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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° 10 – one-year consolidated report

23 December 2014

Period covered by this Operation Update: 8 November 2013 to 30 November 2014

Appeal target (current): CHF 99.88 million

Appeal coverage: To date, 87 per cent covered (hard pledges), with more pledges under processing.



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) through December 2016.
- 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.

Summary:

It has been more than a year now since Typhoon Haiyan first made landfall in the Philippines on 8 November 2013. Since then, the Philippine Red Cross (PRC), working together with the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and Partner National Societies that deployed international disaster response tools, has reached hundreds of thousands of people with various forms of assistance within this emergency appeal and recovery plan. Response activities during the relief phase of the operation helped reach at least 160,700 families with non-food household items, nearly 50,000 households with unconditional cash grants and 109,587 with emergency shelter materials. About 6.3 million litres of safe water were produced and distributed to affected people, 48,000 people were reached with sanitation interventions, and another 55,000 with hygiene promotion activities. Emergency health units and mobile clinics saw the provision of essential health services to 5,300 patients and 1,855 Red Cross volunteers and community health workers attended various health training sessions.

Careful planning with a focus on sustainability, preparedness, strengthening of PRC and of community capacity has been the hallmark of the recovery phase of this operation. As of the end of November 2014, up to 1,227 core shelters with latrines had been completed. Meanwhile, 16,352 households had received shelter repair assistance. All beneficiary households received orientation on safer shelter. Under livelihoods, almost 25,000 households had received conditional cash grants to obtain inputs for restarting or enhancing their livelihoods. All these achievements were made with the support and advice of 285 *barangay* (or village) [recovery committees](#) established in respective locations.

Rehabilitation work on sanitation facilities of five schools in Leyte, used as evacuation centres, is now underway while 630 students and school personnel have participated in hygiene promotion activities utilizing the child hygiene and sanitation transformation (CHAST) methodology. Overall, at least 19,535 school-going children have participated in PRC-led hygiene promotion activities. In the health sector, rehabilitation of 14 of the 20 health facilities targeted has commenced, following a meticulous process of coordination, selection, technical evaluation, and legal agreements between the local authorities and the implementing parties. The procurement of medical equipment for these facilities is also in progress.

All the recovery interventions have provided the opportunity for hands-on application of training for PRC staff and volunteers. Among these, 58 have been involved in livelihood programming, and technical training throughout all the related sectors.

The [revised plan of action](#) continues to guide all recovery interventions supported by this appeal while sectorial targets continue to be revised in adaptation to available human, material and financial resources. Contributions received to date have brought the appeal coverage to 87 per cent in hard pledges, with some more pledges being processed. Details on donor contributions can be seen [here](#). For queries, please contact the [resource mobilization](#) and relationship management team at the Asia Pacific zone office. The [financial report](#) for the period covered is also available at the end of this report.

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. Its passage caused a massive humanitarian impact across the Visayas region due to 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 a level-3 disaster, requiring global mobilization and response.

For a while, infrastructural damage blocked off access to affected communities. 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) reported an overall 16.08 million people (some 3.4 million families) affected by the typhoon with 6,300 fatalities, 4.1 million people displaced and 1.14 million houses damaged.

Since the typhoon struck, the Philippines has continued to contend with other hydro-meteorological and geological events such as minor earthquakes, floods, tropical storms and the threat of volcanic eruption. Some of these have occurred in areas where communities are still recovering from [Typhoon Bopha](#) of December 2012, the earthquake that struck [Central Visayas](#) in October 2013 and Typhoon Haiyan itself. [Typhoon Hagupit](#), which struck the Philippines on 6 December 2014, also swept through the areas affected by Haiyan, bringing secondary effects in some of the communities still recovering from Haiyan.

Coordination and partnerships

PRC continues to take the lead in Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination supported by IFRC in accordance with the Movement-wide operational framework¹.

Movement Coordination

Pursuant to the Movement-wide operational framework, coordination meetings are held every two weeks at the PRC national headquarters, and weekly at the various field locations. Technical working groups for the different programme sectors have been established and technical guidelines, produced for the sectors of shelter and settlements; livelihoods; health; water and sanitation; education; and, disaster risk reduction are now approved.

Partner National Societies, in support of PRC, report significant progress in this phase of the recovery operation, 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 its 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 – including at provincial, municipal and barangay levels – and coordinates with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and the Department of Health, among other departments.

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

With the announcement by the Government that the humanitarian phase of the response had ended in July, the Shelter Cluster evolved into the Humanitarian Shelter Working Group (HSWG). Since then, shelter partners' responses have integrated their activities between two of the Government's Office of the Presidential Assistant for Rehabilitation and Recovery (OPARR) clusters, namely the Social Services Cluster and the Resettlement Cluster. The IFRC coordination team has continued to support DSWD in the coordination of humanitarian shelter agencies and the transition into the Social Services Cluster. The HSWG has been working with national authorities to create a National Strategic Advisory Group to ensure cohesion between the two clusters and provide a national 'think tank' on post-disaster shelter needs, responses, and gaps.

Over the past year, shelter agencies have collectively provided 571,200 households with emergency shelter (tents and tarpaulins). Since June 2014, the focus has been very much on recovery. To date, shelter agencies have provided support to self-recovery through the provision of durable roofing solutions to 210,000 households. Current agency planning figures suggest that approximately 360,000 households will receive a durable self-recovery shelter solution, with some programmes running until mid-2016.

The Shelter Cluster's information management has placed its primary focus on the provision of a comprehensive database (and corresponding mapping) which was modified in August to focus on recovery as opposed to emergency activities. Since February, this database has consistently reported activities down to the barangay level. Furthermore, the HSWG has also produced an analysis of the shelter recovery response, which shows that 70 per cent of the overall shelter recovery response has been made through the provision of shelter repair kits (varying in values of PHP 5,000 to PHP 40,000). The analysis highlights the need for an increased focus on technical assistance, training, awareness raising and communication around *Building back safer* to support the households in their self-recovery.

Technical documentation provided by the Shelter Cluster has been substantial over the past year. Agencies and government counterparts have participated in the development of the *8 Key Build Back Safer* messages² as well as the

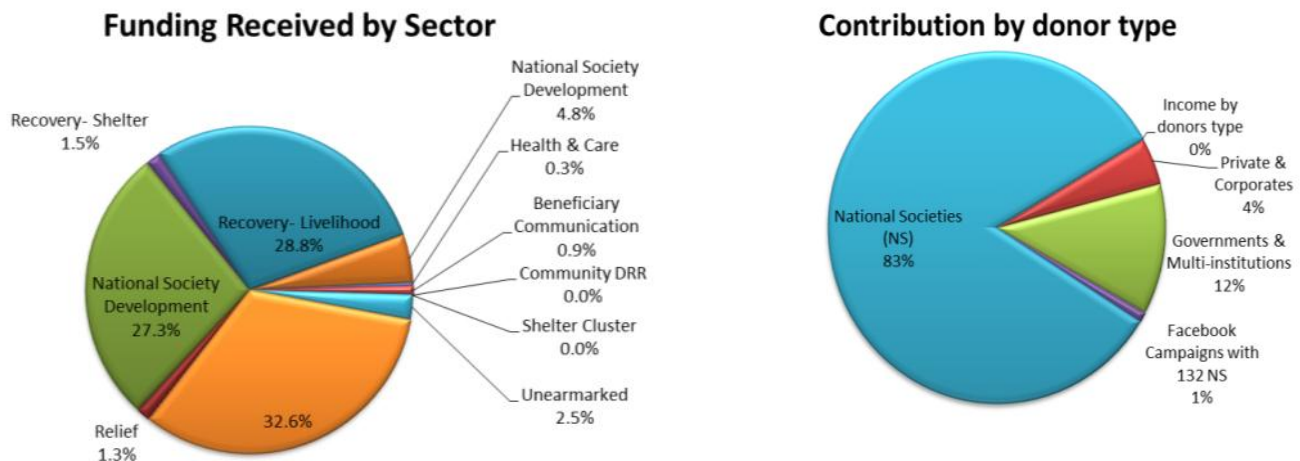
¹ For more detailed information on the Movement-Wide operational framework, refer to Operations update no. 7 – six-month consolidated report [here](#).

