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Emergency appeal operation update

Philippines: Typhoon Haiyan

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRPH014

GLIDE n° [TC-2013-000139-PHL](#)

Operation update n°8

4 September 2014

Period covered by this Operation Update: 1 June 2014 to 4 August 2014.

Appeal target (current): CHF99.88 million

Appeal coverage: To date, this appeal is 87 per cent covered through hard (84 per cent) and soft pledges (3 per cent). With a funding gap of some CHF 11.6 million, additional funding from partners to support recovery interventions is encouraged.

[<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- *30 July 2014:* A further revision of the [emergency appeal](#) was launched, seeking CHF 99.88 million to support 100,000 households (500,000 people)
- *16 January 2014:* A revision of this emergency appeal was launched for CHF 126.2 million 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 72.3 million to support 100,000 families (500,000 people) over 18 months.
- *8 November 2013:* CHF 475,495 was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Philippine Red Cross in delivering assistance to those affected and undertake initial needs assessments in the affected areas.



A view of Tabontabon, Leyte. By early August up to 243 core shelters were completed across five provinces in the Philippines affected by Typhoon Haiyan last year. A further 5,000 households have received full shelter repair assistance of 10 corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets, and a conditional cash grant of PHP 10,000 per household, to support their efforts to rebuild their damaged homes. (Photo: Jonathan Brigham/IFRC)

Summary:

The establishment of the respective barangay recovery committees together with the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) is now complete with the committees active in certifying beneficiary households through social mapping and community validation together with their respective community members. During this reporting period, over 13,000 households were identified for the first phase of household livelihood assistance (HLA) in Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Cebu and Leyte. These activities were successfully carried out by PRC volunteers and staff, supported by the Haiyan coordination team at the various levels and IFRC. Also, some 4,000 selected beneficiary households have claimed the first instalment of their livelihood grant.



In shelter, this reporting period showed the complete construction of 243 core houses of the current 5,645 beneficiary households already selected for core shelter. About 43 per cent of all validated shelter beneficiary households for shelter repair assistance have received their respective allocations of corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets and almost 5,000 beneficiary households, the full package of CGI sheets and conditional cash grants. Together with the construction of core shelters, 243 household latrines have been built throughout Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Cebu and Leyte.

In support of rehabilitation of school facilities, PRC, with IFRC support, conducted assessments at schools which had been used as evacuation centres in Barugo. Up to 12 schools in Leyte and Cebu have now been identified for rebuilding of communal latrines, hand washing facilities, hand pump repair, water source rehabilitation and tank installation. Health facilities affected by Typhoon Haiyan are also undergoing identification and selection for rehabilitation and re-equipping. Up to 20 facilities have been identified and selected in Aklan, Capiz, Cebu and Leyte. Planning for the handover of medical supplies from PRC to these facilities is currently under discussion among PRC, IFRC and German Red Cross. Up to 19,535 school-going children also participated in PRC-led hygiene promotion activities

Training and skill building of PRC staff and volunteers at the chapter level continue through training in warehouse management; livelihood intervention processes, monitoring methods and community engagement; community-based health and first aid (CBHFA), violence prevention and non-communicable diseases; core shelter monitoring, management and technical expertise; and the use of open data kit/smart mobile technology to facilitate clearer and more accurate data collection.

Together with the newly [revised emergency appeal](#) launched on 30 July 2014, a comprehensive [revised plan of action](#) heralds several alterations to the goals of the overall Haiyan operation. Sectorial targets have been altered to better accommodate available human, material and financial resources.

Contributions to the IFRC Typhoon Haiyan to date have brought coverage of the appeal up to 87 per cent against the revised appeal budget of CHF 99.88 million. Of this, 84 per cent constitutes hard pledges and the remaining 3 per cent, soft. Details of donor contributions can be seen [here](#). For queries, please contact the [resource mobilization](#) and relationship management team at the Asia Pacific zone office.

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, causing a massive humanitarian impact across the islands of the Visayas region through a combination of powerful winds, heavy rain and tsunami-like storm surges, which destroyed coastal villages and towns. A state of national calamity was declared by the Philippine government on 11 November 2013, while the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) categorized this a level-3 disaster, requiring global mobilization and response.

Infrastructural damage blocked off access to affected communities while roads, airports and seaports were either made inaccessible or badly damaged, delaying relief assistance and needs assessments by weeks in some areas. The Philippine National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) reports an overall

16.08 million people (3.4 million families) affected by the typhoon and 6,300 reported fatalities. Some 4.1 million people have been displaced and 1.14 million houses damaged.

