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## Emergency appeal operation update Philippines: Typhoon Haiyan

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**Emergency appeal n° MDRPH014**  
**GLIDE n° TC-2013-000139-PHL**  
**Operation update n°1**  
**17 November 2013**

### Period covered

12 to 16 November 2013

**Appeal target (current): CHF 72,323,259**

**Appeal coverage:** To date, the appeal is 11 per cent covered with hard pledges, in cash and kind. Additional donations are urgently needed to enable Philippine Red Cross to meet the needs of affected families.

[<click to go to donor response list or link to contact details>](#)

### Appeal history:

- This emergency appeal was launched on a preliminary basis on 12 November 2013 for CHF 72,323,259 (about USD 78,600,372 or EUR 58,649,153) to assist 100,000 families (500,000 people) within 18 months. This includes CHF 761,688 to support IFRC's role in shelter cluster coordination.
- CHF 475,495 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 8 November 2013 to support the National Society in undertaking needs assessments and delivering immediate assistance to affected people.
- This operation update provides an overview of the situation, progress made in relief and operational challenges.



The strongest typhoon of this year – Typhoon Haiyan devastated communities in one of hard hit areas of Tacloban, in the Philippines.  
Photo: Alanah Torralba/IFRC.

### Summary

One week since Typhoon Haiyan (locally known as Yolanda) hit the Philippines, a massive emergency operation by the authorities and in-country partners has been initiated, focusing initially on relief, health and shelter. Authorities are still determining casualty figures. The latest National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) report indicates that the typhoon has claimed 3,633 lives – the majority in Tacloban city, injured 12,487 people, and 1,179 people are reported missing. A total of 1,962,898 families (9,037,804 people) have been affected across 44 provinces in nine regions, with 86,909 families (422,290 people) sheltered in 1,142 evacuation centres that are operational. Furthermore, up to 318,270 families (1,488,257 people) have sought alternative shelter with family or friends.

The priorities in the worst affected areas include transporting and distributing food, water, emergency shelter materials, medicine, hygiene kits, and body bags, as well as establishing family tracing services. Since the

typhoon hit, people living in evacuation centres have been exposed to harsh conditions including scarcity of food, water, and medicine, in addition to sanitation problems. Delay in access to affected populations increases the likelihood of deterioration of health and nutrition of affected populations with potential outbreaks of diseases. A total of 29 Philippine Red Cross (PRC) chapters in the affected areas are operational, supported by an additional 14 chapters from across the country. Distributions from preparedness stocks and with items donated from the public and private companies are on-going across the affected areas supported by both IFRC and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in different areas. Larger-scale distributions of tarpaulins and other items are starting as relief items have arrived from IFRC warehouses in Kuala Lumpur and Dubai.

With the support of IFRC, PRC is conducting emergency relief operations in the provinces of Leyte, Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Cebu, Guimaras, Iloilo, Palawan, Southern Leyte and other affected provinces. This is in addition to provinces in which PRC is being supported by ICRC, which are Samar, Eastern Samar, Northern Samar, Masbate, Negros Occidental and Sorsogon. PRC has thus far reached almost 12,000 families with food (dry packages and hot meals), and have started distributing hygiene kits and conducting health/hygiene promotion activities. Many partner Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies have launched appeals to support the relief operation in the Philippines such as American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Chilean Red Cross, Colombian Red Cross, Costa Rican Red Cross, Czech Red Cross Society, Danish Red Cross, Ecuadorian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hong Kong Branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Red Cross, Indonesian Red Cross, Irish Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Republic of Korea National Red Cross, Lithuanian Red Cross, Red Cross of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Netherlands Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent Society, Swiss Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent. Given the scale of the disaster, governments, institutional donors, foundations, corporations, private entities and individuals are encouraged to provide donations to the Philippine Red Cross as well as the IFRC and ICRC appeals to ensure that the National Society's intervention reaches all affected areas.



Red Cross volunteers distributing food packages to affected communities in Ormoc city, Leyte. Photo: Philippine Red Cross.

## The situation

Typhoon Haiyan (locally known as Yolanda) – the strongest typhoon to hit the Philippines this year – struck the Central Philippines on Friday 8 November 2013 with maximum sustained winds of 235 kph and gusts of up to 275 kph. It made an initial landfall in Guiuan, Eastern Samar, then tracked across Visayas, making multiple landfalls in the islands of Leyte, Cebu, Bantayan, and Panay before heading to northern Palawan and exiting to the sea west of the Philippines. The humanitarian impact of the typhoon is massive as the combination of powerful winds, heavy rains and seawater – brought inland by storm surges – devastated buildings, communities and families. There has been extensive damage to critical infrastructure, making access a challenge. Authorities are still validating the casualty figures. According to the latest update released by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), 12.9 million people are affected, with over 1.9 million people displaced across nine regions. Devastation to people's homes has been extensive, and the numbers are expected to be in the hundreds of thousands although the total reported damaged currently is 287,199 houses out of which 160,831 are completely destroyed. The estimated cost of damages to agriculture (including livestock, fisheries, irrigation facilities and infrastructures) has amounted to PHP 9,460,240,222 (approximately CHF 19,875,100). A total of 155,366 hectares of agricultural land planted with rice, corn, and high value crops were affected in seven regions.

Considering the scope of the disaster and the corresponding intervention required, on 11 November 2013, the president of the Philippines issued the Presidential Proclamation No 682, declaring a state of national calamity and indicated that they will accept international assistance. Thus far, a total of PHP 51,263,386 (approximately

CHF 1,075,560) worth of relief assistance has been provided to the affected families by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), local government units (LGUs), Department of Health (DOH), other government offices and NGOs.

