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Emergency appeal final report

Philippines: Typhoons

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Final report

Emergency appeal n° MDRPH007

GLIDE n° [TC-2011-000147-PHL](#) and [TC-2011-000149-PHL](#)

7 March 2013

Period covered by this report:

4 October 2011 to 28 February 2013

Appeal target (final):

CHF 2,941,756

Appeal coverage:

74 per cent

[<click to go directly to the financial report, or view contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- [Revised emergency appeal](#) issued on 18 October 2012 adjusted the budget to CHF 2.9 million and extended the operation's timeframe until 30 November 2012.
- [Emergency appeal](#) launched on 10 November 2011, seeking CHF 4.1 million to support the Philippine Red Cross in assisting some 25,000 families (125,000 persons) for 12 months.
- [Emergency appeal](#) was launched on a preliminary basis on 4 October 2011 for CHF 3.5 million for eight months to assist 50,000 families.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 280,000 was [allocated to support the initial response](#).



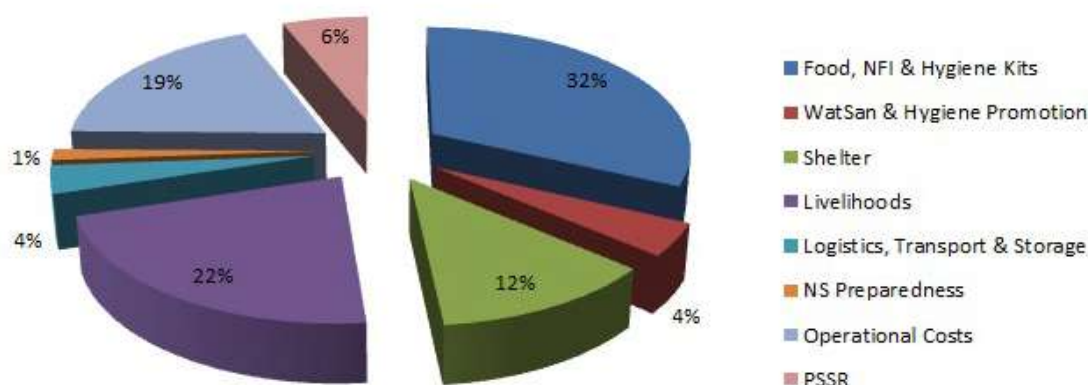
This lady expects to earn PHP 24,000 over 6 months from her vegetable farm in Barangay Santa Domingo, Alfonso Lista municipality in Ifugao
Photo: Vinay Raj/British Red Cross

Summary: The emergency appeal operation – launched by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to support the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) in delivering assistance to communities affected by back-to-back typhoons, Nesat and Nalgae, which hit the central and northern parts of Luzon Island on 27 September and 1 October respectively – was closed on 30 November 2012. Activities implemented during the operation covered the sectors of food and non-food relief, health and hygiene promotion, water and sanitation, shelter, livelihoods, and national society disaster preparedness and capacity building. At its conclusion, the operation had reached the targeted 25,000 families (125,000 persons), with all the outputs set in the revised emergency appeal by large achieved.

Financial overview

This appeal was 74 per cent covered, with contributions amounting to CHF 2,173,542 recorded. At the issuance of this final report, there is a balance of CHF 79,489 which IFRC seeks to transfer to the Philippine country development plan. The balance includes funds that were budgeted for an external evaluation of the cash-based programming component under the livelihoods sector (which is scheduled for May/June 2013), an amount for increasing disaster preparedness stocks of the PRC, and part of the ten per cent that the IFRC Governing Board encourages to be dedicated for disaster risk reduction and preparedness measures. Donors who have any queries or clarification about the reallocation of the balance are kindly requested to contact the IFRC [Asia Pacific zone office](#) within the next 30 days. With the issuance of this final report, the emergency appeal is closed.

Overview of expenditure by sector (percentage)



Achievements and impact

The relief phase of this IFRC-supported operation was conclusively completed in March 2012, following extended provision of some relief items. In all, the targeted 25,000 families received emergency food packages, 15,000 received water storage containers and sleeping materials and 18,000 received family hygiene kits, including 18,000 hygiene kits for children. The relief distributions undertaken helped to meet immediate needs of families whose ability to obtain food had been briefly disrupted and/or had incurred losses or damage to basic household items.

As well as distributing 150,000 litres of water to families in need, PRC conducted disease prevention, health and hygiene promotion sessions reaching a total of 18,020 families, including 18,000 children in schools. The hygiene promotion component contributed, in part, to imparting knowledge, attitude and skills on proper hygiene behaviour among the people reached.

Planning and preparations for early recovery assistance started alongside relief interventions. A PRC project team, supported by an IFRC delegate and a household economic security delegate seconded by the British Red Cross undertook detailed assessments in affected communities to establish the nature and extent of the early recovery needs. This process helped to prioritize families that would receive early recovery assistance. Subsequently, delivery of livelihoods assistance – in the form of conditional cash grants – started in June 2012 and was completed in September 2012 with some 2,100 families in the provinces of Aurora, Ifugao and Quirino having received early recovery livelihoods grants of up to PHP 10,000 to invest in livelihood projects. This assistance helped to ensure that beneficiary families re-established or diversified basic means of obtaining household income.

