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Emergency appeal final report

Philippines: Typhoons and floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Final report

Emergency appeal n° MDRPH012

GLIDE n° [FL-2013-000092](#), [FL-2013-000095-PHL](#), [TC-2013-000120-PHL](#), [TC-2013-000132-PHL](#)

1 August 2014

Period covered by this Final Report:

16 August 2013 to 30 April 2014

Appeal target (current): CHF 1,856,355

Appeal coverage: 68 per cent

Appeal history:

- An emergency appeal was issued on 19 September 2013 to increase the operation budget to CHF 1,856,354 to deliver assistance to 15,000 families (75,000 people) within a period of eight months.
- A preliminary emergency appeal was launched on 26 August 2013 for CHF 1,681,554 to deliver assistance to 15,000 families (75,000) people in eight months.
- CHF 319,766 was advanced from the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 16 August 2013 to initiate distributions and to support detailed assessments.



A water and sanitation facility for Abuleg Elementary School, Dinalungan Aurora province constructed through this appeal is being finished.

Photo: IFRC

Summary:

Nearly a year since the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) launched an emergency appeal to support Philippine Red Cross (PRC) in assisting people affected by typhoons and floods during the third quarter of 2013, the operation came to a close on April 2014, having assisted 16,400 families (82,000 people). The consecutive disasters, brought about by severe weather disturbances exacerbated by southwest monsoons, left at least 73 people dead, damaged or destroyed 126,000 homes and affected more than 5 million people. In general, the activities outlined in the emergency appeal have been achieved.

In summary, the following assistance was provided:

- Non-food items (blankets, jerry cans and sleeping mats) to 3,500 families and mosquito nets to 2,000 families
- Unconditional cash grants (worth PHP2,000) to 3,536 families
- Hygiene promotion sessions conducted for 16,425 families
- Shelter repair assistance (through provision of cash grant worth PHP10,000) to 274 families
- Skeleton shelter to 55 families

- Livelihoods assistance to 1,180 families
- Rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities for three schools
- Water search and rescue and Red Cross Action Team equipment for three chapters

During the emergency phase that started in August 2013, PRC immediately swung into action by deploying response teams equipped with ambulances, amphibious vehicles, rubber boats and trucks among others to evacuate and transport people to safety. A total of 200 persons in Aurora province were evacuated and 3,600 were rescued to safety. A total of 10,562 families (52,810 persons) were provided with food packages consisting of five kilogrammes of rice, four packets of noodles and four cans of sardines. During the emergency phase, 5,000 families (25,000 persons) in evacuation centres were also given ready-to-eat meals through this appeal, distributed simultaneously as rapid assessments were conducted. The appeal also provided 6,500 families with hygiene kits, 2,000 families with mosquito nets and 3,618 others with blankets, jerry cans and sleeping mats, while 3,536 families were provided with unconditional cash grants worth PHP 2,000 (CHF 43).

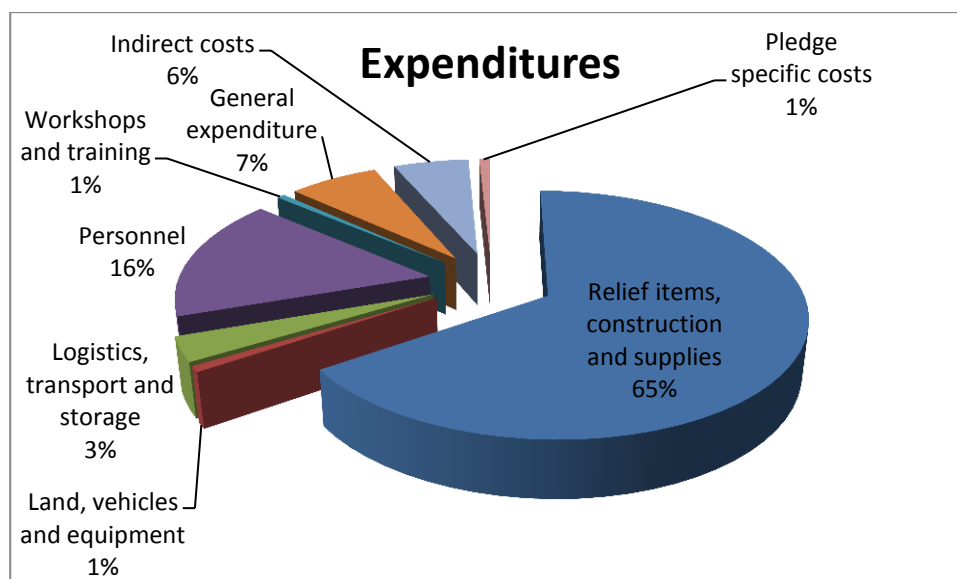
Aside from the impact on shelter and livelihood activities, the weather disturbances increased the health risks of the population to diseases such as dengue, malaria, chikungunya, leptospirosis and other respiratory and waterborne diseases. The appeal allowed the PRC, mobilizing 300 community health volunteers, to reach 16,425 families with health and hygiene promotion activities using the health and hygiene promotion in emergencies (HHPER) approach.