The Philippines has continued to contend with other climatic and geological events such as bush and forest fires, minor earthquakes and several tropical storms since the typhoon struck. Some of these have occurred in areas where communities are still recovering from 2012's Typhoon Bopha, the earthquake in Bohol in September 2013, and Typhoon Haiyan itself.

Coordination and partnerships

The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) continues to take the lead in the humanitarian response to Haiyan, supported by IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Partner National Societies in line with the Movement-wide operational framework.

Movement Coordination

PRC continues to take the lead in Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination supported by IFRC in accordance with the Movement-wide operational framework.

Coordination meetings are held every two weeks at the PRC national headquarters level, and weekly at the various field locations. Technical working groups for the different programme sectors have now been established while technical guidelines for the sectors of shelter and settlements; livelihoods; health; water and sanitation; education; and, disaster risk reduction have been approved.

Partners report significant progress in this phase of the recovery operation in support of PRC, with challenges being discussed and resolved as needed. Progress has been made in the documenting of PRC standard operating procedures to support partners' financial, logistics and human resource needs and protocols agreed for the secondment of staff to PRC, and cost-sharing between partners.

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.

Inter-agency coordination

At country level, PRC and IFRC participate in Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) forums held both during disasters and non-emergency times. PRC and IFRC are involved in relevant cluster information sharing, planning, and analysis at all levels while IFRC supports PRC's coordination efforts through representation in other relevant clusters as required. Regionally, the Asia Pacific IFRC zone office participates in regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) meetings, while globally, IFRC took part in the IASC Principles and Emergency Director meetings on the Philippines.

Shelter Cluster

The Shelter Cluster works with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and more than 100 partners in coordinating shelter assistance programmes. Of these, 69 partners have provided emergency shelter and 92 are currently providing support for self-recovery. Findings from a representative assessment organized by the Shelter Cluster in April 2014 shows that 85 per cent of households that have received shelter assistance are satisfied with it.

The Shelter Cluster has finalized the Recovery Shelter Guidelines with the input from partners and government agencies. It advocates for prioritizing permanent solutions, with adherence to key principles and parameters around safety, adequacy, appropriateness and accessibility, and emphasizes that temporary assistance in high-risk areas, where allowed, must include preparedness and evacuation plans. The Philippine Government as well as the Shelter Cluster partners are training communities on *building back safer* techniques to ensure a lasting, positive effect on the safety and adequacy of houses. Thus far, more than 3,600 carpenters have been trained on *building back safer* techniques. Further, eight *build back safer* key message posters have been produced and are currently available in English, Hiligaynon, Waray, Cebuano and Tagalog.

The information management system has had a comprehensive overhaul so as to track the recommended programmes outlined in the Recovery Shelter Guidelines and monitor where duplication of activities may be occurring, ensuring obvious gaps are addressed by agencies and tracking what has been delivered by the humanitarian community.

Advocacy by the Humanitarian Coordination Team with significant support from the Shelter Cluster towards the Government of the Philippines has resulted in the amending of the Government's advice on its proposed policy on the imposition of a 40m *no-dwelling* zone in the typhoon-affected areas. The Shelter Cluster has also led advocacy initiatives around material quality and temporary settlement standards.

The Government continues to carry out a comprehensive hazard mapping programme, which will facilitate local authorities work in distinguishing safe and unsafe zones. The Shelter Cluster remains concerned that the discussion around proposed 'safe/unsafe zones' continues to focus on very limited options for those currently residing in these areas. The Shelter Cluster also advocates with all stakeholders to prioritize alternative risk mitigation measures, and considers resettlement as only one possibility out of a range of options, and where resettlement is the only option, to include all social and infrastructure needs of a community, i.e. water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, and livelihoods.

Ongoing use of poor quality building materials in certain areas remains a concern. Another issue is ensuring that the *build back safer* messages reach those who are not being assisted by agencies, i.e. who are self-recovering without any assistance as well as reaching those who are receiving assistance but living in less-easily accessible areas. The Shelter Cluster continues to hold technical clinics throughout the affected areas for operating agencies.

