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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Number of Municipalities | 64
---|---
Number of Movement partners | 15
Income vs expenditure | CHF 430 million vs 202.6 million

Shelter assistance | 63,478
Livelihood grants | 62,296
Health facilities | 38

Classrooms | 365
Water and sanitation facilities | 16,393
Logistics centres established | 6

People and students reached through hygiene promotion (PHAST/CHAST) | 49,993 9,903
Welcome note

Two years after Typhoon Haiyan (locally known as Yolanda), the most devastating typhoon in the country’s history, the Philippine Red Cross together with the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners continues to be in the forefront of supporting families in central Philippines on their path to recovery. From providing relief to hundreds of thousands of people to supporting tens of thousands of families through the recovery process, the Movement is partnering with the affected communities to increase their overall safety and resilience.

Over the last two years, the Movement has supported Haiyan affected families in rebuilding safer homes and has provided them with opportunities for sustainable livelihoods. The Red Cross has applied build back safer techniques in the construction of its easily recognizable red roofed houses. These houses have become a symbol of safer homes for the vulnerable communities.

Homes and schools have increased access to safe water and improved sanitation facilities. Awareness continues to be raised among children and families on better hygiene and sanitation practices. Health and school facilities are being rebuilt or rehabilitated to provide quality services to the population. All these activities collectively have contributed to making communities more cognizant of risks and has increased their safety and resilience.

The Philippine Red Cross staff is also better equipped and has improved capacities to respond to emergencies and implement recovery programmes with lasting impact. Its network of dedicated volunteers, the backbone of the entire operation and the foundation of Philippine Red Cross’ ability to be always first, always ready, always there, has grown both in number and skills.

This two-year report highlights the progress made by the communities in recovering from Typhoon Haiyan. It showcases the impact the programmes have had on the lives of the people reached.

On behalf of the Philippine Red Cross, I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to the Movement partners for their invaluable support. Together with the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and 137 Participating National Societies, the Philippine Red Cross continues to work with families affected by Typhoon Haiyan and fulfil its mandate of serving the Filipino people.

I would also like to thank my counymen, people and governments of all countries and others who have supported us with cash, in-kind donations and prayers. It is with your generous support and contributions that Typhoon Haiyan affected families are now well on their way to rebuilding their lives and being a part of better prepared, safer and more resilient communities.

Thank you.
On the path to recovery, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement is empowering communities, families and individuals to build back their lives and their livelihoods in a sustainable manner, thus contributing towards increasing their overall safety and resilience.
Typhoon Haiyan swept through central Philippines in November 2013 with 300kph wind speed. Heavy rainfall and strong winds triggered floods, mudslides and storm surges that wiped out coastal villages and towns. More than 16 million people were affected and at least 6,300 killed. The human suffering, damage and destruction left in Haiyan’s wake remains unprecedented in the Philippines.

The strong commitment of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement to alleviate human suffering, uphold dignity and protect life and health has strongly been exercised by its continued support to families and communities affected by the typhoon.

The Movement-wide operational framework continues to guide the overall recovery operation. The structured and organized coordination between the Philippine Red Cross, International Committee of Red Cross, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and Movement partners guided by this framework has been vital in delivering assistance and services as well as in the success of its programmes.

As the recovery operation continues to advance, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement has accomplished supporting people in need and touching many lives. The Philippine Red Cross, through the collective effort and support from the Movement has provided 44,064 households with shelter repair assistance, 19,414 households with core shelters and 3,568 carpenters and craftspeople with training in shelter construction based on build back safer techniques. Furthermore, 62,296 households have been assisted with livelihood support and 1,510 youth have enrolled in vocational schools for skills and enterprise development. Repairs or construction of 38 health facilities have been completed of which 18 have been handed over to the authorities. Water and sanitation facilities in 98 schools have been rehabilitated and 365 classrooms have been constructed or rehabilitated. Thus far, 9,903 students and 49,893 households have been reached with hygiene promotion messages.

Volunteers have received training across different sectors: community-based health and first aid (1,120 volunteers), psychosocial support (25 volunteers), and disaster risk reduction (12,110 volunteers and community members). The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement continues to support the capacity development of the National Society and its chapters across sectors through trainings, operational and technical support, provision of essential equipment and rehabilitation or construction of chapter facilities.

Accountability to stakeholders continues to be a vital part of the recovery phase. To ensure that voices from the community are heard, feedback mechanisms have been established to facilitate a two-way communication process. Community engagement and participation has been instrumental in achieving what we have, so far.
8 November 2013

Strong winds and heavy rainfall trigger floods, mudslides and storm surges, wiping out coastal villages and towns. More than 16 million people are affected, 6,300 lives lost and 1.1 million homes damaged or destroyed.

Mark Munkel/Danish Red Cross

November 2013

Red Cross Red Crescent deploy 12 emergency response units to provide non-food relief supplies, mass sanitation, water treatment, basic health services, logistics services, and emergency telecommunications infrastructure.

Gwen Eamer/Canadian Red Cross
A note on reading this report

The Philippine Red Cross plays a major role in responding to various emergencies and disasters in-country. Over the past two years, first responders and search and rescue teams have been on standby and deployed as necessary to serve people affected by several tropical storms like Mekkhala, Bavi, and Linfa and typhoons including Rammasun (Glenda), Hagupit (Ruby), Maysak (Chedeng) and Noul (Dodong). In addition to these, the Philippine Red Cross has also responded to major fire incidences, urban and rural floods, and the threat of volcanic eruption. The National Society participated in the Manila city-wide earthquake drill organized by the Metro Manila Development Authority.

In parallel to responding to new disasters, recovery initiatives under the Typhoon Haiyan operation have made significant progress. The Movement-wide operational framework that was agreed upon by all Red Cross Red Crescent partners in November 2013 continues to guide the recovery process. The strong collaboration, information sharing and harmonization of activities between Movement partners ensures the delivery of quality services and accountability to all stakeholders.

This report comprises programme and financial information provided by the Philippine Red Cross, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the respective Participating National Societies, reflecting a consolidated portrait of the data obtained from all parties. Programme indicators have been set to report against progress and achievements of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement during the relief and recovery phases until mid-September 2015. The financial data in this report presents an overview of the Movement’s contribution in response to Typhoon Haiyan from 8 November 2013 to 31 August 2015.

Programme data for this report was provided by 13 Participating National Societies, the Philippine Red Cross, IFRC and ICRC. The programme indicators illustrate key activities carried out across 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.

11 November 2013
The Philippine government declares a state of national calamity and calls for international humanitarian assistance. The Inter-Agency Standing Committee categorizes Haiyan a level-3 disaster, requiring global mobilization and response.