Although Tacloban city, in the province of Leyte, is the hardest hit, the effects of the Typhoon Haiyan have been hard on other areas such as Guiuan in Eastern Samar, where it had made the first landfall, the northern tip of Cebu and Bantayan Island. Other affected areas include but are not limited to the provinces of Northern Samar, Samar, Southern Leyte, Bohol, Negros Occidental, Guimaras, Masbate, Biliran, Capiz, Aklan, Antique, Palawan, Romblon and Mindoro. The extent of the storm's damage is still being assessed as many provinces were left without power or telecommunications, and, roads in the hardest-hit areas such as Tacloban have been damaged significantly. Access to airports has been limited and other major roads were rendered impassable due to debris. Red Cross volunteers and staff in areas where the typhoon hit are reporting significant numbers of casualties and damages, with those in Tacloban city describing the impact as tsunami-like. Many of the affected areas are still inaccessible as roads are still to be cleared, making logistics difficult and severely constraining the delivery of humanitarian assistance to affected people. Many people are living along roads, either on the move to different/safer places or waiting for help. Facilities for transportation and accommodation are damaged, and there is a shortage of fuel, further hampering relief efforts. Water sources are contaminated, and there is no information as to when piped water supply will be resumed.

As some areas still remain flooded, there is limited access to health services and medicines to support the medical and first aid operation. A clearer picture of the actual need and scope of this emergency is expected to emerge gradually as access to isolated areas improves and damaged communication systems are restored. The National Society continues to prioritize getting relief to affected populations in the worst affected areas as quickly as possible. Rapid assessments are being conducted alongside distributions. PRC has also requested the support of its national and international partners to deliver assistance to the survivors of the Typhoon Haiyan. The request takes into account the fact that the National Society has in the past months been responding to multiple disasters – including typhoons and floods in Luzon, the crisis in Zamboanga and most recently the magnitude 7.2 earthquake that struck Central Visayas – and its capacity is stretched. In response, the IFRC, ICRC and other Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners have committed to support PRC's efforts to ensure that assistance reaches those affected by Typhoon Haiyan.



Red Cross volunteers in Ormoc, Leyte helping to mobilize relief goods for affected people. Photo: Philippine Red Cross.

## Coordination and partnerships

### Movement coordination

Since the disaster struck, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement operational coordination mechanism has been active, with PRC arranging meetings to brief IFRC, ICRC and partner national societies on its response plan. Movement partners have extensively discussed latest developments and have mapped out how they will collectively support PRC interventions. It is through these deliberations that a mutual agreement was reached in the days before the typhoon hit to have the ICRC and IFRC supporting PRC interventions in different geographical areas. A joint statement was signed by the PRC, ICRC and IFRC on Monday 11 November 2013. The IFRC Asia Pacific zone office continues to facilitate updates on PRC's response and planned activities to Movement partners who do not have in-country presence in the Philippines. An IFRC Movement coordinator has arrived in Manila to further strengthen the coordination. Besides the usual country team of delegates and staff, additional personnel have been mobilized to provide specific support for the PRC response to Typhoon Haiyan. As well as the IFRC and ICRC, some Partner National Societies are providing bilateral support to PRC. Offers of direct support have been received from several Movement partners, through in-kind logistical support, the deployment of experts for surge capacity, the deployment of different types of emergency response units

(ERUs) and/or cash contributions to the appeal. Many Partner National Societies are launching national fundraising appeals. The ICRC is bringing in rapid deployment teams and is currently coordinating with various National Societies for the deployment of needed expertise.

Hard pledges in cash and kind have been received from: American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hong Kong Branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Icelandic Red Cross, Irish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Luxembourg Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross/Government, New Zealand Red Cross/Government, Norwegian Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross, as well as UK Department for International Development (DFID) and the Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund. In addition to this, soft pledges have been communicated by Canadian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, the Japanese Government and the OPEC Fund for International Development. We would like to make a reference to bilateral contributions provided by Czech Red Cross, Indonesian Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent, and Singapore Red Cross. The IFRC is coordinating over 30 global employee fundraising campaigns for multi-national companies. The total of hard pledges to the appeal is 11 per cent as of 16 November 2013.

### **Coordinating with the authorities**

As an auxiliary to public authorities, PRC maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with the following: (i) the NDRRMC; (ii) provincial, municipal and barangay (village) disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) local government units. PRC is participating in NDRRMC meetings and is coordinating with the DSWD and DOH, and NDRRMC at the provincial, municipal and barangay levels. Based on lessons learned from the Haiti Earthquake, and as part of its commitment to Humanitarian Diplomacy, IFRC deployed a Disaster Law expert to provide advice as needed to PRC and other Movement partners, to humanitarian partners and to the authorities as needed on early steps to facilitate and regulate international disaster relief.

### **Inter-agency coordination**

PRC and IFRC are participating in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings which are held on a regular basis. As the government has indicated that it will accept international assistance, the HCT clusters have been activated for this response. PRC and IFRC are participating in relevant cluster meetings. IFRC will support PRC's coordination efforts by participating in other relevant clusters that the National Society may not be able to send a representative.

Apart from being the co-lead of the emergency shelter cluster, IFRC is deploying surge capacity to support inter-agency coordination efforts so as to build synergies and avoid duplication. Among the cluster meetings that IFRC is participating or will participate in are the camp coordination and management (CCM) cluster, food security cluster, health cluster, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) cluster, logistics cluster, livelihoods cluster and the early recovery cluster. In addition, the IFRC will play a prominent role in the cash working group, which it has supported to re-establish since July 2013. The IFRC recovery coordinator for Asia Pacific is deploying to Manila to move the cash coordination agenda forward, among other roles. For more on clusters, see <https://philippines.humanitarianresponse.info/>.

The IFRC head of operations for Asia Pacific will meet with UN OCHA heads in the Philippines on Sunday 17 November 2013 to get a much better perspective of inter-agency coordination, and to outline IFRC's position on key global issues/priorities, and to make sure that IFRC-supported interventions are linked in at the right levels.