The Shelter Cluster will continue to collaborate with the Government as a humanitarian shelter working group to ensure complementarity with the Government's new five cluster approach. Meanwhile, the Shelter Cluster coordination team deployed by IFRC is scheduled to demobilize by the end November upon which, the overall coordination role will be handed over to DSWD. An exit strategy is being prepared for the handover.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

In the revised plan of action, the components covering the distribution of relief items, unconditional cash grants, emergency shelter repair assistance and emergency safe water provision are marked as complete. Among the revised targets in the longer-term plan of action for recovery from Typhoon Haiyan are the following:

- 9,000 affected households provided with core shelter with improved physical durability to disasters;
- 15,000 affected households provided with shelter repair assistance for their damaged houses;
- 24,000 affected households provided with orientation/awareness raising sessions on safer shelter;
- 24,000 vulnerable households supported in household livelihood projects;
- 100 barangays supported in community-managed projects;
- 200 individuals supported with skills training and enterprise development;
- 20 PRC chapter staff/volunteers with hands-on practical training in livelihood programming;
- Rehabilitation of safe water and sanitation facilities in 20 barangays and in 20 schools;
- Rehabilitation and upgrading of 22 health facilities affected by Typhoon Haiyan;
- Improved prevention and preparedness measures against disease for some 12,000 households across 60 barangays, together with support for awareness of psychosocial well-being;
- Improvement in technical skills, equipment, systems and processes, and chapter development for PRC at various levels;
- Incorporation of risk reduction measures in disaster recovery programmes and training of community members in barangays across five chapters as first responders.

To date, achievements towards these goals include:

- Completion of all emergency relief phase activities in non-food essential items, unconditional cash grants, emergency shelter assistance, and emergency water and sanitation interventions;
- Complete construction of 243 core shelters out of 5,645 identified during this reporting period;
- 4,949 selected beneficiary households having received the full package of shelter repair assistance;
- Up to 3,991 beneficiary households having claimed their first instalment of the cash grant under household livelihood assistance of 13,058 households presently identified;

- 12 schools previously used as evacuation centres identified for the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities;
- Up to 19,535 school-going children participating in PRC-led hygiene promotion activities;
- A dengue prevention campaign conducted from May through July 2014 with sessions on health and hygiene promotion, highlighting vector-borne diseases through interactive sessions, local radio stations and poster displays, reaching over 4,000 individuals;
- Technical training and skill building continue to be carried out in all sectors with PRC staff and volunteers together with IFRC and partners.

More details of progress within each sector can be found below.

Progress towards outcomes

1. Relief (food, non-food and unconditional cash)

Outcome	Output
Outcome 1: Essential household needs of typhoon-affected households are met.	Output 1.1: 100,000 affected households have access to appropriate food rations and essential non-food items to meet immediate needs
	Output 1.2: 45,000 affected households provided with unconditional cash grants to meet immediate needs.

The distribution of food rations, non-food items and unconditional cash grants was completed by April 2014, covering the provinces of Cebu, Leyte, Panay and Palawan. The outputs and outcome have been fully attained. A total of 114,669 affected households were reached with relief items and 45,171 households with unconditional cash grants. Overall feedback from the recipient households was highly positive, while the capacity of PRC staff and volunteers in organizing and facilitating relief distributions and cash transfers has been enhanced.

Given the conclusion of relief interventions, this section will not be included in future operations updates. All details of activities and outcomes in this section are available in [previous operations updates](#).

2. Emergency shelter

Outcome	Output
Outcome 2: The immediate shelter needs of the target population are met	Output 2.1: Emergency shelter assistance is provided to 100,000 households affected by the typhoon.

The distribution of emergency shelter items – including tarpaulins, tents and shelter toolkits – was completed by April 2014. An overall 109,587 households were assisted in the provinces of Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Cebu, Iloilo and Leyte.

Emergency shelter interventions have been concluded with detailed information in [previous operations updates](#). As such, this section will not be included in future operations updates.

3. Shelter repair and rebuilding (anticipated to be completed by December 2016)

Outcome	Output
Outcome 3: Affected households have recovered safer shelter and gained awareness, knowledge and skills to improve resilience to future shocks	Output 3.1: 15,000 affected households whose houses were damaged have repaired or retrofitted back better
	Output 3.2: 9,000 affected households whose houses were destroyed have built core shelters that have improved physical durability to hazards
	Output 3.3: Orientation/awareness raising sessions on safer shelter provided to at least 24,000 households in target communities

According to the [revised plan of action](#), shelter recovery interventions seek to ensure that 24,000 typhoon-affected households have rebuilt or repaired their homes to be better and safer. Specifically, the support being delivered consists of two types:

- Core shelter assistance, comprising half-concrete-half-timber shelters with attached latrine and septic tank; and,
- Shelter repair assistance, comprising corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets and conditional cash grants. Each selected beneficiary household receives ten CGI sheets and cash of PHP 10,000 given in two instalments of PHP 6,000 and PHP 4,000 respectively.

