the south of the country. Some of these occurred in Mindanao where communities are still recovering from the 2012 Typhoon Bopha strike, as well as in the Visayas region where recovery is ongoing in communities affected by the earthquake in Bohol in September 2013, and Typhoon Haiyan itself.

Coordination and partnerships

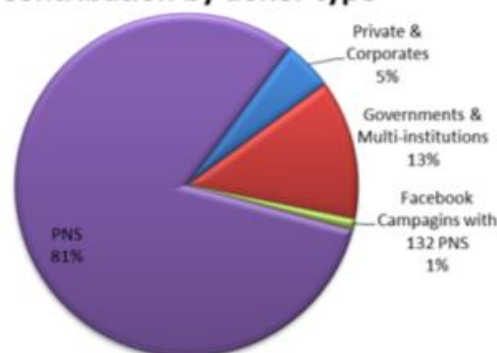
PRC continues to take the lead in the humanitarian response to Haiyan, supported by IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Partner National Societies (PNSs) in line with the Movement Wide Operational Framework.

Overview of funding to the appeal

Funding Received by Sector as at 17 Jun 2014



Contribution by donor type



Movement Coordination

The Movement Wide Operational Framework (MWOFF), based on the joint statement “Red Cross Red Crescent Movement response to humanitarian needs after Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda)” released in November 2013, provides an overarching framework for coordination and partners commitment to the standards and processes set out in the MWOFF as part of MoUs and Project Agreements with PRC.

IFRC has provided a Movement cooperation coordinator since the early days of the disaster and PRC has nominated a senior Movement coordinator as part of their Haiyan team. Along with the ICRC cooperation coordinator, these roles and the leadership of the three Movement components work to facilitate coordination among all members of the Red Cross Red Crescent and with external parties.

The MWOFF is built upon four clear guidelines:

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

It sets out three pillars for cooperation:



The RCRC Movement summit on Typhoon Haiyan, held in Manila and attended by more than 90 partners, contributed in establishing a basis for working together through commitment to the Movement-Wide Operational Framework.

In addition, a joint recovery field assessment was carried out from 9 to 22 January 2014 on Panay, Leyte, Cebu and Palawan islands, supported by PRC, IFRC, and Partner National Societies. The recovery assessment’s analysis of the impact of Haiyan across all sectors provides a comprehensive picture of the possible recovery interventions required by sector and location. This assessment informed the development of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Operational Framework, which, in turn, informed and supported the finalization of the overall plan of action.

IFRC also commissioned an independent real time evaluation (RTE) on the relevance and effectiveness of delivery of the IFRC’s support to the PRC response, with a focus on the overall performance of the response. A report of that evaluation was shared with partners and a management response agreed.

Mapping of partner activities

In an effort to streamline and ensure efficient effective recovery, discussions were held among PRC, 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. This work continues via regular coordination meetings.

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) the provincial, municipal and barangay (village) disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) the local government units defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management act from 2010.

PRC 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 PRC, Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, and external partners and authorities in the early stages of response to Haiyan.

Inter-agency coordination

At country level, PRC and IFRC participate in Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) forums held both during disasters and non-emergency times. In this operation, PRC and IFRC are involved in relevant cluster information sharing, planning, and analysis at all levels while IFRC supports PRC coordination efforts through representation in other relevant clusters as required. Regionally, the IFRC APZ 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

IFRC is the global lead for the IASC Shelter Cluster. As part of that global function, the IFRC has a team providing coordination support to the multi-agency shelter responses in the Philippines for Typhoon Haiyan. The Shelter Cluster will continue to coordinate the multi-agency response to the substantial shelter needs into the recovery phase, until the end of 2014.

To date, the Shelter Cluster has coordinated the collective partner response covering approximately 570,000 households with tents and tarpaulins, and distributed shelter items to 500,000 households. In addition, more than 162,000 households have received support to their shelter self-recovery process through durable roofing solutions, such as tools and building materials, that enable families to repair their homes. A representative assessment organized by the Cluster in April 2014 has shown that 85 per cent of households who have received shelter assistance, are satisfied with it.

Key message posters detailing the *build back safer* approach have been disseminated to all members of the Shelter Cluster. The posters were developed through a consultative process. The messages have been tailored to be context-specific to the Philippines in terms of designs and recommendations, and will be translated into Hiligaynon, Waray, Cebuano and Tagalog. The Philippine government as well as Shelter Cluster partners are training communities in building back safer techniques to ensure a lasting, positive effect on the safety of houses.

The Cluster is finalizing recovery shelter guidelines, developed through a five-week iterative process with partners and government departments. The Cluster advocates prioritizing permanent solutions and that temporary assistance, where allowed in high-risk areas, must include preparedness and evacuation plans.

A comprehensive information management system has been created in order to monitor where duplication of activities may occur, ensuring that obvious gaps are addressed by agencies and tracking what has been delivered by the humanitarian community. To further support this, the Cluster conducted a combined two-day training of trainers (ToT) on information management with its government counterpart, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) in the Central Visayas region.

Together with DSWD, the Shelter Cluster works with more than 100 partners in coordinating shelter assistance programmes in the Philippines. Up to 69 partners have provided emergency shelter and 92 are providing support for self-recovery. The Cluster has supported the HCT in advising the Philippine government on its proposed policy imposing a 40m no-dwelling zone in typhoon-affected areas, achieving several favourable amendments to this policy. The Cluster has also led advocacy initiatives around material quality and temporary settlement standards.

The Philippines government recently adjusted its proposed blanket policy on no-dwelling zones and local authorities will distinguish safe and unsafe zones based on hazard risk mapping. While this is a welcome move, there is concern that these proposed no-dwelling zones will result in very limited options for those currently residing in these areas. The Cluster supports prioritizing alternative risk mitigation measures and

considers resettlement as one possibility out of a range of alternative options. A dedicated working group has been established to address issues around resettlement.

Additional challenges include the lack of good quality building materials as well as ensuring that the *build back safer* messages reach households which are carrying out their own recovery without external support as well as those who live in areas which are harder to access. Apart from this, challenges around the accuracy and clarification of data and information continue.

The Shelter Cluster is in discussions with the Government regarding transition and will work with the Office of the Presidential Assistant for Rehabilitation and Recovery (OPARR) and DSWD to ensure complementarity with the Government's new five cluster approach and eventual transition in November 2014. Towards the end of the year, the Shelter Cluster expects to hand over both coordination and information management responsibilities to the DSWD. Preparations for this handover have already begun through capacity building of government counterparts in coordination, technical skills and information management.

Further funding to support the shelter sector through cluster coordination is highly encouraged, given the immense needs of communities already affected by Typhoon Haiyan. With the anticipated annual storm season ahead, it is imperative that needs be met in preparation for possible future emergencies.

The Palo Base Camp

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

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

During this period, the base camp provided a technician to support with the rehabilitation of the local PRC chapter main office and warehouse which suffered damages from the typhoon.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

The focus is now on the longer-term recovery of families affected by the disaster. With the conclusion of the distribution of relief items, activities continue on assessment, beneficiary selection and planning for longer term needs, sustainable outcomes and capacity building for disaster preparedness and risk reduction. Up to early May 2014, international support under this appeal from the IFRC, Partner National Societies, and public and private contributions has helped with the provision of:

- Essential non-food relief items distributed to 160,730 households in Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Iloilo (Panay Island), Leyte, Biliran and Ormoc (Leyte island), and on Cebu and Palawan;
- Unconditional cash grants distributed to 49,844 households through the PRC/IFRC cash grants programme, with the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement overall reaching 95,652 beneficiary families;
- More than 8,235 PRC volunteers mobilized to support distributions during the relief phase of the operation;
- Emergency shelter items for a total of 158,727, including 119,314 tarpaulins, 2,158 tents and 37,255 shelter tool kits, distributed to 119,314 typhoon-affected families
- Construction of 62 model core shelter houses in Tabontabon municipality (Leyte), and Aklan (Panay);
- Shelter repair assistance of corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets and cash grants allocated and distributed to 3,022 households in Cebu, and Capiz, Aklan and Antique (Panay);
- Approximately 6.3 million litres of clean water produced and provided to affected households in Tacloban, Tolosa and Tabontabon in Leyte.
- Removal of 1,910 cubic metres of environmental debris in Tolosa, Tanauan, Palo and Tacloban City municipalities in Leyte.
- Establishment of barangay recovery committees to oversee and facilitate the longer-term recovery of 12,000 beneficiary families in 100 barangays in five provinces. These committees will also maintain an overview in integrating shelter, livelihood and water and sanitation interventions in their barangays.
- Establishment of four fully-functional logistics hubs and warehouses in Cebu City (Cebu), Palo and Tacloban (Leyte) and Roxas (Capiz, Panay island)

- Procurement, shipping, processing and delivering the first 75,000 of the 300,000 CGI sheets to support beneficiary households under the shelter programme.