November 2013
Shelter Cluster is activated with the Government of Philippines as the lead and IFRC as the co-lead. The cluster coordinates the shelter response of more than 100 partners to work effectively and provide families with adequate and safe shelter.
The programme indicators in this report encompass 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.

Given the National Society’s continuous presence throughout the operation, figures reported during the relief phase are largely based on Philippine Red Cross data. This data has been used to cross-reference figures provided by other partners.

Data collection for the recovery phase of the operation is more clearly defined and accurately recorded. Again, the Philippine Red Cross’ data has been used to cross-reference figures from other partners. However, the use of more systematic and focused data collection methods during this phase is helping to provide a clearer picture of reach and impact from the recovery activities in comparison to the relief phase. Data methodology continues to be refined to accommodate the evolving operational context, and may lead to the alteration of several indicators in this report, and subsequently, to changes in future figures reported.

The financial data reported as of 31 August 2015 shows an analysis of 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. Unaudited financial data has been provided by the IFRC, ICRC and 29 Participating National Societies, including the Philippine Red Cross. Hence, these figures may change, and as such, respective annual reports should provide reference for an overview of the final financial information.

This report begins with an overview of the operation followed by progress made in service delivery across sectors. Indicators on programme achievements follow with a financial overview, supplemented with annexes that provide more detail on both programme and financial indicators. A list of Red Cross Red Crescent members who have contributed to the overall Typhoon Haiyan relief and recovery effort is included in Annex 3.
One year on, more than 145,000 households have received emergency shelter materials and 6,081 households core shelters. 91,200 households have received unconditional cash grants and 17,421 people provided with cash-for-work opportunities.

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)** refers to the IFRC secretariat and all members National Societies collectively.

**International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)** refers to ICRC’s headquarters in Geneva and delegations around the world.

**Red Cross Red Crescent Movement** refers to ICRC in addition to the IFRC secretariat and members National Societies.

**IFRC secretariat** refers to the coordinating entity which represents the IFRC members. In the Typhoon Haiyan operation in the Philippines, the secretariat also performs an operational role in the implementation of programmes. For the purpose of Movement-wide reporting, the secretariat reports the income, expenditure and programme results of its operations in support of the Philippine Red Cross.

6 December 2014

Typhoon Hagupit (locally known as Ruby), the second most intense typhoon to hit the Philippines in 2014 sweeps over the same part of the country devastated by Typhoon Haiyan the year before.

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8 November 2014

One year on, more than 145,000 households have received emergency shelter materials and 6,081 households core shelters. 91,200 households have received unconditional cash grants and 17,421 people provided with cash-for-work opportunities.
May 2015

The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement has raised a total of 430 million Swiss francs in support of its relief and recovery efforts. The majority of the funds received are from the general public and corporates.

Noel Celis/IFRC
Operational overview

In order to meet the needs of those affected by Typhoon Haiyan more than 8,000 Red Cross volunteers were deployed during the response phase. Many of these volunteers continue to support the work of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement at community level through the recovery phase. Volunteers have been and continue to be one of the main driving forces behind the achievements and impact of all initiatives benefitting the people affected by the disaster.

Today, two years since Haiyan first struck the Philippines, much has been achieved with Red Cross Red Crescent Movement support in the areas of shelter repair and construction, livelihood recovery, rehabilitation and upgrading of basic health facilities and rehabilitation of water and sanitation infrastructure in homes and schools. Communities are more aware and have increased knowledge on preparing for, coping with and responding to disasters.

Due to heightened levels of vulnerability to natural hazards, the government has identified certain areas as no-build zones. The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement advocates for improved construction techniques in safe locations, outside these areas. Construction is based on build back safer techniques to ensure a lasting, positive effect on the safety and adequacy of houses. Households participate and engage fully in building their own homes, thereby creating a sense of ownership.

Many of the households that received livelihood grant assistance have been successful in ensuring a regular income to cover their families’ basic needs. With Movement support, at least 1,510 youth have been awarded scholarships to attend vocational and enterprise development training followed by on-the-job training. Many of the trained youth have gone on to secure permanent employment.

Selected barangays (villages) have also had the opportunity to formulate proposals for livelihood projects designed to collectively benefit their respective communities. Project proposals include plant nurseries, high-value crops, soil and water conservation and fishery initiatives, among others. These community projects not only seek to strengthen societal cohesion but also the community as a whole.
Healthcare facilities damaged or destroyed by Typhoon Haiyan have been rebuilt or rehabilitated and re-equipped with basic medical equipment. This includes facilities for maternal care and delivery. The Red Cross Red Crescent is using the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) approach to train and position community health volunteers in *barangays*. Together with CBHFA trained volunteers community members are able to prioritize their health needs, prevent disease, promote health and give first aid. Through these activities the Red Cross Red Crescent is increasing the communities access to basic health facilities and enabling them to take charge of their own health.

In addition to the provision of newly-built household latrines and rehabilitated school water and sanitation facilities, community members, school-going children and teachers are also participating in hygiene promotion activities. Rehabilitated school sanitation facilities are built to cater to the day-to-day needs of staff members and school-going children as well as evacuees during times of an emergency. The use of participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) together with its complementary children’s component (CHAST) is being used to raise awareness among communities and school-going children to exercise good hygiene practices to prevent and mitigate the spread of communicable diseases.

Educational facilities have been rebuilt to provide a conducive learning environment for school-going children as well as a safe place to carry out psychosocial support through, for example, play therapy. Schools also serve as evacuation centres in times of a disaster.

Communities that are susceptible to disasters need to be prepared for these events. As such, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement engages communities in disaster risk reduction initiatives and helps establish mechanisms to cope with and recover from the impact of a disaster. In line with the Philippine Red Cross’ disaster risk reduction and management framework, and with the vital support of trained Red Cross volunteers, disaster risk reduction activities have been integrated across all recovery sectors, including the school curricula and at work places.

The Red Cross Red Crescent emphasizes accountability to its stakeholders through monitoring, reviewing and reporting on its recovery initiatives. Operational reviews and sectorial evaluations are ongoing. Accountability to the target population through community engagement and communication is highlighted as a priority. While this task has been effectively carried out during this operation, it is being continuously refined in order to improve service delivery.

Guided by the Movement-wide Operational Framework, the Philippine Red Cross continues to lead the Haiyan recovery programme with the support of the overall Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. Through its operations centre, the Philippine Red Cross constantly monitors meteorological and geological events at country level and in the region to be able to better prepare for and respond to the threat of potential disasters.
Thinking long-term: Acquiring new skills for a better future

On a hot August afternoon, Red Cross volunteer Charo Langreo is bent over a half-finished wall panel, working away with a hammer and nails.

