Philippines: Typhoon Haiyan
One-year progress report
The Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

**Humanity** The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, born of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, endeavours, in its international and national capacity, to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found. Its purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being. It promotes mutual understanding, friendship, cooperation and lasting peace amongst all peoples.

**Impartiality** It makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It endeavours to relieve the suffering of individuals, being guided solely by their needs, and to give priority to the most urgent cases of distress.

**Neutrality** In order to enjoy the confidence of all, the Movement may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

**Independence** The Movement is independent. The National Societies, while auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always maintain their autonomy so that they may be able at all times to act in accordance with the principles of the Movement.

**Voluntary service** It is a voluntary relief movement not prompted in any manner by desire for gain.

**Unity** There can be only one Red Cross or Red Crescent Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry on its humanitarian work throughout its territory.

**Universality** The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in which all societies have equal status and share equal responsibilities and duties in helping each other, is worldwide.
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Typhoon Haiyan
Path Across Philippines, 8 November 2013
Welcome note

When Typhoon Haiyan battered the Philippines in the early morning of 8 November 2013, it was hard to imagine the magnitude of destruction that it would unleash. It was unprecedented – possibly the strongest typhoon to ever make landfall in recorded history. Haiyan tore through the Central Visayas region with 300kph winds and heavy rain, triggering floods and mudslides, and causing tsunami-like storm surges that destroyed coastal villages and towns. More than 16 million people lost family members, belongings and livelihoods, with 4.1 million forced from their homes to seek refuge elsewhere. Over 1.1 million houses were damaged or destroyed. The sheer scale of destruction caused to infrastructure, health and community facilities, agriculture and livelihoods significantly undermined the resilience of the affected population.

In the last ten years, the Philippine Red Cross has been transforming itself into a community-based organization of volunteers serving the country. And, from the response of our National Society in the wake of Typhoon Haiyan, the evidence of this transformation is apparent. The Red Cross volunteers have been the backbone of this entire operation. Even before the typhoon struck, they were on standby, ready to respond, ready to serve. They have shouldered the bulk of implementing the response and relief operation, and are the lifeline, bringing together the Red Cross Red Crescent with the affected people. Without them, it would be impossible to achieve all we have done. Their dedication and selflessness are a true reflection of what the Philippine Red Cross stands for in being always first, always ready, always there.

Given the climate and geological challenges that assail the Philippines, the Filipino spirit of resilience is robust, strengthened by the whole-hearted community fortitude and years of rigorous practice. Even while the numbers of death and destruction continued to rise in the aftermath of Haiyan, the affected population were already beginning to restore their homes and rebuild their lives.

This Movement-wide report serves to document a milestone in the collective effort of our Red Cross Red Crescent partners in support of the Philippine Red Cross’ overall emergency response and recovery plan for those affected by Typhoon Haiyan.

I would like to express gratitude to the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners for their continuous support to the Philippine Red Cross in its endeavour to bring help and solace to those affected. No less than 136 Participating National Societies together with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) have helped us carry through our mandate of delivering life-saving goods and services to the most vulnerable people in the Philippines.

I would also like to thank our donors from other countries, the Filipino people and those who have supported us nationally with cash, in-kind donations, and prayers. It heartens me and, indeed, the whole Red Cross Red Crescent Movement to know that we have the support of the world, our citizens, corporations, and friends abroad in the work that we do.

Thank you.

Richard J. Gordon
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer
Philippine Red Cross
Manila
Red Cross Red Crescent is providing assistance to people affected by Typhoon Haiyan through the provision of safe drinking water, improving sanitation, proper treatment and disposal of waste water, rehabilitating shelters, and restoring people’s livelihoods to ensure that they can meet their basic needs.
Foreword

Working together as one Red Cross Red Crescent Movement has brought the Philippine Red Cross, IFRC, and ICRC even closer together. The solidarity and assistance provided to date by all Movement partners is a demonstration of our strengths and the ability to mobilize the power of humanity to reduce suffering and ensure respect for human dignity.

In the early days after Typhoon Haiyan, the mobilization of the Philippine Red Cross with the support of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in the Central Visayas region achieved its goal of bringing material assistance and emotional comfort to those who were affected by the disaster. With the help of Red Cross volunteers, families without homes received tents under which they took shelter, blankets for warmth, and mosquito nets for protection. Hot meals were served to those who sought refuge after being displaced, jerry cans were distributed to help households store water, and basic health units provided essential health services where needed. Red Cross volunteers and personnel supported traumatized people by talking with them and helping reunite family members who had been separated during the disaster. In the emergency phase of this operation, hundreds of thousands of households and individuals were reached with Red Cross Red Crescent support.

With the Movement-wide operational framework to guide all partners, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement has provided more than 145,000 households with emergency shelter materials; 6,081 households with core shelters; 192 classrooms for school children where they can continue to learn and interact; given out unconditional cash grants to approximately 91,200 households and provided 17,421 people with cash-for-work opportunities to support livelihoods. Rehabilitation and repair of crucial health facilities and schools in various locations are underway. Activities to better equip communities with knowledge and prepare for disasters and health emergencies have already commenced. All these efforts are geared towards developing safer and more resilient communities and individuals who are better prepared to respond to and cope with disasters.

The intensity of Typhoon Haiyan and the magnitude of its destruction remains unparalleled. In the past twelve months, the work of the Red Cross Red Crescent has been both challenging and rewarding. There is little to compare with seeing how people who have suffered such great loss regain their footing and overcome various challenges. While we, as the Red Cross Red Crescent, have made progress in working with communities to rebuild their lives, there is still much to do before communities can be considered fully recovered.

As the Red Cross Red Crescent, we do not only offer assistance in times of disaster; we offer hope for a better future.

Dr Gwendolyn T. Pang
Secretary General
Philippine Red Cross
Manila

Jaganath Chapagain
Director
IFRC Asia Pacific zone office
Kuala Lumpur

Alain Aeschlimann
Head of Operations
ICRC East and South-East Asia and the Pacific Region
Geneva
In 2013, the Philippine Red Cross was in midst of responding, together with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), to the humanitarian needs stemming from the clashes that broke out in Zamboanga City, south-west Philippines in September followed by an earthquake in Bohol in October. Come 8 November, the country was to bear the brunt of the strongest storm to make landfall affecting millions of people. While there have been parallel ongoing operations in-country in response to other crisis and disasters, this report focuses on the outcomes of the collective efforts of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, in response to the Typhoon Haiyan (locally known as Yolanda).

In November 2013, the Philippine Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the ICRC, and Participating National Societies mutually agreed on a coordinated Red Cross Red Crescent Movement approach to relief and recovery initiatives according to their respective mandates, resources and capacities. This commitment was formalized by a Joint Statement signed on 10 November 2013 by the Philippine Red Cross, IFRC and ICRC followed by the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Summit held in Manila in February 2014. During the summit a Movement-wide operational framework was agreed upon to ensure a single concerted approach among all Red Cross Red Crescent partners; to enable the sharing of information, effective harmonization of activities and to ensure overall quality and accountability.