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 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

The distribution of all non-food items is now complete with an estimated 160,727 households reached. This exceeds the original overall target of 100,000 households as distribution was made to serve individual household needs rather than as standard sets, resulting in households receiving non-food items essential to their current needs. Distribution of non-food items was carried out in Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Iloilo (Panay Island), Leyte, Biliran and Ormoc (Leyte island), and on Cebu and Palawan, as follows:

Distribution of non-food items under the Typhoon Haiyan operation as of 30 April 2014

Chapter	Target HH	HH Reached*	NFI Items Total	Emergency items					Health items		Emergency shelter items		
				Blankets	Sleeping mats	10L Jerry cans	20L Jerry cans	Kitchen sets	Hygiene kits	Mosquito nets	Tarpaulin	Tent	Shelter tool kit
Aklan	8,000	18,706	103,919	28,297	27,149	15,218	2,036	581	9,696	20,942	9,002	210	3,687
Antique	5,000	15,810	77,721	13,943	15,639	14,146	5,387	0	6,591	22,015	7,517	337	2,792
Capiz	14,000	28,680	155,865	41,897	34,723	24,143	5,088	0	18,434	31,580	16,341	290	6,665
Cebu	10,000	10,193	76,326	19,244	19,244	1,928	7,846	0	9,730	18,334	7,856	3	3,091
Iloilo	11,000	15,572	75,009	15,412	15,436	13,056	7,180	887	11,860	11,178	11,127	0	3,283
Leyte	37,500	54,584	308,564	63,643	60,038	64,077	11,654	0	36,935	72,217	48,659	693	12,372
Leyte (Biliran)	2,000	1,553	6,502	1,857	1,856	1,861	0	0	928	0	928	625	0
Ormoc	10,500	11,618	37,474	6,882	6,422	10,650	1,563	1,085	5,694	5,178	15,947	0	4,575
Palawan	2,000	4,011	19,446	5,304	5,304	4,120	0	0	1,344	3,374	1,937	0	790
Grand Total**	100,000	160,727	860,826	196,479	185,811	149,199	40,754	2,553	101,212	184,818	119,314	2,158	37,255

* Including households which received partial sets of non-food items.

** Figures reported include Palawan where distributions took place recently. The increase in figures indicates distribution of items from delayed shipments which have now arrived.

The distribution of relief to affected communities was challenged in the first few days of the disaster. While PRC had already taken measures to prepare for the typhoon by pre-positioning stocks and personnel to respond, the fury of the typhoon wrought tremendous damage to infrastructure, lifelines and warehouses that were essential in carrying out immediate response. In some areas, damage was so extensive that these communities could not be reached for up to two weeks after Haiyan struck.

Since the beginning of the operation, PRC has led the distribution of relief items through its chapter staff and volunteers with the support of emergency response units (ERUs) supported by the American Red Cross, Belgium Red Cross, French Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross and Netherlands Red Cross societies. With the completion of the last ERU's mission in February 2014, subsequent distributions were organized and managed by the respective Philippine Red Cross chapters. (More details on distributions can be found in [previous operations updates](#).)

Among several challenges faced by the teams who were involved in the distribution of relief items were:

- Delays in the arrival of relief items, which hampered scheduled distributions and required a resetting of timetables and informing beneficiaries of the changes.
- Port congestion in Cebu, especially at the beginning of the operation which delayed further dispersion of relief goods to other parts of the Visayas region.
- Severe weather, which hindered shipping of goods by ferry to Leyte and other islands by several weeks.

Unconditional cash grants

This distribution of unconditional cash grants, aimed to support vulnerable families in meeting a portion of their basic needs in the aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan, was completed on 12 March 2014. The PRC/IFRC programme reached 49,844 beneficiary households, while the overall Movement reached 95,652 beneficiary families. The cash grant team also monitored feedback from beneficiaries which included use of the money received and their overall satisfaction with this intervention. Feedback received has been very positive overall. The PRC/IFRC programme supported households in Aklan, Antique, Capiz, and Iloilo (on Panay island), Ormoc and East Leyte (Leyte Island). There were several bilateral cash distribution programmes run simultaneously by the German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, and by ICRC in Samar and Eastern Samar where ICRC led the Red Cross Red Crescent response. There was no overlap in distributions as there had been prior agreement on the locations where each organization would work.

Distribution of unconditional cash grants as of 30 April 2014

Province	IFRC	German Red Cross	Swiss Red Cross	Netherlands Red Cross	ICRC	Overall Movement
Aklan	3,879					3,879
Antique	4,045	1,075				5,120
Capiz	7,019	1,920				8,939
Iloilo	10,362	2,015				12,377
Leyte	19,866	2,500		3,992		26,558
Leyte (Ormoc City)	4,673					4,673
North Cebu		2,506				2,506
Palawan			2,000			2,000
Samar and Eastern Samar					29,600	29,600
TOTAL	49,844	10,016	2,000	3,992	29,600	95,652*

* Numbers denote beneficiary households

The beneficiary selection was done in close discussion with PRC Chapters and based on barangay lists within the selected municipalities. Specific barangays were identified and selected based on both incidences of poverty and PRC vulnerability criteria. .

Target figures for distribution were based on information available in the early stages of the relief phase. However, with the interventions of other humanitarian agencies in these areas, some of the beneficiary families initially targeted had their needs already covered. As such, PRC/IFRC conducted further detailed assessments to avoid duplication of services and overlap of activities, and re-adjusted its distributions under this appeal. In cases where selected beneficiaries had not collected their cash grants on the designated dates, follow-up distribution rounds were held between 25 February and 7 March.

The final relief distribution of unconditional cash grants was done on 12 March 2014 to 589 beneficiary families in East Leyte. Overall, the cash grant programme under this IFRC appeal reached 98 per cent of its final 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.

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. With the conclusion of the programme, final documentation is being catalogued and will provide a basis from which to inform similar future initiatives.

Some highlights from post-distribution monitoring reports:

- 94 per cent of survey participants indicated a fair selection process
- 2 per cent of the grants were used to buy food; 26 per cent to repair homes, buy building materials, and 10 per cent for the restoration of agricultural and fishing inputs.
- The remaining 42 per cent was used for 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 programme, 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 of the families surveyed, while the remaining 24 per cent indicated no change in their previous opinion.