Taking a break, she pulls down her face mask and wipes the sweat from her cheeks. She smiles at the suggestion she’s out of the ordinary, then nods in agreement. “There aren’t many women working in construction in the Philippines. People are surprised at the work I do”, says the 31-year-old Charo, a volunteer at a warehouse and workshop run by the Philippine Red Cross with support from the British Red Cross.

The panels she and others make are for the thousands of new homes the Red Cross is building for those affected by Typhoon Haiyan. These houses are for people who are currently living with relatives or in temporary shelters.

The panels Charo makes are wooden frames filled with a tight lattice of sawali, thinly sliced bamboo strips. She’s using carpentry skills she learned recently at a local college – training paid for by the Red Cross.

These skills mean that in addition to helping give people new houses, she is helping herself. “It’s for my future”, she explains. “So I have skills and a job”.

The cluster of nearby volunteers sawing, measuring and hammering have all been helped in this way.

Charo’s son Charlie was only seven when the storm came. She says, “My house was totally destroyed during Yolanda [Haiyan]. I was very scared – everyone here was”. She remembers taking refuge under a streetlight during the storm, as the roofs of nearby homes and a school were blown away. Her own house was left in ruins.

Charo had never done any carpentry work before this. Shouting to be heard over the noise, her team leader Romelo Lira reveals how much Charo and the other volunteers have changed in the six weeks since he started at the warehouse.

“At first it was hard for some of them, because they didn’t have much experience. But they learned quickly. People here like the quality of the houses we are making. They are really strong compared to the houses destroyed in the typhoon”, shares Romelo.

Nearby, a queue is forming. People in the line will be given cash grants to repair or strengthen their homes – another way the Red Cross is supporting people.
Shelter – building life anew

The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement continues to assist affected communities, especially families whose homes were destroyed or damaged by Typhoon Haiyan. Forty-eight per cent of the core shelters have already been built, based on the overall target set by the Movement.

Houses are being built using build back safer techniques to ensure a lasting, positive effect on the safety and adequacy of houses. The Movement is building shelters that can withstand strong winds and other disasters outside the no-build zones identified by the government.

Community engagement and participation has been integral to shelter construction. Community members benefitting from the programme have received and stored materials and have directly and indirectly contributed to the construction process. Community engagement in the decision-making and implementation process has instated a sense of ownership and responsibility for the maintenance of their new home. Community members have been good collaborators and have given valuable input and feedback on their individual needs as well as provided solutions to problems encountered. This level of transparency and accountability has helped establish mutual trust and respect.

With the view of generating income for families, a cash-for-work scheme was applied in certain instances. Workers who were engaged in the construction of shelter were paid for their labour. For long-term livelihood sustainability, individuals were trained in construction techniques. These skilled workers were mobilized to monitor shelter construction works in order to ensure the quality of shelters. Given the high demand for skilled labour in the construction industry, some of the trained individuals continue to use their skills in this field. Community members have been trained to construct houses using build back safer techniques.
Most shelters built have been fitted with latrines and septic tanks. Thus, providing families with access to improved sanitation, curbing the incidence of diseases and health risks.

In building life anew, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement is not only providing families with safe shelter but is also ensuring the family’s comfort, health and safety.

Carpenters and craftspeople trained

Communities reached with build back safer orientation

3,568

788

Making a house a comfortable home

A 73-year-old Mr. Tabom from San Isidro, Leyte walks very slowly, with assistance. Following his stroke in 2008 he can move independently if he needs to, but feels unsafe. He has not fallen, but worries he might. His right hand is clenched into a fist. He has a fantastic sense of humour, and thinks the Red Cross team are funny for being so interested in him and his house. He has met them all before – they have visited several times to go over the plan of the house, including an attached latrine, and a ramp.

Ensuring the house is best suited to Mr. Tabom’s needs goes beyond providing a roof over his head. It is important to gain an understanding of the way he interacts and connects with the outside world and factor in his needs into the design.

In order to support people with special needs, like Mr. Tabom, it is important that staff and volunteers actively work with and engage them in the decision-making process and ask the right questions.

It is for this reason that the Philippine Red Cross with support from the Australian Red Cross has not only been providing training in shelter and construction but also promoting inclusion of people with disabilities in designing and implementing programmes. This helps the team not only to gain confidence but also to build a relationship with people with special needs and their families.

Before the typhoon, Mr. Tabom was living in a small house made of tin and wood. The family – Mr. Tabom and Mrs. Tabom and their middle-aged daughter knew it was not safe. Previous floods had caused problems but it had not been possible to reconstruct with a raised floor. They simply didn’t have enough money.
Fearing the worst from Typhoon Haiyan they took refuge with a nearby family. They were right to be fearful – when they returned after the storm had passed, their house was badly damaged. It was rendered uninhabitable and they feared that parts would fall on them if they went inside. They lived in a temporary arrangement for more than a year.

The Philippine Red Cross worked with them to plan a replacement home. A new home could be built but there was an issue with the design – the house was on stilts and getting up the steps would be impossible for Mr Tabom. A design with the house lower to the ground would put them at risk of a flood.

This is when the team decided to build a ramp. Mr Tabom uses the ramp to get to the landing, which is a comfortable place, with a breeze and a small chair.

“Now I sit on the landing some days when it is hot. I get some air and see what my neighbours are doing”, says Mr Tabom.

Mrs Tabom adds, “I am happy because he takes better care of himself now that he goes outside and sees our neighbours”. Everybody laughs. He wasn’t taking baths before all this – he would simply stay in bed all day, behind a curtain.

Justine, the Red Cross technical project assistant says, “When we first came here to talk with the family, we spent a few hours here before we realized he was here. He was resting behind the curtain”. Even now, he takes a rest behind the curtain but is able to use his system of ropes to use the toilet that is attached to the house. With the help of his wife and daughter, he can to go outside.
Livelihoods – self-reliance and sustainability

The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement supported affected households to return to or restart income-generation activities through a combination of conditional and unconditional cash grants. The unconditional cash grants were given 91,282 affected households during the emergency phase. Conditional cash grants have been received by more than 62,296 households during the recovery phase. Most of the recipients of the cash grants are engaged in industries they are familiar with such as agriculture, aquaculture, livestock, fishing and small-scale businesses. To ensure sustainability and increase income, sector experts supported the families to improve methods they were using, especially for agriculture and aquaculture.

The second phase of the livelihoods programme was aimed to improve job opportunities through skills development. At least 1,510 youth have been supported in gaining practical skills in welding, housekeeping, dressmaking, automotive or food and beverage handling. Many are now employed and able to support their personal as well as family needs.