² produced in English, Akeanon, Hiligaynon, Waray, Cebuano, and Tagalog

development of the Recovery Shelter Guidelines that advocate for the prioritization of permanent solutions, with adherence to key principles, and parameters around safety, adequacy, appropriateness and accessibility, where possible. Additionally, as a means of knowledge management, frequently asked technical questions as well as a comprehensive technical document index have been put together and shared with all shelter and government partners.

Advocacy by the HCT, 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. This has now resulted in a Government joint memorandum being issued in November 2014 outlining what can and cannot be provided in low, moderate and high risk zones. The Shelter Cluster has also led advocacy initiatives around material quality, temporary settlement standards and equitability of assistance.

Funding



As of 30 November, total funding received is CHF 80 million. There is an overall funding gap of CHF 12 million for sectors, including shelter, health, health and care, beneficiary communication and community-based disaster risk reduction. The contribution of un-earmarked funding is very welcome and highly encouraged in support of this appeal

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

The objectives undertaken during the relief phase of the operation which include distribution of relief items, unconditional cash grants, emergency shelter repair assistance and emergency safe water provision were completed in the first months of this year. (Detailed information in previous updates [here](#))

Among the achievements under the ongoing recovery plan for Haiyan, up to the end of November 2014:

- 1,227 core shelters, with latrines, have been built through beneficiary household and community participation;
- 16,352 households have received shelter repair assistance comprising 10 corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets and conditional cash grants worth PHP 10,000, delivered in two instalments;
- All households under the shelter programme have been provided with orientation/awareness on safer shelter;
- 24,865 households have restarted their livelihoods means after receiving cash grants worth PHP 10,000;
- 285 barangay recovery committees ([see annex 1](#)) have been established and have monitored/advised in the implementation of interventions, being key in the beneficiary selection process, ([see annex 2](#)) for example.
- Water and sanitation facilities in five schools, used as evacuation centres and presently undergoing rehabilitation.
- 638 students and school personnel have taken part in hygiene promotion activities implemented using the child hygiene and sanitation transformation (CHAST) methodology;
- Rehabilitation of 14 of 20 selected health facilities has started;
- Up to 58 PRC chapter staff/volunteers benefitted from practical training in livelihood programming;
- Technical training and skill building continues 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. Supported through the IFRC appeal, 160,727 affected households were reached with relief items and 49,844 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

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

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

* Including households which received partial sets of non-food items.
NB. Distribution of emergency shelter items listed separately

Distribution of unconditional cash grants as of 30 April 2014

Province	IFRC	Movement
Aklan	3,879	3,879
Antique	4,045	5,120
Capiz	7,019	8,939
Iloilo	10,362	12,377
Leyte	19,866	26,558
Leyte (Ormoc City)	4,673	4,673
North Cebu	-	2,506
Palawan	-	2,000
Samar/Eastern Samar	-	29,600
TOTAL*	49,844	95,652

* All numbers denote beneficiary households. Distributions by German Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and ICRC are included in the overall Movement figures.

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 also completed by April 2014. Under this appeal, an estimated 109,587 households were assisted in the provinces of Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Cebu, Iloilo and Leyte.

Distribution of shelter items as of 30 April 2014

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

Relief interventions have been concluded with detailed information provided in [previous operations updates](#). As such, this section and the previous one will not be included in future 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

Shelter recovery interventions under the [revised plan of action](#) 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. Under this option, 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.

Progress made in shelter recovery, as of end-November 2014

Province/ municipality	# Target barangays	Beneficiary households							
		Shelter repair assistance received				Core shelter			
		Identified households	CGIs	1 st cash instalment	Full shelter repair assistance*	Identified household s	Houses completed	Under construction	
Leyte	Barugo	34	1,734	1,155	1,689	1,155	804	206	5
	San Miguel	10	602	In progress	598	In progress	248	In progress	In progress
	Carigara	9	377	In progress	374	In progress	411	In progress	In progress
	Tabontabon	16	1,237	1,130	1,100	In progress	833	471	17
	Dagami	19	1,349	In progress	1,265	In progress	389	35	19
	Burauen	15	761	In progress	754	In progress	241	In progress	In progress
	Tunga	2	93	In progress	91	In progress	28	In progress	In progress
	Pastrana	9	No shelter repair assistance planned				412	In progress	In progress
	Santa Fe	9					731	In progress	In progress
	Palo	4					429	In progress	In progress
La Paz	7	286					In progress	In progress	
Cebu	San Remigio	27	2,965	2,916	2,810	1,856	1,375	169	76
Panay	Aklan	48	3,109	2,997	2,875	1,861	730	190	52
	Capiz	30	2,911	2,911	2,908	2,907	1,035	76	66
	Antique	47	3,613	3,613	3,598	3,574	983	80	64
TOTAL		286	18,751	14,722	18,062	11,353	8,935	1,227	299

* Under shelter repair assistance, IFRC worked together with the German Red Cross in areas not covered by this appeal, in order to facilitate a wider and more rapid response. In this joint venture to further support shelter repair, IFRC provided the CGIs, and German Red Cross provided the cash component to 5,000 beneficiary households.

In the recovery plan of action, the target for shelter repair assistance was set at 15,000 households. However, a further 3,900 households have since been added to the target, bringing the new target for shelter repair assistance to 18,900 households. This increase considered the serious need for shelter repair among affected communities and was made possible from savings made on the cost of materials under the core shelter component. Provision of shelter repair assistance continues in pursuit of the new target. The increase in the number of target households will be reflected in the revised recovery plan of action that is set to be issued during the first half of 2015.

Development of appropriate house designs

There were several factors to consider in the design of houses in these different areas, including:

- Compatibility with *build back better and safer* construction techniques;
- Appropriateness to cultural norms of the communities;
- Availability of suitable and acceptable construction materials and skilled human resources;
- Practical habitable designs suitable to the terrain and climate conditions of the area.

These factors were established with extensive consultation with all stakeholders involved, especially the beneficiary communities. Prior to any action being taken, beneficiary mobilization and sensitization was carried out with the selected beneficiary household members and the [barangay recovery committee](#). Beneficiary feedback was used to inform any alterations made to the design and other key aspects of design and implementation.



“Thank you for everything you have done for us” is the sentiment this family shared in front of their newly-built home supported by PRC/IFRC in Barugo, Leyte (Photo: Kate Marshall/IFRC)

The necessary sense of ownership and practical involvement of the beneficiary households and indeed, the community at large was also addressed through a number of implementation modalities, such as:

- The extensive consultative process throughout the design and construction phases;
- The use of sweat equity wherein the beneficiary household members are directly/indirectly involved in the construction of their own house;
- The distribution of food vouchers to help cover the cost of the household's alimentary needs during their engagement in building their houses - an incentive for direct beneficiary participation in construction.

Following consultation with the beneficiaries and other stakeholders, the selected design for the core shelter houses built under this IFRC appeal was a half-timber, half-concrete design with an attached latrine and septic tank. Beneficiary feedback during consultations also indicated that different types of food were needed for households. This feedback was taken into account through the distribution of food vouchers to the households involved.

The holistic approach of the recovery operation also seeks to boost the local economy and enhance local income generation when possible. Where available, construction materials are procured locally in order to help livelihoods. This has not always been possible, however, given the inadequate quality of materials such as lumber and corrugated iron sheets locally found. While considerable effort has been made to identify suppliers of quality materials, procurement has been made internationally where needed, and shipped in batches to the Philippines with assistance from the IFRC logistics units based in the Philippines and Kuala Lumpur. The local procurement and delivery of other good quality building supplies are already in the pipeline. For materials which have already arrived, allocation and delivery to distribution and construction sites is ongoing.

Identification and engagement of skilled workers to assist in building core shelters

To date, carpenters and masons have been provided with orientation and trained in *build back safer and better* techniques. They have also carried out construction on core shelter houses in the various barangays across the provinces of Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Cebu and Leyte.



The carpenters and masons are not beneficiaries themselves but are paid workers who provide specific skilled technical labour in the construction of core shelters³. Individual teams for building generally consist of five members, including one carpenter, one mason, and three general workers (including members of the beneficiary households who may or may not be skilled in construction techniques). One team is anticipated to complete one core shelter within 12 days, depending on weather conditions and immediate availability of materials.