As regards to early recovery, 274 families received shelter repair assistance while 55 families were supported in the construction of skeleton shelters. A total of 1,180 families received livelihoods assistance.

Three schools in Aurora province were supported in the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities, as they were damaged by the consecutive typhoons and flooding. Two latrines and one urinal were constructed in each school, with one school also provided with a hand-pumped water facility.

Further enhancing the capacity of Philippine Red Cross to prepare for and respond to disasters, three chapters of PRC – Aurora, Bataan and Nueva Ecija – as well as the National Headquarters were provided with equipment for their Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT) and water search and rescue (WASAR) teams. The training for the teams was not undertaken within the timeframe due to the disruption by Typhoon Haiyan – which demanded re-deployment of key facilitators. The training will be undertaken during the second half of 2014 within the context of the Philippine [Long-Term Planning Framework \(LTPF\) 2012-2015](#). Each of the three chapters received essential IT equipment such as a desktop computer, a printer set, a projector set and a camera.

A total of CHF 1,272,583 was received for the appeal, of which CHF 1,131,728 was spent. The unspent balance of CHF 140,855 or 11 per cent of total contribution received will be allocated to the LTPF 2012-2015. The following figure showed the breakdown of the expenditures.



On behalf of the PRC, the IFRC would like to thank all partners for their generous contribution to this appeal. Donors who have any queries or clarification about the reallocation of the unspent balance are requested to contact the [IFRC Asia Pacific Zone Office](#) within the next 30 days.

The situation

In early August 2013, the Philippines was battered by heavy rains caused by a weather system called Southwest Monsoon (locally known as Habagat) that resulted to floods in Luzon, mainly affecting the National Capital Region, Central and Southern Luzon which affected nearly 600,000 people in these areas. While the effects of the Southwest Monsoon were massive, a few days later, on August 12, Typhoon Utor (locally known as Labuyo) lashed the province of Aurora in Central Luzon, leaving significant damage to shelter, with at least 21,000 houses damaged or destroyed. Tropical Storm Trami (locally known as Maring) hovered over Northern Luzon right after Utor, bringing rains in Luzon. Several weather systems have affected Philippines during the last quarter of 2013, including Typhoon Usagi (locally known as Odette) – which made landfall in the Batanes group of islands on 21 September 2013. As Typhoon Usagi dissipated, a new system – Tropical Storm Wutip (locally known as Paolo) – further enhanced the southwest monsoon, bringing rains and thunderstorms over the western sections of Central and Southern Luzon from 26 to 27 September 2013. The southwest monsoon rains fuelled by Typhoon Usagi and Tropical Storm Wutip caused flash floods and landslides in Zambales province, killing 32 people. Typhoon Nari (locally known as Santi) which also battered areas recovering from the typhoons and floods, affected 90,000 people across 14 provinces and displaced at least 71,000 and left at least 59,000 damaged/destroyed houses.

In all, the typhoon season and floods exacerbated by the monsoon rains since mid-August 2013 left at least 73 people dead, damaged or destroyed 126,000 homes and affected more than 5 million people. Aside from the impact on shelter and livelihood activities, these weather disturbances increased the health risks of the population to diseases such as chikungunya, leptospirosis and other respiratory and waterborne diseases.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

Through this appeal, the PRC, with the support of the IFRC and Partner National Societies, was able to provide 10,562 families with food packages containing rice, noodles and sardines, and non-food items consisting of blankets, jerry cans and sleeping mats to 3,618 people. Due to financial constraints, the target of 5,000 for relief items was not reached. The PRC also distributed hygiene kits to 6,500 families and reached 16,425 families with disease prevention and hygiene education. As regards to early recovery, 274 families were supported with shelter repair kits, 55 families were given cash grants and materials for construction of shelter skeletons, and 1,180 families received livelihoods assistance.

The appeal also provided essential IT equipment to three PRC chapters as well as equipment for the Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT) and Water Search and Rescue (WASAR) Teams, enhancing PRC's capacity to respond to future disasters and improve information infrastructure in order to coordinate efforts amongst PRC chapters.

The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement operation coordination was active throughout the 2013 typhoon season. Coordination efforts were strengthened within the context of the Typhoon Haiyan operation, with the IFRC putting in place a movement coordinator. The coordination framework brings together PRC, IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and partner national societies supporting various responses in-country.

As auxiliary to the public authorities, the PRC maintained a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with: (i) the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC); (ii) provincial, municipal and barangay (village) disaster risk reduction and management councils; (iii) local government units as defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 (Republic Act 10121). PRC participates in NDRRMC meetings and coordinates with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and Department of Health (DOH), and NDRRMC at the provincial, municipal and barangay levels.

PRC and the IFRC delegation participated in Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings in relation to other on-going operations. Although the authorities did not activate clusters for the Luzon typhoons and flood interventions, PRC and IFRC coordinated efforts with other non-government agencies that undertook interventions in Aurora.

Achievements against outcomes

Relief	
Outcome 1: Immediate food needs of 10,000 affected families are met within one month.	
Output (result) 1.1	Activities planned
Affected families receive appropriate food rations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols. Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions. Serve ready-to-eat meals to 25,000 people. Distribute two-day food rations to 10,000 families (50,000 persons). Conduct a post-distribution survey.