Some points of interest throughout conducting the cash transfer programme include:

- The largest number of beneficiaries served in a single day's distribution was more than 3,300 by 40 Philippine Red Cross volunteers. This target was reached with few or no challenges, showing Red Cross team improved in its capacity, efficiency and quality service since the beginning of the programme.
- PRC and IFRC cash distribution team leader attended weekly Food Security and Agriculture Cluster meetings to report on the project's progress. It was already anticipated then that the cash grant programme would conclude by mid-March. There were recommendations 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 were held for beneficiaries who did not claim their cash grants in the previous rounds while monitoring and evaluation activities were carried out in the barangays and municipalities. This information was compiled, analysed and reported on in weekly cash distribution reports during the relief phase, and in the overall IFRC appeal's operations updates and situational reports.
- There was no standard amount fixed for unconditional cash transfers early in the relief phase of the operation, despite discussions at several Cluster meetings. Using PRC's methodology of the standard relief food parcel, the grants were set at PHP 2,000 (CHF 40) per beneficiary family. This grant was made to beneficiary families who, in addition, received standard Red Cross relief non-food items. After further assessments a higher cash grant of PHP 5,000 (CHF 100) was suggested for families in east Leyte which had overall suffered worse than other affected provinces. This one-off grant was approved by the PRC leadership in mid-January.
- The use of smartphone technology was initially tried in the distribution of cash grants wherein beneficiary cards would be registered and scanned for distribution purposes. This system appeared to have worked well with the distribution of relief items. However, there was little evidence to show, for example, that the correct beneficiary had received their cash grant under this distribution modality, or whether duplication may have occurred, as the system lacked a signatory or acknowledgement feature. As such, after the initial try-outs, the tried-and-tested manual system was put back in place for these distributions.

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

	<p>structures appropriate for the area but improved to be typhoon-resistant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	<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.

Shelter has been a priority in both the relief and early recovery phases of this operation. Up to 30 April 2014, a total of 158,727 shelter items had been distributed to typhoon-affected families. These distributions were made according to the Shelter Cluster guidance which recommended one tarpaulin for a family of maximum five, and two tarpaulins for those over six. The distribution of tents targeted families whose homes were completely destroyed. The breakdown of distributions by chapter below shows the target of 100,000 families exceeded.

Chapter	Target Households	Overall shelter items distributed	Shelter items by type		
			Tarpaulin	Tent	Shelter tool kit
Aklan	8,000	12,899	9,002	210	3,687
Antique	5,000	10,646	7,517	337	2,792
Capiz	14,000	23,296	16,341	290	6,665
Cebu	10,000	10,950	7,856	3	3,091
Iloilo	11,000	14,410	11,127	0	3,283
Leyte	37,500	61,724	48,659	693	12,372
Leyte (Biliran)	2,000	1,553	928	625	0
Ormoc	10,500	20,522	15,947	0	4,575
Palawan	2,000	2,727	1,937	0	790
TOTAL	100,000	158,727	119,314	2,158	37,255

Families whose homes had been damaged by Typhoon Haiyan had already begun taking measures for self-recovery and repair of their houses with any means available at hand such as salvageable materials from their damaged homes. However, these stop-gap measures were only temporary, and with the distribution of emergency shelter assistance, families were able to better construct or repair existing structures for a longer period of protection against the elements. The selection of households to receive items was based upon existing barangay lists, as well as from discussions among the Shelter Cluster's members on available resources and the widest coverage possible with those available resources. The distribution of tarpaulins and tents sought to cover as many affected households as possible, which had their homes either completely destroyed, or having sustained significant damage from the typhoon.

Shelter materials under the IFRC emergency appeal were procured following existing international and Sphere standards with the assistance of the Asia Pacific zone logistics unit based at the IFRC Asia Pacific Zone office in Kuala Lumpur. This has helped ensure value for money in terms of logistics, procurement and assurance of standards in product quality, procedures and systems.

PRC has led the distributions, and continues to play the pivotal role in reaching beneficiaries with both relief and recovery interventions. The National Society was supported by the relief emergency response units (ERUs). These relief ERUs were positioned in Tacloban and Ormoc (Leyte Island), and Roxas (Panay Island) and further supported by logistics hubs in Cebu (Cebu Island), Ormoc (Leyte Island) and Roxas (Panay Island). The Cebu hub served as the operations centre and warehouse hub where goods shipped were received and stored prior to distribution. The last distributions supported by ERUs took place on 21 February 2014 in Antique.

IFRC supported PRC in conducting *building back better* awareness workshops in the municipalities of Tanauan, Tolosa, Mayorga, La Paz, Julita, Macarthur, Dagami, Alangalang and Burauen. Shelter recovery assessments were carried out during this period as well, through field visits, and meetings with municipality and barangay communities, along with the DSWD. Significant progress in both implementation and planning were made during the first six months of this operation.

Within the recovery phase, there are two modalities through which support will be provided for affected households:

- **Core shelter** – whereby a household will be supported in building a half-timber, half-concrete house as a “core” shelter. This is directed towards households which have had their homes completely destroyed by the typhoon.
- **Shelter repair assistance** – wherein a household is supported in repairing its partially-damaged house with the distribution of corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets, and a conditional cash grant of PHP10,000.

The planning for shelter determined targets of 9,000 households for core shelter, with 5,000 in Leyte, and 4,000 across Aklan, Antique, Capiz and Cebu. The number of households to receive shelter repair assistance has been determined at 15,000. To date, progress is as follows

Province	Municipality	Number of barangays	Core shelters			Shelter repairs		
			Planned	Beneficiary selection	Construction	Planned	Beneficiary selection	Repaired
Leyte	Tabontabon		5,000	724	60	6,000	1,286	0
	North Leyte			1,868			2,595	0
Cebu	San Remigio	27	1,000	564	0	2,250	1,214	1,076
Capiz	Panay	30	1,000	1,076	0	2,250	1,912	651
	Panitan							
Aklan	Altavas	30	1,000	0	2	2,250	0	750
	Banga							
	New Washington							
Antique	Sebaste	31	1,000	0	0	2,250	0	545
	Barbaza							
Total		118	9,000	4,232	62	15,000	7,007	3,022

Following the mobilization of the PRC lead engineer, and the teams of carpenters and masons in the first week of April, core shelter construction has begun, with 60 model core houses in Tabontabon municipality in Capuigan¹ and Mering² barangays, and two in Aklan province on Panay Island. These model shelters are the first of the anticipated 5,000 core shelters for Leyte province. Initial plans to expand the provision of core shelter to other municipalities both inland and on the coast, need to be revisited and altered, due to some areas being declared no-build zones.

Shelter repair interventions are already underway for 500 households in Cebu, and a further 500 in Capiz. In both provinces, households have now received the first portion of shelter repair assistance comprising 10 sheets of CGI and the first PHP6,000 instalment of the accompanying PHP10,000 cash grant.

Assessments and beneficiary selection for both core and shelter repair assistance have been carried out by PRC shelter volunteers. While the original targets have been set at 5,000 core shelters and 1,200 shelter repair assistance, these are likely to change to accommodate the reality of findings from ongoing assessments and beneficiary verification.

An integrated approach among all sectors is key in this recovery operation. The shelter programme incorporates water and sanitation interventions with livelihood and early recovery support to affected communities, seeking 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 major component of this integrated approach is the establishment of barangay recovery committees which will maintain an overview of the activities in their respective barangays, bringing together the shelter, livelihood and water and sanitation sectors. The livelihood sector takes the lead in the formation of these committees. (See *livelihood sector below*.)

¹ Correction from Castarana barangay mentioned in previous operations update.

² Correction from San Pablo barangay mentioned in previous operations update.

A participatory approach for safer shelter awareness (PASSA) training was carried out in Manila for 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 PRC staff; and, the second, between 24 and 28 March, was an orientation workshop, 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.

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.	<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.
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.	<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.
Output 4.3: The immediate psychosocial support needs of the affected communities of emergency responders are addressed.	<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
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.	<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.
Output 5.2: Gaps in the medical infrastructure of the affected population are filled.	<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.
Output 5.3: The psychosocial well-being and coping skills of affected communities as well as the psychosocial support services of PRC, are improved.	<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.
Output 5.4: PRC's capacity in responding to the health impact of disasters and health emergencies is further strengthened.	<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.

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

In Ormoc, the CRC/NRC ERU supported the continued functioning of the Ormoc District Hospital through 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 CRC/NRC ERU, while a child-friendly space was provided at the Maya health unit, supported by the JRCS ERU, which accommodated approximately 45 children each morning.