The third phase of the livelihoods programme utilizes a community-based participatory approach to guide projects that will be implemented and managed by members of the community. The Movement is providing support in terms of proposal writing to ensure that projects will benefit as many people as possible with little damage to the environment and are in congruence with the existing skills, needs and technologies in the communities. So far, 46 such proposals, like establishment of artificial reefs, water purifying stations, livestock raising and formation of rice mills, have been supported.

The livelihoods programme is designed to provide individuals, households and communities opportunities to become self-reliant and to engage in activities that will foster economic growth with lasting benefits that outweigh the costs.
Sustainable livelihood encompasses enhancing people's skills to be able to generate a sizable income to secure the basic necessities of life. Of those youth who have completed their skills development training, 439 have been successfully placed in jobs.
New skills. New opportunities.

The Billiones family lives in a small village not far the Capiz provincial capital, Roxas.

Tenant farmers Nelly and Romeo have three sons, Rommel and 19-year-old twins Sim and Sam and are caregivers for Nelly’s mother, Teresita.

The family lost their home to the typhoon and along with it most of their pigs and chickens. They were struggling to make ends meet when the Philippine Red Cross came to their community in early 2014 to assess the level of damage.

The barangay recovery committee recommended the Billiones family for a new house (half concrete core shelter).

Nelly and Romeo also applied for a livelihood cash grant to restock with pigs and ducks. They can sell piglets and their duck eggs are in high demand.

Two years after Haiyan, the Billiones family are in a better financial position and have settled into their new home.

However, they were struggling to put the twins through high school. Through the barangay recovery committee they heard about the Red Cross’ skills training scholarships for young people. Sim, who unlike his twin has no desire to be a farmer, applied and successfully gained a place in the housekeeping course while Sam stayed on to complete high school and help out on the farm.

Sim was able to find a job as soon as he graduated, at one of Roxas’ top hotels. Even though he is earning a small wage to start with, he is proud to be able to contribute to his family’s income.

Sim shares that the course was useful in teaching him and other students the basics. Now that he is working, he is learning different aspects of housekeeping. His boss says he is a fast learner.

“The hotel manager is strict, and likes things to be done properly’, says Sim. “I like the job because I also get to help with other tasks like catering and events when things are busy”.

Once he has learned as much as he can in his current position, Sim is keen to move to a bigger city where the job pays more.

“My mum is really happy that I’ve found work and that I can help my brother finish school”, says Sim. “I was so fortunate to get a job I like. My advice to other students is be patient and you will find the job comes to you. I was like them and shy to start with, but if you’re working in a hotel it’s all about meeting people and making them feel comfortable. That has helped me overcome my shyness”, he adds.
Healthcare – enabling the community to take charge of their own health

The active involvement of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in responding to the medical and health needs of affected communities has significantly contributed to alleviating suffering.

The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement is constructing and rehabilitating health facilities. A total of 38 health facilities have been completed of which 18 centres have been handed over to the government and are in use – catering to health needs of the communities. To improve health services, these facilities were not only rehabilitated but also upgraded. For example, some health facilities now include a birthing clinic, which directly contributes to two of the millennium development goals – reducing child mortality and improving maternal health. These facilities have also been provided with essential medical equipment, thus improving healthcare capacities.

Construction of health facilities and provision of medical equipment and supplies further strengthens the Movement’s role as an auxiliary to government by promoting health and preventing the spread of disease.

CBHFA is the Red Cross Red Crescent’s integrated primary healthcare approach to community health promotion. Community health volunteers are being trained in this approach in the affected barangays to conduct community assessment and disaster preparedness and response related activities. CBHFA has enabled volunteers and communities to take charge of their own health. By using simple tools, adapted to local context, communities are being mobilized to address and prioritize their health needs.
In view of laying a sustainable foundation for healthy and resilient communities, the Movement continues to empower volunteers and communities with knowledge to take charge of their own health and provide access to functioning medical facilities and basic healthcare.

Community health volunteers on the go

Super Typhoon Haiyan left the infrastructure in barangay Rosario, Malinao, Aklan in shambles. Houses were shattered, livelihoods destroyed, schools badly damaged and the health facility wrecked.

The priority in Rosario was to urgently reconstruct the barangay health station with a birthing facility. Furthermore, as part of the recovery process, communities would be trained using the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) approach.

“After five days of CBHFA training, we came home armed and knowledgeable. We are committed to applying and sharing what we’ve learned during our training with the community”, shares a group of community health volunteers who have been trained in CBHFA.

The community health volunteers have started gathering data using transect walk – one of the tools used for carrying out assessments. In one of the assessments they conducted, which spanned over two days, the community health volunteers traversed muddy, slippery roads and crossed the river going to Sitio Batiano.

At the end of the second day of the transect walk, on their way home, they noticed a fire from the kitchen area of a house. They started to call out to get the attention of the owner but there was no one answer. They quickly made their way inside the house, looked for the main switch, turned it off and set out to extinguish the fire using water.

“Usually, in similar situations [in the past], we would have panicked, shouted, screamed, and done nothing to stop the fire. Thanks to the knowledge we gained through the CBHFA training, it was easy for us to stay calm, think, and do what we know is right”, share the volunteers.

“Because the Philippine Red Cross provided us with the knowledge and awareness on health, disaster preparedness and response, we are grateful and hopeful that we can make a change in the lives of our community and our people especially in terms of dealing with health problems"
Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion – ensuring health and safety of the community

PHAST and CHAST approaches are used to engage communities and children to promote good hygiene practices. Using these approaches, so far, 49,893 households and 9,903 school-going children have been reached.

Access to safe water and proper sanitation facilities is essential for promoting and maintaining good health. Due to the extensive damage caused by the typhoon, communities were left without access to safe water and basic sanitation facilities further exacerbating the pre-Haiyan situation.
To ensure affected families have access to improved sanitation, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement is providing communities and households with shelters built with latrines and septic tanks, rehabilitating and building water and sanitation facilities in schools, and repairing or constructing water systems in communities.

In the provision of latrines linked to shelter construction, culture and geographical context of the communities are taken into consideration. Latrine types are designed to motivate end users to use and maintain the facilities.

Families provided with latrines are actively participating in hygiene promotion sessions conducted by trained Red Cross volunteers. They are being reached with key messages on personal hygiene, environmental sanitation and prevention and management of diarrhoeal diseases. Orientation on proper use of sanitation facilities is further emphasized during hygiene promotion sessions. The dissemination of key messages has been crucial in raising awareness and understanding the link between how good hygiene practices can lead to better health outcomes.

It is important that schools are equipped with safe water and improved sanitation facilities. Schools not only serve as a centre for education for children but also as a safe house for the community during a disaster. Hence, the construction of water and sanitation facilities in schools goes beyond looking at the benefit of the students and teachers. Keeping in mind that the facilities will be used by children, older people and persons with disabilities, the design of these facilities include ramps, hand rails and pathways.