This report comprises programmatic and financial information provided by the Philippine Red Cross, IFRC and ICRC, and the respective Participating National Societies, reflecting a consolidated portrait of the data obtained from all parties. Programme indicators have been used to report against progress and achievements of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement during the relief and recovery phases through October 2014. The financial data in this report presents an overview of the Red Cross Red Crescent contribution in response to Typhoon Haiyan from 8 November 2013 to 31 August 2014.

Updated programmatic data for this report was provided by 13 Participating National Societies, the Philippine Red Cross, IFRC and ICRC. The programmatic indicators illustrate the key activities carried out in different sectors during the emergency relief and recovery phases. These do not, however, reflect the complete portfolio of each Red Cross Red Crescent Movement member, given the magnitude of this operation and the broad spectrum of support being provided.

The programmatic information in this report encompasses two phases of the operation: (i) the emergency phase (8 November 2013 through 28 February 2014), and (ii) the recovery phase (1 March 2014 onwards). In reality, however, the line between the two phases is blurred as many activities before and after contain elements of both relief and recovery.
During the relief phase, there were multiple disparate sources of information, and it is likely that there are elements that have gone unreported during this period. As such, given the Philippine Red Cross’ continuous presence in all aspects of this operation from the start, numbers provided by them have been used for cross-referencing figures reported by other partners. Where this has not been possible, figures have been consolidated and cross-checked against those available with partners.

Data collection for the recovery phase of this operation is more clearly defined and accurately recorded. Again, the Philippine Red Cross data has been used to cross-reference figures reported by all partners. Currently, more methodical ways of data collection are being defined and put in place with the aim of obtaining focused information that will help provide a clearer picture of the impact of this operation’s interventions. As the data methodology continues to be refined to accommodate the evolving operational context, the definitions of some indicators in this report may alter, and as such, will lead to changes in the figures reported in the future.

The financial data reported as of 31 August 2014 shows an analysis of the funds received and spent for the operation. The financial information presented is reflective of the number of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement members reporting on it. For this report, 27 Participating National Societies and the Philippine Red Cross have provided complete and updated financial information from their headquarters, with the IFRC providing the same from its office in Manila. The ICRC have provided unaudited figures which may change and as such its annual report should be referred to for an overview of the final financial information.

This report is divided into sections, beginning with an overview of the operational situation, the emergency phase, and its evolution into recovery. Indicators on programmatic achievements then follow with a financial overview, supplemented by annexes that provide more detail on both programmatic and financial indicators. A list of Red Cross Red Crescent members who have contributed to the Typhoon Haiyan relief and recovery effort is included in annex 3.
The Philippine Red Cross’ response to Typhoon Haiyan was immediate, and with the international call for support from the Philippine government, the entire Red Cross Red Crescent Movement came together to further strengthen the National Society’s efforts. In the first four or so months following the typhoon, focus of the response was largely in fulfilling food, emergency shelter, healthcare and medical services, access to safe water, improved sanitation and essential household needs.

With time, emphasis moved from emergency towards recovery efforts in support of those affected by the disaster. Recovery work includes providing the affected population with safe shelter, sustainable livelihoods opportunities, access to health, education and water and sanitation as well as strengthening of disaster response capacities and increasing public awareness on how to reduce risks to disasters.

The Philippine Red Cross continues to take the lead role in Red Cross Red Crescent interventions with the support of the IFRC, ICRC and Participating National Societies. The Red Cross Red Crescent works as one, using the basis of the Movement-wide operational framework, which guides and harmonizes all activity and coordination in this operation.

Findings from assessments carried out in the aftermath of the disaster highlight vulnerabilities such as pre-existing levels of poverty that hinder affected people from recovering; the need for sustainable livelihoods and safer shelter in tandem with health, education, clean water and sanitation interventions; and, the imperative for increasing resilience, response and coping mechanisms of vulnerable people.

Typhoon Haiyan is but one disaster that besets the Philippines. On average the Philippines is hit by 20 typhoons a year. Throughout the relief and recovery phases, the country, and subsequently, the Philippine Red Cross, has responded to landslides, mudslides, flooding, tropical storms and typhoons, and the threat of volcanic eruptions.
Roles and responsibilities for coordination during the Haiyan response were established two days after the Typhoon made landfall and set out in the Joint Statement of 10 November 2013. All Movement partners have worked with the Philippine Red Cross in designated locations supporting the delivery of shelter, livelihoods, health, water and sanitation, education and disaster risk reduction initiatives. Each partner has been allocated targets to deliver against in relevant sectors.

In February 2014, a Movement-wide operational framework, setting out three pillars for collective action within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement was finalized. The framework prioritizes:
1. Shared operational objectives, priorities and common approaches
2. Working effectively together as a Red Cross Red Crescent Movement with internal and external partners through strong coordination mechanisms
3. Quality and accountability

The majority of joint activities are planned to be delivered by the end of 2015.

In addition to this, the Philippine Red Cross has set up a taskforce at its headquarters as well as issued technical guidelines for all sectors including administration and human resources.

**Coordinating with the authorities**
As auxiliary to the public authorities, the Philippine Red Cross maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with the national, provincial, municipal and barangay (village) disaster risk reduction and management councils and local government units.

**Inter-agency coordination**
At country level, Philippine Red Cross and IFRC participate in humanitarian country team forums held both during disasters and non-emergency times. IFRC is working closely with the Cash Learning Partnership and has established a cross-cluster cash working group which has been instrumental in standardizing cash-based programming interventions across agencies in coordination with the Philippines government.

**Shelter Cluster coordination**
The Shelter Cluster is being led by the Government of Philippines and co-led by the IFRC. Shelter Cluster Philippines, together with the Department of Social Welfare and Development, is coordinating with over 100 partners to ensure that those in need of assistance receive safe, defined and appropriate shelter, in a timely manner.
The emergency phase

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relief support</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households reached with non-food items</td>
<td>170,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households provided with food assistance</td>
<td>388,143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People traced and/or reunited with their families through restoring family</td>
<td>779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>links services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field assessment and coordination team staff in-country (in rotation)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency response units staff in-country (in rotation)</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional disaster response team staff in-country (in rotation)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Powerful winds, heavy rain, and tsunami-like storm surges caused by Haiyan wiped out entire coastal villages and inland towns, affecting more than 16 million people, forcing some four million away from their homes, and killing 6,300. More than 1.1 million families had their homes damaged or destroyed, while countless others had their crops, livestock, and belongings swept away. Hospitals and health facilities, schools and day care centres, water systems, power lines and telecommunications channels were torn apart. Roads, airports and seaports suffered heavy damage, cutting off entire communities from much-needed relief assistance.

Prior to Haiyan making landfall, Philippine Red Cross volunteers and staff were supporting evacuation efforts and disaster response teams were ready for deployment. Following the typhoon, Red Cross volunteers began distributing food rations, hot meals, essential household relief items, clearing debris, and set up services to restore family links. Relief efforts included hospital and health clinic services, psychosocial...
support and services to reunite families as well as providing unconditional cash grants.

Additionally, the Red Cross Red Crescent rapidly deployed a field assessment and coordination team (FACT) to assess needs in the affected areas. This was followed by the deployment of 12 emergency response units (ERUs) and additional teams which provided the Philippine Red Cross and national authorities with essential items and services for fixed periods of time. These emergency response units and teams provided non-food relief supplies, mass sanitation, water treatment, basic health services, logistics services, and emergency telecommunications infrastructure. These teams remained operational in the affected areas until February 2014.