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 and capacity building provided 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	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

Contributing to the long-term medical response strengthening of PRC as part of future emergency response, the CRC and JRCS donated/handed over the ERU deployed equipment (excluding medicines and disposables), and trained PRC personnel with field experience in managing health emergencies. Together with PRC, a training programme on coordination of health response, operational management, maintenance and storage of the basic health unit was developed. The first training was carried out in February in Manila, supported by CRC, while the second training in June in Cebu was supported by JRCS. ,

To support PRC in managing the medical donations and stocks received during the Haiyan operation, an IFRC 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.

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 and other services, 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 would include executive and technical staff are being considered.

Recovery Response

A detailed plan of action for health interventions is 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. The health facility assessment tools have been developed and field tested by PRC volunteers in Leyte. After field testing, the documents were further refined by PRC with support from IFRC.

The criteria for identification and selection of health facilities have been developed in consultation with PRC and colleagues from different sectors, and comprise:

- Essential criteria, such as: the facility existed prior to Haiyan, and was affected by the typhoon; no partner has already been identified to carry out rehabilitation, repair or upgrading of the facility; the facility is included in the Department of Health's list for rehabilitation under PRC interventions
- Scoring criteria, which will be weighed against different categories such as comparison of facilities within the same category of health station, number of trained staff, number of barangays served, services available, disabled-friendly, and accessibility.

Utilizing an integrated approach, communities around the health facilities to be supported under this operation will also be reached through community health activities, including disease prevention/outbreak preparedness, health promotion and psychosocial support.

Building on assessments and coordination for support in rehabilitating rural health units (RHUs) and barangay health stations (BHS), the IFRC and Singapore Red Cross will support PRC in strengthening local health systems by enabling communities to access quality health care services. This will be accomplished through rehabilitation, reconstruction, upgrading, as well as provision of medical supplies and equipment for three RHU and nine BHS in communities affected by the typhoon. Given the large number of health facilities affected by

Haiyan, a proposal has been negotiated and discussions are in progress among PRC, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the national Department of Health (DoH) and IFRC regarding the provision of medical supplies and equipment to 20 facilities.

training health facility assessment training for PRC staff and community volunteers is scheduled in May, which will be supported by shelter and water and sanitation sectors. A CBHFA facilitators' training will be conducted in June to commence the implementation of the community health component of the recovery programme.

The CBHFA focal person at the PRC national headquarters and the IFRC health delegate participated in the Asia-Pacific Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) master trainers course. This training run in conjunction with the Asia-Pacific health meeting in mid-April in Kuala Lumpur. A Health Coordinator is now in place with the IFRC Philippines delegation to support the Haiyan operation.

More detailed information on the health sector plans will be given in forthcoming updates on this Typhoon Haiyan operation. Further donor support for health and care programming is encouraged.

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, gender, 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 toilets 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).
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

During the relief phase of this operation, three water and sanitation emergency response units (ERUs) and one water and sanitation response team were deployed. A snapshot of the activities and achievements is captured in the table below:

Water and sanitation interventions as of 30 April 2014

Red Cross teams	Water		Sanitation				
	litres produced	# interventions (e.g. taps, caps, repairs)	latrines built	people reached	volume of debris removed	# interventions (e.g. various repairs, support)	people reached through interventions
Swedish/ Austrian ERU	124,000	-	46	1,150	25	-	-
German/ Austrian ERU	-	-	153	4,745	-	90	10,107
Spanish ERU	5,231,934	662	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesian response team	980,000	7	6	150	11	-	-
PRC/IFRC					1,910		37,555
TOTAL	6,335,934	669	205	6,045	1,946	90	47,662

Capacity building activities were conducted in tandem with relief activities, and carried out by all ERU teams with PRC staff and volunteers. A snapshot of these training activities is captured in the table below:

Hygiene promotion activities as of 30 April 2014

Red Cross teams	Hygiene Promotion				Vector Control
	# training sessions	# PRC volunteers trained	# activities held	# people reached	# PRC volunteers trained
Swedish/ Austrian ERU	6	97	571	4,947	10
German/ Austrian ERU	5	115	300	48,662	51
Spanish ERU	1	56	37	1,471	-
PRC/IFRC			30	8,123	
TOTAL	12	268	908	63,203	61

The training sessions led by the ERU teams included:

- Comprehensive water laboratory management and routine water quality testing and,
- Use of the water and sanitation training kit which consists of a set of facilitators' material for 15 PRC volunteers

With the close of all water and sanitation ERUs and international response teams in the field in February, all related equipment was handed over to the PRC.

Following the relief phase, the pace of environmental cleaning accelerated and was carried out in eight barangays in the four municipalities of Tanauan, Tolosa, Tacloban City and Palo. Locations where environmental cleaning, debris removal and drainage trench-building took place are below.

Location	Barangay/ location	Number of			
		Cash-for-work beneficiaries	Indirect beneficiaries (families)	Cubic metres of debris transported	Length/ depth of drainage trenched
Tacloban City	Barangay 87	40	920	200	
	Barangay 84	40	1,686	200	
Municipality of Palo	Pawing	50	1,389	450	
	Cogon	50	765	180	
	Palo bunkhouse	100	241		400m/0.5m
Municipality of Tanauan	Sto. Nino	50	957	400	
	Cabuynan	50	963	180	
Municipality of Tolosa	Doña Brigida	30	590	300	
TOTAL		410*	7,511**	1,910	400m/0.5m

* Of these 410 individuals, 310 carried out environmental cleaning activities whereas a further 100 at the Palo bunkhouse carried out drainage and trench-building activities.

** Families in the Philippines are calculated at five members per family. As such, some 37,555 individual beneficiaries were reached.

Hygiene promotion activities based on the PRC's standard hygiene promotion package were conducted throughout the operation by PRC staff and volunteers, supported by the ERU team members and longer-term water and sanitation specialists.

In Cebu, assessments of schools for water and sanitation interventions continue while the dengue awareness and preparedness campaign has been organized for a roll-out in Leyte in May. The team continues to work in active coordination within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement itself as well as with local government units and other NGOs in the field through the WASH Cluster.

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.
Output 8.3: Relocated families receiving transitional shelter are supported to restart their	<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.

livelihoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

A recovery assessment (see *Movement Coordination*) was carried out in January 2014 on Panay island, Leyte, Cebu and Palawan provinces. The focus was to assess the longer term needs of affected people, and to determine the sectors and geographical areas for Red Cross Red Crescent intervention. The recovery and sustainability of livelihoods of those affected was highlighted as a priority. While some of the grant money received under the cash distribution modality was used to support short-term restoration of occupational assets such as fishing equipment and boat repair, farming tools or small business needs, the recovery assessment findings indicated that longer-term sustainable livelihoods would be best supported through:

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

The PRC established a livelihood recovery team which comprises one project officer based at the national headquarters in Manila and six project assistants at chapter level. These six project assistants in turn supervise volunteers, of whom 50 are now mobilized in Aklan, Capiz and Cebu. The volunteers work across sectors, integrating livelihood activities with shelter related components. Training and orientation of the livelihood team was done along with chapter orientation in these three provinces while more volunteers are currently being recruited in Leyte and Antique.



16 May in Sebaste municipality in Antique: social mapping is conducted during the formation of the barangay recovery committee. This committee will maintain an overview and help facilitate the integration of shelter, livelihood, water and sanitation activities in their respective barangays. (Photo: Hajime Matsunaga/ IFRC)

A pilot to explore the potential of integrating beneficiaries for both shelter and livelihood interventions was conducted in Leyte resulting in the identification of 72 out of 245 families in Tabontabon municipality through community based targeting based on defined vulnerability criteria for livelihoods. This integration of sectorial activities will constitute the approach to be taken throughout this recovery operation, and the formation of barangay recovery committees will provide the tool by which this is realized.

The livelihood sector has taken the lead in the formation of barangay recovery committees in their respective locations. Comprising of 10 community members (seven to eight community leaders and two to three community members, elected officials), these committees will maintain, overview and help to facilitate the integration of shelter, livelihood, and water and sanitation sector activities under this operation. The establishment of these committees is ongoing.