Food distribution

The appeal provided for ready-to-meal meals to 25,000 families in the evacuation centres during the emergency phase, distribution of which was done alongside rapid assessments. Through this emergency appeal, PRC also provided food packages to 10,562 families. The PRC food package covered by the operation comprised five kilos of rice, five packs of noodles and five cans of sardines sufficient for two-day needs of a family.

Table 1. Summary of food assistance provided by PRC through this appeal

Geographical Areas	No. of people provided with hot meals	No. of families assisted with food packages
Bataan	700	2,480
Bulacan	215	Not applicable
Cavite	635	3,175
Laguna	Not applicable	612
Nueva Ecija	215	Not applicable
Pampanga	Not applicable	500
Pangasinan	1,145	285
Quirino	4,068	1,283
Rizal	11,122	778
Zambales	6,900	1,449
Total	25,000	10,562

Outcome 2: Essential household needs of 6,500 affected families met within two months.	
Output (result) 2.1	Activities planned
Affected families have access to non-food items, hygiene-related goods and cash to meet essential household needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols. Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions. Distribute blankets (two per family) and sleeping mats (two per family) and one 20-litre jerry can per family (for household level water storage), to up to 5,000 families (25,000 persons). Distribute hygiene kits (one per family) to up to 6,500 families (32,500 persons). Engage a suitable cash remittance service provider with a network in affected areas and capacity to disburse cash to up to 5,000 families (25,000 persons). Disburse unconditional grants worth up to PHP 2,000 (about CHF 43) to up to 5,000 families (25,000 persons) through the cash remittance service provider engaged. Conduct a post-distribution survey.

Non-food items distribution

Due to the funding limitation during the relief phase, the target of providing non-food packages to 5,000 families was not met. Only 3,618 families were provided with jerry cans, blankets and sleeping mats through this appeal. However, the operation was able to provide 6,500 families with hygiene kits, reaching the target. A standard PRC hygiene kit contains five toothbrushes, a tube of toothpaste, a bottle of shampoo, five pieces of bathing soap, five plastic combs, a pack of cotton buds (with 200 pieces), a pack of sanitary napkins (with 10 pieces), a nail cutter/clipper, a bar of washing soap, two packs of disposable razors, two rolls of toilet paper and five face towels.

Unconditional cash grant (UCG)

Similar to the funding situation in non-food items distribution, the target of providing unconditional cash grants in the amount of PHP 2,000 (CHF 43) to 5,000 families was not met. The appeal was only able to provide the grant to 3,536 families. When the funds started coming in, it was deemed no longer ideal to provide unconditional cash grants as affected families were already starting to self-recover.

Based on feedback from beneficiaries, cash-based programming is the most suitable modality where the specific context permits. Most of the beneficiaries felt empowered to be able to choose their own solutions. A majority of them used the cash to obtain food, to repair their homes or to recoup their lost household items.

Table 2. Summary of UCG provided by PRC through this appeal

Geographical areas	No. of families
Aurora	1,500
Nueva Ecija	841
Pampanga	1,195
Total	3,536

Outcome 3: Immediate risks to the health of 15,000 affected families reduced within two months.	
Output (result) 3.1	Activities planned
Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the affected population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize PRC and community health volunteers in targeted provinces • Undertake rapid surveys to determine baseline and end-line levels of awareness on priority water-borne, water-related and other infectious diseases in affected communities • Produce and distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials relevant for disease prevention and health promotion, and distribute to families in target communities alongside awareness/education campaigns • Provide hygiene kits to 6,500 families (32,500 persons) to reinforce safe hygiene practices (<i>see also Outcome 2 above</i>). • Mobilize 15,000 families for the dissemination of relevant disease prevention, health and hygiene messages and conduct activities to promote health.

Disease prevention and health promotion in emergencies

Using the health and hygiene promotion in emergencies (HHPER) approach, a total of 16,425 families were reached. PRC, through 300 community health volunteers – most of them trained and experienced in responding to hydrological and meteorological disasters – also held orientation sessions on personal hygiene and environmental sanitation prior to the distribution of hygiene kits. A total of 6,500 families received hygiene kits, meeting the target.

Table 3. Summary of health interventions by PRC through this appeal

Geographical areas	No. of families reached with hygiene promotion	No of CHVs mobilized	No. of hygiene kits distributed
Aurora	1,500	30	1,000
Bataan	1,000	20	Not applicable
Bulacan	1,300	20	Not applicable
Laguna	4,000	80	2,000
Olongapo	1,500	30	500

Pampanga	3,625	50	1,000
Pangasinan	1,500	30	1,500
Quirino	1,000	20	500
Zambales	1,000	20	Not applicable
Total	16,425	300	6,500

Although part of the relief package, distribution of hygiene kits and jerry cans was done alongside basic health education, with focus on hygiene promotion and disease prevention. This was to ensure that families assisted with the items receive basic education on proper household and personal hygiene as well as proper handling or treatment of drinking water.

Early recovery

Outcome 1: Targeted 500 families have received shelter repair assistance that meets agreed standards.