Building back safer and better awareness

Before shelter construction began, training and awareness sessions on the participatory approach for safe shelter awareness (PASSA), were held for PRC staff and volunteers as well as representatives from NGOs and UN agencies. Two training sessions were held. The first session, between 17 and 21 March, constituted a training of trainers (ToT) and was attended by 40 PRC staff. The second session, between 24 and 28 March, was an orientation workshop, attended by 35 partners including more than 10 representatives from NGOs and UN agencies. The training sessions are mandatory in the preparation of both field staff, workers and beneficiaries to ensure *build back better and safer* techniques are used.

Sanitation at home: Each core shelter comprise sanitation. Among the first core shelter beneficiaries in Tabontabon, Florentina is grateful to the Red Cross that she has her own bathroom and private wash area.
(Photo: Cheryl Gagalac, IFRC)

With IFRC technical support, PRC staff and volunteers continue to carry out awareness raising and training on *building back better and safer* techniques on-site with skilled workers, such as the carpenters and masons, as well as with unskilled workers and beneficiary household members. Guidance and monitoring are provided by IFRC and PRC personnel throughout the construction process.

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.

Establishment of a modality that ensures beneficiary ownership and engagement in the building of their respective houses

Consultation with the barangay community through the [recovery committees](#), community members and beneficiary families themselves has been followed throughout the entire process.

Beneficiary ownership of their individual houses is paramount in this intervention, and modalities through which this is being enhanced include consultation on the design of the house; the direct and practical involvement of household members in the actual building of the house; and, incentives to directly engage in the construction, facilitated by the distribution of food vouchers. These food vouchers cover the alimentary needs of the households while household members engage in construction activities. They are accepted at shops or supermarkets pre-determined by the PRC on mutual agreement and amount to a total value of PHP 3,850, distributed in two instalments.

Challenges

The shelter programme is highly contingent on the timely arrival of construction materials both in-country and internationally. Some factors are beyond the control of the teams, such as weather conditions and administrative requirements and can cause delay in implementation of the programme.

³ While the skilled labourers are paid, beneficiary workers receive food assistance to cover their food requirements during this time. (see *food voucher distribution below*)

Other challenges that the shelter programme has had to face include:

- The scarcity of quality construction materials available locally, and delays in delivery that often create a domino effect on implementation activities;
- The capacity of the volunteers which was greatly stretched in order to carry out activities across a large number of areas necessary for this intervention;
- The gathering of a sufficient number of skilled human resources such as experienced qualified carpenters and masons;
- The difficult access to certain locations either due to the remoteness of the place, or the lack of proper roads or transportation routes;
- Land ownership issues that can be complicated and take time to resolve, especially in the case of households which have been affected by the typhoon but occupy land they neither own nor are legal tenants. These include people who occupy peripheral areas of public infrastructural land either temporarily and/or illegally. While PRC generally engages in helping households rebuild on their own or legally tenanted land, it also tries to assist these families where possible, through the provision of a shelter repair kit as a temporary measure.

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

Key findings from recovery assessments undertaken showed livelihoods as one of the priority areas for intervention. Among the actions currently being conducted or prepared are household-level support, skills training and enterprise development for individuals, community-managed projects for overall community benefit, and institutional capacity building in livelihood recovery.

In the recovery plan of action issued during July 2014, the target for household livelihood assistance was set at 24,000 households. However, a further 2,000 households have since been added to the initial target, bringing the new target to 26,000 households. This increase considered the serious need for livelihood assistance among affected communities. The increase in the number of target households will be reflected in the revised recovery plan of action that is set to be issued during the first half of 2015.

As of end-November, PRC and IFRC had completed providing livelihood support to 24,865 beneficiary households. This phase of interventions was successfully conducted with the aid of 58 volunteers, five project assistants and one livelihood officer, supported by the Haiyan team at PRC national headquarters, chapter level and chapter administration and IFRC. Provision of livelihood support continues in pursuit of the new target. More details of the conditional cash grant coverage of this intervention are as follows:

Details of the conditional cash grant coverage

Province	Municipalities	Barangays	Beneficiary households		
			Identified/with proposals	Received 1 st instalment	Received full grant
Aklan	3	35	3,373	3,110	3,038
Antique	4	44	4,425	4,384	4,360
Capiz	4	46	4,159	4,121	4,117
Cebu	1	27	4,136	4,106	4,031
Leyte	12	133	9,584	9,507	9,319
Total	24	285	25,677	25,228	24,865

The distributions help affected households kick-start their livelihoods and address overall long-term recovery and rehabilitation needs of affected communities. The modality for the household interventions is in the form of conditional cash grants up to PHP 10,000 per household. The Movement has expertise in conditional grant administration for early livelihood recovery, and this provides an opportunity for skills transfer to PRC staff and volunteers. PRC has carried out small-scale cash grant distributions before, but in the event of Haiyan, PRC staff and volunteers participated in larger distributions together with IFRC and Partner National Societies during the relief phase as well.



Rebuilding lives and livelihoods: the little vegetable business is not only a means of income, but a symbol of hope for this family and its future. (Photo: PRC/IFRC)

Under this intervention, prior to receiving their cash grants, all beneficiaries are required to present a proposal with details of their livelihood projects. Among the livelihood options chosen by beneficiary households to date, some 68 per cent prefer rearing livestock and poultry, followed by 8.6 per cent with agricultural work, and 6.8 per cent with *sari-sari* stores (community retail stores). Other livelihood options proposed by community members include activities in fishery, small enterprises, and small-scale trade ventures. The selection of approved proposals is made with the aid of the barangay recovery committee.

Following distribution of the first instalment, monitoring is carried out by PRC chapter staff and volunteers on how the beneficiary households are using the grant. They provide guidance and advice where needed, as well as receive feedback from the recipients. In this way, the programme can be monitored and adjusted where necessary to ensure that the needs of each household are properly met.

Vocational skills training and enterprise development

The selection of individual youth for skills training and enterprise development is also made with the aid of the barangay recovery committees. These individual development activities will be conducted by accredited vocational institutes in training individual youth to garner marketable skills such as carpentry and welding, and provide them with a wider range of livelihood opportunities.

This is the first time this model for training and development is being carried out as part of livelihood recovery in a disaster operation for the PRC/IFRC. As such, steps for this intervention are being taken meticulously and with a careful view as to its possible effects not only for the recipients of this support, but for the Red Cross as well.

A thorough assessment of community needs has been conducted, and modalities are being explored in order to ensure that:

- The **community's longer-term needs** are being suitably met through this form of livelihood support. This is addressed with the aid of the barangay recovery committee and community members;
- The approach used through this modality maintains or **supports the Red Cross in its role** and autonomous standing. The IFRC and PRC have now established a common approach to be taken which addresses this need;
- **Appropriate institutions** are selected to provide proper training that can be tailored to respective community needs. The location of these institutions is also a consideration as this will have an implication on access and cost per student. Institutions that can facilitate job placement for graduates are also being considered;
- **Candidates** are being identified to correspond with appropriate motivation and aptitudes needed to pursue vocational skills to set up enterprises within their own communities. The candidates will be selected by the barangay recovery committees. Support for these individuals includes training in diverse skills and equipping them with tools and machinery required to pursue their project.

Memorandums of Understanding are currently being finalized between the PRC and vocational skills training institutions working in collaboration under this programme. Other livelihood support interventions under this plan were also undertaken, wherein:

- The IFRC supported the participation of four PRC staff in a community planning workshop in India. This workshop helped enhance the skills of these staff in community engagement, and provided tools to aid planning for community-based activities and interventions.
- IFRC, PRC and Australian Red Cross worked together to prepare and develop an impact assessment survey for the household-level livelihood support programme. This survey was piloted at chapter level to Red Cross staff and volunteers in selected barangays, and is being further refined.

Philippine Red Cross staff are helping to train volunteers and staff of field-based Partner National Societies in skills for household livelihood support, barangay committee partnerships and community engagement. Through carrying out these interventions, Philippine Red Cross staff and volunteers are able to partake in on-the-job training and practical exercises in livelihood programming. This also helps them strengthen their working relationships with beneficiary households and the community as a whole.