Also relating to early recovery, the process of identifying and targeting vulnerable families that lacked the capacity to build back better was done alongside relief interventions. Although 300 most vulnerable families were identified to potentially receive shelter assistance, only 189 families (100 in Aurora, 62 in Ifugao and 27 in Quirino) were provided with locally-available materials and guidance on techniques to build back better. Household latrines were integral to the shelter assistance provided to 170 families while for 19 families in three remote and hard-to-reach barangays of Banaue municipality in the province of Ifugao (Banao, Ducligan and Kinakin) were provided with a combination of corrugated galvanized iron sheets and conditional cash grants to procure their own choice of locally-appropriate materials.

In all, as well as ensuring that assisted families whose houses were destroyed as a result of the typhoons have rebuilt applying typhoon-resilient techniques, provision of latrines and septic tanks as part of shelters has ensured that those assisted can practice disposal of excreta in safer conditions, thereby reducing the risk of sanitation-related diseases.

In addition to providing direct assistance to families that were affected by the typhoons, this operation supported the improvement of PRC's preparedness for response. In this regard, the Aurora and Ifugao chapters of the national society were provided with computers and other related office equipment. The two chapters were also

supported to form and equip water search and rescue teams, while the Ifugao chapter was provided with a vehicle geared for flood situations and rough terrain, thereby increasing its capacity to monitor programmes. Additionally, IFRC delegates trained and mentored PRC staff and volunteers, in managing shelter and livelihoods programmes, together with exploration of new response methodologies such as use of cash grants. Some of the staff and volunteers whose capacity was enhanced through this emergency appeal operation were deployed to utilize their experience in the response to flooding that occurred in Luzon in August 2012. All in all, these initiatives have contributed towards improving PRC's disaster response capacity.

Challenges

The relief phase was protracted owing to disruption caused by Tropical Storm Washi which struck the island of Mindanao in December 2011. Owing to the deadly consequences resulting from Tropical Storm Washi, PRC, IFRC and other major humanitarian actors turned their full focus on meeting immediate needs of survivors. Some human and material resources that were meant to support activities implemented under this operation were redeployed to boost the response to Tropical Storm Washi as the immediate concern was to prevent further loss of life. Nevertheless, the implementation rate finally picked up in February after teams that had been deployed to Mindanao returned to their respective chapters, paving the way for conclusion of the relief phase in March 2012.

Vulnerable families who used to live in areas within the danger or 'no build zones' were not allowed to rebuild on the same sites as they would be left exposed to future potential flooding, and therefore, needed to relocate. However, relocation of such families from hazard zones was significantly constrained by challenges relating to obtaining suitable land outside the 'no build zones'. To address this concern, the leadership of PRC engaged with local authorities to obtain suitable, 'safer' land to resettle such families. Through these efforts and in close coordination with the authorities, three relocation sites were secured (one in Quirino and two in Aurora). The authorities met their commitments and developed the sites, paving the way for delivery of shelter assistance.

Also on shelter, provision of a complete set of materials for typhoon-resilient shelter in three remote barangays of Banaue municipality in the province of Ifugao (Banao, Ducligan and Kinakin) would not be feasible as the areas are not accessible by using motor vehicles or horses. All items would need to be hauled by people from the main markets in lower land to the affected areas up in the mountains. To address the needs of families in these areas, a modified approach was applied in that the 19 families were provided with a combination of corrugated galvanized iron sheets – which were easier to haul than sand, cement, gravel, concrete posts and concrete hollow blocks – and conditional cash grants to procure their own choice of locally-appropriate materials.

Findings of a livelihood assessment conducted during the first quarter of 2012 showed that the most vulnerable households that were affected by the typhoons needed support to recoup their means of getting essential household income. However, based on the appeal coverage, this operation was able to deliver conditional cash grants to only 2,100 of the targeted 3,000 families that incurred losses to livelihoods to enable them pursue solutions that would set the basis for self-reliance.

Lessons learnt

As part of their commitment to capture lessons for improved action in future potential disasters, IFRC and PRC organized an internal review of the cash-based programming project relating to delivery of livelihoods assistance. The lessons highlighted during that review are summarized in the last section of this final report. Furthermore, considering that it was the first time that PRC was implementing a livelihoods project using the cash transfer methodology, an external evaluation is planned for the second quarter of 2013. Once finalized, the report of that evaluation will be shared with donors who supported this operation.

Acknowledgement of contributions

Cash and in-kind contributions to this intervention have been received from the American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Red Cross of Monaco, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross as well as the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), Government of Canada, Government of Finland, Government of The Netherlands and the World Health Organization (WHO) staff Voluntary Emergency Relief Fund (VERF).