Output (result) 1.1	Activities planned
500 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form a shelter project team that will lead identification and orientation of beneficiaries, including mapping construction skills and creating awareness on typhoon-resilient construction techniques. Identify and register families that will receive shelter assistance and provide them with orientation on the project, distribution process, and typhoon-resilient construction techniques. Provide cash grants and/or shelter materials and tools worth PHP 10,000 (about CHF 213). Conduct basic market research to establish prices of essential shelter materials, identify and map suppliers of shelter materials, and recommend potential suppliers/shops to beneficiaries. Undertake regular monitoring to ensure that the targeted families have completed repairing their houses and have observed safer shelter instructions received.

Shelter assistance

Although the plan initially outlined in the appeal was to provide shelter repair assistance to a total of 500 households, continuous assessments indicated that some families whose houses were destroyed had not received any form of assistance at all – from the authorities or any other actor. Most of these households comprised the poorer members of the community, some of whom previously lived in areas that were classified as ‘no build zones’ after the typhoon. It was deemed appropriate to address the needs of such families as they remained exposed to health risks due to a lack of suitable shelter. Given the limited budget and resources mobilized under the appeal, it was decided that such families would be provided with shelter restoration assistance in the form of support to build the main frame (skeleton) with typhoon-resilient features.

A shelter team comprising of staff from PRC and IFRC, including an engineer and a field delegate, was deployed in early December to conduct selection of beneficiaries. The local community and authorities, as well as the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) were consulted during the selection process. In coordination with the local government, the barangays that were severely affected were identified and visited. The selection was done only in December 2014 due to other major disasters that struck the country. Families from Aurora were selected for shelter intervention in the form of shelter repair kits and construction of transitional wooden and concrete shelters.

Orientation for workers and beneficiaries were held to provide them with guidelines on the best and most resilient way to repair their homes. After the orientation, the volunteers went to the affected communities, identified the selected beneficiaries, provided them with beneficiary cards and informed them on the disbursement process.

A total of 274 beneficiaries received the first instalment. However, prior to the distribution of the second instalment and upon monitoring and validation, 21 beneficiaries were disqualified due to non-compliance with grant conditions. This saw a reduction of the number of beneficiaries to 253, translating to a 92 per cent compliance rate. The household selection process and community monitoring proved to be important contributors to this compliance rate.

Table 4. Summary of shelter assistance by PRC through this appeal

Town/Municipality	Barangay	No. of families assisted with repair assistance	No. of families assisted with restoration assistance
Casiguran	Calantas	40	2
	Dibacong	113	-
	Esperanza	15	24
	Marikit	12	-
	Calangcuasan	-	4
Dilasag	Lawang	13	-
Dinalungan	Abuleg	17	12
	Mapalad	17	-
	Paleg	26	-
	Dibaraybay	-	13
Total		253	55

Through consultations with affected community members, carpenters, a Red Cross engineer and the local authorities, it was estimated that the cost for providing shelter restoration assistance in the form of a shelter skeleton would be up to PHP 40,000 per family. Due to financial constraints, the appeal was only able to provide shelter restoration assistance to 55 families. The assistance was a combination of cash and materials, as well as demonstrations – building of model houses – for the construction of the shelter to promote safer building techniques to local carpenters. To reduce the risk and vulnerability of families, the leadership of the PRC engaged with local authorities to obtain suitable ‘safer’ land to resettle the families whose previous houses were located on areas now considered as ‘no build zones’.

Outcome 2: Income capacity of 1,200 affected families restored.	
Output (result) 2.1	Activities planned
Up to 1,200 affected families have received working capital and obtained inputs sufficient to resume income earning activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize participatory community sessions to select up to 1,200 families (6,000 persons) that will receive livelihoods assistance. Organize participatory orientation sessions on conditions that targeted families need to fulfil to receive the grants. Engage a suitable cash remittance service provider with a network in affected areas and capacity to disburse cash to up to 1,200 families (6,000 persons). Provide up to 1,200 families (6,000 persons) with PHP 10,000 grants in two installments through cash remittance provider for them to start income-earning ventures outlined in their proposals. Undertake regular monitoring to ensure that families that receive PHP 10,000 grants have started the income-earning ventures that were outlined in their proposals or adopted new ventures where needed.

Livelihoods assistance

Applying best practices from previous operations and to facilitate the implementation of activities under this appeal, barangay livelihoods committees (BLC) were formed. The committees were composed of five members, affiliated with the Red Cross or not, all from the local community, with not more than two barangay officials and not less than three women belonging to the committee. The main task of the BLCs was to select beneficiaries. The committees were set up to ensure fairness in the beneficiary identification process, follow up and ensure that beneficiaries fulfilled the conditions, capture feedback from beneficiaries, and address grievances, among others.

Livelihoods assistance was delivered via conditional cash grants, which beneficiaries then used to obtain inputs to re-establish income-earning ventures. The livelihoods assistance amounted to PHP 10,000 given in two instalments (60 per cent and 40 per cent). Participatory community sessions were conducted to select beneficiaries. A local remittance service provider was engaged to disburse the cash grants. Regular monitoring was also conducted to ensure that the grant was used for livelihoods in accordance with the beneficiaries’ proposals. 659 families from Nueva Ecija and 521 families from Aurora received the first instalment.