Philippine Red Cross also received direct support from domestic and national organizations, companies and individuals through cash and in-kind donations.

To date, along with the IFRC and ICRC, there are 15 Participating National Societies in-country collaborating with the Philippine Red Cross in this operation.

**Philippine Red Cross – always first, always ready, always there**

The Philippine Red Cross has served and lived up to its commitment to provide quality life-saving services to protect the life and dignity of the country’s population for 67 years. Where it used to be involved in providing only blood and in implementing disaster-related activities, the National Society has now adopted a holistic approach to service delivery to better meet the needs of the most vulnerable. Today, the Philippine Red Cross covers six major areas: blood services, disaster management, safety, health, social, and Red Cross youth and volunteer services. What has made the National Society strong over the years is the hundreds and thousands of individuals who have selflessly devoted their time and resources to serve those who are most in need. The Fundamental Principles guide and inspire all its staff and volunteers, to whom being a red crosser is more than just a philosophy but a way of life. This has made the Philippine Red Cross stand out from other humanitarian organizations in the country.

Red Cross Red Crescent provided more than one million people with essential, appropriate and timely humanitarian assistance to meet their immediate needs.
As a part of its preparedness for response efforts, the Philippine Red Cross has prepositioned stocks of relief items such as dry food rations, blankets, jerry cans, mosquito nets and tarpaulins for distribution. Disaster response teams and Red Cross chapter volunteers were on standby for rapid deployment.

The Philippine Red Cross and its volunteers began distributing food items and hot meals together with essential household items, mosquito nets and tarpaulins to the affected population immediately after the typhoon.

The Red Cross Red Crescent FACT, working together with Philippine Red Cross staff and volunteers, reported that people affected by Haiyan were in dire need of food, shelter, safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and healthcare and medical services. In response, 12 ERUs and additional teams were deployed to support the Philippine Red Cross in providing basic medical and healthcare services, clean water, mass sanitation, cash grants, relief supplies, and emergency shelter assistance. Working primarily through the Red Cross staff and volunteers, and supplemented with the assistance of regional disaster response teams, ERUs also received, stored and transported relief goods to affected people in different locations. Emergency telecommunications infrastructure was also set up in hard hit areas to restore communication channels.

Restoring family links – reuniting families

The ICRC deployed members from its rapid deployment unit pool including three restoring family links (RFL) specialists to Samar and Leyte and a data administrator delegate who was based in Philippine Red Cross in Manila. The role of the ICRC was to facilitate and support the Philippine Red Cross in their responsibility for implementing RFL in favour of the affected population. Without access to electricity, equipment and reinforcements, it was under challenging circumstances that RFL assistance commenced. The Philippine Red Cross RFL teams established welfare desks to facilitate tracing requests, register displaced persons on “I’m Alive” lists posted in public locations and to access short calls to relatives using ICRC satellite phones. Complementing these activities, the Movement’s family links website was launched, allowing independent consultation of those registered as “I’m Alive”. Of the 35,000 requests received by the Philippine Red Cross prior to the website launch, 1,083 were registered as tracing enquiries. While 72 per cent of these requests have been resolved, 27 per cent of enquiries did not meet criteria, which leaves one per cent of cases to be treated.
The recovery phase

Shelter – building back safer

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<tr>
<th>Shelter assistance</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>Households provided with emergency shelter materials</td>
<td>145,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households provided with shelter repair assistance (Target: 50,000)</td>
<td>13,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households supported with a core shelter (Target: 40,000)</td>
<td>6,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenters and craftspeople trained in shelter construction</td>
<td>1,816</td>
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</tbody>
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Typhoon Haiyan damaged or destroyed more than 1.1 million homes. Houses made from wooden posts, bamboo and nipah (a type of stilt house indigenous to most of the lowland cultures of the Philippines) were ripped apart or swept away. Others with more stable concrete foundations had roofs blown away.

At its peak, more than 100,000 people were housed inside evacuation centres with an estimated 4 million seeking alternative shelter with friends and relatives.

In the early months, the Red Cross Red Crescent reached up to 145,000 households with tarpaulins, tents and toolkits to facilitate temporary repairs of damaged homes. The Red Cross Red Crescent have provided 23,169 households with provision of corrugated galvanized iron sheets to repair their homes, and 6,081 others with core shelters.

The Red Cross Red Crescent is targeting support mainly at families who are rebuilding their homes or making temporary shelters by providing shelter toolkits, materials and technical advice on how to build back safer. Communities are provided with practical tips for proper fixings of tarpaulins, building stronger foundations and improving bracing. Community members are also provided with flyers that cover all of the learning.
In the recovery phase, build back safer has become a mantra for the humanitarian sector and government alike. The build back safer principles are not a new concept, but have been tailored especially to suit the local context, i.e. build houses on strong foundations; tie down the house structure from the bottom up; brace the house structure against possible future storms; use strong joints for the house structure; build a good roof; position the house safely; keep the house design as simple in shape as possible; and be prepared for future disasters.

Skilled builders such as carpenters and masons in the communities learn the why and how-to of building back safer. Families are also empowered with this knowledge which in turn enhances their resilience and ability to deal with future disasters.

The Red Cross Red Crescent shelter activities are centred around the build back safer principle. Whether families are participating in the reconstruction of their houses, repairing their homes or relocating to safer places, the main messages revolve around raising awareness about safety. Enabling families to take charge of their housing reconstruction not only enables them to prioritize their needs and make decisions but also gives them ownership of the rehabilitation process, develops their skills and boosts their self-confidence.

These principles have been put into action, in different ways for assistance given for house repairs and new house construction. To enable house repairs utilizing build back safer principles, high quality roof sheeting is provided to the families, with a cash grant to enable flexibility of purchasing local building materials and hiring skilled artisans from the community to undertake repairs. In cases of new construction, houses are being built with and through the community and families at every stage from identifying the location of the houses on their land to ensuring that families contribute skilled and unskilled labour to the building process. All materials specified are durable in nature. Construction of the houses is monitored by trained volunteers and staff to ensure that standards are kept consistent.

Increasing community safety by building back safer

Chairman Richard J. Gordon and Dr Guendolyn T. Pang, Secretary General of the Philippine Red Cross, hand over a completed house to a family that lost their home in the wake of Typhoon Haiyan.
People living in the Central Visayas region work mainly in agriculture, livestock rearing, fishing and aquaculture, providing the rest of the country with fish, meat, coconut, corn, banana, rice, mango and other food crops. More than half of the fishing community and almost a third of the farming population lost their means to livelihood as Haiyan flooded crops with salt water, killed livestock, smashed boats and broke through fish farm enclosures. Many of those who had previously provided agricultural labour to the farms and fisheries found themselves without jobs.

In the initial stages, the Red Cross Red Crescent distributed unconditional cash grants to more than 91,000 households to cover their immediate needs. Many of these families also used the money to buy farming tools, fishing nets and poultry, and repair their boats. Communities were key in the removal of debris from living areas, for which they were paid on a daily basis. However, more sustainable solutions were needed to help get these families back on their feet again.