### **Shelter cluster coordination**

The shelter cluster in Philippines in response to Typhoon Haiyan has been convened by IFRC, in coordination with DWSD as the government lead. As co-chair of the shelter cluster, IFRC has deployed an inter-agency shelter coordination team (SCT). During the shelter cluster meetings, agencies were given a quick update of assessments done and brief overview of next action points on shelter relief. Many organizations are looking at Leyte and Samar, especially Tacloban, as the main operational location. Shelter cluster will create sub hubs in Cebu and Roxas. The first shelter cluster meeting in Cebu was held on 15 November. Detailed assessments will be taking place soon, including a WASH cluster rapid assessment team (RAT) member, to do a joint assessment and ensure provision of shelter with water and sanitation components. Information, education and communication (IEC) materials, NFI technical guidance, draft emergency and early recovery cluster strategy, reporting templates and a shelter assistance type diagram have been shared in hardcopy with partners and posted in the shelter cluster [website](#).

The shelter cluster currently has full time capacity exclusively dedicated to the task of cluster coordination in Manila, Roxas, Tacloban and Bohol. There is currently an inter-agency shelter coordination team of eight staff and the team is currently being reinforced with plans to increase to 16 team members by mid-next week. An initial cluster coordination structure has been drafted and is included in the draft shelter cluster strategy. This is currently being updated as the final location of hubs takes shape. The immediate goal is to push for shelter

coordination at hub level as soon as possible. The current hubs under consideration by the shelter cluster include Tacloban (confirmed) and perhaps Ormoc (being considered as satellite under Tacloban) in Leyte; Borogan and Guiuan (potentially 2 hubs or 1 hub with 1 satellite) in Eastern Samar (through one of shelter cluster partners); Roxas (confirmed) and perhaps Iloilo (being considered as satellite under Roxas) in Capiz; Cebu (confirmed logistics hub); Bohol (in response to both the earthquake which hit in mid-October and Typhoon Haiyan).

The shelter cluster will take a two-pronged approach to shelter coordination:

- 1) a geographic-based approach through shelter coordination hubs in the most affected areas, with a basic structure of a coordinator, an information manager and a technical coordinator;
- 2) a service or function-based approach, with a roving team of advisors and experts on a number of issues critical to the shelter coordination and response efforts of humanitarian agencies, based in the different hubs but providing a service to all of them. The services provided by the roving team include assessment coordination, GIS/database management, early recovery, environmental, debris, housing, land and property, and gender guidance and support, communications with affected populations, training coordination, and communications and advocacy, as well as overall shelter technical and information management support at the national level.

On 14 November the water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) cluster meeting was held in Manila. Following the WASH cluster meeting, one of the agreed objectives is to reach 20 persons to one toilet. A WASH cluster map has been developed showing the distribution of organizations responding to the disaster. The PRC is represented for WASH activities in all areas with support from the Movement partners. Information on the WASH cluster can be found [here](#).

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

PRC went into the highest alert as soon as it was clear from projections that the typhoon would be headed to the Philippines. As the typhoon neared, volunteers were activated to support pre-emptive evacuations by the authorities while disaster response teams were readied for rapid deployment. After the typhoon had passed and safety conditions allowed, Red Cross staff and volunteers were deployed to conduct an ocular survey in their respective areas.

At present, 29 chapters in the affected provinces are conducting various interventions, with an additional 14 chapters from other provinces mobilized to support those areas hardest hit. At the same time, PRC chapters started providing hot meals to people in evacuation centres, and have so far served at least 8,081 people and delivered food packages to 5,048 people. Approximately 1,000 people have received PRC guidance and counselling services in the affected areas.

The National Society has also set up 20 welfare desks, which provide one-stop services including restoring family links (RFL)/inquiry and psychosocial support. Those who are looking for missing family members or friends are requested to submit a tracing form, which will enable the PRC team to initiate the process of Restoring Family Links. The form is available online [here](#). Requests can also be sent on Twitter using the hash tag #TracingPH. So far, up to 25,502 individuals have been assisted with this programme.

As of 15 November 2013, approximately 400 staff and 2,000 volunteers had been engaged to support various activities relating to the response. In addition, 640 online volunteers are supporting PRC's online donation and volunteer recruitment campaign via Twitter and Facebook.

In Manila and many other cities, the outpouring of volunteers to help pack food parcels has been massive. Hundreds of volunteers have been working around the clock and currently the interest is higher than the capacity to receive volunteers. For example, in Manila, the wait to begin volunteer work has been as long as four days.

Meantime, based on its extensive experience and knowledge gained in undertaking emergency, relief and early recovery programmes relating to typhoons, PRC has launch a massive humanitarian operation supported by Partner National Societies, the ICRC and IFRC, focused on getting relief to the worst affected areas as quickly as possible to ensure assistance for those most affected. Initially, dispatch of preparedness stocks to the affected areas was delayed due to cancelled flights and disrupted sea travel. Deployment is now proceeding as weather conditions have improved and both air and sea travel to the affected areas have resumed, although logistics remain challenging due to congestion and high demand. Fast track provision of relief goods (food and non-food items) is needed urgently from the national headquarters as the relief efforts of the local government

units (LGU) is already exhausted. Some items are being mobilized from preparedness stocks that were prepositioned in Manila and Davao City, but these were of insufficient quantities. It is worthwhile to note that over the past months, the National Society had been responding to multiple disasters and crises across the country – capacity to respond is already stretched. Additional supplies, including jerry cans, hygiene kits, water bladders and tarpaulins, have been mobilized from the IFRC's Asia Pacific zone logistics unit (ZLU) as well as the global logistics service in Dubai via air and sea. The items have started to arrive in Cebu for further dispatch and distribution in the most affected areas.

Meanwhile, a rapid assessment is being conducted alongside distributions. Detailed assessments are underway in coordination with partners and other humanitarian actors along with the relief operation on the ground to inform the plan of action (PoA). The PoA and corresponding budget will be finalized based on the detailed assessment findings. In the coming days, a detailed emergency plan of action which will include the initial approach to the recovery framework and a monitoring framework will be put in place to ensure that issues are not only captured, but also fed back into operational decision making.