Livelihood interventions for the recovery phase seek to provide household level livelihood assistance to 3,000 beneficiary families in Capiz, Aklan and Cebu, San Remigio municipality in June, followed by 3,000 each month from July through September 2014, thereby reaching 12,000 beneficiary families in 100 barangays across five provinces in four months.

In further support of expanding livelihood options through skills development among typhoon affected community members, training in high market demand proficiencies such as electrical work and welding, carpentry and automobile repair is planned. The means by which to facilitate this training has been discussed and consulted on with the Philippines Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), and Government fishery and agricultural departments. IFRC also supported the PRC Haiyan operation manager's participation in a *Minimum Economic Standards for Recovery* training in Manila which focuses on the design of immediate and sustainable interventions following conflict or disaster.

At the national headquarters, the PRC Haiyan operations team is working together with IFRC in developing guidelines for livelihood interventions, and a proposal for PRC staff and volunteers from 20 chapters to participate in immersion training to build PRC's core competencies in livelihood programming.

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.	<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. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review PRC/partner national society response to Typhoon Haiyan with focus on short-term response and volunteer management.

supported and strengthened through research and evaluation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Up to 8,235 Red Cross volunteers were deployed in the Typhoon Haiyan response with many of them continuing to serve affected families and communities on-site. Apart from those deployed, many others contributed time and effort at the PRC's national headquarters in Manila, including packaging food parcels for distribution in the affected areas. Capacity development and training of PRC staff and volunteers have been part of the operation from the start. Technical training and skills development were carried out by the various ERUs in 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/Telecommunication); and cash distributions and related surveys (cash relief).

- **Information management capacity development**

The FACT information management (IM) delegate was integrated in the PRC operations centre from early in the operation, and assisted PRC 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 throughout the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. The present IM delegate continues to support PRC 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.

- **Logistics capacity development**

All national logistics staff recruited for Haiyan operation have been orientated on IFRC systems and procedures and given hands-on training in procurement, warehousing and fleet management. A National Society Logistics Capacity Enhancement tool will be initiated in order to support PRC in integrating its logistics support structure with trained logistics staff and improved warehousing and stock management. Stock tracking in warehouses uses the LOGIC system and is being maintained by trained national staff as well.

- **Cash-based programming, preparedness procedures, delivery mechanisms and monitoring**

PRC has experience in distributing cash grants but not at the magnitude of which was required in response to Haiyan. The unconditional cash grant distribution programme provided an opportunity for Red Cross chapter volunteers to improve their skills and knowledge in the processing of a large-scale cash distribution, as well as to conduct surveys to gauge the impact on beneficiaries. At local chapter level, over 45 volunteers were trained and helped thousands of beneficiaries through the process of receiving their cash grants. From this experience, the chapters are now capable of organizing and carrying out full, small scale cash grant distributions on their own. Volunteers were also trained in conducting surveys and facilitating focus group discussions, and have continued to use these skills in subsequent cash distributions.

- **Training of PRC volunteers and staff in the use of radio equipment**

Training on the use of radio protocols and operations was held for PRC volunteers and staff in Tacloban on three Saturdays in March. Coupled with security procedures, volunteers and staff learnt to use professional VHF radio protocols and practices to enhance radio communications.

- **Support to policy makers in the use of the IDRL guidelines**

With the support of IFRC, the PRC continues to communicate with the Philippine government in the use of the *Guidelines for the domestic facilitation and regulation of international disaster relief and initial recovery assistance* (the IDRL guidelines). The National Society 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. As a member of the Technical Working Group, PRC will continue to support the review and amendment of the bill, using findings from the IDRL research report

- **Training in the Participatory Approach to Safer Shelter Awareness (PASSA) methodology**

PRC and IFRC hosted training and orientation in PASSA for PRC staff and volunteers as well as Partner National Societies, NGOs and United Nations agencies. These were held in two separate sessions:

- 17-21 March: a training-of-trainers for 40 PRC staff and volunteers
- 24-28 March: an orientation for 35 participants from Partner National Societies, NGOs and UN agencies

Chapter rehabilitation

The rehabilitation of the PRC chapter office building and training centre in Tacloban is now completed. The chapter office itself was partly constructed prior to Haiyan, and suffered comparatively minor damage. However, this damage has now been repaired and the interior of the building refurbished. The training centre itself has been completed, pending air-conditioning and connectivity which depend on the availability of local



Before and after the storm: The chapter office building itself mostly survived the onslaught of Haiyan, though its compound had to be completely rehabilitated. A donated prefabricated structure also provides essential office space in the resurfaced compound area. (Photos: PRC/IFRC)

power capacities. The training centre compound took longer than expected to rehabilitate, partly due to limited availability of volunteers and bad weather. 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. The entire compound itself underwent landfilling and was strengthened for the construction of more buildings. A new driveway was also built to accommodate the movement of vehicles in the compound. A prefabricated donated office building has also been completed, and appropriate water and sanitation facilities have been installed. The rehabilitation of the damaged blood station at the Tacloban chapter also began in the last week of April.

Some challenges in the rehabilitation of these chapter premises were often linked to the situation related to overall demand for labour and materials in the aftermath of the typhoon. These included:

- The limited supply of skilled construction workers due to the high demand in typhoon affected areas
- Limited availability of volunteers and heavy rain that slowed progress on this project
- Obtaining appropriate building materials and transporting them to the building site

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
<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.

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
<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 Management System-LogiC). • 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 HQ and branch levels, and look into fleet expansion and vehicle replacement policy per needs.

The logistics unit has been pivotal to the operation in ensuring that relief supplies and vehicles are delivered to the areas in most need of them. Since Typhoon Haiyan swept through the country, the country delegation's logistics unit has worked continuously with the zone logistics unit (ZLU) at the Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur and the IFRC Global Logistics Service (GLS) in Geneva, in delivering supplies and providing logistics support to the operation. Emergency relief supplies were airlifted from IFRC logistics hubs in Kuala Lumpur and Dubai.

On 12 November 2013, 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 the assessment of needs, the needs expressed in the mobilization table were adjusted on 26 November, with additional health and shelter related items which were also fully covered by 16 December 2013. A total of 23 logistics specialists from the FACT, ERUs, RDRT, and surge personnel teams were quickly deployed to support the Philippine delegation and the PRC logistics unit in procurement, fleet and warehousing systems, in the emergency phase. Logistics hubs were set up in Cebu, Leyte and Panay and supply chains were established.



To date, 75,000 of the 300,000 corrugated galvanized iron sheets for the longer-term shelter recovery programme have arrived in the Philippines. These comprise the first portion of shelter repair assistance to selected beneficiary households in Cebu, Capiz, Aklan and Antique. Here, inspection by an independent agency takes place to ensure the quality of sheets. Photo: IFRC

A pipeline specialist and a senior logistics delegate from GLS Geneva were deployed to the zone office to support the operation.

By the end of March 2014, with the departure of the emergency response teams and staff and start of the recovery phase, a more permanent logistics structure was put in place to support the longer term recovery and shelter needs of the operation in the months to come.

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

- More than 3,200 tonnes or 10,800m³ of Red Cross Red Crescent relief goods through 85 airlifts and 59 sea shipments arrived in the Philippines in the relief phase. The ZLU coordinated with more than 27 National Societies and ICRC for mobilization of goods. 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 ERUs and equipment. Now that the operation has moved into the recovery phase, shelter materials will make up the bulk of sea shipments arriving.
- Four fully functional logistics hubs/warehouses have been established in Cebu City (Cebu), Palo (Leyte), Tacloban (Leyte) and Roxas (Capiz province, Panay island) respectively. In Palo, this consists of four Wiik halls while in Tacloban, a permanent warehouse is in use. Four more warehouses are being prepared with one each in Barugo (Leyte), San Remegio (Northern Cebu), Aklan and Antique (Panay island). These will house the materials for the shelter programme. Logistics support to the shelter programme covers the full process from procurement of materials to delivery to the distribution locations.
- In terms of materials, 300,000 corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets were procured by the ZLU and are being shipped to the Philippines in several batches. The first three batches of 30,000, 45,000 and 30,000 sheets have already arrived and are being delivered or being processed for delivery to different shelter

programme locations in Cebu and Panay as well as to the IFRC/German Red Cross integrated programme. A further four batches of CGI, both plain and red painted are expected to arrive in the Philippines between July and the end of August.