In its bid to help the most vulnerable, the Red Cross Red Crescent worked with local communities to set up recovery committees in their respective barangays (villages). These committees advise and oversee that the affected families receive support through livelihood, shelter and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion interventions.

### Livelihood support

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households reached with unconditional cash grants</td>
<td>91,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People supported through the provision of cash-for-work activities</td>
<td>17,421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that have benefited from livelihoods support grants (Target: 50,000)</td>
<td>29,061</td>
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More than 29,000 households have received livelihood support grants to start up income-earning activities.
With the aid of these barangay recovery committees, the Philippine Red Cross has provided households with cash and material assistance for agricultural work such as seeds, tools, livestock, as well as for fish, crustacean or seaweed farming. The distribution of these conditional livelihood assistance grants have served to kick-start small-scale enterprises. In support of community livelihoods, the Red Cross Red Crescent engages skilled workers and craftspeople within their respective communities to participate in its integrated recovery interventions such as shelter construction.

In order to help sustain the enterprises as well as provide diversified options for employment, the Red Cross Red Crescent also provides opportunities for developing marketable skills through formalized business and vocational training. The Red Cross Red Crescent will also provide support for community-managed projects that support livelihoods for overall community benefit.

**Supporting communities to rebuild their lives**

Livelihood recovery programming comprises three main components namely, household livelihood assistance, skills training and enterprise development and community-managed livelihood projects. Households for the livelihood recovery programme are selected through community-based targeting approach. Red Cross vulnerability criteria is adapted to the local context. A positive bias exists towards including socially vulnerable households such as single parent households; households sheltering elderly and people with disabilities; and indigenous tribes.

The largest component of the programme is household livelihood assistance which aims to provide timely assistance to households to kick-start the recovery operation. The modality of support is through conditional cash grants to vulnerable households. The focus is on replacing assets lost and restoring livelihood to the pre-disaster levels. Skills training and enterprise development specifically target out-of-school youth and address concerns relating to lack of income generation opportunities within the vulnerable households. It aims towards skillling-up youth to be certified for employment or self-employment and facilitate the latter in setting up of enterprises. Communities living in urban and peri-urban areas, which are closer to markets are most likely to benefit by enterprise development.

The community-managed livelihood projects seek to address enhancement, protection and diversification (where possible) of farm and off-farm livelihoods through collective ventures at the community level. It aims to leverage resources at the barangay level and envisage a greater role for the community in visioning and implementing change as a collective.

*Individuals, families, groups and communities affected by disaster know their recovery needs and capacities best. Conditional cash grants pave the way towards self-recovery.*
Healthcare – restoring health services

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<tr>
<th>Healthcare</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>Patients who have received emergency healthcare</td>
<td>28,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households reached with essential health-related non-food items</td>
<td>179,629</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rural health facilities in the Central Visayas region have long been the frontline in delivering basic healthcare services to the inhabitants of barangays and municipalities, many of which are located in remote areas or are not easily accessible.

More than 2,000 of these facilities were badly damaged due to the typhoon, reducing the availability of and access to necessary healthcare services. Structural damage to health facilities as well as the loss of supplies, equipment, and patient records had a tremendous impact on service delivery. In addition to this, medical staff who themselves were directly affected as a result of losing family and their homes, faced a dramatic increase in workload.

The deployment of Philippine Red Cross volunteers and personnel, supported by international medical teams helped to fill the gap while initial repairs were made to existing health facilities. During this time, more than 28,000 people received emergency healthcare by the Red Cross Red Crescent, while almost 180,000 households received hygiene kits and mosquito nets to aid safe hygiene practices and prevent the spread of vector-borne diseases.
Also during the emergency period, at least 14,000 children, adolescents, adults and humanitarian workers were provided with psychosocial support either through individual or group sessions. More than 2,000 community members including health workers and teachers, were empowered with knowledge to provide community healthcare services such as first aid, prevention of diarrhoea, psychosocial support, stress management, and violence prevention.

In order to strengthen community capacity to provide its members basic healthcare services, the Red Cross Red Crescent is supporting the training of community members and Red Cross volunteers in community-based health and first aid, and psychosocial support services. Women of reproductive age are being provided with maternal, newborn and child health related information.

The Red Cross Red Crescent are working together with the government and other partners to rehabilitate and reconstruct damaged health facilities.

Creating healthier communities

The Philippine Red Cross developed a recovery strategy for health that includes the rehabilitation and reconstruction of 35 health facilities and two Philippine Red Cross blood services. The facilities will also be provided with medical and non-medical equipment. In addition to this, 100 communities will benefit from the community-based health and first aid approach and psychosocial support programme. An assessment tool and selection criteria was established and used to identify health facilities along with the community data to cover the community-based health and first aid and psychosocial support initiatives.

To be able to further assist in the restoration of primary healthcare services community health volunteers including barangay health workers, health facility staff, personnel and local government unit representatives will be recruited and trained on various modules of community-based health and first aid and other emergency health aspects. A community action plan will be developed and implemented together with the community health committee and communities. The community health volunteers who are recruited will fall under the umbrella of Red Cross 143 programme.

Community-based health comprises a comprehensive approach to primary healthcare, first aid and emergency health preparedness whereby communities use simple tools, adapted to local context to address their priority health needs.
Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion – improved facilities for homes and schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volume of debris and rubble removed (cubic metres)</td>
<td>1,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of drinking water distributed (litres)</td>
<td>24,299,467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of water systems repaired or constructed</td>
<td>1,493</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Safe drinking water and proper sanitation help to ensure good public health is maintained while curbing the spread of disease and vermin. Prior to Haiyan, residents in the affected areas used piped water, hand pumps and natural freshwater sources located in close proximity to their homes. Following the typhoon, many water sources were damaged or contaminated. With the help of the ERUs, the Red Cross Red Crescent collectively produced and distributed more than 24 million litres of drinking water to families. At the same time, water systems were being repaired and tested for quality. These water systems have been successfully repaired and restored.

Proper sanitation was not easily accessible among the affected communities even before Haiyan, and the situation further worsened due to the damage caused to the existing infrastructure. Many schools, health facilities and community buildings which had been turned into evacuation centres were unable to cope with the huge demand of displaced people while household facilities had been reduced to rubble. Communal sanitation facilities which were in poor condition prior to Haiyan were no longer usable.

Together with community members, the Red Cross Red Crescent removed almost 2,000 cubic metres of debris from living and community areas. More than 111,000 people have been reached with hygiene promotion activities.

Contributing to long-term development, the Philippine Red Cross is reconstructing and rehabilitating latrines and hand washing facilities in schools and community halls. This is supported with raising awareness among young and school-going children and community members on how to prevent disease by sharing practical information around the importance of using latrines, washing hands properly, using clean water, and sleeping under a mosquito net as well as clearing potential mosquito breeding sites. Families are also given household kits to facilitate these practical actions.
**Education – enabling children to stay in school**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classrooms that have been rehabilitated or reconstructed (Target: 400)</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools equipped with basic school supplies</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An estimated 90 per cent of educational facilities in the affected areas suffered some form of damage, with the majority in Leyte province. More than 3,200 schools and day care centres were destroyed or damaged, leaving over a million pre-schoolers and school-going children without proper space for learning. This is a setback for a country that has up to 11 per cent drop out rate of secondary school-going children (12 to 15 years old). Most of the children who leave school before finishing their formal education come from families with the lowest economic status.