Upon monitoring, 57 families from Nueva Ecija and 21 families from Aurora were disqualified to receive the second instalment due to non-compliance with grant conditions. This translated to a 93 per cent compliance rate. The household selection process and community engagement in project monitoring proved to be important contributors to this compliance rate.

Out of the 1,180 families who received the first instalment of conditional cash grants, 52 per cent of them are female-headed, translating to 615 beneficiaries – 167 from Aurora and 448 from Nueva Ecija. The rest of them (48 per cent of the total beneficiaries) are male-headed with 354 household heads from Aurora and 211 from Nueva Ecija.

Table 5. Summary of families reached with livelihoods assistance

Province	Municipality	Barangay	First Instalment	Disqualified	Second Instalment
Aurora	Dilasag	Manggitahan	79	0	79
	Dinalungan	Dibaraybay	54	1	53
		Nipoo	74	0	74
		Paleg	100	0	100
	Casiguran	Calangcuasan	68	9	59
		Ditinagyan	54	0	54
		Tinib	92	11	81
Nueva Ecija	San Leonardo	Magpapalayok	274	19	255
		Tagumpay	65	3	62
	Sta. Rosa	Inspector	110	8	102
		Rajal Centro	136	27	109
		Sapsap	74	0	74
Total			1,180	78	1,102

Table 6. Summary of livelihoods assistance being utilised by the beneficiaries

Province	Types of Livelihood				
	Livestock	Farming	Poultry	Fishery	Small Scale Business
Aurora	52%	22%	1%	22%	2%
Nueva Ecija	25%	4%	3%	0%	67%

PRC's selection criteria prioritized:

- tenant farmers with less than 1-hectare of rice, corn or vegetable cultivation as their primary source of income,
- landless agriculture labourers who did not have tenancy rights and depended on labour as their primary source of income,
- riverine fisher-folk who used non-motorized craft and who had lost their fishing gear due to the typhoons, labourers on fish farms,
- coastal fisherman who used non-motorized boats and who lost their fishing gear or worked as labourers,
- socially-vulnerable groups (women-headed households with many dependent children either working as tenant farmers or heads and with low economic base,
- indigenous communities cultivating on reserves which were affected by the typhoons), and
- shelter vulnerable (households whose homes were totally destroyed by the typhoons and have not rebuilt due to a lack of capacity).

The following were excluded and could not be provided with livelihood assistance under this operation: tenants or owners of cultivators with more than 1-hectare of land; households with salaried jobs or regular wages; households receiving remittances from kin working abroad; households of traders and shop keepers, and; households owning or renting motorized assets such as tillers, harvesters, boats and tricycles.

At the conclusion of the programme, a beneficiary satisfaction survey was conducted. Some 50 per cent of the households (595 out of the 1,180 beneficiaries) who received livelihoods assistance participated in the survey. Survey results showed that a vast majority of beneficiaries found the assistance provided by PRC as timely, convenient, appropriate and effective. They also indicated that the assistance made a difference to their lives. On the average, 95 per cent of the beneficiaries/respondents said that they were very satisfied with the timeliness of the grant, convenience in delivery and appropriateness of assistance.

Outcome 3: Improved access to and use of adequate water and sanitation in targeted schools.	
Output (result) 3.1	Activities planned
Adequate water and sanitation which meets standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to targeted schools and hygiene promotion conducted to complement hardware	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake detailed assessments to identify four schools that will be supported in rehabilitating/constructing water and sanitation facilities. • Coordinate with the Department of Education, local authorities and principals in identifying four schools that will be supported in rehabilitating/constructing water and sanitation facilities. • Coordinate with local authority engineers and principals of identified schools on the design of appropriate water and sanitation facilities. • Rehabilitate or construct water and sanitation facilities in four schools that were used as evacuation centres. • Support the four schools in forming water and sanitation committees to spearhead proper maintenance of the facilities. • Undertake hygiene promotion in the four schools to complement provision of facilities.

Rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in schools

After undertaking detailed assessments, PRC, supported by an IFRC field delegate, a field officer and a project engineer selected three schools in Aurora province to be supported in rehabilitating/constructing water and sanitation facilities.

Following the selection, two latrines and one urinal were constructed in each school, while Dibaraybay Elementary School also received a hand-pumped water facility because the existing one was also affected by the typhoons and floods. The construction of these facilities was completed during the second week of July 2014.

Table 7. Summary of schools supported in rehabilitation of WatSan facilities

Municipality		Dinalungan	Dinalungan	Dipaculao
Barangay		Abuleg	Dibaraybay	Dinadiawan
School		Abuleg Elementary School	Dibaraybay Elementary School	Dinadiawan Elementary School
Total no. of	Teachers/Staff	10	7	21
	Pupils	228	159	796
	Girls (pupils)	191	82	358
	Boys (pupils)	127	77	438
	Functioning latrines	9	6	6
	Latrines to be built	2	2	2
	Urinals to be built	1	1	1
	Water points to be built	0	1	0

In total, 1,183 students, and 38 teachers and staff members have benefitted directly from these facilities. Furthermore, together with guidance on proper waste disposal, these facilities will also help promote proper sanitation practices, thereby contributed to reducing the risk of sanitation-related diseases.