The health cluster reports severe damage to health facilities, although some have now resumed functions. Two IFRC basic health care units (ERU), one with minor surgical capacity, have arrived in the Philippines and their location is being decided. Several other foreign medical teams have arrived to the country and until their placement is clear, the Philippine government is requesting all agencies to hold off deployment of any further medical assistance.

## Progress towards outcomes

PRC is taking the lead in implementing the current operation, with the support of IFRC, Partner National Societies, ICRC and in-country institutional donors. PRC staff and volunteers were mobilized since the day the typhoon struck and continue to work tirelessly to provide humanitarian assistance to those affected. The overall plan at this point is to respond to the needs of 150,000 families initially with the support of all partners. The IFRC, together with the PRC, is working on the preparation of the PoA for the operation which will include the initial approach to the recovery framework

To boost service delivery and support field operations, IFRC has deployed or alerted 11 emergency response units (ERU), as well as a team composed of experienced disaster responders. The teams have started supporting PRC and the IFRC country team in mounting a major operation. A team comprised mostly of members of the Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) roster is growing; currently 15 people are in the country or en route. In addition, a substantial support service unit is being built up to ensure the smooth running of the operation.

**Table 1 - Surge Deployment**

Team	Number of people	Supporting Red Cross Red Crescent Partners
FACT	15	Multiple
Logistics ERU	4	British
IT/Telecoms ERU	5	American and Danish
Basic health care ERU	13	Japanese
Basic health Care ERU	27	Canadian and Norwegian
Water and sanitation M15 ERU	6	Spanish
Mass Sanitation ERU	5	Austrian and Swedish
Mass Sanitation ERU	(TBD)	German
Relief ERU	15	American, French, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg
Logistics ERU	5	Finnish and Danish
Base camp assessment	1	Danish
IT/Telecoms ERU	3	New Zealand

## Relief (food, non-food and unconditional cash)

**Outcome 1:** Essential household needs of 100,000 affected families met within three months.

Output (expected results)	Activities planned
<p><b>Output 1.1:</b> Affected families have access to essential food, non-food items and cash to meet immediate needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize volunteers and provide them with an orientation on the beneficiary revalidation process and distribution protocols.</li> <li>• Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions.</li> <li>• Distribute blankets (two per family) and sleeping mats (two per family), and mosquito nets (two per family) to 100,000 families (500,000 persons).</li> <li>• Distribute 10-litre jerry cans (two per family) for household-level water storage, 100,000 families (50,000 persons).</li> <li>• Distribute hygiene kits (one per family) to 100,000 families (500,000 persons).</li> <li>• Distribute treated mosquito nets (two per family) to 5,000 families (25,000 persons) in the province of Palawan.</li> <li>• Assemble market information to support emergency cash. Conduct rapid market assessments to address critical information gaps</li> <li>• Engage a suitable cash remittance service provider with a network in affected areas and capacity to disburse cash to 50,000 families (250,000 persons).</li> <li>• Disburse unconditional grants worth up to PHP 2,000 (about CHF 43) to up to 50,000 families (250,000 persons) through the remittance service provider to help meet additional needs.</li> <li>• Assemble market information to support emergency cash and conduct rapid market assessments to address critical information gaps</li> <li>• Conduct a post-distribution survey.</li> <li>• Monitor and report on distributions.</li> </ul>

## Emergency shelter

**Outcome 2:** The immediate shelter needs of 60,000 typhoon-affected families are met within four months.

Output (expected results)	Activities planned
<p><b>Output 2.1:</b> Emergency shelter assistance is provided to families affected by the typhoon</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify volunteers and staff to support the operations and provide them with an orientation on the beneficiary revalidation process distribution protocols.</li> <li>• Identify and register families who will receive emergency shelter assistance and provide them with an orientation on the project, distribution process, and guidance on installing the tarpaulins and tents.</li> <li>• Distribute tarpaulins and fixing material such as rope and tie wire to 60,000 families.</li> <li>• Provide tents (one per family) for temporary accommodation of 5,000 families.</li> <li>• Undertake monitoring to ensure that assisted families have correctly installed the tarpaulins and tents.</li> </ul>

<b>Health and hygiene promotion</b>	
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Immediate health and psychosocial risks of 100,000 affected families reduced.	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<b>Output 3.1:</b> Community-based disease prevention and health promotion are provided to the affected population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize PRC and community health volunteers.</li> <li>• Undertake surveys to determine baseline and end-line levels of awareness on priority infectious diseases in affected communities.</li> <li>• Produce and distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials relevant for disease prevention and health promotion, and distribute to families in target communities alongside awareness/education campaigns.</li> <li>• Mobilize 100,000 families for the dissemination of relevant disease prevention, health and hygiene messages, and conduct activities to promote health.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 3.2:</b> Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deploy two basic health care units, with stationary and/or mobile clinics and capacity for minor surgical procedures</li> <li>• Undertake rapid assessments for mobile outreach in affected communities.</li> <li>• Coordinate with health partners about curative health needs and appropriate response</li> </ul>
<b>Output 3.3:</b> Gaps in medical infrastructure of the affected population filled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake assessments to identify five damaged health facilities in target communities.</li> <li>• Rehabilitate selected five damaged health facilities in target communities.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 3.4:</b> Psychosocial wellbeing of affected communities and emergency responders is promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train/retrain psychosocial support providers.</li> <li>• Provide psychosocial support for up to 10,000 affected community members and responders involved in the operation.</li> <li>• Monitor and report on activities.</li> </ul>