The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement will continue its advocacy in promoting good hygiene practices to safeguard health. Increased access to safe water, improved sanitation, and good hygiene practices all contribute in preventing the spread of disease.

**Water systems repaired** 1,493  
**Latrines constructed for core shelters** 13,802  
**Schools and early childhood centres’ water and sanitation facilities** 98
Knowledge is power

Forty-one-year-old Jennifer Solaño is happily married to her fisherman husband Elbrando for 22 years and is a loving mother to her three daughters. They live in San Francisco, a coastal barangay of Isabel, Leyte. San Francisco can be reached by a 10-minute ride by a pump boat (small motorized boat) from the town of Isabel when the weather is good, followed by a 30-minute ride by a habal-habal (a 5-seater motorbike). During bad weather, San Francisco is accessible only by a habal-habal.

While Jennifer has been working as a barangay health worker for three years, she feels that she has limited knowledge and skills. So when the opportunity came along, she was thrilled to join the Philippine Red Cross as a community health volunteer and receive training in the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST), being implemented with Netherland Red Cross’ support.

Following her PHAST training, she is facilitating hygiene promotion sessions to raise awareness with her neighbours about the good and bad hygiene practices. She is happy to share her newly gained knowledge with people in her barangay and contribute towards improving the health outcomes in the community.

When her daughter fell sick with diarrhoea, she put her knowledge to practice. She prepared and gave her a mixture of salt, sugar and water to prevent dehydration.

“Even as a barangay health worker, I didn’t know about the homemade oral rehydration solution (Oresol). Before, when my children had diarrhoea, I had to make a trip by boat to get to the Municipal Health Centre just to get the ready mixed Oresol powder. I never thought that using sugar, salt and water can save my daughter from dehydration”, says Jennifer.

When Jennifer’s daughter got better, she looked for the core volunteer who had taught her how to prepare the homemade solution and thanked him. “If it wasn’t for the PHAST training, I would still be making trips by boat to go to the Municipal Health Centre asking for help every time there is a case of diarrhoea”, she says.

Jennifer now is an active facilitator of PHAST. She is happy to be a community health volunteer and promote good hygiene practices among her neighbours, especially the mothers in her barangay.

“From the PHAST training and my experience I learnt that awareness is important, powerful, and more valuable than any of the material things".
Getting children across the Central Visayas region back to school was one of the many priorities of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. The importance of rebuilding education facilities extended beyond school lessons for students. Getting children back to school, to a conducive learning environment means bringing back a sense of normalcy and mitigating the trauma they experienced due to Haiyan. Psychosocial support through play therapy was also undertaken to tackle the level of anxiety the children were facing.
It is estimated that more than 3,200 schools and day care centres were destroyed or damaged, leaving over a million pre-schoolers and school-going children without access to a space for learning. The Movement aimed to rehabilitate or rebuild these facilities and to re-equip them in order to become serviceable for students and teachers. Water and sanitation facilities in schools were also rehabilitated. To ensure that risks of contracting and spreading diseases are lessened, the CHAST approach is being used with children to teach them good hygiene and sanitation practices.

Within two years, the Movement has rebuilt and rehabilitated 365 classrooms and distributed about 5,083 school kits. To ensure that children can prepare for disasters and raise their and their families’ awareness on the risks faced by the community, disaster risk reduction activities have been included in the curricula of 23 schools.

The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement’s support to education enables the children to maximize their potential and become active partners in reducing disaster and health risks in their communities. With teachers and school facilities nurturing the children affected by Haiyan, their transformation into beacons of hope for a healthier and better prepared next generation is assured.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of school kits distributed</th>
<th>Number of students with access to rehabilitated classrooms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5,083</td>
<td>51,025</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Building blocks of the future

Since November 2014, as part of the one year commemoration activities, the Philippine Red Cross started distributing LEGO sets to the typhoon affected schools. The Ortega Integrated School (in Aklan), a second home to almost 300 primary and secondary level school-going children is one of the many to receive LEGO.

The children’s eyes sparkle at the sight of LEGO. They even helped the Philippine Red Cross volunteers carry and transfer the boxes across the river in a makeshift raft.

The typhoon has left the children scared and exposed to a great deal of stress that can take a toll on their psychological wellbeing.

But what does LEGO have to do with child development and education?

When children play they learn. Studies have shown that play helps address stress and develop physical and social skills. Play is central to the lives of children and one of the best ways for them to cope with and overcome the trauma they have experienced.

“If left unresolved, a child can suffer the consequences of a trauma throughout its life. Play therapy is being used to communicate with Haiyan affected children, to resolve challenges they are facing”, says Archieval Molos, Head of Health and Education for Haiyan Recovery at the Philippine Red Cross. “It is a part of their cognitive development”, he adds.

The Philippine Red Cross wants to inspire and nurture these children. They are the future leaders of the country.

“We are happy that our school was selected. Kids here have never seen this toy”, comments one of the teachers. “Most of our students would walk very far to get home. Now instead of going home, they spend their lunch break and play here. Even our secondary level students come and play; they compete on who can build the blocks faster or build new things using their imagination”.

The Philippine Red Cross in collaboration with the Singapore Red Cross Society is distributing 30,000 LEGO sets to 100 schools across Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Iloilo, Leyte and Samar reaching more than 74,000 school-going children.

A conducive learning environment coupled with creative play will help alleviate the trauma these children have faced.
The Philippine Red Cross is committed to building community safety and resilience. The Red Cross 143 programme has been established in 261 communities and trained more than 8,000 volunteers and community members across the country to empower them with the knowledge and capacity to reduce the risk of, prepare for, and respond to disasters.
Disaster risk reduction – strength in numbers

The Philippines is prone to earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and typhoons. Climate change is increasing both the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. The country is expecting what scientists refer to as the big one in terms of an earthquake. Illnesses like malaria, dengue, cholera and typhoid, among others remain a major public health concern.

The Philippine Red Cross contributes to achieving the objectives of the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 by supporting communities to better prepare for, and cope with the impact of future disasters. During trainings, the National Society gives special attention to including and addressing the needs of vulnerable groups, for example, children, older persons and persons with disability.

To update the approaches and methodologies of the disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM), the Philippine Red Cross, with support from partners, developed a DRRM framework. This framework is complemented with a strategy, advocacy plan and implementation guidelines. Further, Philippine Red Cross also developed curricula for standard DRRM at community level, in schools and workplace, highlighting the responsibility of different stakeholders. The DRRM related activities are implemented by trained Philippine Red Cross staff and volunteers.