Preparedness for response

Outcome 1: The level of preparedness for future disasters within PRC improved.

Output (result) 1.1	Activities planned
PRC's capacity to undertake relevant first response, relief and early recovery interventions is increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide three chapters with equipment and training for water search and rescue (WASAR) teams. • Conduct relevant training or coaching events to improve the assessment capacity of PRC. • Support PRC in updating cash transfer programming (CTP) and shelter programming guidelines. • Enhance coordination with other actors involved CTP in the Philippines to encourage cross-institutional learning. • Streamline beneficiary communications to support programmes in communicating better with and being accountable to their beneficiaries.

Preparedness for response

The appeal was able to provide the necessary equipment for the Red Cross Action Team (RCAT) and Water Search and Rescue (WASAR) Team. Upon delivery, the PRC will also facilitate training for the chapters on how to properly use and maintain the equipment. Because PRC has been an important partner of the government in rescue operations, the equipment will not only enhance the National society and its chapters' capacity to respond to future disasters but will also augment the government's response capacity.

The training for the teams was not undertaken within timeframe owing to the disruption by Typhoon Haiyan – which demanded re-deployment of key facilitators. The training will be undertaken during the second half of 2014 within the context of the LTPF 2012-2015. As of reporting, the delivery of trainings was being scheduled.

Cash-transfer programming (CTP) and shelter programming guidelines have been updated. These guidelines are now in use in the Typhoon Haiyan operations, where a record 50,000 families having been assisted through CTP. For more information on Typhoon Haiyan operations, refer to [Operations Update No. 6 of Typhoon Haiyan](#).

Table 8. Summary of essential equipment given to RCAT and WASAR team

	Chapter	PRCS NHQ	Aurora	Bataan	Nueva Ecija	Total
Red Cross Action Team (RCAT) Equipment	<i>Rescue boat (with 30HP motor and boat trailer)</i>		1	1		2
	<i>Two-way radio</i>		4	4	4	12
	<i>Torch light</i>		5	5	5	15
	<i>Pry bar</i>		2	2	2	6
	<i>Axe</i>		1	1	1	3
Water Search and Rescue (WASAR) Equipment	<i>Fins</i>	6	6	6		18
	<i>Snorkel</i>	6	6	6		18
	<i>Diving mask</i>	6	6	6		18
	<i>Ring Buoy</i>	5	5	5		15
	<i>Solar lights</i>	6	6	6		18
	<i>Water proof search light</i>	5	5	5		15

National society service delivery capacity development	
Outcome 1: National society capacity to deliver sustainable services is strengthened.	
Output (result) 1.1	Activities planned
PRC volunteer, staff and institutional capacity to deliver sustainable services is increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide one PRC chapter with essential IT equipment. • Support PRC in undertaking essential office improvements. • Using delegates and technical staff of IFRC as resource persons, provide coaching and mentoring to PRC staff and volunteers participating in implementation of activities under this operation. • Using relevant IFRC technical personnel, support efforts aimed at developing the finance management and logistics capacity of PRC. • At the end of intervention, organize a learning forum that will bring together chapters and departments involved in this operation.

National society service delivery capacity development

The appeal supported the provision of essential IT equipment consisting of one desktop computer, one printer set, one projector set and one camera to each PRC chapter in Aurora, Nueva Ecija and Bataan provinces to better respond to disasters. This contributed to enhancing the reporting capacity of the chapters assisted. In the process of implementing recovery interventions, PRC officers and an IFRC delegate were able to provide coaching and mentoring to PRC staff and volunteers in the different chapters. The PRC National Headquarters also sends experts to the field to mentor and assist chapter staff in programme implementation. Activities relating to developing the finance management and logistics capacity of PRC will be undertaken under the Typhoon Haiyan operation.

The IFRC has supported the PRC in updating its logistics manual. Currently, the draft of the manual is awaiting approval from PRC's senior management. The PRC has also adopted codes and standardized forms to manage its financial activities.

Community risk reduction	
Outcome 1: The medium-term risks to the health of 10,300 affected families are reduced.	
Output (result) 1.1	Activities planned
Community-based disease prevention and health promotion measures provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize PRC and community health volunteers in targeted communities • Undertake surveys to determine baseline and end-line levels of awareness on dengue, malaria and leptospirosis in targeted communities • Produce and distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials relevant for dengue, malaria and leptospirosis prevention, and distribute to families in target communities alongside prevention and health promotion campaigns • Mobilize 10,300 families (51,500 persons) for the dissemination of dengue, malaria and leptospirosis prevention messages and conduct activities to promote health • Provide long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets to 2,800 families (14,000 persons) to reinforce malaria and dengue prevention practices.

Community-based disease prevention and health promotion

In relation to the outbreak of leptospirosis in Olongapo City in August of 2013, PRC closely monitored the situation and immediately mobilized volunteers to assist the local health authorities. One advanced medical post was deployed and served as a hospital extension to accommodate the increased number of leptospirosis cases requiring confinement.