This lack of formal education is one of the key reasons behind the high poverty levels in the region where many rely on daily subsistence through engaging in low income activities or self-employment such as fishing or farming, or as tricycle drivers.

The loss of livelihoods and income has forced many families to earn money employing whatever means possible. This includes taking children out of school to undertake menial tasks in order to help supplement family income. The loss of livelihoods has also meant many families cannot afford to send their children to school.

During the emergency phase, the Red Cross Red Crescent rehabilitated or reconstructed 192 classrooms in 20 schools, providing a learning space for almost 8,000 students across Leyte province. Apart from giving both teachers and students the opportunity to continue teaching and learning, these classrooms also provided a space for psychosocial support.

In an effort to support community children and teachers in integrating disaster risk reduction into school programmes as well as in the promotion of proper hygiene and sanitation practices, the Red Cross Red Crescent is rehabilitating and re-equipment school facilities. School buildings have served as evacuation centres. The use of these buildings as evacuation centres has meant that countless students were unable to go back to school, delaying their education and in certain cases, forcing them to drop out. The Red Cross Red Crescent is providing basic educational equipment, chairs and tables for schools and student kits, and is supporting the development of vocational skills. Two thousand school kits have been distributed to date.

*In an effort to get students back into education, the Red Cross Red Crescent has built classrooms for more than 8,000 students across Leyte province.*
Preparing for future disasters – building community safety and resilience

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disaster risk reduction</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communities benefiting from the Red Cross 143 programme</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers and community members trained</td>
<td>4,603</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Philippine Red Cross is committed to a “resilience approach” that merges addressing vulnerabilities of communities at risk with building response capacities, and contributing to sustainable development. Programmes build on the existing strengths of communities by further enhancing their capacities to deal with potential disasters.

The Philippine Red Cross through its network of 102 chapters and growing pool of volunteers is present across the country. Training and awareness raising sessions for community members and Philippine Red Cross volunteers including first aid, safer building, psychosocial support, community-based health, vector control, hygiene promotion, and water management are being carried out.

In the current operation, the Philippine Red Cross has mobilized more than 8,000 volunteers. While a lot has been achieved, more needs doing in terms of preparing communities and enhancing their disaster preparedness and response skills. Through its Red Cross 143 programme, the Philippine Red Cross seeks to empower all 41,105 barangays in the country to be ready to respond to any kind of disaster. Red Cross 143 aims to have 44 volunteers including one leader – a team that is trained in disaster preparedness and response, health and community welfare, and voluntary blood donation. This team monitors and shares relevant information with its community, and can provide rapid response in the event of disaster.

In the current operation, the Philippine Red Cross has mobilized more than 8,000 volunteers. While a lot has been achieved, more needs doing in terms of preparing communities and enhancing their disaster preparedness and response skills. Through its Red Cross 143 programme, the Philippine Red Cross seeks to empower all 41,105 barangays in the country to be ready to respond to any kind of disaster. Red Cross 143 aims to have 44 volunteers including one leader – a team that is trained in disaster preparedness and response, health and community welfare, and voluntary blood donation. This team monitors and shares relevant information with its community, and can provide rapid response in the event of disaster.

Under the Red Cross Red Crescent recovery effort, awareness around disaster risk reduction is being established or enhanced by the Red Cross 143 programme in communities. Disaster risk reduction is also being included in school programmes. Training for Red Cross staff and volunteers, and the establishment or rehabilitation of warehousing facilities and pre-positioning stocks all contribute towards enhancing community safety and resilience. Philippine Red Cross will continue to further develop the managerial and technical skills of managers and senior staff at its academy in Subic Bay.
Working together with communities

Philippine Red Cross guidelines on community engagement advocates for the community-based targeting approach keeping concerns of the affected at forefront. In each of the 246 communities that the Philippine Red Cross has reached out to so far, it set up a barangay recovery committee that comprise of five to ten community members. The Red Cross vulnerability criteria was shared with the barangay recovery committee and further adapted to the local realities. This was done through a participatory process while soliciting views on impact of the disaster and the coping capacity of the affected population to prioritize most vulnerable households requiring assistance in shelter and livelihood. This was shared in an “open assembly” with the entire community not just to validate those in need of assistance but also to seek opinion on the transparency of the process both in arriving at the beneficiary criteria and the prioritized household.

Red Cross volunteers and staff were involved in validating the identified beneficiary households together with the barangay recovery committee to understand, inform and address any conflicts arising or likely to arise. For many volunteers as well as the barangay recovery committee members this has been an exercise in “empowering communities”. The barangay recovery committee has thus been the point of convergence and oversight of the entire Red Cross relief to recovery effort across shelter, livelihood, health and water and sanitation issues at the community level.
Accountability

Assessments, evaluations and audit have been conducted to ensure accountability and transparency to relevant stakeholders.

Engaging communities at each stage of the programming process is a vital principle in being accountable and also provides a level of transparency in operations which leads to building confidence and trust. The accountability framework for the Typhoon Haiyan operation places the community at the centre. Programmes must respond to the reality of individual communities. This requires that communities are engaged meaningfully at every stage of the cycle, e.g. through assessments, identifying underlying vulnerabilities; be sensitive and responsive to community feedback; and establish effective mechanisms to support beneficiary communications.

The IFRC carried out an independent real time evaluation to gauge the relevance and effectiveness of its support provided to the Philippine Red Cross for this operation. The evaluation focused on the overall performance of the response. A separate evaluation on the psychosocial components of the emergency response, including the role of ERUs in provision of psychosocial support was also undertaken.
Transparency, accountability and communication to beneficiaries, the general public, donors and governments, including the allocation and management of resources, is part of Red Cross Red Crescent programme delivery.
Programmatic analysis