The Philippine Red Cross is strengthening its Red Cross 143 programme. The 143 volunteers programme aims to train 44 volunteers across all barangays to act as an extension of the Philippine Red Cross at community level. Volunteers are provided basic training in disaster preparedness and response, as well as first aid. National disaster response teams and staff members from the headquarters and chapters of Philippine Red Cross are also being trained to improve their skills in responding to disasters and implement recovery programmes. Over the past two years, the Movement has reached 12,110 people and organized 63 training sessions for staff and volunteers in disaster risk reduction.

With the support from the Movement, the Philippine Red Cross has been able to reach a wider, more diverse audience with their DRRM advocacy and training, while hundreds of communities are now better at mitigating risks and preparing for future disasters.
The *purok* advantage

As part of the Typhoon Haiyan recovery operation, the Philippine Red Cross is working to promote disaster risk reduction in some of the remote Calamian island communities in northern Palawan, the most westerly province in the Philippines.

Among them are members of the Tagbanwa people, many of whom live in isolated villages two hours or more by boat from the main island of Busuanga.

These tiny rock islands lack viable water sources and have to import water from the mainland. To help them better manage their water, and prepare for recurring tropical storms, the Philippine Red Cross is sponsoring *learning visits* by community leaders from the Calamian islands to San Francisco, a municipality in the Camotes island group known for its advanced disaster preparedness practices.

A tourist paradise, San Francisco made headline news as one of the very few places in the region to avoid a single loss of life after Haiyan struck in November 2013. The Camotes islands are also known for good water management.

"After visiting Camotes, the leaders and elders will have learned new ideas to have more water", says Febbie Ann Motin, a Philippine Red Cross volunteer and a community member in Cabugao, where the Red Cross also offers sessions on how to keep water clean for daily use. "Nowadays, there is not enough water for washing clothes and bathing".

This knowledge could be particularly critical this year, as meteorologists warn that the El Niño phenomenon will likely further reduce rainfall in Palawan.

Catalina Jaime, a disaster risk delegate with the Swiss Red Cross, which supports the programme, says San Francisco has become a model for disaster preparedness in part because of its use of a traditional system for managing local issues and encouraging self-reliance known as *purok*.

In this system, members of the community group or *purok* are on the disaster front line, to raise awareness, inform and warn people. Residents are prepared for upcoming storms and encouraged to participate in hazard reduction and disease-control programmes.

Participants said the visits were very useful because they could observe first-hand the relationship of municipalities with their respective barangays (districts) and see how they have organized communities at the household level to cope with disaster. “For example, in Barangay Abaroan, the main hazards they identified are floods, so each family is mobilized to reduce the risks and the adverse impacts from floods”, says Lucy Joy Nery, a Philippine Red Cross volunteer and youth community leader in Maglalambay. “The community has also developed an early warning system in which the barangay captain knows the capacities of his community members to prepare for whatever might happen”.

Following the visits, Calamian leaders will receive Red Cross support to replicate San Francisco’s innovations.

*Credit:* This story originally appeared in Red Cross Red Crescent magazine, issue 3, 2015.
Accountability to stakeholders

Accountability to affected communities and other stakeholders continues to play a major role in service delivery. Special focus is being placed on the impact of recovery interventions.

Early in the operation, the IFRC conducted a real-time evaluation to review and inform the revised plan of action for the recovery phase of the operation. Together with the Philippine Red Cross, reviews of emergency response interventions including psychosocial support, basic health care, and post-distribution monitoring have been carried out by IFRC and partners to ascertain their impact among the target communities.

Monitoring and reviews are ongoing across shelter, livelihoods, health, and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion sectors. A survey was conducted over some six months to measure the impact of the Philippine Red Cross’ household livelihood grant assistance. This survey aimed to evaluate how these households were recovering as well as to provide insight on the effectiveness of the current interventions and inform future programming. Monitoring of shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion and health facility rehabilitation activities and impact is ongoing.

A mid-term review of the overall IFRC operation was commissioned in July 2015. Apart from the Philippine Red Cross, IFRC, ICRC, and Participating National Societies, the review team also interviewed target communities directly and met with the Philippines National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council. Recommendations based on the findings will help further shape the operational plan and exit strategy for the Haiyan operation. It will also inform the blueprint for future disaster response and recovery interventions, in the Philippines context.

Community engagement and accountability to beneficiaries is constantly highlighted as a priority area in any operation, and to a large extent, this was carried out effectively in the Haiyan operation. Beneficiary eligibility criteria clearly explained to potential recipients; community member participation in the design of shelters; the opportunity for beneficiaries to propose livelihood options of their choice; establishment of the barangay recovery committees formed by community members themselves; and a feedback system within each operational area are but some of the means through which communities have actively participated in the programmes. Feedback is also collected using public drop boxes and direct verbal communication between Red Cross staff and volunteers, and target communities. The means to enhance community engagement and accountability to beneficiaries is constantly being refined in order to improve its efficiency and effectiveness.
In accountability towards the broader stakeholder community, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement continues to welcome partners and donors on field visits; to ensure reporting to donor requirements is carried out, and that frequent updates on the operation are made public.

Voices from the communities

Engaging communities at each stage of the programming process is a vital part of being accountable. It provides a level of transparency in operations which in turn builds confidence and trust. Communication with communities has mostly taken place face-to-face via the Philippine Red Cross staff and volunteers.

“We are accountable to all our stakeholders, especially the community members we are serving. We need to be able to communicate with them and hear their voices to make informed decisions, provide the right kind of support and resolve any grievances that may come up”, says Resty Lou Talamayan, Philippine Red Cross’ Manager for the Haiyan Recovery Operation.

“As means of ensuring that we stay connected with communities, the Philippine Red Cross has installed suggestion boxes in Haiyan affected areas to receive direct feedback. In addition to this, a hotline has been established and community meetings and assemblies are also being used as forums to ensure two-way communication.”, she adds.

At least 73 suggestion boxes have been installed in Haiyan affected areas.