Challenges

Beneficiary selection consumes a considerable amount of time, even though aided with barangay lists of the most vulnerable. Due to weather conditions and personal commitments, there has been a shortage of volunteers required to carry out re-validation of needs (e.g. if other actors have already provided assistance to these households) as well as to orientate and prepare the communities for distribution.

Preparations for the subsequent phases of the intervention are also ongoing. The team is monitoring the presence of other organizations in the target areas that are providing similar assistance, in order to avoid duplication of interventions.

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

An overview of the water and sanitation activities and achievements during the relief phase supported by this appeal is as follows:

Water and sanitation interventions as of 30 April 2014

Red Cross teams	Water		Sanitation				
	litres produced	# interventions (e.g. taps, caps, repairs)	latrines built	people reached	volume of debris removed (m ³)	# interventions (e.g. various repairs, support)	people reached through interventions
Emergency response units and response teams	6,335,934	669	205	6,045	36	90	10,107
PRC/IFRC					1,910		37,555
TOTAL	6,335,934	669	205	6,045	1,946	90	47,662

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

Hygiene promotion activities as of 30 April 2014

Red Cross teams	Hygiene Promotion				Vector Control
	# training sessions	# PRC volunteers trained	# activities held	# people reached	# PRC volunteers trained
Emergency response units	12	268	878	55,080	61
PRC/IFRC			30	8,123	
TOTAL	12	268	908	63,203	61

Now, in the recovery phase, water and sanitation interventions are a part of shelter activities, specifically as relates to the construction of core shelter with pour-flush latrines and septic tanks. At the end of this reporting period, in correspondence with core shelter construction, up to 1,227 latrines had been built. Cleaning campaigns, drainage rehabilitation and solid waste management in the target communities also help reduce environmental and health risks.

In the effort to rehabilitate sanitation facilities in schools, which served as evacuation centers in Leyte, progress has been made in several elementary schools in Barugo municipality, including Abango, Amahit, Bukid, Can-isak and Pikas elementary schools. All of these five schools have also completed Step 1 of the programme which is using the child hygiene and sanitation transformation (CHAST) methodology, with three of them having completed Step 2 as well.

The water and sanitation team also carried out orientation on these interventions with the principals and heads of school concerned. This orientation was held on Department of Education premises, and involved the presentation and discussion

on the working drawings and technical specifications of the proposed construction objectives. The schools have agreed with PRC to give their full cooperation in monitoring both construction activities and quality of materials, as well as full acceptance of these interventions.



Environmental sanitation and the cleaning of debris in Leyte: Of all the areas hit, Leyte sustained the most damage by Typhoon Haiyan, especially in Tacloban City and coastal areas. A collective 1,946 cubic meters of debris was removed from the community and household areas using payloaders and trucks supported by PRC, IFRC and partner national societies. (Photo: PRC/IFRC)

The water and sanitation monitoring team also works in tandem with the shelter team to monitor the corresponding component in the building of core shelter. Some concerns that face the team in implementation of these interventions include: facilitating understanding and assurance among the barangay communities regarding the water and sanitation interventions, especially in the tapping of groundwater sources among neighbouring barangays; supervision of and collection of data, from the ongoing CHAST sessions at the schools; consistent monitoring of latrine construction in the five schools mentioned, and the run of wet windy weather that has affected the construction process at this time.

Hygiene promotion in schools:

along CHAST activities, the building of proper latrines, hand-washing facilities and lessons in hygiene promotion and disease prevention are helping to change the lives of school-going children. The Red Cross has also helped make schools designated as evacuation centres, safer by strengthening their structures.

(Photo: Hubert Quijano/PRC)



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

Relief
 During the emergency phase, two basic health care emergency response units (ERUs) were deployed to support Philippine Red Cross in Cebu and Leyte. Overall, these units helped provide basic health care, in-patient hospital care primarily for new mothers and infants, surgery and intensive care when necessary, in lieu of the damaged local health facilities. These units also worked with the PRC in providing community-based preventive health and psychosocial support (PSS) activities with the local communities, as well as in supporting the repairs of the health facilities in their vicinity. Up to February 2014, the following were achieved with the support of these ERUs:

Health services and capacity building provided with support of emergency response units (ERUs) as of 25 February 2014

Medical care services Number of patients seen			Training sessions Number of volunteers and community health workers				
Mobile clinic	Rural health unit	Basic health unit	Acute watery diarrhoea	Psycho-social support	Violence prevention	Art therapy and stress management	Community-based health
2,561	1,542	1,226	285	89	23	157	1,301

Recovery
 Longer-term objectives of the health sector under this recovery phase seek to further enhance community resilience by reducing vulnerability and improving the health status of people affected by Typhoon Haiyan. Part of this is the rehabilitation and upgrading of 20 local health facilities, and the provision of corresponding medical supplies and equipment.

In addressing the gaps in medical infrastructure, health facilities have been identified and selected for rehabilitation and provision of equipment. To date, 20 of these have been selected in Aklan (2), Antique (1), Capiz (5), Cebu (6) and Leyte (6). PRC and IFRC have been working closely with local government units on tendering and finalizing contracts for work on the damaged health facilities. As of end-November, 14 of these contracts had been signed, and on-site work can now begin for the target facilities. The remaining contracts are currently being finalized.

At the same time, the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) programme is being implemented in some 60 barangays covered by five PRC chapters. This programme will further enhance the restoration of primary health care services with the aid of trained community health volunteers (CHVs) who consist of barangay health workers, health facility staff, and local government unit representatives.

Current activities include:

- Community-level assessment utilizing the open data kit (ODK) to pinpoint priority health issues that exist in the community;
- Development of community action plans customized to each community's priority health concerns;
- Training of community health volunteers;
- Development of baseline data analysis and indicators.

Progress in CBHFA programme, as of end-November 2014

Chapter	Health facilities	Facility contracts finalized	Barangay selected	Community health volunteers recruited	CHV trained in CBHFA	Community assessments
Aklan	2	In progress	6	47	47	5
Antique	1	In progress	12	91	In progress	In progress
Capiz	5	3	15	113	109	6
Cebu	6	5	17	30	30	2
Leyte	6	6	18	173	100	8
Total	20	14	68	454	286	21

Given the trauma caused by Typhoon Haiyan, community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) support, together with psychosocial support, is being implemented for 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 as well as PRC staff and volunteers, are strengthened. Cross-cutting issues such as child protection and gender concerns will be integrated into these interventions.

IFRC carried out an evaluation of the psychosocial support delivered through the emergency response units (ERUs) in September/October 2014. This was part of the ongoing development of effective disaster response tools by IFRC. The translation and adaptation of community-based psychosocial support (CBPSS) materials into the local Philippine language by PRC and the University of the Philippines, with IFRC support, is now completed. These materials are now ready for testing in training-of-trainers sessions, while detailed plans of action are being developed for CBPSS roll-out in the Haiyan-affected areas.

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

IFRC continues to support PRC's disaster response capacity building, despite occasional disruption caused by disaster relief and recovery interventions. Since the beginning of the recovery operation, PRC volunteers and staff have been deployed in response to multiple tropical storms, including [Typhoon Rammasun](#) in July this year; [flooding](#); landslides; the threat of volcanic eruption; and currently, Typhoon Hagupit which struck the Philippines on 6 December 2014.

In the wake of Typhoon Haiyan, over 8,235 Red Cross volunteers were deployed in response to Typhoon Haiyan, with numerous others involved directly at the PRC's national headquarters in Manila, in activities such as packaging food parcels for distribution. Capacity development and training of PRC staff and volunteers have been part of the operation from the start. Technical training and skills development conducted included: first aid, generator maintenance and GPS utilization; *building back better* awareness training, and skills development, training of trainers in the participatory approach to safer shelter awareness - PASSA, psychosocial support, violence prevention, art therapy and stress management, and community based health; water laboratory management and quality testing; hygiene promotion and vector control, disaster response kit usage; radio communications for field operations; cash distributions and related surveys.

Capacity building under the recovery plan for Typhoon Haiyan is ongoing and comprise initiatives 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) training for PRC staff and volunteers and the development of chapter work plans to support community-based health programming;
- 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);
- Community engagement and participation for PRC staff together with planning for community-based interventions as well as the development and implementation of an impact assessment survey for household-level livelihood programming;
- Other trainings and development including: information management; logistics; cash-based programming, preparedness, procedures, monitoring and delivery; use of communications equipment; the use of the international disaster response law guidelines; and the PASSA approach.