<b>Water and sanitation</b>	
<b>Outcome 4:</b> Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<b>Output 4.1</b> Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct initial assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities.</li> <li>• Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities.</li> <li>• Coordinate with other water and sanitation actors in target group needs and appropriate response.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 4.2</b> Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to the target population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deploy two water and sanitation module 15 ERUs.</li> <li>• Distribute safe water to the targeted affected population.</li> <li>• Conduct sessions on safe household water storage and treatment with follow up monitoring on the use of distributed items.</li> <li>• Demobilize water and sanitation module 15 unit.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 4.3 (i)</b> Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deploy two mass sanitation ERUs</li> <li>• Conduct assessment to determine the sanitation needs of the targeted communities.</li> <li>• Select design for toilets based on consultation with targeted communities with considerations for safety, access for children and disabled, anal cleansing practices, national standards, and menstrual hygiene as well as environmental impact and sustainability.</li> <li>• Construct or rehabilitate toilets in targeted communities.</li> <li>• Support construction of 10,000 pour-flush latrines and septic tanks as integral components of transitional shelters.</li> <li>• Ensure that construction of 10,000 pour-flush latrines – as integral components of transitional shelters – takes into account unique needs of people with disabilities, where required.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure toilets are clean and maintained, equip them with hand-washing facilities, anal cleansing material or water and menstrual hygiene disposals, and ensure they remain functional.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 4.3:</b> (ii) Adequate water and sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate with local authority engineers and principals of identified 20 schools on the design of appropriate water and sanitation facilities.</li> <li>• Rehabilitate or construct water and sanitation facilities in 20 schools that were used as evacuation centres or were severely affected by the typhoon.</li> <li>• Support the 20 schools in forming water and sanitation committees to spearhead proper maintenance of the facilities.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 4.4:</b> Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct needs assessment to define hygiene issues and assess capacity to address problems related to the same.</li> <li>• Select target groups, key messages, and methods of communicating with beneficiaries (mass media and interpersonal communication).</li> <li>• Develop a hygiene communication plan, and train volunteers to implement activities from the communication plan.</li> <li>• Design/Print IEC materials.</li> <li>• Assess progress and evaluate results.</li> <li>• Engage community on design and acceptability of water and sanitation facilities.</li> <li>• Construct or encourage construction and maintenance of hand-washing facilities in targeted communities.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 4.5:</b> Hygiene-related goods which meet Sphere standards are provided to targeted families within three months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize volunteers and provide them with an orientation on distribution protocols.</li> <li>• Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions.</li> <li>• Distribute hygiene kits (one per family) to 100,000 families (500,000 persons). (<i>See also Outcome 1 on relief</i>).</li> <li>• Distribute 10-litre jerry cans (two per family) to 100,000 families (500,000 persons). (<i>See also Outcome 1 on relief</i>).</li> <li>• Determine whether additional distributions are required and whether changes should be made.</li> <li>• Monitor use of hygiene kits and water treatment products and user's satisfaction through household surveys and household water quality tests.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 4.6:</b> Environmental sanitation improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake real-time needs/capacity assessment and detailed revalidation to identify areas in need of debris clearing.</li> <li>• Identify and mobilize community members to participate in environmental sanitation activities.</li> <li>• Support clearing of debris, drainage de-clogging, and small-scale improvement of water and sanitation facilities in affected communities.</li> <li>• Coordinate with local authorities in ensuring the collection and proper disposal of rubble that cannot be recycled.</li> <li>• Assess the need and plan for vector control activities.</li> </ul>

### Early recovery – Shelter

**Outcome 5:** 50,000 families have access to shelter and settlement solutions that will remain adequate until durable solutions are achieved.

Output (expected results)	Activities planned
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<p><b>Output 5.1:</b> 50,000 affected families have received shelter assistance as material and tools and/or cash grants to obtain their choice of shelter repair materials and tools, and have undertaken repairs satisfactorily</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form shelter project teams that will lead identification and orientation of beneficiaries, including mapping construction skills and creating awareness on typhoon-resilient construction techniques.</li> <li>• Identify and register families that will receive shelter assistance and provide them with orientation on the project, distribution process, and typhoon-resilient construction techniques.</li> <li>• Identify a cluster of families (five families per cluster) that will receive shelter toolkits.</li> <li>• Provide shelter toolkits for 8,000 families (one kit for a cluster of five families).</li> <li>• Provide cash grants and/or shelter materials and tools worth PHP 10,000 (about CHF 213).</li> <li>• Through shelter project teams, provide beneficiary families with technical assistance to ensure that they undertake repairs applying safer construction techniques.</li> <li>• Conduct basic market research to establish prices of essential shelter materials, identify and map suppliers of shelter materials, and recommend potential suppliers/shops to beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Undertake regular monitoring to ensure that the targeted families have completed repairing their houses and have observed safer shelter instructions received.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 5.2:</b> The target families have accessed adequate typhoon-resilient transitional shelter solutions that they can improve for durable habitation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form shelter project teams composed of local carpenters, masons, PRC volunteers and staff, engineers and IFRC staff/delegates.</li> <li>• Undertake detailed sector-specific assessments for shelter to inform the selection of beneficiaries and prioritization by locality.</li> <li>• Identify, verify and register affected families that will receive transitional shelter assistance.</li> <li>• Validate that each selected family owns the land or has permission to rebuild on the land proposed, and that the site is outside the area demarcated as 'no build zone' by the authorities.</li> <li>• Conduct advocacy for access to appropriate land sites to resettle affected families that are living within areas demarcated as 'no build zone' by the authorities.</li> <li>• Where relocation sites are available, advocate for the authorities to undertake the basic site preparation, including site clearing, lot subdivision and demarcation, construction of roads, provision of piped water, and connection of electricity.</li> <li>• Conduct market research to establish prices of shelter materials, identify and map suppliers of shelter materials, send out requests for quotations/tender documents, and undertake procurement of materials in line with existing procedures.</li> <li>• Construct model houses in select localities to demonstrate better building techniques and provide beneficiaries with visual demonstration on how to construct their houses.</li> <li>• Provide appropriate transitional shelter and latrine construction materials, and/or cash grants to obtain the materials, to 10,000 families whose houses were destroyed for them to rebuild using better building techniques with the help of their fellow community members.</li> <li>• Mobilize three skilled workers per transitional shelter to support beneficiary families in shelter rebuilding activities on cash-for-work basis.</li> <li>• Monitor construction works being undertaken by beneficiary families with the help of assigned skilled workers and fellow community members, and provide relevant technical assistance and guidance.</li> </ul>