Emphasis is on community participation, owner participation in repair/rebuilding, and an efficient logistics supply chain to ensure supplies are procured, delivered, stored and distributed appropriately. Target households are being supported with awareness raising sessions, complemented with provision of information, educational and communication (IEC) materials on building back better and safer. The programme also supports the expansion of such knowledge to other community members who participate in the sessions. Support in covering the costs of skilled and unskilled workers will help promote access to income-earning opportunities by the workers who usually rely on daily work to meet their household needs.



Social mapping takes place in Tabontabon among community members. Here, households receiving support to rebuild or repair their homes, as well as in restoring their means of household income are identified and monitored. (Photo: Jonathan Brigham/IFRC)

With regard to the shelter repair assistance (SRA), during this reporting period, 43 per cent of all validated beneficiaries have received their respective allocations of corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets. Almost 5,000 beneficiary households have received the full package of CGI sheets and conditional cash grants. The construction of core houses has also made a good start with 243 core shelters completed of the current 5,645 identified. Details in the table below are as of 4 August 2014:

Island	Province/ municipality	Shelter repair assistance (SRA)			Core shelter	
		Targeted barangays	Identified beneficiary households	Households having received full SRA	Identified beneficiary households	Houses completed
Leyte	Barugo	20	973	In progress	660	5
	Tabontabon	16	1,105	In progress	865	228
Cebu	San Remigio	27	2,566	1,488	1,407	4
	Aklan	48	2,850	1,256	730	4
Panay	Capiz	30	2,892	1,186	1,048	2
	Antique	47	4,864	1,019	935	In progress
TOTAL		188	15,250	4,949	5,645	243

The establishment of barangay recovery committees (see *Livelihoods below*) has helped facilitate interventions in this sector. The completion of distributions to the remaining households targeted under the shelter repair assistance component is currently ongoing, as is the monitoring following CGI and cash distributions. Core shelter construction in the selected barangays continues to progress. Monitoring, for Core shelter is carried out once model houses are built and beneficiary shelter activities commenced. Core shelter activities have now commenced in Panay with four houses completed in Aklan and two in Capiz. In Antique, construction on the first model house will commence mid-August as well as another round of CGI distribution.

Training on warehousing for PRC staff and volunteers at their respective chapters continues to contribute towards building the skill development and capacity of the National Society in the field. Further skill building in core shelter monitoring methods, management and technical expertise is being explored and developed, and will be conducted as the shelter programme moves forward.

The shelter programme is highly contingent on the timely arrival of CGIs and construction materials both in-country and internationally; some factors of which are beyond the control of the teams, such as weather conditions and administrative requirements which can cause delay in implementation of the programme. Despite this, sector activities continue to forge ahead, and current achievements have already garnered positive response from beneficiary households as well as other stakeholders.

4. Livelihoods restoration and strengthening (anticipated to be completed by June 2015)

Outcome	Output
Outcome 4: Livelihoods are restored among affected populations	Output 4.1: 24,000 affected households have restored livelihoods after receiving working capital and inputs sufficient to resume activities
	Output 4.2: Community groups in 100 barangays have restored or diversified livelihoods after receiving working capital and inputs sufficient to resume activities
	Output 4.3: 200 youth are awarded scholarships, pursue vocational training and equipped with market-demand skills

The livelihoods programme will support affected households to self-recover by helping restore or strengthen their household income-earning capacity sustainably. The programme builds upon existing resilient skills and capacities and complements Red Cross Red Crescent recovery efforts in the areas of shelter reconstruction and rehabilitation, water and sanitation, health and hygiene promotion. Support will be done through conditional cash grants to households, grants for community-level assistance and skill development assistance for selected youth from target communities.

As of end-July, the livelihood team had identified 13,058 households for its first phase of household livelihood assistance (HLA) throughout Aklan (2,452), Antique (2,928), Capiz (3,003), Cebu (1,298) and Leyte (3,377). These households were determined with the aid of the barangay communities through social mapping and community validation, and the individual barangay recovery committees respectively. Overall, this first phase of livelihood interventions was carried out successfully by 45 volunteers, five project assistants and one livelihood officer, supported by the Haiyan team at PRC national headquarters, chapter level and chapter administration and IFRC.

The largest distribution of household livelihood assistance (HLA) through the cash grant modality to date is to 1,578 beneficiaries across 19 barangays in two municipalities in Roxas, Capiz on 2 July. This included beneficiary registration and was completed within five hours. Altogether, almost 4,000 beneficiary households have claimed their first instalment of the grant.