- All other shelter material such as coco lumber, plywood, and cement are being sourced locally on a needs basis through a competitive bidding process. The team ensures the materials procured are of standards acceptable to the shelter programme. To date, materials for 400 core shelters have been procured for Leyte while the tender process for another 800 in Barugo (Leyte), San Remegio (North Cebu), Aklan and Capiz (Panay) is underway.
- Six Land Rovers with drivers were provided by a corporate donor during the emergency phase of the operation, all of which have now been returned to the company. Up to 31 vehicles have been requisitioned for this operation, including 25 from the VRP programme of the IFRC Dubai fleet base.. Additional vehicles are also rented from transport companies on a needs basis. A proper transport management system according to IFRC standard procedures is being followed. The logistics team also supports PNS in-country in facilitating the import and customs clearance processes of vehicles from the Dubai fleet base.
- In support of PRC, the IFRC purchased another 20 vehicles from the Dubai fleet base wherein two are based at the national headquarters in Manila, and 18 at the various chapters for the Haiyan operation under the National Society development programme. Local procurement of three vans for PRC is also underway.
- The tracking of stock in warehouses continues under the LOGIC system and is being maintained accordingly by trained national staff. All national logistics staff recruited for the operation have been oriented on the IFRC systems and procedures, and given on-the-job training in procurement, warehouse and fleet management.
- The logistics team has also initiated action for National Society logistics capacity and will continue to work on it to support PRC through setting up an integrated logistics support structure with trained logistics staff and improved warehousing and stock management systems.

Logistics support to all the sectors of the operation in coordination with the IFRC and PRC programme managers continues to be provided by the in-country IFRC logistics team consisting of one logistics country coordinator, one field hub coordinator, five delegates specializing in warehousing, procurement and fleet management as well as seven national staff in Manila and 20 others at the chapters.

The services of a senior logistics and procurement specialist have been requisitioned for a two to four week mission. This specialist will assess the needs of Partner National Societies, and suggest recommendations on how PRC can be best supported in providing logistics and procurement services to Partner National Societies under their bilateral programmes.

Communications – advocacy and public information

From 5 to 8 May, PRC and IFRC organized several events in Manila, Geneva and Tacloban in order to underline the six-month commemoration of the disaster. On 5 May in Manila, PRC, IFRC and ICRC and other Red Cross Red Crescent Movement speakers took part in a press conference involving more than 30 local and international media organizations and major wire services. A simultaneous press briefing was held at the United Nations press centre in Geneva at which the PRC chairman was interviewed by the BBC.

On Red Cross Red Crescent Day itself, the 8 May, the PRC secretary general and the IFRC head of country delegation participated at a press briefing in Tacloban which was also attended by a large number of local and international media. The news of this commemorative event reached over 100 million people with Red Cross related coverage appearing in most of the major media, with Manila's 5 May event most widely covered.

Twitter, among other social media, observed over 15 million tweets with #Haiyan during the 5-days period mainly about resilience, the need for shelter and clean water, and infographic on Red Cross Red Crescent.



The water and sanitation team celebrated World Water Day on 22 March in Tacloban City, Leyte. (Photo: PRC/IFRC)

The [My Red Cross My Story](#) project was launched during the World Red Cross Red Crescent Day on 8 May. The project comprises a micro-site created to host multimedia, video clips, blogs and stories of those involved in Typhoon Haiyan. The communications unit continues to generate key messages and talking points for the Haiyan operation, publicizing these through the Newswire service as well as news stories which are published on the IFRC public website. Human stories emphasizing on recovery and the rebuilding of lives is now the focus.

Information technology and telecommunications

Information Technology and Telecommunications (IT/Telecom) have been vital in field communications throughout the operation. Since the beginning of the operation in November 2013, 19 international staff were deployed across four rotations from the American, Danish and New Zealand National Societies. With the departure of the emergency phase staff in mid-March 2014, a longer-term IT/Telecom has been deployed to Tacloban to coordinate and oversee all related IT/Telecom functions in the field.

Together with security, IT/Telecom held three capacity building training sessions for PRC volunteers and staff in Tacloban in March, focusing on enhancing security knowledge through the “Stay Safe for volunteers” online course, and radio protocols and operations. Volunteers and staff learnt to use professional VHF radio protocols and practices to communicate. They were also introduced to the use of the IFRC learning platform for training and helped move forward the Digital Divide initiative through these sessions.

The IT/Telecom sector supported radio and telecommunication access and networks, Internet connectivity, telephone and satellite phone communications for this operation since its beginning. This included:

- Providing VHF and HF radio base stations at IFRC operational centres and PRC chapters in Leyte and Panay, and equipping PRC/IFRC vehicles with appropriate radio equipment
- Delivering, providing and programming handheld radio and satellite telephones for IFRC/PRC field work, as well as responding to ad hoc requests
- Deploying Internet access to active operational locations using available IT/Telecom ERU equipment, and implementing back-up Internet connectivity solutions where primary connections were disrupted or needs were beyond available capacity
- Setting up frontline short message services (SMS) and trainer operators for PRC/IFRC text telecommunication
- Facilitating functionality for office wireless networks at multiple operations sites, and restoring donated computer equipment for the PRC
- Providing IT support to all staff in general across multiple sites at national headquarters to hub, base camp and chapter levels.
- Installing a VHF base station for radio room operations.

The IT/Telecom team participated in meetings particularly for telecommunication and Internet connectivity issues with the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC), and the National Telecommunications Commission, as well as other related agencies. Team members helped train PRC volunteers on how to use radio communications for operations in Ormoc and Cebu, and proved especially versatile in the early stages of the mission in assisting fleet management, forklift operations, warehouse and hub refurbishment, including electrical, plumbing and networking systems.

Information management

The information management component is a flagship in this operation. Given the tremendous challenge of collecting clear and accurate data during emergencies, the inclusion of FACT information management delegates at both field and national headquarters working with the PRC and IFRC, provided an essential service in obtaining and clarifying data collected throughout the operation. This service not only supported the reporting on the operation and the process of making informed decisions on relief and assessments; it also facilitated the production of maps and infographics that, with the interest and aid of volunteers around the world, presented the work of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in ways that crossed all forms of print, web and social media.

Now with a longer-term information management delegate in place, work continues with PRC staff on improving data management practices through activities such as: collecting raw data in a manner that provides flexibility when creating information products as well as incorporating geospatial analysis with programme and

operational reporting, and leveraging technological solutions such as web maps. New equipment is also being procured for typhoon-affected chapters to begin using mobile data collection methods to monitor shelter recovery activities. This monitoring, to be conducted on a house-by-house basis, will be coordinated through the national headquarters, and will result in progress reports being updated concurrently with the receipt of new data.

Monitoring and evaluation

An IFRC Real Time Evaluation (RTE) was conducted from February to March 2014. The RTE team composed of one external evaluator and three Red Cross and Red Crescent staff) used a rigorous participatory and analytical approach that involved collection and review of existing secondary data (quantitative and qualitative), direct observation, semi-structured key informant interviews, focus groups, workshops and a survey. The team conducted three weeks of fieldwork during March 2014 that included data collection and workshops in the Philippines (Tacloban, Cebu, Iloilo and Manila), Kuala Lumpur and Geneva. The RTE divided its findings into four major areas that arose during the data collection process: (a) *Response Services & Tools* (b) *Coordination* (c) *Organizational Roles, Responsibilities & Structure* (d) *Planning & Learning*.

The outcomes from this evaluation have helped inform ongoing support to PRC and partner operations at country, regional and global levels. IFRC shared the evaluation report with partners and developed a management response.

The Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) Unit in the APZ office in Kuala Lumpur continues to collect information for the Movement Wide Report (MWR) on the Haiyan Operation. All programmatic data has been received from PRC and the data is now analysed and triangulated for the report. To date some PNS have not yet submitted their financial data, creating a delay in the finalization of the first (internal) version of the report.