PRC staff is helping to train volunteers and staff of field-based Partner National Societies in skills for household livelihood support, barangay committee partnerships and community engagement. Through carrying out these interventions, PRC staff and volunteers are able to partake of on-the-job training and practical exercises in livelihood programming. This also helps them strengthen their working relationships with beneficiary households and the community as a whole.

The IFRC field office in Tacloban continues to work closely with the PRC Typhoon Haiyan task force. Through rehabilitation of the blood bank at the Leyte chapter, the training centre now operational, and the extra office space on the chapter premises, these serve to facilitate further capacity building and provide resources to do so on the premises.

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.

PRC and IFRC continue to work together in building community resilience and enhancing risk reduction and preparedness for future disasters. With technical support from IFRC, PRC continues to carry out awareness raising and training on *building back safer* techniques with carpenters, masons, general workers and beneficiary household members, supported by guidance and monitoring throughout construction. This is further enhanced by support for sustainable livelihood choices within the beneficiary communities themselves through conditional cash grants as well as skills training for further diversification of livelihood options.

In the rehabilitation of sanitation facilities in schools, child hygiene and sanitation transformation (CHAST) orientation has been carried out with students and school staff members, as well as with the heads of school. The full cooperation of the principals for the rehabilitation of the facilities and the acceptance of the interventions continues to facilitate better community preparedness.

Training of new community health volunteers is also underway. In Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Cebu and Leyte, over 454 new health volunteers in 68 communities were recruited; with up to 286 trained in community-based health and first aid (CBHFA), which includes community mobilization, assessment-based action in their own communities, basic first aid, and injury prevention. Training of the remaining volunteers is ongoing. Twenty-one communities in Aklan, Capiz, Cebu and Leyte are also conducting respective assessments to determine their own community health priorities. These are being carried out with the use of the open data kit (ODK) tool as well as the capacity and vulnerability assessment (VCA), and the use of planning tools such as the problem and objective tree analyses. These have culminated in community action plans being drafted and currently undergoing finalization in their respective communities.

Participatory approach for safer shelter awareness (PASSA) training has been undertaken in several municipalities in Leyte, including Barugo, San Miguel, Carigara and Tabontabon.

Logistics

The IFRC logistics team in the Philippines has been pivotal during the Typhoon Haiyan relief and recovery operation. In the relief phase alone, the logistics team, working with their IFRC counterparts in Kuala Lumpur and Dubai, moved more than 2,300 tonnes of relief goods both by air and sea in order to facilitate distributions to people affected by Typhoon Haiyan. In the subsequent recovery phase, the logistics unit in the Philippines has supported the shelter, health, water and sanitation sectors in procurement and delivery of all materials. The team also supports PRC and Partner National Societies where needed in logistics and fleet matters. Up to end-November 2014, the logistics team had handled more than 13,000 tonnes of goods in support of this operation.

Under the Typhoon Haiyan recovery plan, the logistics team has helped the shelter programme progress in its implementation through the procurement and delivery of 300,000 corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets to date. The team has also supported the IFRC/German Red Cross joint shelter repair assistance distribution programme with 50,000 CGIs to 5,000 households. The logistics and shelter teams work together and closely coordinate organizing

procurement of materials and personnel, and maintaining the supply chain through logistics bases in Manila, Leyte, Cebu, Aklan, Antique and Capiz. The distribution plans are set, keeping the necessary lead time for procurement and transportation. CGI sheets are procured internationally through the zone logistics unit based in the IFRC Asia Pacific zone office accordingly with international material standards, while other materials are procured in-country in accordance to standard procurement procedures. During the last week of November 2014, 40,000 CGI sheets were received at Cebu port, processed for clearance, and are to be sent to Leyte to complete the final part of shelter repair distribution by mid-December. Other than the CGIs, all other materials have been procured in-country.

In health, the logistics team supports the programme in awarding contracts for the rehabilitation or reconstruction of the 14 of 20 government health facilities in the PRC-IFRC operational areas. The team manages these contracts, while implementation remains the purview of the health team. For the remaining health facilities, the evaluation of tenders is ongoing and will be finalized soon. Tendering for basic medical equipment for seven health facilities has also begun.

Under water and sanitation, the logistics team is currently inviting tenders for contractor services to improve water and sanitation facilities for elementary schools at different locations. These entail facilities comprising latrines and washing areas. The invitation for open tenders has been made in the respective locations, and to date, contracts have been awarded for five schools in Leyte, where close to half the required work has already been completed. Contracts for five more schools have been finalized and will be awarded in December. The remaining tenders are presently being evaluated.

The logistics team facilitated the procurement, customs clearance and delivery of 34 IFRC vehicles which are in country now; of which 17 are used by IFRC and the others by American, British, Finnish, German, Japanese, Netherlands and Norwegian partner national societies.

Cebu continues to be the port of entry and delivery of all international shipments, with a dedicated IFRC team there responsible for customs clearance, reception of goods and transportation to other operational areas. Procurement of goods is facilitated and managed by the logistics team in Manila closely coordinating with PRC, the programme managers and the logistics teams at other locations in the Philippines, and internationally. The logistics team in Manila has also been providing logistics support to PRC in other ongoing operations, including the Typhoon Bopha and the Central Visayas Earthquake operations. The team also supports in-country partner national societies in processing vehicles and imported goods, and other logistics matters in general for both PRC and partners.

The team itself now consists of a one logistics coordinator, leading six international logistics professionals and 48 trained and dedicated national staff (including 25 drivers who are located at the national headquarters and in different operational areas throughout the country). The training of staff in the use of the Logistics Inventory and Control (LogIC) system and its implementation, has helped to better manage, track, report and maintain accurate accountable records of all the goods and vehicles under this operation.

While keeping in close coordination with sectorial plans and technical programme team needs, the logistics team continues to prepare and work flexibly to address imminent needs both efficiently and in a timely manner.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Several monitoring and evaluation initiatives have been carried out to date. An IFRC real-time evaluation (RTE) was conducted in February/March 2014, covering the IFRC Typhoon Haiyan operation as a whole. A team of one external team leader and three Red Cross Red Crescent staff conducted the RTE in the Philippines, Kuala Lumpur and Geneva. The findings from this evaluation led to recommendations made in improving response services and tools; coordination; organizational roles; responsibilities and structure; and planning and learning. To date, 51 per cent of these recommendations have been fulfilled, with the remaining 49 per cent currently undergoing implementation.

A programme impact survey on livelihood interventions under this operation is also underway at different PRC chapters. This initiative was jointly prepared together with PRC, IFRC and Australian Red Cross technical support. The survey seeks to monitor the use and impact of household livelihood grants, and at the end of the second round of survey next year, should provide a clearer picture of the impact of this livelihood programme for individual households.

An evaluation of psychosocial support services was also carried out during the relief/response phase and conducted by two external evaluators. For the Haiyan operation as a whole, monitoring using the most appropriate methods is carried out in the respective programme sectors, and supports tracking and checks progress as implementation continues in each sector.

The IFRC planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) staff in Manila and Kuala Lumpur worked together to produce the Movement-wide one-year progress report, which was issued a few days prior to the one-year commemoration of Typhoon Haiyan. IFRC, ICRC and Partner National Societies provided both programmatic and financial data, making this report the first to consolidate the collective effort of the Movement in a major emergency response operation. The report is available for download [here](#).

Information Management

Efforts continue in improving data collection and information management in this operation. The IFRC information management delegate works with the relevant PRC counterparts in strengthening PRC capacity in better data management and collection methods to generate information that can be used to create useful information products.

During the relief phase, the inclusion of FACT information management delegates working with PRC and IFRC helped in obtaining and clarifying data, which in turn, promoted better and more accurate reporting on the operation, and thus, better informed decision-making. This also supported the production of maps and infographics with the help of volunteers worldwide, which highlighted Red Cross Red Crescent work across print, web and social media platforms.

With this flagship programme, this operation is able to incorporate geospatial analysis in programme reporting; to promote the use of maps and dashboard solutions as well as the use of electronic data collection tools such as the Open Data Kit (ODK) in programme sectors. The integrated shelter, livelihood and water and sanitation programmes have already leveraged this technology using smartphones to survey beneficiary households, and begin the process of programme impact assessments.