This section provides a summary of the Red Cross Red Crescent’s collective performance data for the Typhoon Haiyan operation in the Philippines. It reports cumulative data from the start of the operation to 10 October 2014.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programmatic progress indicators</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shelter</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households provided with emergency shelter materials</td>
<td>145,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households reached with non-food items</td>
<td>170,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that have claimed the cash grant component of shelter repair assistance</td>
<td>14,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households receiving corrugated galvanized iron sheets</td>
<td>23,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households provided with shelter repair assistance</td>
<td>13,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households provided with a core shelter</td>
<td>6,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenters and craftspeople trained in shelter construction</td>
<td>1,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communities reached with participatory approach to safer shelter awareness</td>
<td>645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Livelihoods</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households provided with food assistance</td>
<td>388,143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that have received unconditional cash grants (to meet their immediate needs)</td>
<td>91,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People supported through the provision of cash-for-work activities</td>
<td>17,421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households supported with emergency or relief training and skills development for improvement of livelihoods (emergency phase)</td>
<td>2,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that have been provided with livelihoods support grants</td>
<td>29,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households surveyed to establish programme impact and conduct beneficiary satisfaction analysis</td>
<td>2,419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Healthcare</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients who have received emergency healthcare</td>
<td>28,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households reached with health-related non-food items</td>
<td>179,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of health facilities that have been rehabilitated or reconstructed and equipped</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of community health members trained in the provision of healthcare services</td>
<td>2,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People trained as facilitators or as community health volunteers (using the community-based health and first aid approach)</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People reached with psychosocial support</td>
<td>14,340</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Programmatic progress indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volume of debris and rubble removed (cubic metres)</td>
<td>1,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of drinking water distributed (in litres)</td>
<td>24,299,467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water systems repaired or constructed</td>
<td>1,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latrines constructed for core shelter or relocation sites</td>
<td>572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households provided with access to adequate sanitation facilities</td>
<td>2,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community facilities provided with improved water and sanitation facilities</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People reached through hygiene promotion activities (emergency phase)</td>
<td>111,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People reached through hygiene promotion activities (recovery phase)</td>
<td>17,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools equipped with basic supplies</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classrooms that have been rehabilitated or reconstructed</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students covered (average of 41.5 students per class)</td>
<td>7,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School kits distributed</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communities with the Red Cross 143 programme in place</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers and community members organized or trained</td>
<td>4,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine Red Cross chapter or sub-chapter offices established and/or rehabilitated</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistic centres established</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who have been traced and/or reunited with their families</td>
<td>779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project, programme and operations evaluations completed within the Typhoon Haiyan operation</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projects or programmes actively promoting beneficiary feedback mechanisms</td>
<td>2,085</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Programmatic progress indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Movement support</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FACT staff who supported the operation in-country since the beginning of the operation until the end of the reporting period</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERU staff who supported the operation in-country since the beginning of the operation until the end of the reporting period</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional disaster response team members who supported the operation in-country since the beginning of the operation until the end of the reporting period</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participating National Societies present in the Philippines during this reporting period</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies supporting the Typhoon Haiyan operation (human resources, cash or in-kind)</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Financial overview

As of 31 August 2014, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement\(^1\) had raised a total of 345.6 million Swiss francs (CHF) in support of its response operation to Typhoon Haiyan.\(^2\) This amount represents an increase of CHF 98 million in income since the previous reporting period, as a result of new income sources, participation from an additional five Participating National Societies and interest earned. Up until 31 August 2014, CHF 104.4 million, i.e. 30 per cent of the total income, has been spent. As of 1 September 2014, the projections for expenditure covered the following sectors: shelter and community infrastructure, livelihoods, disaster risk reduction and National Society development. The majority of the funds received are from the general public, government and government institutions and corporates.

\(^1\) The information in this financial summary combines unaudited financial data from 27 Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, including Philippine Red Cross, IFRC and ICRC, which provided relief and recovery support through the Philippine Red Cross. These 27 National Societies are from Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Hong Kong, Ireland, Japan, South Korea, Montenegro, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Qatar, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

\(^2\) Financial reports were received in local currencies and converted to CHF, which is the official reporting currency of the IFRC secretariat. The foreign exchange rates used were derived in the following way: an average exchange rate, covering the period of 8 November 2013 through 31 August 2014, was calculated to translate the income and expenditure, and the spot rate as of 31 August 2014 is used for projected expenditure. The summary table of rates used is included in the financial reporting methodology notes (refer to Annex 2).

\(^3\) Each Red Cross Red Crescent National Society and organization has its own, unique financial accounting and coding structure. Therefore, for the purpose of consolidating financial figures, the data supplied by the Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies and organizations were simplified into seven categories, as presented in Figure 2. For definitions and a detailed list of these categories, refer to Annex 2.
Figure 2 reflects spending of CHF 104.4 million, through 31 August 2014 by programme areas. The largest amount spent by the Movement members, by programme is in the area of shelter and community infrastructure (CHF 36.7 million), followed by food and livelihoods (CHF 34.8 million).

Figure 2. Total expenses by category

in millions of CHF

Figure 3 reflects the split of the CHF 104.4 million expenditure among the partners in the Movement, i.e. the Philippine Red Cross, IFRC, ICRC, the 27 Participating National Societies and partners outside the Movement. The majority of the expenditure can be attributed to IFRC, ICRC and Participating National Societies. A small per cent of this expenditure was coordinated and channelled through other humanitarian actors in the field and government agencies to avoid duplication or gaps in the provision of assistance.

Figure 3. Implementers of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement funding

in millions of CHF
Many of the Participating National Societies have reported that the recovery programming will continue into 2016\textsuperscript{4} and beyond. The estimated spending forecast is presented in Figure 4.

Figure 4. Red Cross Red Crescent Movement expenditure and forecast combined (2013 to 2016+)

in millions of CHF

Figure 5 illustrates the estimated spending projections, by sectors starting 1 September 2014 continuing into 2016 and beyond.

The projected spending of the remaining balance during the recovery phase is allocated primarily in the programming areas of shelter, community infrastructure, food and livelihoods, and water sanitation and hygiene promotion. There is also considerable expenditure planned for longer-term disaster risk reduction and Philippine Red Cross capacity development programmes.

\textsuperscript{4} For purposes of consolidating financial figures, National Societies and organizations were requested to adapt their plans to the timeframe reflected in Figure 4.
Figure 5. Red Cross Red Crescent Movement planned expenditure by category

in millions of CHF
As a part of the psychosocial support programme in schools, the Philippine Red Cross volunteers are conducting play activities, art therapy and violence prevention initiatives with children in schools across typhoon-affected areas.

Patrick Fuller/IFRC
Annex 1. Notes and methodology on the programmatic progress indicators

The following is a summary of the methodology used to report against all the programme indicators developed for this operation. The programmatic analysis (refer to page 25) presents only those indicators for which information is up-to-date.

1. Shelter

1.1 Number of households that have received shelter relief assistance

- Number of households provided with emergency shelter materials
  This refers to all households that have received at least one type of emergency shelter material (tarpaulins, tent or shelter toolkit). If a household receives several of one or different types of emergency shelter materials, it is counted only once.

- Number of households reached with non-food items
  This refers to all households that have received at least one of the following non-food items: kitchen sets, sleeping mats, jerry cans (10-litre and 20-litre) or blankets.

1.2 Number of households that have received shelter repair assistance

- Number of households that have claimed the cash grant component of the shelter repair assistance
  This refers to the total number of households that have claimed either the 1st and/or 2nd cash grant amounting to a total of 10,000 Philippine pesos (PHP).

- Number of households that have received corrugated galvanized iron sheets
  This refers to the total number of households provided with corrugated galvanized iron sheets.

- Number of households provided with shelter repair assistance
  This refers to the total number of households that have completed the shelter repair assistance process with the 1st and/or 2nd cash grant amounting to a total of PHP 10,000 and corrugated galvanized iron sheets, or at least one of these. This number includes households that received cash grants and were later disqualified due to violation of agreement.

1.3 Number of households provided with a core shelter

This refers to the total number of households provided with a core shelter (i.e. wood and half-concrete model and other types) provided by the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

1.4 Number of households relocated and provided with a shelter solution

This refers to the total number of households that have been relocated to identified and approved relocation sites, and given a house to live in.
1.5 Number of carpenters and craftspeople trained in shelter construction

This includes all skilled labour, carpenters, and craftspeople who have been trained in shelter construction techniques.