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:

- Naoki Kokawa, interim head of operations; +6039 207 5700; naoki.kokawa@ifrc.org
- Necephor Mghendi, operations coordinator; necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org
- Florent Chané, zone logistics coordinator; +6012 298 9752; florent.chane@ifrc.org
- Peter Ophoff, head of planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER); +6039 207 5775; peter.ophoff@ifrc.org
- Nate rabe, humanitarian diplomacy and resource mobilization coordinator; +6019 620 0758; nate.rabe@ifrc.org

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



Click here

1. **Interim financial report below**
2. **Return to the title page**

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.



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	2013/11-2014/05	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					6,121	6,121	
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					5,412	5,412	
Argentine Red Cross (from Facebook*)					569	569	
Armenian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)					27	27	
Aruba Red Cross (from Facebook*)					18	18	
ASPEN Insurance UK Services Ltd					47,323	47,323	
Australian Red Cross		919,352			4,291	923,643	
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)		901,384			34,795	936,179	
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					13,560	13,560	
Brazilian Red Cross (from Facebook*)					52,927	52,927	
British Red Cross					6,144	6,144	
British Red Cross (from Astra Zeneca*)		67,624				67,624	
British Red Cross (from British Government*)		2,431,692	247,490			2,679,183	
British Red Cross (from DEC (Disasters Emergency Committee)*)		1,681,961			318,730	2,000,691	
British Red Cross (from Facebook*)					60	60	
British Red Cross (from Vitol Foundation*)		114,915			136,001	250,916	
Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)					68	68	
Bulgarian Red Cross					3,000	3,000	
Bulgarian Red Cross (from Facebook*)					541	541	
Cambodian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)					44	44	
Cayman Islands Red Cross (from Facebook*)					9	9	
Chilean Red Cross					27,745	27,745	
Chilean Red Cross (from Facebook*)					293	293	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch		345,650				345,650	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch (from Facebook*)					655	655	
China Red Cross, Macau Branch (from Facebook*)					8	8	

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	2013/11-2014/05	Programme	MDRPH014
Budget Timeframe	2013/11-2015/10	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Colombian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			337	337	
Costa Rican Red Cross			44,956	44,956	
Costa Rican Red Cross (from Facebook*)			395	395	
Credit Suisse Foundation			87,291	87,291	
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			14,989	14,989	
Ecuadorian Red Cross (from Facebook*)			175	175	
Egyptian Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)			292	292	
Elsevier (Reed)			13,632	13,632	
Estonia Red Cross			3,858	3,858	
Estonia Red Cross (from Facebook*)			259	259	
European Commission - DG ECHO	1,667,330			1,667,330	
Fiji Red Cross Society (from Fiji Private Donors*)			72	72	
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	1,617,970			1,617,970	4,537,550
Japanese Red Cross Society	750,000	250,000	189,593	1,189,593	
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	

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	2013/11-2014/05	Programme	MDRPH014
Budget Timeframe	2013/11-2015/10	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Kenya Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)		36	36
KPMG International Cooperative(KPMG-I)	0		0
Kuwait Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)		100	100
Latvian Red Cross (from Facebook*)		394	394
Lebanese Red Cross (from Facebook*)		90	90
Libyan Red Crescent (from Facebook*)		9	9
Liechtenstein Red Cross (from Facebook*)		10	10
Lithuanian Red Cross Society		14,071	14,071
Lithuanian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)		397	397
Luxembourg Red Cross (from Facebook*)		284	284
Malaysian Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)		28,875	28,875
Malaysia - Private Donors		254	254
Maldivian Red Crescent (from Facebook*)		42	42
Malta Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)		290	290
Marriott International Inc.		22,464	22,464
Mauritius Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)		18	18
Mexican Government		906,454	906,454
Mexican Red Cross (from Facebook*)		8,301	8,301
Mongolian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)		9	9
Moroccan Red Crescent (from Facebook*)		27	27
Myanmar Red Cross Society		1,416	1,416
Namibia Red Cross (from Facebook*)		12	12
Nepal Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)		8	8
Nestle		152,265	152,265
Netherlands - Private Donors		6,790	6,790
New Zealand Red Cross	365,950	23,507	389,457
New Zealand Red Cross (from Facebook*)		1,100	1,100
New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government*)		111,975	111,975
Nicaraguan Red Cross (from Facebook*)		28	28
Nigerian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)		125	125
Norwegian Red Cross (from Facebook*)		35,463	35,463
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)		658,587	658,587
Oman National RC Society (not recognized) (from Facebook*)		36	36
On Line donations		764,781	764,781
OPEC Fund For International Development	363,934		363,934
Pakistan Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)		208	208
Paraguayan Red Cross (from Facebook*)		35	35
Peruvian Red Cross (from Facebook*)		270	270
Polish Red Cross (from Facebook*)		1,732	1,732
Polish Red Cross (from Poland - Private Donors*)	40,955		40,955
Portuguese - Private Donors		12	12
Portuguese Red Cross (from Facebook*)		20,968	20,968
Qatar Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)		55	55
Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan (from Facebook*)		103	103
Red Crescent Society of Islamic Republic of Iran		17,952	17,952
Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan (from Facebook*)		27	27
Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates (from Facebook*)		515	515
Red Cross of Monaco		98,063	98,063
Red Cross of Monaco (from Facebook*)		24	24
Red Cross of Montenegro		2,446	2,446

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		2013/11-2014/05	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>Red Cross of Montenegro</i>	(from Facebook*)	9	9
<i>Red Cross of Montenegro</i>	(from Montenegro- Private Donors*)	432	432
<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
<i>Red Cross Society of Georgia</i>	(from Facebook*)	104	104
<i>Red Cross Society of Panama</i>	(from Facebook*)	112	112
<i>Red Cross Society of the Republic of Moldova</i>	(from Facebook*)	35	35
<i>Republic of Korea Government</i>		89,206	89,206
<i>Romanian Red Cross</i>		1,274	1,274
<i>Romanian Red Cross</i>	(from Facebook*)	9,139	9,139
<i>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Red Cross</i>	(from Facebook*)	9	9
<i>Salvadorean Red Cross Society</i>	(from Facebook*)	36	36
<i>Sao Tome and Principe Red Cross</i>	(from Facebook*)	24	24
<i>Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society</i>	(from Facebook*)	85	85
<i>Senegalese Red Cross Society</i>	(from Facebook*)	9	9
<i>Seychelles Red Cross Society</i>	(from Facebook*)	12	12
<i>Shell</i>		13,875	13,875
<i>Singapore Red Cross Society</i>	632,723	100,000	732,723
<i>Singapore Red Cross Society</i>	(from Facebook*)	25,354	25,354
<i>Slovak Red Cross</i>		3,838	3,838
<i>Slovak Red Cross</i>	(from Facebook*)	593	593
<i>Slovenian Red Cross</i>	(from Facebook*)	208	208
<i>Smith & Nephew UK Ltd</i>		43,840	43,840
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>	(from Facebook*)	62,513	62,513
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	3,976,474	1,368,876	5,345,350
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	(from Facebook*)	30,680	30,680
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>		7,524	7,524
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	(from Facebook*)	25,194	25,194
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	(from Swiss Government*)	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</i>	(from Facebook*)	1,147	1,147
<i>Tanzania Red Cross National Society</i>	(from Facebook*)	45	45
<i>The Bahamas Red Cross Society</i>	(from Facebook*)	53	53
<i>The Barbados Red Cross Society</i>	(from Facebook*)	9	9
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	25,242	2,988,962	3,014,204
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	(from Canadian Government*)	6,498,521	6,498,521
<i>The Gambia Red Cross Society</i>	(from Facebook*)	14	14
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	1,942,414		1,942,414
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	(from Facebook*)	17,517	17,517
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	(from Netherlands Government*)	4,335,414	4,935,414
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	(from Netherlands Red Cross Silent Emergency Fund*)	61,050	61,050