The highlighting of information management in this operation has helped promote greater awareness of the importance of good data collection, and established greater understanding of the operation among all stakeholders and the general public. Work continues towards improving the quality and transparency of reporting, and highlighting areas of excellence as well as those for improvement.

Communications – advocacy and public information

In line with the Movement Wide operational framework agreed at the February 2014 Summit in Manila, communications activities throughout the year have, as far as possible, focused on producing joint material between the Philippine Red Cross, IFRC and ICRC, and sharing material with in-country Partner National Societies. This agreement has resulted in extensive cooperation between Movement partners at specific times, such as the production of communications plan, photos, videos and stories at the six-month and one-year Haiyan operational marks. Contacts and leads were shared by Movement partners to attract media interest in specific areas and programmes. As a result, IFRC, ICRC and Partner National Societies hosted several field visits for journalists working with international media outlets such as Wall Street Journal, AFP and BBC, as well as for several Europe-based national broadcasters.

At the end of the year, Movement communications cooperation culminated in a comprehensive package of documents on flash drive - media release, facts and figures, infographics, maps, one-year videos and photos - for the Commemoration of Typhoon Haiyan on November 8. This package, which included a soft copy of the [Typhoon Haiyan: one-year progress report](#), was shared with all National Societies through FedNet, and international and domestic media. A British Red Cross delegate also joined the IFRC communications team for a month to help produce, support and promote the work done by IFRC as well as by the British Red Cross.

A joint Movement press conference held in the week leading up to the Haiyan one-year commemoration was attended by 60 journalists from all major print and broadcast media. The media release was also picked up and quoted extensively by several outlets, including *Rappler*, which has one of the largest domestic audiences in the Philippines. All the major domestic broadsheets and tabloids ran features on Haiyan using Red Cross Red Crescent facts and figures and some quoted key Movement spokespeople. Several broadcasters featured excerpts from the press conference. Separate media monitoring reports of the Haiyan one-year media coverage by PRC, IFRC and ICRC are now available.

The communications team produced regular web stories, highlighting major operational achievements in shelter, livelihoods and health, and made several video vignettes featuring beneficiaries. These are available for download from IFRC's [YouTube channels](#).

Contact information

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How we work

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

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

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Saving lives, changing minds.



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

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

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPH014 - Philippines - Typhoon Haiyan

Timeframe: 07 Nov 13 to 31 Dec 16

Appeal Launch Date: 12 Nov 13

Annual Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/11-2014/11	Programme	MDRPH014
Budget Timeframe	2013/11-2016/12	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		63,159,307	18,854,223		9,678,610	91,692,140	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
Albanian Red Cross (from Facebook*)					72	72	
Algerian Red Crescent (from Facebook*)					12	12	
American Red Cross		14,360,837			64,378	14,425,215	
American Red Cross (from Apple Computer Int.*)			801,639			801,639	
American Red Cross (from Facebook*)					118	118	
Andorran Red Cross					17,913	17,913	
Andorran Red Cross (from Facebook*)					21	21	
Angola Red Cross (from Facebook*)					21	21	
Antigua and Barbuda Red Cross (from Facebook*)					9	9	
Argentine Red Cross					5,412	5,412	
Argentine Red Cross (from Facebook*)					569	569	
Armenian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)					27	27	
Aruba Red Cross (from Facebook*)					18	18	
ASPEN Insurance UK Services Ltd					47,323	47,323	
Australian Red Cross		920,695			4,291	924,986	
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)		901,384			34,937	936,321	
Austrian Red Cross		368,545				368,545	
Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government*)		366,930			231,422	598,352	
Austrian Red Cross (from Facebook*)					17,078	17,078	
Bahrain Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)					27	27	
Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)					36	36	
Belarus Red Cross (from Facebook*)					43	43	
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)		185,208	2,684		122,081	309,973	
Belgian Red Cross (Francophone) (from Facebook*)					25,891	25,891	
Belgium - Private Donors					3,689	3,689	
Belize Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)					27	27	
Botswana Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)					9	9	
Brazilian Red Cross					13,560	13,560	
Brazilian Red Cross (from Facebook*)					52,927	52,927	
British Red Cross		98,866			6,144	105,011	
British Red Cross (from Astra Zeneca*)		67,624				67,624	
British Red Cross (from British Government*)		7,531,692	247,490			7,779,183	
British Red Cross (from DEC (Disasters Emergency Committee)*)		1,681,961			318,730	2,000,691	
British Red Cross (from Facebook*)					60	60	
British Red Cross (from Vitol Foundation*)		114,915			136,001	250,916	
Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)					68	68	
Bulgarian Red Cross					3,000	3,000	
Bulgarian Red Cross (from Facebook*)					541	541	
Cambodian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)					44	44	
Cayman Islands Red Cross (from Facebook*)					9	9	
Chilean Red Cross		27,745				27,745	
Chilean Red Cross (from Facebook*)					293	293	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch		347,903				347,903	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch (from Facebook*)					655	655	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPH014 - Philippines - Typhoon Haiyan

Timeframe: 07 Nov 13 to 31 Dec 16

Appeal Launch Date: 12 Nov 13

Annual Report

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2013/11-2014/11	Programme	MDRPH014
Budget Timeframe	2013/11-2016/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

China Red Cross, Macau Branch (from Facebook*)			8	8
Colombian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			337	337
Costa Rican Red Cross			44,956	44,956
Costa Rican Red Cross (from Facebook*)			395	395
Credit Suisse Foundation	87,291			87,291
Croatian Red Cross		33,600		33,600
Croatian Red Cross (from Croatian Government*)		54,400		54,400
Croatian Red Cross (from Croatia - Private Donors*)		72,000		72,000
Croatian Red Cross (from Facebook*)			174	174
Cyprus Red Cross		13,592		13,592
Cyprus Red Cross (from Facebook*)			763	763
Czech Red Cross (from Czech private donors*)			82,374	82,374
Czech Red Cross (from Facebook*)			1,170	1,170
Danish Red Cross	114,403	114,406	16,487	245,296
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)			963,281	963,281
Danish Red Cross (from Denmark - Private Donors*)			262	262
Danish Red Cross (from Facebook*)			16,672	16,672
Dominican Red Cross (from Facebook*)			118	118
Ecuadorian Red Cross			14,989	14,989
Ecuadorian Red Cross (from Facebook*)			175	175
Egyptian Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)			292	292
Elsevier (Reed)			13,632	13,632
Estonia Red Cross			3,858	3,858
Estonia Red Cross (from Facebook*)			259	259
European Commission - DG ECHO	1,663,464			1,663,464
Fiji Red Cross Society (from Fiji Private Donors*)			72	72
Finnish Red Cross	112,232		77,289	189,522
Finnish Red Cross (from Facebook*)			11,085	11,085
France - Private Donors			12	12
French Red Cross	9,132			9,132
French Red Cross (from Facebook*)			201	201
German Red Cross	2,100			2,100
German Red Cross (from Facebook*)			132,221	132,221
Ghana Private Donors			396	396
Ghana Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			27	27
Grenada Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			9	9
Guatemalan Red Cross (from Facebook*)			133	133
Hellenic Red Cross (from Facebook*)			15,888	15,888
Honduran Red Cross (from Facebook*)			27	27
Hungarian Red Cross (from Facebook*)			900	900
Icelandic Red Cross	116,600	75,000		191,600
Icelandic Red Cross (from Facebook*)			3,686	3,686
Icelandic Red Cross (from Icelandic Government*)	148,400			148,400
Indian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			2,762	2,762
Indonesian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			7,879	7,879
Indonesia - Private Donors			252	252
Iraqi Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)			50	50
Irish Red Cross Society	4,690			4,690
Irish Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			37,596	37,596
Islamic Committee of the International Crescent			4,522	4,522
Israel - Magen David Adom in Israel (from Facebook*)			909	909
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund		431,406		431,406
Italian Red Cross (from Facebook*)			64,348	64,348
Jamaica Red Cross (from Facebook*)			47	47