1.6 Number of communities reached with participatory approach to safe shelter awareness

This includes the total number of barangays reached with a participatory approach to safe shelter awareness and build back safer orientation and training.

2. Livelihoods

2.1 Number of households that have received livelihood assistance to cover their immediate needs

- Number of households provided with food assistance
  If any member of the family receives food rations for up to two to three days, it is considered that the household has been provided with food assistance. Food assistance is supplementary food (hot meals or dry rations) provided during an emergency situation, and is normally distributed only once.

- Number of households that have received unconditional cash grants
  This refers to all households that have received unconditional cash grants to meet their immediate needs during the relief phase.

2.2 Number of people supported through the provision of cash-for-work activities

This refers to the total number of people who have participated in cash-for-work activities in community-driven projects such as debris removal and shelter construction, among others.

2.3 Number of households that have received support through livelihoods recovery programme

- Number of households that have been provided with livelihoods support grants
  This refers to the total number of households that have received conditional cash grants after their individual proposals to support their livelihood was received and approved through a community selection process. The proposals are submitted by individuals to support the start-up of an alternative means of livelihood, enhance previous livelihood assets (e.g. boats, nets, quick growing seeds, replacement tools, fertilizer, etc.) or inputs to diversify income sources (such as small-scale agriculture, animal husbandry, tailoring or other income generation activities).

- Number of households surveyed to establish programme impact and conduct beneficiary satisfaction analysis
  This includes all households that are interviewed to establish the impact of the project and gauge beneficiary satisfaction.
2.4 Number of people reached through skills development training programmes during emergency and recovery phases

- Number of people who have started a skills development training programme
  This refers to the total number of people who have started training and skill development activities to improve their livelihoods. In principle, one member per affected household is selected for this training. This includes vocational training to acquire or enhance skills in carpentry, welding, heavy equipment operations and construction.

- Number of people who have successfully completed a skills development training programme
  This includes the total number of those who have completed their skills development training course.

- Number of people who have been successfully placed in jobs following completion of skills development training
  This includes all those who have found jobs as a result of their newly acquired skills.

2.5 Number of community-managed livelihood projects supported by cash grants and training

This refers to projects for livelihood enhancement collectively managed by community members.

3. Health

3.1 Number of households reached with emergency health assistance

- Number of patients who have received emergency healthcare
  This includes the number of patients who have received medical or health care assistance either at a fixed or mobile healthcare facility supported or managed by the Red Cross Red Crescent.

- Number of households reached with health-related non-food items
  This particularly includes two types of items, namely hygiene kits and mosquito nets.

3.2 Number of health facilities that have been rehabilitated or reconstructed and equipped

This refers to the typhoon-affected barangay health facilities and rural health units that are being rehabilitated or reconstructed, and re-equipped with medical supplies and equipment as per the basic standards set by the Department of Health. Three indicators to better show progress achieved over time are:

- Number of health facilities that have begun rehabilitation or reconstruction work

- Number of health facilities with repairs or reconstruction completed

- Number of health facilities with rehabilitation or reconstruction completed, and/or equipped that have been handed over
3.3 Number of people trained using the community-based health and first aid approach

- Number of people trained as facilitators or as community health volunteers
  This includes the total number of facilitators or community health volunteers trained in the community-based health and first aid, Red Cross Red Crescent’s integrated primary health care approach to community health promotion.

- Number of women of reproductive age reached with maternal, newborn and child health promotion
  This includes the total number of women of reproductive age who have been reached with maternal, newborn and child health related information and promotion activities.

- Number of dignity kits distributed
  This refers to the total number of dignity kits distributed to pregnant and lactating women.

3.4 Total number of groups and people who have benefited from the psychosocial support programme

- Number of psychosocial support programme group or individual sessions conducted for community members and humanitarian workers
  This includes the total number of psychosocial support group or individual sessions that have been conducted for community members as well as humanitarian workers.

- Number of volunteers trained as facilitators for the psychosocial support programme and restoring family links (RFL)
  This includes the total number of volunteers who have received training to become psychosocial support and RFL facilitators.

- Number of people reached with psychosocial support
  This includes the total number of people reached with psychosocial support either through group or individual sessions.

4. Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

4.1 Water and sanitation-related relief support provided

- Total volume of debris and rubble removed
  This includes the total volume of debris and rubble removed (in cubic metres) from affected common spaces and living areas.

- Total amount of drinking water distributed (in litres)
  This refers to the cumulative amount of drinking water distributed since the beginning of the operation.

- Number of water systems repaired or constructed
  This refers to the total number of water systems destroyed or damaged by Typhoon Haiyan which have been repaired, rehabilitated or constructed.
4.2 Number of latrines constructed for core shelters and on relocation sites

This refers to the total number of latrines that have been constructed for core shelters and on relocation sites.

4.3 Number of community facilities provided with improved water and sanitation facilities

During the relief phase, this includes the number of community facilities provided with access to an improved sanitation facilities (latrines with access to hand-washing area) for community use in a single plot, compound or building. In the recovery phase, this refers to improved water and sanitation infrastructure linked to schools or early childhood centres for development.

4.4 Number of people reached with hygiene promotion activities during emergency and recovery phases

This includes total number of people reached through hygiene promotion to raise awareness within communities during the emergency and recovery phases. During the recovery phase, the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation methodology will be used to increase hygiene awareness within communities. This methodology enables communities to examine existing hygiene behaviour and understand how transmission of disease takes place and ways of preventing its spread at household level.

4.5 Number of students reached with child hygiene and sanitation transformation

This refers to the total number of students reached with hygiene and sanitation promotion using the child hygiene and sanitation transformation methodology.

4.6 Total number of hygiene kits distributed

This refers to the total number of hygiene kits distributed. These kits include hygiene items to enable the disaster-affected population to take care of their personal hygiene and toiletry needs.

5. Education

5.1 Number of students with access to rehabilitated or constructed classrooms

This refers to the total number of students (calculated at an average of 41.5 students per class) accessing and benefiting from rehabilitated or new classrooms.

5.2 Number of classrooms that have been rehabilitated or constructed and/or equipped

This refers to the total number of classrooms that have been rehabilitated or constructed, and provided with basic school equipment including furniture, educational tools, books, stationery, etc.
5.3 Number of school kits distributed

This refers to the total number of school kits distributed (e.g. schoolbag, crayons, pens, drawing and exercise books).

6. Disaster risk reduction

6.1 Number and type of disaster risk reduction related initiatives delivered at community level

- Number of communities with Red Cross 143 programme in place
  Red Cross 143 is Philippine Red Cross’ flagship volunteer programme that recruits and trains 44 volunteers in every barangay. The Philippine Red Cross is expanding this programme in the Haiyan-affected barangays wherein volunteers are being recruited, trained and given the opportunity to apply their newly acquired skills in the field.

- Number of volunteers and community members trained to support the Red Cross 143 programme
  This includes the total number of volunteers and community members trained to support the Red Cross 143 programme.

6.2 Disaster risk reduction in schools

- Number of schools to include disaster risk reduction in their curriculum
  This refers to the total number of schools that have included disaster risk reduction in their curriculum.