Status of IFRC Household Livelihood Assistance (HLA) as of end-July 2014

Chapter	Barangay Recovery Committees established	Beneficiary households	
		With proposals	Received 1 st instalment
Aklan	35	2,452	822
Antique	36	2,928	1,063
Capiz	32	3,003	1,578
Cebu	11	1,298	528
Leyte	54	3,377	In progress
Total	168	13,058	3,991

Barangay recovery committees (BRCs) have been established in 168 barangays at the PRC chapters in Leyte (54), Antique (36), Aklan (35), Capiz (32) and Cebu (11). These committees are neutral committees comprising around 10 people with three or fewer barangay officials. Established with the support of PRC field staff and volunteers, these committees support PRC in rolling out the recovery programme across all sectors. Their primary role is to lead the team and the community in identifying vulnerable households within their respective barangays and facilitate generation of appropriate community initiatives in a participatory and consultative manner with all stakeholders.



In Kasadyahan, barangay recovery committee members and Philippine Red Cross staff and volunteers pose for a quick photo. These committees are established throughout the barangays receiving support from the Red Cross and will help ensure integrated suitable assistance to beneficiary households under this operation. (Photo: Kate Marshall/IFRC)

The livelihood team continues to prepare the communities for the distribution of household livelihood assistance to beneficiaries. This includes having another community assembly to advise the identified households regarding distribution dates and locations. The PRC staff and volunteers will conduct another session of orientation for beneficiaries on the conditions pertaining to the livelihood assistance, the beneficiary agreement with PRC, to address any issues arising and garner feedback as given. Preparations for the subsequent phases of the intervention are also ongoing. The team is also monitoring the presence of other organizations in the target areas that are providing similar assistance, in order to avoid duplication of interventions. Upcoming activities of the livelihood component include the identification of 10,000 more beneficiaries for HLA as well as monitoring of the cash grants already distributed. A lessons learnt workshop is also being planned for the PRC livelihood project staff and volunteers.

Capacity building activities to support the livelihood intervention process and monitoring during the reporting period were held for five PRC/IFRC project assistants in Roxas, Capiz, and for 45 PRC/IFRC volunteers at the chapter level. PRC also held various other training sessions in livelihoods, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, and PRC community engagement principles for partner national society staff and volunteers in Leyte.

5. Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (anticipated to be completed by September 2016)	
Outcome	Output
Outcome 5: Risk of waterborne, water-related and vector-borne diseases in targeted communities is reduced	Output 5.1: Access to safe water by target population in 20 schools and 20 barangays increased
	Output 5.2: Access to adequate sanitation facilities by target population in 20 schools and 20 barangays increased
	Output 5.3: Knowledge, attitude and practice on safe water, sanitation and hygiene by target population in 20 schools and 20 barangays increased

The overarching objective of this sector seeks to sustainably reduce the risk of water-borne and water-related diseases in targeted communities, including vector-transmitted diseases. Developed in full integration with the shelter component, 9,000 pour-flush latrines and septic tanks will be constructed as part of the core shelters. In target communities, cleaning campaigns and drainage rehabilitation together with solid waste management activities will aim to reduce environmental and health risks.

Sanitation facilities need to be rehabilitated or repaired in schools used as evacuation centres as well as in community health facilities. Rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in 20 schools will be prioritized as these are crucial for learning and as part of disaster preparedness measures. Hygiene promotion activities at both school and community level will contribute to improving overall community hygiene behaviour to mitigate the threat of communicable diseases and enable good maintenance of the facilities.

Supported by IFRC, PRC conducted assessments using the key informant interview guide, secondary data and standard selection criteria to determine the target beneficiaries. Together with the construction of core shelter in

the various barangays, 243 household latrines have been built (see *shelter above*) in barangays throughout Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Cebu and Leyte.

In terms of supporting the rehabilitation of facilities in schools, PRC has also conducted assessments at schools which were used as evacuation centres in Barugo. Up to 12 schools in different barangays in Leyte and Cebu have been identified and will be supported with rehabilitation of damaged water and sanitation facilities, including latrines for boys/men and girls/women, hand washing facilities, hand pump repair, water source rehabilitation and tank installation. As well as contributing to increasing access to water and sanitation among students and teachers, the facilities will position the schools to accommodate evacuees - in the event of the school premises being used as evacuation centres - during times of disaster. Memorandums of Agreement (MoA) are currently being prepared for signing by all relevant parties.