Providing quality services that have a positive and lasting impact on the lives of vulnerable people is a vital part of Philippine Red Cross’ overall Haiyan recovery programme. “Communication with communities and our accountability to them is not a matter of choice, it is our responsibility”, emphasizes Resty.
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 mid-September 2015.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme progress indicators</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households provided with at least one type of emergency shelter material</td>
<td>145,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households reached with at least one type of essential non-food item</td>
<td>170,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households provided with shelter repair assistance</td>
<td>44,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households supported with a core shelter</td>
<td>19,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households relocated and provided a shelter solution</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenters and craftspeople trained in shelter construction</td>
<td>3,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communities reached with participatory approach to safer shelter awareness and build back safer orientation and/or training</td>
<td>788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households provided with food assistance</td>
<td>388,143</td>
</tr>
<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>27,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that have claimed their livelihoods support grant</td>
<td>62,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households surveyed as part of programme impact and beneficiary satisfaction analysis</td>
<td>7,527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals who have started a skills development training programme</td>
<td>1,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals who have successfully completed a skills development training programme</td>
<td>1,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals who have been successfully placed in jobs following completion of skills development training</td>
<td>439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community-managed livelihood project proposals granted support</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<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>
<tr>
<td>Health facilities that have begun rehabilitation or reconstruction</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health facilities with repairs or construction completed</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health facilities with rehabilitation and construction completed, and/or equipped and successfully handed over</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People trained as facilitators or as community health volunteers (using the community-based health and first aid approach)</td>
<td>1,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women of reproductive age reached with maternal and childcare promotion</td>
<td>3,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and dignity kits distributed</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Programme progress indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Healthcare</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Psychosocial support programme: sessions conducted for community members and humanitarian workers</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers trained as facilitators for psychosocial support programmes and restoring family links</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People reached with psychosocial support</td>
<td>31,539</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion</th>
<th></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, rehabilitated or constructed</td>
<td>1,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latrines constructed for core shelter or relocation sites</td>
<td>13,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community facilities (schools and early childhood care and development spaces) provided with improved water and sanitation facilities</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households reached using the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation approach</td>
<td>49,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students reached using the child hygiene and sanitation transformation approach</td>
<td>9,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene kits distributed</td>
<td>40,196</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students with access to rehabilitated or constructed classrooms</td>
<td>51,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classrooms that have been fully rehabilitated, constructed and/or equipped</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School kits distributed</td>
<td>5,083</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disaster risk reduction</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communities with a Philippine Red Cross 143 programme in place</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers and community members organized or trained</td>
<td>12,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools with disaster risk reduction in their school programme</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students organized or trained in disaster risk reduction activities in school</td>
<td>1,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training sessions for Red Cross staff and volunteers</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine Red Cross chapters or sub-chapter offices established and/or rehabilitated</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics centres established</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Restoring family</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People who have been traced and/or reunited with their families</td>
<td>779</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Programme progress indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cross-cutting issues</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project, programmes and other related evaluations completed for the Typhoon Haiyan operation</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projects or programmes actively promoting beneficiary feedback mechanisms</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field assessment coordination team 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>Emergency response unit 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>137</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As part of its efforts to further develop and strengthen the culture of accountability and transparency and to follow-up on implementation, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement is committed to reporting on progress made against set targets.
**Financial overview**

As of 31 August 2015,¹ the Philippine Red Cross, IFRC² and ICRC have raised a total of 430 million Swiss francs (CHF) in support of its response operation to Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines. Thus far, CHF 202.6 million, i.e. 47 per cent of the total income has been spent. Of the total expenditure, 64.7 per cent has been spent on the relief phase, 35 per cent on recovery and the remainder 0.3 per cent on long-term disaster preparedness and capacity building. It is anticipated that the projected expenditure, from 1 September 2015 onwards will be spent in the following sectors: shelter and community infrastructure, livelihoods, disaster preparedness and risk reduction.

Figure 1 shows the breakdown of the total income of CHF 430 million, raised by the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, as of 31 August 2015 by sources of origin. The majority of the funds received are from the general public and corporates.

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1. Financial reporting was received in local currencies and converted to CHF, which is the official reporting currency of the International Federation secretariat. The foreign exchange rates used were derived in the following way: the exchange rate to translate the expenditure is the average rate from 8 November 2013 through 31 August 2015; and the rate as of 31 August 2015 is used for projected expenditure. The summary table of rates used is included in the financial reporting methodology notes (refer to Annex 2).

2. Twenty-nine Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, including the Philippine Red Cross, have submitted financial information for this report. These National Societies are from: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Monaco, Montenegro, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Qatar, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, Taiwan, Turkey, United Kingdom and the United States of America. The financial information in this report combines unaudited data from these National Societies, the ICRC and the IFRC secretariat that have conducted relief and recovery support through the Philippine Red Cross.
Figure 2 reflects the total spending of CHF 202.6 million through 31 August 2015 by programme areas. The largest amount spent by the Movement members, by sector, is in the area of shelter and community infrastructure, which stands at CHF 81.5 million (40 per cent), followed by food and livelihoods at CHF 52.6 million (26 per cent).

Figure 2. Total expenditure by category
in millions of CHF

![Pie chart showing expenditure by category]

- Shelter and community infrastructure: CHF 81.5 (40%)
- Food and livelihoods: CHF 52.6 (26%)
- Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion: CHF 9.7 (5%)
- Healthcare: CHF 14.1 (7%)
- Disaster preparedness and risk reduction: CHF 3.1 (2%)
- Capacity building: CHF 9.1 (4%)
- Programme support and coordination: CHF 32.4 (16%)

Figure 3 reflects the split of the expenditure among the partners in the Movement: the Philippine Red Cross, the IFRC, the ICRC and the 28 Participating National Societies. A small percentage of this expenditure is being channelled through partners outside the Movement, namely to trade organizations and universities. Thirty-two per cent of the expenditure can be attributed to the Participating National Societies. The IFRC coordinates relief and recovery efforts through other humanitarian actors in the field and government agencies to avoid duplication or gaps in the provision of assistance.
Many of the member National Societies have reported that the recovery programming will continue into the year 2017 and beyond. The estimated spending projections are shown in Figure 4. Seventy-eight per cent of the balance from the recovery and long-term phases is allocated primarily towards implementing shelter and community infrastructure, food and livelihoods, disaster preparedness and risk reduction programmes. The remaining 22 per cent is yet to be allocated towards further expenditure.
Figure 5 reflects the estimated spending projections, by sector starting from 1 September 2015 continuing into 2017 and beyond.

Figure 5. Planned final expenditure by category in millions of CHF
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 programme analysis (listed in the table) 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 which were later discontinued 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 though 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 generating 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 programme 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 project proposals granted support

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 healthcare assistance either at a fixed or mobile healthcare facility supported or managed by the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

- **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, new-born and child health promotion
  This includes the total number of women of reproductive age who have been reached with maternal, new-born 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 how it can be prevented at a 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 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 benefitting 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. schoolbags, 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 which have included 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 chapters 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 RFL 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 projects, programmes 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 criteria commonly used by the international community: relevance, appropriateness, effectiveness, efficiency, coverage, impact, coherence, sustainability and connectedness. An evaluation is considered completed once the 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 was generated based on unaudited financial data collected from the IFRC secretariat, ICRC and the 29 Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies. The data presented in this report covers the period from 8 November 2013 to 31 August 2015. The method developed to obtain financial data considered the flows of income and expenditure and eliminated multiple counting (within the Red Cross Red Crescent network).