PRC also assisted in the targeted distribution of doxycycline as prophylaxis for leptospirosis, and reinforced the capacity of the hospital with 140 additional cot beds, 100 of which were covered by this emergency appeal operation.

PRC, in response to the rising cases of dengue and chikungunya in Pangasinan, scaled-up disease prevention and control activities in the province through dissemination of preventive messages and measures in priority affected communities. Environmental sanitation activities were implemented to ensure that mosquito breeding sites were destroyed. This was in line with the "4S" programme promoted by DOH: search and destroy; self-protection; say no to indiscriminate fogging and seeking for early consultations.

The dissemination of dengue, malaria and leptospirosis prevention messages was done as part – or continuation – of activities relating to Output 3.1 of Outcome 3. In this regard, PRC mobilized some 300 CHVs reaching a total of 16,425 families. Additionally, 2,000 families in Pangasinan also received mosquito nets to reduce the risk of contracting malaria, dengue and chikungunya.

Outcome 2: PRC's capacity to deliver disaster risk reduction programming is strengthened.	
Output (result) 1.1	Activities planned

<p>Flooding risk reduction measures are incorporated in future long-term community resilience programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with local people, local authorities and other stakeholders in selecting the geographical area for undertaking a study on enhancing community resilience to perennial flooding. • Pursue and engage a partnership with an interested academic institution in undertaking a study on enhancing community resilience to perennial flooding. • Select and engage an expert to facilitate a study on enhancing community resilience to perennial flooding. • Based on study recommendations, identify areas of focus in long-term community resilience programming.
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Community flood risk reduction

As this operation has ended 30 April 2014, activities relating to community risk reduction will be undertaken within the context of the long-term planning framework for Philippines. Some modest funding will be carried over, with the approval of donors, into the LTPF to ensure that the activities are implemented even as this operation closes. For information regarding the LTPF, please refer to the [Annual Report 2013](#).

Logistics

During the relief phase, the IFRC in-country logistics team facilitated the immediate release of pre-positioned stocks and assisted in organizing transportation of items to affected areas. The jerry cans and the mosquito nets were replenished from the Zone Logistics Unit (ZLU) stock in Kuala Lumpur while replenishment of hygiene kits is being supported by the Finnish Red Cross.

The IFRC in-country logistics team supported PRC in engaging suppliers of shelter materials in the province of Aurora where provision of shelter repair and restoration assistance was conducted, as well as coordinating with suppliers of materials that were to be obtained from outside the country (i.e. corrugated iron sheets). The team also worked with the project engineer in defining the scope of works so that the bidding process to select a suitable contractor to undertake the rehabilitation/construction of water and sanitation facilities in schools can be done.”

Communications – Advocacy and public information

A press release was sent out to international media the same day the emergency appeal was launched. Several local and international news sources mentioned the launch. A story titled [‘Emergency appeal for typhoon season floods response’](#) was issued on www.ifrc.org with images uploaded on the IFRC photo library (Cumulus). Another story relating to the damage of Typhoon Usagi in China and Philippines titled [‘China bears the brunt after Typhoon Usagi leaves the Philippines’](#) was also published on the IFRC website.

Challenges

Most of the relief efforts for this appeal were carried out before Typhoon Haiyan made land fall in Central Philippines in November 2013. However, due to the devastation it brought to much of the Visayas, both the PRC and IFRC had to shift their priorities to the Haiyan operations, affecting the delivery of recovery assistance for this appeal. It is important to note, however, that despite the delays, it was deemed that implementation of programmes under this appeal did not warrant an extension. The remaining programmes will continue within the context of the Philippine LTPF 2012-2015.

The log ban in the Philippines also made the availability of lumber a challenge. This was worsened by the low quality of lumber imported by the local supplier. The general market for construction supplies and contractors in Aurora province was also poor, with only a handful of suppliers having the capacity to provide the quantity and quality that were needed for the intervention. This inhibited competition, resulting in high costs of quality lumber while affecting the timeliness of delivery. The delivery of goods was also hampered by the state of the roads in Aurora and erratic weather conditions during the implementation period. As a result of bad weather, some of the

roads became impassable and some bridges collapsed, limiting the mobility of Red Cross teams and beneficiaries as well.

During disbursement of cash grants, the beneficiaries from Aurora had difficulty accessing the remittance centres due to the locations. The remittance service provider office was located at the provincial capital, Baler, making disbursements to beneficiaries – most of whom were from the farthest municipalities of the province, such as Casiguran and Dilasag – challenging. In mitigation, the operation covered the cost of transport for beneficiaries to reach the disbursement centre, thereby ensuring that the value of the grant provided did not diminish. PRC has since worked to engage other providers with the capacity to reach farther municipalities. The new provider will ensure that assistance via cash will in future be delivered to beneficiaries from such areas closer to where they live.

Lessons learned

Based on the feedback from beneficiaries, community members who did not receive PRC assistance, community leaders and local authorities; the community-led beneficiary selection process used in livelihood interventions was appreciated as fair and transparent. The selection process has since been adopted and is being applied in other sectors, including shelter.