- Number of students organized or trained
  This includes the total number of students participating in disaster risk reduction activities in their schools.

6.3 Strengthening the Philippine Red Cross’ capacity

- Number of disaster risk reduction training sessions conducted for staff and volunteers
  This refers to the total number of disaster risk reduction training sessions held for Red Cross staff and volunteers.

- Number of Philippine Red Cross chapter or sub-chapter offices established and/or rehabilitated
  This refers to the total number of Philippine Red Cross chapters and facilities to be built, rebuilt or rehabilitated. This may also include the software and hardware components acquired to support programme implementation.

- Number of logistics centres established
  This refers to the establishment of regional disaster management and logistics centres with prepositioned disaster preparedness stocks.
7. Restoring family links

7.1 Number of people who have been traced and/or reunited with their families through restoring family links services

This refers to the total number of people who have been traced and/or been reunited with their families following Typhoon Haiyan.

8. Cross-cutting issues

8.1 Number of project, programme and other related evaluations completed for the Typhoon Haiyan operation

Evaluation refers to systematic assessment of an ongoing or completed project or programme, its design, implementation and results. Evaluations generally look at a combination of some of the standard evaluation criteria commonly used by the international community: relevance, appropriateness, effectiveness, efficiency, coverage, impact, coherence, sustainability and connectedness. An evaluation is considered completed when the evaluation report is ready.

8.2 Number of projects or programmes actively promoting beneficiary feedback mechanisms

These include but are not limited to, short message services (text messages), complaint mechanisms, information sharing media, and beneficiary satisfaction surveys.
Annex 2. Notes and methodology regarding presentation of combined financial data

1. The combined income and expenditure data in this report has been generated based on financial data collected from 27 Participating National Societies, IFRC and ICRC. The data presented here covers the period from 8 November 2013 to 31 August 2014. The method developed to obtain financial data considered the flows of income and expenditure and eliminated multiple counting (within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement).

2. This report provides a combined cumulative portrait of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement’s financial information. All of the reports received from the Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies and organizations, IFRC and ICRC used to generate this collective portrait reflects data through 31 August 2014, with the following exceptions: 21 Red Cross or Red Crescent National Societies that have not submitted updated data for this reporting period. In these cases the most recent past submission of data has been used.

3. Included in the reporting of income are in-kind goods and services (non-cash contributions). Due to variations in the way that in-kind goods are treated by Red Cross Red Crescent Movement members, the value of income and expenditure related to in-kind goods and services (non-cash contributions) may not be fully represented in this consolidation, due to the different accounting treatments of such items. As a result the report possibly under-represents the income and expense values for these in-kind goods and services. However, these values are estimated to be small, and do not have an impact on the overall report.

4. The exchange rates used to combine the financial data during this round of reporting are reflected in the table below.
5. Some Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies and organizations report operating on a cash accounting basis, while others work on an accrual basis. Cash basis means that the reported financial income and expenditure include only income received and expenditure paid at 31 August 2014. Accrual basis means that the reported financial income and expenditure include all income received and receivable and expenditure paid or payable as at 31 August 2014.

6. Each Red Cross or Red Crescent Society or organization’s treatment of interest earned on donations is governed by their own financial policies. In the cases where interest is not allocated back to the Haiyan operation, Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies report interest being allocated to future international and emergency or general operations at headquarter level.

7. Categories and definitions used for the classification of expenditure are the following:

**Shelter**
- Costs associated with the deployment of FACT members
- All aspects of the ERU deployment, i.e. staff, travel, transport, supplies, cash etc.
- Costs of supply distribution during the emergency phase
- Shelter supplies for immediate or temporary use, tools and kits, tarpaulins, tents, sheeting, ropes, etc.
- Training and support to improve emergency shelter solutions
- Temporary shelters
- Staff costs associated with these projects, if not included in the programme support and coordination category
Livelihoods
- Costs associated with the deployment of FACT members
- All aspects of the ERU deployment, i.e. staff, travel, transport, supplies, cash etc.
- Costs of supply distribution of food, including hot meals
- Asset replacement programmes if not already included in the other categories
- Cash disbursement for cash-for-work and/or as conditional cash grant
- Staff costs associated with these projects, if not included in the programme support and coordination category

Healthcare
- Costs associated with the deployment of FACT members
- Costs associated with all aspects of the ERU deployment, i.e. staff, travel, transport, supplies, cash etc.
- Costs of supply and distribution for hygiene kits and mosquito nets during the emergency phase
- First aid, emergency clinical services
- Psychosocial support and mental health
- Disease control: diarrhoea, vaccination programmes, etc.
- Staff costs associated with these projects, if not included in the programme support and coordination category

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion
- Costs associated with the deployment of FACT members
- All aspects of the ERU deployment, i.e. staff, travel, transport, supplies, cash etc.
- Water trucking and other temporary water supply activities
- Construction of sanitation facilities (latrines) in evacuation centres or transitional centres
- Hygiene promotion, if not included in health activities
- Environmental sanitation interventions: vector control, solid waste management, drainage, trainings
- Operations support and assessment (staffing, transport, etc.) in relation to these defined activities or time period, if not included in the programme support and coordination category

Disaster risk reduction
- All mitigation activities in any sector related to typhoon preparedness: building drainage ditches, community mobilization and awareness raising
- Evacuation centres, if not included in shelter or community and social infrastructure rehabilitation and construction
- Tracing services and capacity building of tracing staff if not included in other categories
- Prepositioning of stocks
- Beneficiary communications
- Staff costs associated with these projects, if not included in the programme support and coordination category

Capacity building of the Philippine Red Cross
- Costs related directly to supporting the Philippine Red Cross’ Haiyan operation
- Volunteer support, if not reflected in other categories
• Short-term support to the Philippine Red Cross for salary, equipment, supplies, transportation, rent, etc.
• Rehabilitation of the Philippine Red Cross chapters offices and facilities
• Staff costs associated with these projects, if not included in the programme support and coordination category

Restoring family links
• Costs related to tracing and reuniting the affected population with their families

Programme support and coordination
• Operations support and assessment (staffing, transport, etc.) that are not included in the other categories above
• Headquarters and field management and staff costs, i.e. local or international staff costs
• Coordination and direction, planning, reporting staff and associated costs like workshops and trainings
• Monitoring and evaluation (surveys, assessments, etc.) and other quality and accountability activities
• Communications and advocacy staff, publications, etc.
• Human resources – recruitment and support
• Logistics
• Accounting, audit, and other financial services including foreign exchange loss and gain
• Cross-cutting themes, i.e. gender, environment, sustainability, beneficiary participation and risk reduction
• Fundraising costs and donation processing
• Head office costs (service fees and similar) and other indirect support
Annex 3. Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies and organizations involved in Typhoon Haiyan relief and recovery efforts

The information portrayed in this report is reflective of contributions made by the following Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies and organizations:

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<tr>
<th>Albanian Red Cross</th>
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The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement would like to express its gratitude to all the people, corporations and partners for committing to and supporting this operation.
Philippine Red Cross
www.redcross.org.ph

International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
www.ifrc.org/typhoon-haiyan

International Committee of the Red Cross
www.icrc.org