2. This report provides a combined cumulative portrait of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement’s financial information. All reports received from the Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies and organizations, IFRC and ICRC, used to generate this collective portrait, reflects data through 31 August 2015, with the following exceptions: 18 Red Cross or Red Crescent National Societies that have not submitted updated data for this reporting period.

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 these non-cash items. As a result, the report possibly under-reports 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Projection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australian dollar</td>
<td>0.792</td>
<td>0.792</td>
<td>0.691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian dollar</td>
<td>0.810</td>
<td>0.810</td>
<td>0.730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danish krone</td>
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<td>6.448</td>
<td>6.926</td>
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<tr>
<td>Euros</td>
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<td>1.229</td>
<td>1.078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain pound</td>
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<td>1.470</td>
<td>1.484</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.115</td>
<td>0.124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese yen</td>
<td>111.7</td>
<td>111.7</td>
<td>126.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korean won</td>
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<td>1,157.5</td>
<td>1,223.9</td>
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<td>Norwegian kroner</td>
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<td>6.852</td>
<td>8.579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand dollar</td>
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<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine pesos</td>
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<td>Swedish Krona</td>
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<td>Singapore dollar</td>
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<td>0.684</td>
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<td>Taiwan new dollar</td>
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<td>34.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States dollar</td>
<td>0.895</td>
<td>0.895</td>
<td>0.963</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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 2015. Accrual basis means that the reported financial income and expenditure include all income received and receivable and expenditure paid or payable as of 31 August 2015.

6. Treatment of interest income: Each Red Cross or Red Crescent National Society or organization’s treatment of interest earned on donations is governed by their own financial policies. In 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 operations or to general headquarters operations.

7. The financial reporting has been restricted to seven categories. Each Red Cross Red Crescent National Society and organization has its own, unique financial accounting and coding structures. Therefore, for the purpose of consolidating the financial figures, the data were simplified. The following categories and definitions have been used for the classification of expenditure:

**Shelter and community infrastructure**

- Costs associated with the deployment of field assessment and coordination team (FACT) members
- All aspects of emergency response unit (ERU) deployments, 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, rope, 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.

**Food and livelihoods**

- Costs associated with the deployment of FACT members
- All aspects of ERU deployments, 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
Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

- Costs associated with the deployment of FACT members
- All aspects of ERU deployments, 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 and 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

Healthcare

- Costs associated with the deployment of FACT members
- All aspects of ERU deployments, 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 and emergency clinical services
- Psychosocial and disaster mental health
- Disease control, diarrhoea and vaccination programmes
- Staff costs associated with these projects, if not included in the programme support and coordination category

Disaster preparedness and 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 operation response
- 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.), if not included in the other categories
- Headquarters and field management and staff costs such as 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 functions
- Accounting, audit, and other financial services including foreign exchange loss and gain
- Cross-cutting themes such as gender, environment, sustainability, beneficiary participation and risk reduction
- Fundraising costs and donations 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 Red Crescent National Societies and organizations:

Albanian Red Cross
Algerian Red Crescent
American Red Cross
Andorran Red Cross
Angolan Red Cross
Antigua and Barbuda Red Cross Society
Argentine Red Cross
Armenian Red Cross Society
Australian Red Cross
Austrian Red Cross
Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan
The Bahamas Red Cross Society
Bahrain Red Crescent Society
Bangladesh Red Crescent Society
The Barbados Red Cross Society
Red Cross Society of Belarus
Belgian Red Cross
Belize Red Cross Society
The Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana Red Cross
Brazilian Red Cross
British Red Cross
British Red Cross, Cayman Islands Overseas branch
Bruneian Darussalam Red Crescent Society
Bulgarian Red Cross
Cambodian Red Cross Society
The Canadian Red Cross Society
Chilean Red Cross
Red Cross Society of China
Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong branch
Red Cross Society of China, Macau branch
Colombian Red Cross
Costa Rican Red Cross
Croatian Red Cross
Cyprus Red Cross Society
Czech Red Cross
Danish Red Cross
Dominican Red Cross
Ecuadorian Red Cross
Egyptian Red Crescent Society
Estonian Red Cross
Fiji Red Cross Society
Finnish Red Cross
French Red Cross
The Gambia Red Cross Society
Red Cross Society of Georgia
German Red Cross
Ghana Red Cross Society
Grenada Red Cross Society
Guatemalan Red Cross
Hellenic Red Cross
Honduran Red Cross
Hungarian Red Cross
Icelandic Red Cross

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Indian Red Cross Society
Iraqi Red Crescent Society
Indonesian Red Cross Society
Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran
Irish Red Cross Society
Magen David Adom (Israel)
Italian Red Cross
Jamaica Red Cross
Japanese Red Cross Society
Jordan National Red Crescent Society
Kazakh Red Crescent
Kenya Red Cross Society
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross
Kuwait Red Crescent Society
Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan
Latvian Red Cross
Lebanese Red Cross
Libyan Red Crescent
Liechtenstein Red Cross
Lithuanian Red Cross Society
Luxembourg Red Cross
The Red Cross of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Malaysian Red Crescent Society
Maldivian Red Crescent
Malta Red Cross Society
Mauritius Red Cross Society
Mexican Red Cross
Moldova Red Cross Society
Red Cross of Monaco
Mongolian Red Cross Society
Red Cross of Montenegro
Moroccan Red Crescent
Myanmar Red Cross Society
Namibia Red Cross
Nepal Red Cross Society
The Netherlands Red Cross
The Netherlands Red Cross, Aruba branch
New Zealand Red Cross
Nicaraguan Red Cross
Nigerian Red Cross Society
Norwegian Red Cross
Oman National Red Crescent
Pakistan Red Crescent Society
Red Cross Society of Panama
Paraguayan Red Cross
Peruvian Red Cross
Philippine Red Cross
Polish Red Cross
Portuguese Red Cross
Qatar Red Crescent Society
Romanian Red Cross
The Russian Red Cross Society
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Red Cross
Salvadoran Red Cross Society
Red Cross of the Republic of San Marino
Sao Tome and Principe Red Cross
Saudi Red Crescent Authority
Senegalese Red Cross Society
The Red Cross of Serbia
Seychelles Red Cross Society
Singapore Red Cross Society
Slovak Red Cross
Slovenian Red Cross
The South African Red Cross Society
Spanish Red Cross
The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society
Swedish Red Cross
Swiss Red Cross
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation
Tanzania Red Cross National Society
The Thai Red Cross Society
The Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society
Tunisian Red Crescent
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.