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	2013/11-2014/05	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>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>	2,000,000				2,000,000
<i>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross (from Facebook*)</i>			8,538	8,538	
<i>The Russian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			25,670	25,670	
<i>The South African Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			7,572	7,572	
<i>The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			87	87	
<i>The Thai Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			38,051	38,051	
<i>The Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society</i>			34,187	34,187	
<i>The Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			186	186	
<i>The Uganda Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			21	21	
<i>Tunisian Red Crescent (from Facebook*)</i>			30	30	
<i>Turkish Red Crescent Society (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>			18,863	18,863	
<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	34,294,409	2,538,982	23,217,817	60,051,208	4,941,463
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport</u>					
<i>American Red Cross</i>	296,091			296,091	
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	36,197			36,197	
<i>Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)</i>		52,130		52,130	
<i>British Red Cross</i>	1,972,666			1,972,666	
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	34,656			34,656	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	697,310			697,310	
<i>French Red Cross</i>	182,832			182,832	
<i>German Red Cross</i>	33,712			33,712	
<i>Irish Red Cross Society</i>	72,148			72,148	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	587,526			587,526	
<i>Luxembourg Red Cross</i>	196,071			196,071	
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	65,546			65,546	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	116,933			116,933	
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>	48,206			48,206	
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	166,618			166,618	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	196,180			196,180	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	2,092,094	77,259		2,169,354	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport	6,794,784	129,389		6,924,173	
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>					
<i>American Red Cross</i>			22,800	22,800	
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>			35,600	35,600	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	26,700		22,800	49,500	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	0		49,907	49,907	

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	2013/11-2014/05	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>New Zealand Red Cross</i>						35,600	35,600		
<i>Other</i>		0				42,560	42,560		
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>		32,173				15,200	47,373		
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>						50,160	50,160		
C3. Inkind Personnel		58,873				274,627	333,500		
Other Income									
<i>Fundraising Fees</i>						-20,843	-20,843		
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc allocations</i>		677,568					677,568		
<i>Programme & Services Support Recover</i>		334,361	6,514				340,875		
C4. Other Income		1,011,929	6,514			-20,843	997,600		
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		42,159,995	2,674,885			23,471,601	68,306,481		4,941,463
D. Total Funding = B + C		42,159,995	2,674,885			23,471,601	68,306,481		4,941,463

* 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		42,159,995	2,674,885		23,471,601	68,306,481	4,941,463
E. Expenditure		-19,268,261	-1,570,520		-2,430,441	-23,269,222	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		22,891,734	1,104,365		21,041,160	45,037,259	4,941,463

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	2013/11-2014/05	Programme	MDRPH014
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					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)			88,157,906	23,175,699		11,323,010	122,656,615	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	16,210,000		5,190,372				5,190,372	11,019,628
Shelter - Transitional	35,208,100		644,394				644,394	34,563,706
Construction - Housing			45,999				45,999	-45,999
Construction - Facilities	1,620,000							1,620,000
Construction Materials			1,044				1,044	-1,044
Clothing & Textiles	3,208,000		1,494,386				1,494,386	1,713,614
Food	3,200,000		424,715				424,715	2,775,285
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	6,103,920		1,791,533	109,719			1,901,252	4,202,668
Medical & First Aid	259,500		5,610	121,363		17	126,989	132,511
Teaching Materials			3,312				3,312	-3,312
Utensils & Tools	949,600		433,041			43	433,084	516,516
Other Supplies & Services	8,620,000		111,239	3,915		16	115,170	8,504,830
Cash Disbursement	11,815,000		2,885,411				2,885,411	8,929,589
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	87,194,120		13,031,056	234,997		76	13,266,129	73,927,991
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	815,000			574,373			574,373	240,627
Computers & Telecom	203,000		48,212	32,778		25,418	106,408	96,592
Office & Household Equipment	1,360,000		17,562	2,485		0	20,048	1,339,952
Others Machinery & Equipment			722	634		98	1,453	-1,453
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	2,378,000		66,496	610,269		25,516	702,282	1,675,718
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	630,000		209,932	7,369		4,707	222,008	407,992
Distribution & Monitoring	1,080,000		2,186,868	30,298			2,217,166	-1,137,166
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,242,800		970,974	51,124		14,859	1,036,957	205,843
Logistics Services	100,000		186,810	22,004		3,300	212,114	-112,114
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	3,052,800		3,554,584	110,795		22,865	3,688,244	-635,444
Personnel								
International Staff	10,868,100		439,401	173,627		1,401,847	2,014,876	8,853,224
National Staff	1,322,200		74,274	5,579		91,977	171,831	1,150,369
National Society Staff	619,600		46,287	15,290		4,870	66,447	553,153
Volunteers	1,411,379		48,552	8,024		8,907	65,483	1,345,896
Total Personnel	14,221,279		608,514	202,521		1,507,602	2,318,637	11,902,642
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	1,081,500		393,320			103,518	496,838	584,662
Professional Fees	60,000		25,644	4,118		16,368	46,130	13,870
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	1,141,500		418,964	4,118		119,886	542,968	598,532
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	1,785,400		22,363	50,924		26,287	99,574	1,685,826
Total Workshops & Training	1,785,400		22,363	50,924		26,287	99,574	1,685,826
General Expenditure								
Travel	638,250		140,850	24,411		294,090	459,351	178,899
Information & Public Relations	220,000		30,414	19,877		34,879	85,169	134,831
Office Costs	643,550		93,345	63,214		72,440	228,999	414,551
Communications	274,900		9,118	1,686		36,577	47,380	227,520
Financial Charges	182,500		92,862	19,965		1,900	114,727	67,773
Other General Expenses	1,298,800		2,711	105,090		34,671	142,472	1,156,328
Shared Office and Services Costs	2,139,432		3,910	5,018		99,158	108,086	2,031,346

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	2013/11-2014/05	Programme	MDRPH014
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					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)			88,157,906	23,175,699		11,323,010	122,656,615	
Total General Expenditure	5,397,432		373,208	239,262		573,714	1,186,184	4,211,248
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers to 3rd Parties			26,000				26,000	-26,000
Total Contributions & Transfers			26,000				26,000	-26,000
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			3,750	18,070		8,894	30,715	-30,715
Total Operational Provisions			3,750	18,070		8,894	30,715	-30,715
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	7,486,085		1,065,711	93,716		130,664	1,290,090	6,195,994
Total Indirect Costs	7,486,085		1,065,711	93,716		130,664	1,290,090	6,195,994
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			88,015	5,147		13,737	106,899	-106,899
Pledge Reporting Fees			9,600	700		1,200	11,500	-11,500
Total Pledge Specific Costs			97,615	5,847		14,937	118,399	-118,399
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	122,656,615		19,268,261	1,570,520		2,430,441	23,269,222	99,387,393
VARIANCE (C - D)			68,889,645	21,605,179		8,892,569	99,387,393	

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	2013/11-2014/05	Programme	MDRPH014
Budget Timeframe	2013/11-2015/10	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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		26,459,169	26,459,169	17,723,776	8,735,393	256,421
Recovery	11,213,043		866,930	866,930	5,125	861,805	403,913
Shelter	54,619,229		14,833,896	14,833,896	1,539,360	13,294,536	4,281,129
Subtotal BL2	88,157,906		42,159,995	42,159,995	19,268,261	22,891,734	4,941,463
BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development							
Health			998,673	998,673	90,703	907,970	
Water and sanitation	13,804,547		698,754	698,754	517,995	180,759	
Organizational development	9,371,152		977,458	977,458	961,822	15,636	
Subtotal BL3	23,175,699		2,674,885	2,674,885	1,570,520	1,104,365	
BL5 - Joint working and accountability							
Cooperation and coordination	11,323,010		23,471,601	23,471,601	2,430,441	21,041,160	
Subtotal BL5	11,323,010		23,471,601	23,471,601	2,430,441	21,041,160	
GRAND TOTAL	122,656,615		68,306,481	68,306,481	23,269,222	45,037,259	4,941,463