## Early recovery – Livelihoods

**Outcome 6:** Income earning capacity of 20,000 affected families restored within 18 months

Output (expected results)	Activities planned
<b>Output 6.1:</b> Typhoon-affected persons restore income earning capacity through self-designed livelihood solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize participatory community sessions to select 20,000 families that will receive livelihoods assistance and provide them with an orientation on conditions they need to fulfil to receive the grants.</li> <li>Assemble market information from secondary data and through rapid market assessment to ensure availability and price stability of livelihood inputs</li> <li>Provide 20,000 families with PHP 10,000 grants in two instalments directly or through cash remittance to start the livelihood solutions outlined in their proposals</li> <li>Undertake regular monitoring to ensure assisted families have started the livelihood solutions and assess their progress.</li> </ul>

## National society service delivery capacity and disaster preparedness

**Outcome 7:** National society capacity to deliver sustainable services is strengthened.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<b>Output 7.1:</b> PRC volunteer, staff and institutional capacity to deliver sustainable services is increased through provision of training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disaster management capacity development.</li> <li>Information management capacity development.</li> <li>Logistics capacity development.</li> <li>Technical skills training for staff and volunteers by each ERU.</li> <li>Utilize and update recently-developed cash preparedness procedures</li> <li>Enhance coordination with other actors involved CTP in the Philippines to encourage cross-institutional learning.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 7.2:</b> PRC capacity for timely and effective disaster response in health, water and sanitation is strengthened through provision of equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Essential office equipment for five chapters.</li> <li>Rehabilitate two damaged chapter offices.</li> <li>Vehicles for three chapters of PRC.</li> <li>Provide water search and rescue training for 5 chapters of PRC.</li> </ul>

## Progress

- PRC's four assessment teams have been or are on the ground in several of the affected areas, including Tacloban and Panay. Also, rapid assessment teams, including representatives from Partner National Societies have been deployed by IFRC to link up with PRC chapters in Capiz, Iloilo, Southern Leyte, Aklan and Northern Cebu. Their main task is to rapidly prepare for upcoming distributions.
- Distribution of preparedness stock, primarily food, from chapters is continuing. PRC mobilized thousands of staff and volunteers from the national headquarters (NHQ). Hundreds of volunteers at PRC NHQ are engaged around the clock in packing food parcels for distribution.
- A convoy of 25 vehicles left Manila for Tacloban on 10 November, including ambulances, water trucks and relief supplies and arrived on 13 November.
- PRC established welfare desks in the evacuation centres, and some chapters and other central locations for family tracing and psychosocial support.
- PRC has moved the LMS water purification unit from Albay to Leyte to be operated in Tacloban on 14 November. The two LMS water purification units running in Bohol (earthquake operation) will be moved to Leyte and Capiz.

- Two PRC water tankers have been deployed and are currently in Leyte and five bladder tanks are on their way to Leyte. Seven PRC staff have been sent to the provinces to support with the water treatment. Water treatment plants mobilized with teams to the military airfield in Cebu, will be dispatched to the Cebu regional warehouse and Tacloban with the ERU team. The water and sanitation FACT team has identified the location for installation of M15 ERU at Tacloban city based on needs. Assessment in Southern Leyte is on-going whereas another assessment has already been planned for northern Cebu and Tacloban.
- FACT water and sanitation team member will move to Cebu for coordination purposes.
- Netherlands Red Cross is supporting PRC's planned distribution of 7,000 hygiene kits. German Red Cross is supporting the distribution of 750 hygiene kits and 1,000 jerry cans and Finnish Red Cross is preparing food assistance to 5,500 families (3,000 in Aklan and 2,500 in Guiuan).
- Distribution of non-food items (NFI) is underway, and figures will be provided in the next operation update.
- Tarpaulins and tents have arrived in Cebu. Distributions are underway and data will be provided once statistics are provided from the teams on the ground.
- A three person cash team (coordinator, cash planning and cash systems) is being deployed to join the FACT. Their role will be to assemble market and other cash related information and develop systems and modalities to deliver emergency cash alongside in-kind relief.
- Collaboration with other agencies on market assessments and cash delivery systems is being further strengthened through the Philippines Cash Working Group and coordination support being provided by the Cash Learning Partnership (CaLP).
- The zone recovery coordinator is being deployed to provide support to the incoming cash team and strengthen coordination and information sharing on market and cash programming with other agencies.
- In consultation with its partners, early recovery plans and approaches of the operation are being reviewed and strengthened and will be reflected in the operational PoA and the revised appeal.
- Appropriate livelihoods recovery support is also being developed, building on PRC experience and key needs emerging from agency assessments.
- In addition to meeting the direct needs of affected people, this operation will support the enhancement of PRC's capacity to respond to multiple disasters and replenishment of disaster preparedness stocks. As search and rescue teams play a crucial role in saving lives during the emergency phase, five chapters will be provided with water search and rescue equipment and training, three chapters with a vehicle each, and five chapters with essential office equipment. PRC will also be supported to rehabilitate two damaged chapter buildings, to enhance its disaster management capacity, information management capacity, and logistics capacity, including improvement of the Cebu regional warehouse. Furthermore, throughout the operation, IFRC will provide technical materials and technical support. IFRC delegates and staff will support PRC training opportunities by facilitating relevant sessions based on their expertise.