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Japanese Government	6,149,676			6,149,676	5,844
Japanese Red Cross Society	787,129	250,000	189,593	1,226,722	
Japanese Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			3,049	3,049	
Jordan National Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)			36	36	
Kazakh Red Crescent (from Facebook*)			165	165	
Kenya Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			36	36	
KPMG International Cooperative(KPMG-I)	103,448			103,448	315,869
Kuwait Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)			100	100	
Latvian Red Cross (from Facebook*)			394	394	
Lebanese Red Cross (from Facebook*)			90	90	
Libyan Red Crescent (from Facebook*)			9	9	
Liechtenstein Red Cross (from Facebook*)			10	10	
Lithuanian Red Cross Society			14,071	14,071	
Lithuanian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			397	397	
Luxembourg Red Cross	12,539			12,539	
Luxembourg Red Cross (from Facebook*)			284	284	
Malaysian Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)			28,875	28,875	
Malaysia - Private Donors		254		254	
Maldivian Red Crescent (from Facebook*)			42	42	
Malta Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			290	290	
Marriott International Inc.			22,464	22,464	
Mauritius Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			18	18	
Mellon Bank	-76,014	160,771		84,757	
Mexican Government		906,454		906,454	
Mexican Red Cross (from Facebook*)			8,301	8,301	
Mondelez International	-43,312	255,916		212,604	
Mongolian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			9	9	
Monsanto Foundation		18,777		18,777	
Moroccan Red Crescent (from Facebook*)			27	27	
Myanmar Red Cross Society			1,416	1,416	
Namibia Red Cross (from Facebook*)			12	12	
Nepal Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			8	8	
Nestle			152,265	152,265	
Netherlands - Private Donors	5,106		1,683	6,790	
New Zealand Red Cross	4,051	608,180	17,038	629,269	
New Zealand Red Cross (from Facebook*)			1,100	1,100	
New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government*)			111,975	111,975	
Nicaraguan Red Cross (from Facebook*)			28	28	
Nigerian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			125	125	
Norwegian Red Cross	4,818			4,818	
Norwegian Red Cross (from Facebook*)			35,463	35,463	
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)			658,587	658,587	
Oman National RC Society (not recognized) (from Facebook*)			36	36	
On Line donations	178,630	573,597	15,745	767,971	
OPEC Fund For International Development	363,934			363,934	
Oracle Corporation		472,923		472,923	
Other	463,037	1,927		464,964	
Pakistan Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)			208	208	
Paraguayan Red Cross (from Facebook*)			35	35	
Pershing LLC		12,901		12,901	
Peruvian Red Cross (from Facebook*)			270	270	
Philippine Red Cross (from Facebook*)			11,862	11,862	

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Polish Red Cross (from Facebook*)			1,732	1,732
Polish Red Cross (from Poland - Private Donors*)	46,679			46,679
Portuguese - Private Donors			12	12
Portuguese Red Cross (from Facebook*)			20,968	20,968
PricewaterhouseCoopers	-259,871	265,566		5,695
Qatar Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)			55	55
Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan (from Facebook*)			103	103
Red Crescent Society of Islamic Republic of Iran			18,319	18,319
Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan (from Facebook*)			27	27
Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates (from Facebook*)			515	515
Red Cross of Monaco			98,063	98,063
Red Cross of Monaco (from Facebook*)			24	24
Red Cross of Montenegro			2,446	2,446
Red Cross of Montenegro (from Facebook*)			9	9
Red Cross of Montenegro (from Montenegro- Private Donors*)			432	432
Red Cross of the Republic of San Marino (from Facebook*)			21	21
Red Cross of Viet Nam (from Facebook*)			235	235
Red Cross of Viet Nam (from Vietnam - Private Donors*)			45,220	45,220
Red Cross Society of China (from Facebook*)			262	262
Red Cross Society of Georgia (from Facebook*)			104	104
Red Cross Society of Panama (from Facebook*)			112	112
Red Cross Society of the Republic of Moldova (from Facebook*)			35	35
Republic of Korea Government			89,206	89,206
Romanian Red Cross	1,274			1,274
Romanian Red Cross (from Facebook*)			9,139	9,139
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Red Cross (from Facebook*)			9	9
Salvadorean Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			36	36
Sao Tome and Principe Red Cross (from Facebook*)			24	24
Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)			85	85
Senegalese Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			9	9
Seychelles Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			12	12
Shell		44,711		44,711
Singapore Red Cross Society	1,332,723		100,000	1,432,723
Singapore Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			25,354	25,354
Slovak Red Cross			3,838	3,838
Slovak Red Cross (from Facebook*)			593	593
Slovenian Red Cross (from Facebook*)			208	208
Smith & Nephew UK Ltd		43,840		43,840
Spanish Red Cross	2,027			2,027
Spanish Red Cross (from Facebook*)			62,513	62,513
Swedish Red Cross	5,024,647		1,368,876	6,393,524
Swedish Red Cross (from Facebook*)			30,680	30,680
Swiss Red Cross	9,116		7,524	16,640
Swiss Red Cross (from Facebook*)			25,194	25,194
Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government*)	50,000		650,000	700,000
Switzerland - Private Donors			1,860	1,860
Syngenta International AG			50,041	50,041
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation		27,216		27,216

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<i>Taiwan Red Cross Organisation (from Facebook*)</i>			1,147	1,147	
<i>Tanzania Red Cross National Society (from Facebook*)</i>			45	45	
<i>The Bahamas Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			53	53	
<i>The Barbados Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			9	9	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	2,006,371	25,242	1,313,197	3,344,810	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		4,794,858	1,703,663	6,498,521	
<i>The Gambia Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			14	14	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	335,105	3,830		338,936	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Facebook*)</i>			17,517	17,517	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</i>	2,690,451	2,237,377	7,586	4,935,414	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Red Cross Silent Emergency Fund*)</i>			61,050	61,050	
<i>The Red Cross of Serbia (from Facebook*)</i>			105	105	
<i>The Red Cross of The Former Yugoslav Rep.Macedonia (from Facebook*)</i>			18	18	
<i>The Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina (from Facebook*)</i>			36	36	
<i>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross</i>	2,000,000			2,000,000	
<i>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross (from Facebook*)</i>			8,538	8,538	
<i>The Russian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			25,670	25,670	
<i>The South African Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			7,572	7,572	
<i>The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			87	87	
<i>The Thai Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			38,051	38,051	
<i>The Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society</i>		34,187		34,187	
<i>The Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			186	186	
<i>The Uganda Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			21	21	
<i>Tunisian Red Crescent (from Facebook*)</i>			30	30	
<i>Turkish Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)</i>			1,071	1,071	
<i>Ukrainian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			386	386	
<i>Unidentified donor</i>		500,000		500,000	
<i>United States - Private Donors</i>		227	18,863	19,090	
<i>Uruguayan Red Cross (from Facebook*)</i>			34	34	
<i>Venezuelan Red Cross (from Facebook*)</i>			183	183	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>			5,000	5,000	
<i>Yemen Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)</i>			12	12	
<i>Zambia Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			14	14	
<i>Zimbabwe Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			54	54	
C1. Cash contributions	49,044,781	14,464,373	9,728,202	73,237,356	321,713

Inkind Goods & Transport

<i>American Red Cross</i>	296,091			296,091	
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	36,197			36,197	
<i>Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)</i>		52,130		52,130	
<i>British Red Cross</i>	1,972,666			1,972,666	
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	34,656			34,656	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	697,310			697,310	
<i>French Red Cross</i>	182,832			182,832	
<i>German Red Cross</i>	33,712			33,712	
<i>Irish Red Cross Society</i>	72,148			72,148	

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<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	587,526			587,526	
<i>Luxembourg Red Cross</i>	196,071			196,071	
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	65,546			65,546	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	116,933			116,933	
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>	48,206			48,206	
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	166,618			166,618	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	196,180			196,180	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	2,092,094	77,259		2,169,354	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport	6,794,784	129,389		6,924,173	
Inkind Personnel					
<i>American Red Cross</i>				61,045	61,045
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	80,100			62,173	142,273
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>				59,280	59,280
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>				27,925	27,925
<i>Other</i>	44,500			117,750	162,250
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	26,534			60,800	87,334
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>				42,805	42,805
C3. Inkind Personnel	151,134			431,778	582,912
Other Income					
<i>Fundraising Fees</i>	-11,315	-2,236		-20,843	-34,394
C4. Other Income	-11,315	-2,236		-20,843	-34,394
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	55,895,543	14,675,367		10,139,137	80,710,047
D. Total Funding = B + C	55,895,543	14,675,367		10,139,137	80,710,047