Hygiene promotion activities are ongoing in schools which have been identified as the most damaged and have received minimal, if any, assistance. Aimed mainly at school-going children, the water and sanitation team has been able to reach at least 19,535 students in 104 schools across 17 different municipalities in Leyte to date. These municipalities include Pastrana (5 schools), Dagami (10), Lapaz (3), Babatngon (5), Javier (5), Kananga (6), Tunga (4), Jaro (8), Burauen (8), Mayorga (5), San Isidro (5), McArthur (6), Leyte-Leyte (5), Julita (5), Calubian (10), Tolosa (5) and Tabango (9). Subsequently, these hygiene promotion activities will be adapted to encompass the broader community.

As part of an effort to address the burgeoning cases of dengue in Leyte province, the PRC launched a dengue prevention campaign which ran from May through July 2014. Sessions on health and hygiene promotion, especially vector-borne diseases were highlighted and disseminated by active trained community health volunteers and participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) trainers to the general public.

Apart from hygiene promotion sessions, this campaign publicized its message through local radio stations over a month; and through the display of 100 posters in locations identified as “dengue hot spots” by the Department of Health and where PRC volunteers carried out dengue awareness activities. Through the campaign itself, more than 4,000 individuals (of whom 3,300 were women and girls) in 33 communities were reached in the municipalities of Tanauan, Palo and Tacloban City.

The water and sanitation team hosted a technical working group meeting in Tacloban which involved all PRC staff and partners working in the sector.

Current activities for the sector include validating schools in San Remigio, Cebu for rehabilitation interventions as well as supporting further water and sanitation assessments in Aklan, Antique and Capiz.

6. Health and care (anticipated to be completed by June 2016)	
Outcome	Output
Outcome 6: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced	Output 6.1: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases
	Output 6.2: Gaps in medical infrastructure of the affected population in 60 barangays filled
	Output 6.3: Community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness, and health promotion measures provided in 60 barangays
	Output 6.4: Mainstream and crosscutting psychosocial support provided in 60 barangays and five chapters

The broad objective of the health sector under this recovery operation is to contribute to community resilience by reducing vulnerability and improving the health status of populations affected by Typhoon Haiyan.

Many frontline health facilities, including PRC blood banks, were destroyed or damaged by Haiyan, thereby hampering the delivery of basic health services. The health component under this appeal aims to support the rehabilitation and upgrading of 22 health facilities – including PRC blood facilities in Tacloban City and Ormoc, Leyte – and to provide medical supplies and equipment.

Given the trauma by Typhoon Haiyan directly impacting many health staff, their families and homes, community-based health and first aid (CBHFA), together with psychosocial support, will be implemented for some 60,000

people across 60 barangays covered by five PRC chapters. This specifically aims to enhance disease prevention, awareness and preparedness as well as ensure that the psychosocial well-being and coping skills of affected communities are strengthened. Cross-cutting issues such as child protection and gender concerns will be integrated into these interventions. This programme will also ensure that the psychosocial well-being and coping skills of PRC staff and volunteers are strengthened.

Selected health facilities are currently undergoing identification and selection for rehabilitation and provision of equipment, by PRC staff and volunteers in the field. As of July, more than 34 health facilities were assessed with 20 being identified and selected in areas affected by Typhoon Haiyan in Aklan, Capiz, Cebu, and Leyte. In parallel, discussions and plans to utilize and hand over medical supplies from PRC to these identified health facilities are being carried out among PRC, IFRC and German Red Cross. These medical items will enable health facilities to provide greater access to basic health care services to affected people.

The Department of Health has requested PRC to support its upcoming measles campaign, for which PRC and IFRC health teams are currently in discussion and planning.

A community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) facilitators' workshop was conducted on 16 to 21 June for 26 PRC staff and volunteers. This resulted in work plans developed by each chapter in support of the roll-out of community-based health programming in Haiyan-affected areas. Volunteers were also trained in the use of the open data kit/smart mobile technology to facilitate data collection for analysis using technological means. This workshop also included sessions on violence prevention and non-communicable diseases.

PRC celebrated Blood Donors Month and held a recognition ceremony wherein 1,833 individuals and institutional partners were acknowledged and honoured with plaques and certificates. Intensive blood donation campaigns were conducted at 82 PRC blood centres..

With regard to psychosocial support services (PSS), during the reporting period, the process of translating and adapting the PSS training manuals into local language was initiated. This is being done through a collaboration that involves PRC, IFRC, and the University of the Philippines. Meanwhile, the IFRC reference centre for psychosocial support has planned an evaluation for the PSS in emergencies component, delivered through the emergency response units (ERU) as part of the overall ongoing development of effective disaster response tools for the IFRC. The evaluation will be conducted from September through October 2014.