**Table 2: Summary of relief and early recovery support by PRC**

Support provided	Number of people reached or served
Food packages	5,408
Hot Meals	8,081
Drinking water	473
Blood pressure measurement	123
First aid management	71
Referral services	151
Medical support	70
Hygiene kits	163
Health/hygiene promotion	226 families
RFL/ tracing / inquiry	25,502
Guidance and counselling	936
Psychosocial support	285

## Challenges:

- Many of the affected areas are still inaccessible as roads are yet to be cleared. Many people are also living along roads either on the move to different/safer places or waiting for help.
- Facilities for transportation and accommodation are damaged; food and water supplies are limited. Deployed teams need to be fully self-sufficient.
- Logistics will remain a challenge for some time – airports and ferry routes are congested and the availability of trucks is limited.
- Access to fuel in hard hit areas remains a significant concern. There is a limited supply of fuel available in Tacloban which is fast running out. The logistics cluster is working to increase fuel capacity there.
- The security situation in Tacloban has improved after disturbances earlier last week.
- Limited information is available from the area surrounding Tacloban, and from the other affected islands.

## Logistics

Since the onset of the disaster, the IFRC global logistics service (GLS) has been mobilizing resources and delivering logistics support to the operation through its global units, primarily through the zone logistics unit (ZLU) in Kuala Lumpur and relief items airlifted from IFRC logistics hubs in Dubai and Kuala Lumpur. The logistics team on the ground is fully operational. The IFRC has opened a mobilization table ensuring the coordination of all Red Cross Red Crescent Movement members to support the needs identified by the teams on the ground.

The needs initially expressed have been completely covered by all in-kind donations from more than 22 National Societies. The results of the next assessments will inform the need to seek for more in-kind support from all partners. Professional logistics support to the operation is being provided in accordance with IFRC standards, procedures and processes. Logistics response includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- Seven flights have been mobilized and five have already landed on the ground delivering the Canadian/Norwegian Red Cross ERU basic health care unit from Toronto and 93 tons of relief supplies from GLS hub in Dubai including vehicles, tarpaulins, hygiene parcels and jerry cans. Two of the flights have been donated by DFID through the British Red Cross. More flights are scheduled within the coming days. GLS is exploring offers for free air charters for future consolidated cargoes.
- ZLU in Kuala Lumpur is coordinating the mobilization of goods which to date has included donations from more than 22 National Societies and ICRC. ZLU has been reinforced with an experienced mobilization coordinator who is managing the pipeline. To ensure strong coordination of the response, all contributing national societies are requested to liaise directly with ZLU regarding shipping information. Shipments from outside the region for items available in GLS/virtual stock as well as shipments of unsolicited donations are strongly discouraged to avoid bottlenecks at the point of entry.
- To meet the high demand of jerry cans and tarpaulins, GLS has reserved 25,000 jerry cans and 100,000 tarpaulins with framework agreement suppliers. In addition, 24,000 tarpaulins are booked for sea freight. National societies interested in contributing to this appeal can access this stock.
- To date, the logistics set-up on the ground includes the British Red Cross ERU and joint Finnish/Danish ERU, one logistics delegate and two FACT logistics experts. Candidates are being identified for logistics/procurement surge capacity in order to ensure that all local procurement of goods, services and transport are in line with IFRC procurement standards and procedures.
- Cebu will be the primary logistics hub for this operation with sub-hubs planned for Tacloban and potentially Ormoc and Roxas. An IT/Telecoms ERU has deployed to Cebu and is setting up access in the operations warehouse.
- The PRC warehouse (3,000 m<sup>2</sup>), 12 km away from the Cebu airport, will be used for storage. PRC can provide as many volunteers as required for handling. Logistics on ground is supporting PRC in securing adequate storage solutions.
- The airport is congested, many of the affected areas are inaccessible and transportation infrastructure is damaged, posing logistics challenges for the operation.

Donors who wish to cover items procured locally are requested to give earmarked cash instead of in-kind donations. Donors who wish to cover tents, tarpaulins, hygiene kits, and collapsible jerry cans should note that the items may be procured from stock from the ZLU warehouse in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. All donors interested in earmarking are requested to [coordinate with the ZLU](#). A mobilization table is available [here](#).

## Public and beneficiary communications

### Public communications

Strong and well-coordinated external communications support provided as an important part of this operation. A press release was sent out to international media on 12 November (see [International Red Cross Red Crescent requests 87 million Swiss francs for typhoon relief efforts in Philippines](#)) and many interviews were conducted with the National Society and delegation in Manila. Relevant information and publicity materials are channeled through IFRC's public website, [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org), as well as PRC website, [www.redcross.org.ph](http://www.redcross.org.ph). One special web page dedicated to and titled "Typhoon Haiyan" available at <http://www.ifrc.org/what-we-do/disaster-management/responding/ongoing-operations/typhoon-haiyan/>. Also, a story titled "Food, water and medical support is critical in a city shattered by Haiyan" was issued on IFRC's public website - see more [here](#). Red Cross has been featured in all major media outlets. Talking points and key messages sent to the Kuala Lumpur zone office. Also, an emergency communications delegate has been seconded by the British Red Cross to IFRC to gather stories for the on-going Red Cross response. More stories, photo galleries and videos are in the pipeline. The communication manager from IFRC zone office arrived in the country and will be the media spokesperson. A Finnish Red Cross field communications unit has been in the field for a week, delivering material for the overall operation. High volume of media activity carried out by the local media throughout the country highlighted the humanitarian needs.

### Beneficiary communications

Without robust beneficiary communication, people lacking information lose perspective, lose hope, and often become frustrated, further complicating relief efforts. PRC, as part of its commitment to work in partnership with the people affected by the typhoon, intends from the outset to systematically embed beneficiary communication programming as a crosscutting function within its overall operational approach. PRC will access the preferred communication channels of those affected by this disaster to disseminate important lifesaving information, as well as, allowing feedback mechanisms or two-way communication with affected populations from this disaster. Systems or processes to capture and feedback from beneficiaries to respective programme sectors within this disaster will also be established.