* 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		55,895,543	14,675,367		10,139,137	80,710,047	321,713
E. Expenditure		-38,055,707	-3,497,884		-2,922,051	-44,475,642	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		17,839,836	11,177,483		7,217,086	36,234,405	321,713

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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)			63,159,307	18,854,223		9,678,610	91,692,140	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	12,998,722		8,038,552				8,038,552	4,960,171
Shelter - Transitional	20,520,000		2,175,667	96			2,175,762	18,344,238
Construction - Housing	56,300		56,222				56,222	78
Construction - Facilities	570,000			17,479			17,479	552,521
Construction Materials	4,000		10,511				10,511	-6,511
Clothing & Textiles	1,519,386		1,494,386				1,494,386	25,000
Food	1,363,139		435,166				435,166	927,973
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	3,460,497		1,788,879	110,983			1,899,862	1,560,635
Medical & First Aid	503,822		5,740	255,363		575	261,678	242,144
Teaching Materials	35,312		3,312	1,422			4,734	30,578
Utensils & Tools	433,041		432,702			43	432,746	295
Other Supplies & Services	1,808,140		114,433	3,915			118,349	1,689,791
Cash Disbursement	8,630,496		12,009,043				12,009,043	-3,378,547
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	51,902,854		26,564,612	389,259		619	26,954,490	24,948,365
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings	700,000			786,893			786,893	-86,893
Vehicles	574,500			664,349			664,349	-89,849
Computers & Telecom	680,405		63,171	344,638		13,617	421,426	258,979
Office & Household Equipment	517,562		17,562	18,105		16,590	52,258	465,304
Others Machinery & Equipment	732		1,312	634			1,945	-1,214
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	2,473,198		82,045	1,814,618		30,207	1,926,871	546,328
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	1,302,342		358,682	7,592		2,976	369,250	933,092
Distribution & Monitoring	2,387,892		2,228,992	32,721			2,261,713	126,179
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,241,196		1,347,212	82,277		41,086	1,470,575	-229,379
Logistics Services	1,109,517		282,452	22,012		10,710	315,174	794,343
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	6,040,948		4,217,339	144,602		54,772	4,416,713	1,624,235
Personnel								
International Staff	10,086,591		2,088,696	309,002		1,837,296	4,234,995	5,851,597
National Staff	3,690,533		200,857	25,806		155,378	382,042	3,308,491
National Society Staff	827,226		132,218	83,252		15,094	230,565	596,661
Volunteers	793,642		115,966	7,000		9,438	132,403	661,239
Total Personnel	15,397,992		2,537,738	425,060		2,017,206	4,980,004	10,417,988
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	1,228,020		723,967	230		75,822	800,019	428,001
Professional Fees	216,367		94,796	5,110		67,113	167,019	49,348
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	1,444,387		818,763	5,340		142,935	967,038	477,349
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	2,761,811		59,345	87,706		58,635	205,686	2,556,125
Total Workshops & Training	2,761,811		59,345	87,706		58,635	205,686	2,556,125
General Expenditure								
Travel	1,194,067		419,673	34,258		163,400	617,330	576,737
Information & Public Relations	266,374		68,527	26,694		40,796	136,018	130,357
Office Costs	1,488,061		173,989	99,568		77,011	350,568	1,137,492
Communications	343,234		50,238	3,527		27,340	81,104	262,130
Financial Charges	141,876		242,645	19,996		-9,577	253,063	-111,187
Other General Expenses	352,080		21,252	205,401		35,205	261,859	90,222

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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)			63,159,307	18,854,223		9,678,610	91,692,140	
Shared Office and Services Costs	2,176,270		186,055	24,178		100,560	310,794	1,865,476
Total General Expenditure	5,961,962		1,162,380	413,621		434,735	2,010,736	3,951,226
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers to 3rd Parties	94,000		54,000				54,000	40,000
Total Contributions & Transfers	94,000		54,000				54,000	40,000
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			124,570			8,900	133,470	-133,470
Total Operational Provisions			124,570			8,900	133,470	-133,470
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	5,595,015		2,198,244	211,317		150,555	2,560,116	3,034,899
Total Indirect Costs	5,595,015		2,198,244	211,317		150,555	2,560,116	3,034,899
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee	19,974		218,202	4,729		20,388	243,319	-223,345
Pledge Reporting Fees			18,467	1,633		3,100	23,200	-23,200
Total Pledge Specific Costs	19,974		236,669	6,362		23,488	266,519	-246,545
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	91,692,140		38,055,706	3,497,884		2,922,051	44,475,642	47,216,498
VARIANCE (C - D)			25,103,601	15,356,339		6,756,559	47,216,498	

Annex 1 : Barangay recovery committees

As of 30 November 2014, there have been 285 barangay recovery committees formed across 24 municipalities in the five provinces of Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Cebu and Leyte.

The barangay recovery committee comprises five to ten community members in each barangay who contribute directly to the local recovery planning, beneficiary selection process, and prioritization of activities as well as implementation and monitoring of the interventions. These committees act as advisory groups for all programmes under PRC/IFRC recovery interventions such as shelter, livelihoods, water and sanitation, and health, as well as in the selection of beneficiary households and communities. They provide valuable insight into individual community recovery needs for each sector and assist in identifying beneficiaries who can then be validated through collective community processes. As such, the barangay recovery committees help to ensure an integrated approach of multiple programme sectors.

Committee member roles and responsibilities include refining context-specific vulnerability criteria; selecting the most vulnerable through community consensus; validating the feasibility of household-level proposed interventions; and, liaising with local authorities and leveraging such support as needed.

Annex 2 : Beneficiary selection

PRC chapters conducted beneficiary selection with the assistance of the barangay recovery committees and existing barangay lists in the selected municipalities. The barangay recovery committees also help determine the most appropriate support for each household, based on both incidence of poverty and PRC vulnerability criteria. Discussions were held with PRC's partners on the resources available and the widest coverage possible. Some criteria specific to each sector prevailed; for example, the distribution of tarpaulins and tents sought to cover as many as possible, affected households with homes either completely destroyed or made uninhabitable by the typhoon.

Beneficiary criteria also includes households:

- Most affected by the impact of the typhoon, living in evacuation centres, or in makeshift houses
- Headed by single women (widows, divorced, or separated without income)
- With disabled/elderly members
- With limited or no income and without normal coping mechanisms
- Not previously beneficiaries or recipients of substantial assistance
- Whose members originate from more remote or isolated areas

In the recovery phase, more detailed assessments are possible and better coordination together with other Red Cross Red Crescent partners as well as external government and other agencies. The Red Cross has continued to target the most affected households with selection supported by the criteria set by PRC for beneficiaries. It also takes into account similar interventions conducted by other actors in the same locations.

In general, a first overall assessment of the affected areas was carried out through PRC chapter and/or national headquarters assessment teams through direct observation and secondary data within three days after the disaster struck. Following this, recommendations were made for the provision of suitable assistance and/or any further revalidation, as needed.

The choice of locations and communities for assistance were determined following several steps:

1. Selection of municipalities and barangays based on needs, vulnerabilities, accessibility and interventions by other organizations
2. Integration of interventions, especially for livelihoods, shelter, water and sanitation.
3. Cross-checking against other related interventions with government agencies and other international NGOs
4. Presentation of Red Cross selection criteria to local government units, beneficiaries and other stakeholders
5. Assessments in selected barangays and meetings with local community leaders
6. Validation of beneficiary households and carrying out door-to-door interviews.

The findings informing these decisions were based on needs assessments, chapter capacities and barangay community participation.

The following steps are indicative of the established process of community level engagement:

1. Orientation of PRC chapter staff and volunteers on the recovery process
2. Formation and/or orientation of barangay recovery committee to the recovery process
3. Community-based targeting based on Red Cross vulnerability criteria
4. Solicitation of individual, collective and community livelihood proposals and vetting
5. Profile of beneficiary households
6. Phasing of cash grants/distribution of materials, training and technical support in consultation with stakeholders
7. Inclusion of progress monitoring and making adjustments/corrections as needed