The operation re-affirmed that cash-based programming is the most suitable modality where the specific context permits. This was based on feedback from the people reached, most of whom felt empowered to be able to choose their own solutions – albeit within some guidance. However, where cash programming is used, engaged remittance providers will need to have presence so that pay-outs are made closer to the beneficiaries.

In view of the number of storms and severe conditions that were expected during the season, it was deemed practical to launch one appeal to cover the entire period. However, in November 2013, Typhoon Haiyan struck with a colossal humanitarian impact. This new typhoon demanded a dedicated and separate response – appeal – owing to the magnitude of needs, the scale of response envisioned, the geographical coverage and the financial resources needed.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **Philippine Red Cross (phone +63 2 525 5654; fax +63 2 527 0857):**
 - Gwendolyn Pang, secretary-general; email: gwendolyn.pang@redcross.org.ph
- **IFRC Philippine delegation, Manila (phone +63 2 336 8622):**
 - Marcel Fortier, head of delegation; email: marcel.fortier@ifrc.org
- **IFRC regional office for Southeast Asia, Bangkok (phone +66 2661 8201):**
 - Anne Leclerc, head of regional office; email: anne.leclerc@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur (phone: +60 3 9207 5700, fax +60 3 2161 0670):**
 - Christine Strater, Operations Coordinator; email: christine.strater@ifrc.org
 - Florent Chané, zone logistics coordinator; email: florent.chane@ifrc.org
 - Peter Ophoff, head of planning, monitoring, evaluations and reporting (PMER); email: peter.ophoff@ifrc.org

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



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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

www.ifrc.org

Saving lives, changing minds.



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

MDRPH012 - Philippines - Typhoons and Floods

Timeframe: 15 Aug 13 to 30 Apr 14

Appeal Launch Date: 26 Aug 13

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/08-2014/07	Programme	MDRPH012
Budget Timeframe	2013/08-2014/07	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		1,856,355				1,856,355	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		217,573				217,573	
<i>British Red Cross</i>		72,895				72,895	
<i>Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)</i>		78,113				78,113	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		5,964				5,964	
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government*)</i>		245,188				245,188	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		55,500				55,500	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		12,217				12,217	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		216,647				216,647	
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>		75,000				75,000	
<i>Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government*)</i>		75,000				75,000	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		59,088				59,088	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>		1,000				1,000	
C1. Cash contributions		1,114,186				1,114,186	
Inkind Goods & Transport							
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		102,157				102,157	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		102,157				102,157	
Inkind Personnel							
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		56,240				56,240	
C3. Inkind Personnel		56,240				56,240	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		1,272,583				1,272,583	
D. Total Funding = B + C		1,272,583				1,272,583	

* 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		1,272,583				1,272,583	
E. Expenditure		-1,131,728				-1,131,728	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		140,855				140,855	

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			1,856,355			1,856,355		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	117,500		76,813			76,813	40,687	
Shelter - Transitional			1,414			1,414	-1,414	
Clothing & Textiles	86,100		53,431			53,431	32,669	
Food	115,000		12,590			12,590	102,410	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	229,700		116,267			116,267	113,433	
Utensils & Tools	30,000		57,892			57,892	-27,892	
Other Supplies & Services	30,000		37,771			37,771	-7,771	
Cash Disbursement	532,000		386,304			386,304	145,696	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	1,140,300		742,482			742,482	397,818	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	25,000		4,720			4,720	20,280	
Office & Household Equipment			3,920			3,920	-3,920	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	25,000		8,640			8,640	16,360	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	4,000		4,961			4,961	-961	
Distribution & Monitoring	30,000		12,275			12,275	17,725	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	16,000		15,827			15,827	173	
Logistics Services	10,000		4,140			4,140	5,861	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	60,000		37,203			37,203	22,797	
Personnel								
International Staff	208,000		141,935			141,935	66,065	
National Staff	30,400		37,175			37,175	-6,775	
National Society Staff	16,800		2,815			2,815	13,985	
Volunteers	22,737		4,459			4,459	18,278	
Total Personnel	277,937		186,383			186,383	91,554	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	40,000						40,000	
Professional Fees			8			8	-8	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	40,000		8			8	39,992	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	36,000		6,936			6,936	29,064	
Total Workshops & Training	36,000		6,936			6,936	29,064	
General Expenditure								
Travel	8,000		7,087			7,087	913	
Information & Public Relations	40,000		30,283			30,283	9,717	
Office Costs	36,400		8,011			8,011	28,389	
Communications	6,400		2,719			2,719	3,681	
Financial Charges	4,000		13,399			13,399	-9,399	
Other General Expenses	36,400		109			109	36,291	
Shared Office and Services Costs	32,619		14,847			14,847	17,772	
Total General Expenditure	163,819		76,455			76,455	87,364	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	113,299		64,445			64,445	48,854	
Total Indirect Costs	113,299		64,445			64,445	48,854	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			6,977			6,977	-6,977	

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			1,856,355			1,856,355		
Pledge Reporting Fees			2,200			2,200	-2,200	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			9,177			9,177	-9,177	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,856,355		1,131,728			1,131,728	724,626	
VARIANCE (C - D)			724,626			724,626		