7. National Society institutional preparedness and capacity development	
Outcome	Output
Outcome 7: The Philippine Red Cross level of preparedness for future disasters and its capacity to deliver sustainable programming and services are strengthened	Output 7.1: Increased skillsets available for the Philippine Red Cross to respond to future disasters and deliver programmes and services
	Output 7.2: Increased material capacity is available for the Philippine Red Cross to respond to future disasters, deliver programmes and services
	Output 7.3: Improved systems and processes in place for the Philippine Red Cross to respond to future disasters and deliver programmes and services
	Output 7.4: The capacity of target chapters of the Philippine Red Cross strengthened for them to respond to future disasters, deliver programmes and services

While IFRC has supported PRC's disaster response capacity building efforts over the years, these capacities have been hampered by constant disruption by major disaster relief and recovery interventions. The revised plan of action seeks to mitigate potential negative impact on PRC's long-term development capacity under Typhoon Haiyan recovery interventions and utilize lessons learnt from recent responses in a more structured manner. These cover four main focus areas:

- Skillset improvement through training and mentoring in technical skill enhancement and accountability;
- Enhanced material capacity through improved facilities and essential equipment for future disasters;
- Improved systems and processes to ensure efficient and effective response and coordination mechanisms in times of emergency, and;
- Chapter development, which is tailored to enhance the strengths and increase the capacities of target chapters.

Efforts to advance towards the objectives of this plan are already evident in training and skill building in:

- Warehousing and warehouse management for PRC staff and volunteers at their respective chapters
- Livelihood intervention processes and monitoring methodology for PRC/IFRC project assistants in Roxas, Capiz, and volunteers at their respective chapter levels
- Livelihood interventions and community engagement for staff and volunteers in Leyte
- Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) for PRC staff and volunteers which has resulted in the development of chapter work plans to support community-based health programming as a whole. This workshop also included sessions on violence prevention and non-communicable diseases
- The use of open data kit/smart mobile technology to facilitate data collection
- Core shelter monitoring methods, management and technical expertise being developed for PRC staff and volunteers

The IFRC field office in Tacloban continues to work closely with the PRC Typhoon Haiyan task force. IFRC has supported the rehabilitation of the PRC Leyte chapter, significantly the blood bank. On the chapter premises, the training centre is now operational and ready for use. A further four containers for use as office space have also been erected on the chapter premises, and will serve to host both PRC Haiyan task force and IFRC staff.

8. Community preparedness and risk reduction (to build community resilience towards future disasters)	
Outcome	Output
Outcome 8: Community resilience to disasters is enhanced	Output 8.1: Risk reduction measures are incorporated in disaster recovery programmes
	Output 8.2: People from target barangays across five chapters are trained as first responders
	Output 8.3: Community-based multi-hazard contingency plans are developed and pre-tested
	Output 8.4: Legal frameworks for disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response are strengthened.

All recovery interventions seek to build community resilience and enhance risk reduction for future disasters. The shelter programme includes sessions for community members on building back better and safer while supporting sustainable livelihood diversification for rehabilitation and resilience. The Red Cross 143 programme¹ will support target barangay members with appropriate training and equipment to become first-line responders in any emergency. Members of Red Cross 143 in the community are not only Red Cross volunteers but a resource for community preparedness. Several communities will also be supported in developing community-based contingency plans for disaster and epidemic risk, as well as be equipped with skills to assess, identify, plan and organize for overall community response in disaster.

In further support of overall community preparedness, PRC and IFRC will continue to work together with the authorities to strengthen legal and regulatory frameworks to drive forward more effective international humanitarian relief, disaster risk management and recovery, especially during times of emergency. PRC and IFRC are well-placed to work with the authorities and partners to improve domestic legal frameworks for disaster preparedness, risk reduction, and response.

The water and sanitation team has identified 12 schools in Leyte and Cebu for construction of communal latrines – an effort which is complemented with hygiene promotion primarily for school children, and subsequently, all members of the respective communities.

Also in Leyte, the dengue prevention campaign was complemented with the display of some 100 related posters in “hot spots” identified by the Department of Health. PRC volunteers conducted dengue awareness activities among communities at these locations while hygiene promotion was carried out to a broader audience through the use of local radio stations over a month.

¹ This programme aims to have a team of 44 volunteers comprising one leader and 43 members in every barangay of the Philippines.