## Capacity of the National Society

PRC is the nation's largest humanitarian organization and is recognized by 'Republic Act No. 10072' – also known as 'Philippine Red Cross Act of 2009' – as an independent, autonomous organization auxiliary to the authorities in the humanitarian field. PRC works through 100 chapters covering all administrative districts and major cities of the nation. In delivering services, PRC relies on a team of skilled, trained and experienced staff and volunteers with different areas of specialization. Currently, it has approximately 1,000 staff at the national headquarters and chapter levels, and approximately one million volunteers and supporters, of which 500,000 are active volunteers. Below the national headquarters level, a professional administrator, who doubles as the manager in charge of operations and administrative functions, represents each chapter of PRC.

In view of this appeal, PRC will be supported to cover costs for 30 staff in its disaster management department for the entire duration of the operation. Some chapters where extensive activities are planned under this operation will be supported to engage relevant staff/volunteers to support project implementation and monitoring. All volunteers engaged in the operation shall be covered by the IFRC volunteer insurance scheme.

## Capacity of the IFRC

IFRC maintains a country office in the Philippines, housed within PRC's national headquarters. The office is headed by a country representative and currently has five delegates and eight staff supporting other on-going operations. The operations manager, logistics delegate and eight national staff (specializing in administration, communications and reporting, field support, finance, logistics, shelter, and water and sanitation) have taken on additional responsibilities related to this operation.

Considering this massive operation, a separate, significant operational team is being recruited to manage the operation and support PRC in monitoring and implementation. There will be close coordination and technical cooperation between the operations managers and delegates – for this and other operations.

Pending recruitment of the operations team, a team composed of experienced disaster responders has been deployed from or through the Asia Pacific zone office. The teams have started to arrive in the Philippines and are prepared to support PRC and the IFRC country team in mounting an effective operation. Furthermore, a base camp ERU has been requested to be deployed to provide support in establishing an operational base in Tacloban City.

The IFRC Southeast Asia regional office in Bangkok and the Asia-Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur are providing technical and operational assistance in the following areas: communications; finance; health; logistics; operation coordination; resource mobilization; planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER); shelter and water and sanitation.

### Monitoring and evaluation

The IFRC is working to ensure continuous monitoring and reporting of the operation using its existing capacity in the country and the expertise of the delegates to be recruited to support PRC in this operation. In the coming days, a detailed emergency plan of action which will include the initial approach to the recovery framework and a monitoring framework will be put in place to ensure that issues are not only captured, but also fed back into operational decision making.

PRC and IFRC remain committed to improve the quality of their humanitarian programmes. As a contribution to meeting this commitment, PRC, supported by its partners, will capture lessons for this operation. In accordance with the IFRC framework for evaluations, a real-time evaluation will be conducted for this operation, followed by a mid-term and eventually a final evaluation. The recommendations of these evaluations will improve future programming.

#### Federation Wide Reporting System for the Typhoon Haiyan operation

In accordance with the IFRC Constitution and Strategy 2020, IFRC members have agreed to standards of accountability and to report collectively on performance. Strategy 2020 expresses a strong commitment to accountability and transparency and specifically the institutionalization of a Federation-wide performance management and reporting framework. Following this commitment and learning from the Tsunami operation and Haiti earthquake operation, the IFRC Asia Pacific zone office will start up a Federation-Wide Monitoring and Reporting System (FWRS) for the Typhoon Haiyan operation in the Philippines. Discussion between the IFRC and Partner National Societies (PNS) during the General Assembly in Sydney earlier this month indicated the willingness to start up a FWR system for the Typhoon Haiyan operation.

Building on the experience gained in the Tsunami operation and the Haiti earthquake operation, the PMER unit will assess the potential added value and define the necessary scope of a FWR system for the Typhoon Haiyan operation. Through a scoping mission, the Asia Pacific zone office will consider the willingness for joint planning, and the feasibility of FWR supporting this joint planning and coordination among Movement partners, including its role in contributing to more efficient use of resources and efforts. It will also define the expected role of FWR in supporting collective monitoring. The system will be used by all Red Cross Red Crescent societies involved in the response and will be coordinated by the IFRC secretariat. By demonstrating a consolidated picture of the achievements and outreach of the IFRC global network, FWR will also promote the collective capacity and accomplishments, uphold accountability and transparency, and support resource mobilization.

FWRS, especially in the early stages of a disaster response operation, is aimed at assisting the decision-making processes, especially those related to joint planning, elimination of gaps and duplication in services, and appropriate division of responsibilities. It is at this early stage of disaster response when FWRS can play its role as a tool to ensure maximum efficiency of the Red Cross Red Crescent response with the resources available.

A dedicated person will coordinate this collective monitoring and reporting system. The planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) unit is looking to recruit a coordinator to lead the FWRS based in Kuala Lumpur. In an operation of the scale of Typhoon Haiyan, the IFRC will have a team of two persons working on joint planning and the setting-up of a collective monitoring framework in the early stages of the operation. A delegate from the Americas zone office will be seconded for a short period to the Asia Pacific zone office to assist in the development of the programmatic part of the FWRS for the Philippines.

The ability to gather reliable data, monitor progress over time, and identify gaps or trends for internal decision-making requires a minimum commitment to collect programmatic data in the Philippines every one to three months. To complement this data and obtain a full picture of IFRC progress to be used for public accountability purposes, financial data should be reported from National Societies' headquarters every six months. Ideally FWRS will continue until relief and recovery programmes are complete and the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement has provided an accounting of the funds raised for relief and recovery work in the Typhoon Haiyan operation.

## Contact information

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Please send all pledges for funding to [zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org](mailto:zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org)

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## How we work

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

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



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

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