Logistics

The IFRC logistics continues to support all programme sectors in the Typhoon Haiyan recovery operation on Leyte, Cebu and Panay. Its entry port in Cebu is the main centre where all international shipments are received and where customs clearance, reception of goods and transfers to other operational areas are made. Procurement of goods is managed by the logistics team based in Manila in close coordination with PRC and the programme staff as well as the logistics team in the field. Overall regular coordination with the PRC/IFRC programme team is maintained both in Manila and in the field to share related concerns and to ensure smooth implementation of all ongoing programmes related to this operation.

The staggered arrival of corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets which constitute a crucial part of shelter interventions continues and as of end-July, shelter materials for at least 400 core shelters were in Leyte with allocations of 200 each in Barugo, Leyte island and Aklan, Panay island. More than 131,000 CGIs have now been received and dispatched to the different operational areas with their respective allocations according to shelter needs. The remaining sheets are expected to arrive in August 2014.

The four rubhalls in Palo are now closed with stocks housed in a newly rented warehouse in Tacloban. These rubhalls have either been relocated to warehousing areas in Tacloban, Tabontabon and Panay to enhance storage space, or kept on standby for future warehousing needs.

Other than this, the logistics team continues to manage and coordinate warehousing and transportation; recruit, orientate and train core logistics staff in operational areas; ensure the smooth and safe delivery of shelter materials; manage and maintain all fleet assets (including local registration of 33 imported vehicles) and, ensure all logistics-related matters comply with procedures. In addition to managing the logistics for the recovery operation, the team also procures and transports the necessary supplies and equipment for programme and office use as well as supports the PRC in its bi-lateral programmes with other Partner National Societies through the provision of vehicles.

Besides Typhoon Haiyan operation, the IFRC logistics team provides support to PRC in other parallel recovery operations such as the Central Visayas Earthquake, Typhoon Bopha, and the Typhoons and Floods operation, all of which are at different stages of implementation. Finally, IFRC logistics supports the PRC headquarters in other logistics matters.

Communications – advocacy and public information

Communications activities were busy highlighting the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement's work on the Typhoon Haiyan operation during the reporting period in more remote locations including islands off Coron and Cullion in [Palawan](#), upland barangays on Panay island, and communities in the far north of Cebu. Interviews with beneficiaries focused on recovery interventions, especially core shelter, shelter repair assistance and the restoration of livelihoods. Many beneficiaries explained that while they were grateful for the Red Cross's assistance, they were still struggling to make ends meet and needed longer-term assistance.

The use of the cash distribution modality to support livelihoods and shelter repair assistance was also captured through interviews with PRC and its volunteers on their interactions with beneficiaries and the logistic constraints they faced in providing assistance in remote areas. It was also a good time to document the establishment and the progress of the barangay recovery committees. Some were still being formed while others were well-established. The members of these committees were overwhelmingly positive about their interaction with their respective communities and the Red Cross, despite cultural and social differences remaining a challenge in some places.

All these were recorded through video footage, photos and interviews, and are being edited for use by the IFRC and Partner National Societies as well as part of the IFRC communications preparations for its upcoming "one year since Haiyan" milestone. From now until the beginning of November, the communications unit will continue to document and capture the progress of recovery across all operational sectors and build a dedicated microsite for all content pertaining to Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines.

Communications continually seeks to stay on top of all sector activities and to inspire through stories, photos and footage to share. Aspiring bloggers are encouraged to contribute to the new blog space, [Diverse Voices](#). Contributors have already included voices from the field be it recovery activities, experiences from the typhoon

or falling ill from vector-borne disease. More contributions will be posted in the coming weeks. The [*My Red Cross, My Story*](#) project is ongoing.

Recent stories from Typhoon Haiyan include [*A united approach is vital*](#) which details the ASEAN conference on dengue; [*a new beginning from cash and coconuts*](#) which tells the story of a successful livelihood venture; [*21st century data collection*](#) which highlights community health promotion. All these and more can be found on the IFRC public website [here](#).

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: +63 928 559 7071; 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:**
 - Martin Faller, head of operations; +60 3 9207 5700; martin.faller@ifrc.org
 - Necephor Mghendi, operations coordinator; +6012 224 6796, necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org
 - Peter Ophoff, head of planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER); +60 3 9207 5775; peter.ophoff@ifrc.org
 - Nate Rabe, humanitarian diplomacy and resource mobilization coordinator; +6019 620 0758; nathan.rabe@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.

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

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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.