On behalf of Philippine Red Cross, the IFRC Secretariat would like to thank all these partners for their generous response to this appeal. Donors who have any queries or clarification about the reallocation of the remaining CHF 79,489 balance are kindly requested to contact the IFRC [Asia Pacific zone office](#) within the next 30 days.

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The situation

In 2011, the Philippines was struck by back-to-back typhoons, Nesat and Nalgae, which mostly affected northern and central regions of Luzon island on 27 September and 1 October respectively. National disaster authorities placed the combined death toll from the two powerful storms at 101, with a further 103 injured and 27 missing. According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) update issued on 12 October 2011, more than four million people were affected. Agriculture, which is the main source of livelihoods in the region, was severely impacted while infrastructure and houses were not spared. In all, some 71,500 houses were damaged or destroyed. The authorities estimated that the total cost of damage wrought by the twin typhoons was PHP 15 billion, exceeding that caused by Typhoon Ketsana in late 2009.

In January 2012, PRC undertook an assessment in Aurora, Bulacan, Ifugao, Isabela, Pampanga and Quirino provinces with the view of gaining a better understanding of the early recovery needs of the affected communities. The Red Cross teams observed that thousands of economic vulnerable households were still struggling to cope with impact of the typhoons on their livelihoods. A separate assessment on the shelter situation showed that though some substantial repairs to damaged houses had been undertaken, many of the houses that were reconstructed using salvaged materials were likely to be destroyed by a new storm as they were structurally weak. It is on the basis of the two assessments that PRC selected beneficiaries for the livelihoods and shelter interventions.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

In the immediate aftermath of the typhoons, PRC deployed emergency response units and specialized volunteer teams to support its first response. Volunteers and staff provided a range of services, including ferrying more than 2,500 people to evacuation centres, rescuing 2,600 trapped persons to safety, serving more than 21,000 evacuees with ready-to-eat meals and responding to immediate welfare, psychosocial, first aid and health-related needs.

Relief activities under this operation covered the needs of affected families in Aurora, Bulacan, Cagayan, Ifugao, Isabela, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Quirino and Tarlac provinces, and Navotas City of Metro Manila. At the closure of the relief phase, 25,000 families had been provided with emergency food packages, 15,000 received water storage containers and sleeping materials and 18,000 received hygiene kits. PRC also conducted disease prevention, health and hygiene promotion sessions reaching a total of 18,020 families.

Through the early recovery interventions under this operation, PRC provided PHP 10,000 early recovery livelihoods grants to 2,100 families in the provinces of Aurora, Ifugao and Quirino, enabling them to invest in livelihood projects. Shelter assistance reached 189 families, who were not only provided with locally-available materials but also guidance on techniques to build back better.

Achievements against outcomes

Relief distributions (food items)

Outcome: Emergency food needs of 25,000 typhoon-affected families are met through provision of appropriate food items in adequate quantities and quality within four months.	
Output (expected result)	Activities planned
The immediate food needs of 25,000 typhoon-displaced families are met through one-off food distributions (two-day rations).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols. • Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for food distributions. • Distribute food packages (rice, noodles and sardines) to 25,000 families (125,000 persons). • Conduct post-distribution surveys. • Monitor and report on distributions.

Achievements and impact:

Food distributions were initiated alongside the first response, using funds advanced from DREF, and initially focused on families in evacuation centers. At conclusion around November 2011, the targeted 25,000 families had received food packages comprising five kilogrammes of rice, four packets of noodles and four cans of sardines.

Table 1. Number of families assisted with food packages

Province	Number of families assisted
Aurora	3,000
Bulacan	6,950
Cagayan	750
Ifugao	2,100
Isabela	2,500
Nueva Ecija	5,000
Pampanga	1,000
Quirino	2,000
Tarlac	1,700
Total	25,000

The distributions helped to meet immediate needs of families whose ability to obtain food had been briefly disrupted by the typhoons.

Relief distributions (non-food items)

Outcome: The status of up to 18,000 typhoon-affected families improved through provision of appropriate non-food items within six months.

Output (expected result)	Activities planned
The immediate needs of up to 18,000 typhoon-affected families that incurred losses or damage to household items are met through distribution of non-food items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols. • Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions. • Distribute blankets (two per family), sleeping mats (two per family), and mosquito nets (two per family) to 15,000 families (75,000 persons). • Distribute jerry cans, for household level water storage, to 15,000 families (75,000 persons). • Distribute hygiene kits to 18,000 families (90,000 persons). • Distribute children's hygiene kits to 18,000 students. • Conduct post-distribution surveys. • Monitor and report on distributions.

Achievements and impact:

Distribution of non-food relief was also initiated alongside the first response, using pre-positioned stocks, and initially focused on affected families in evacuation centres. At the same time, PRC conducted assessments to identify priority communities to serve first, and then targeted families who are in most need. PRC also attended meetings of the provincial disaster risk reduction and management councils which were useful in mapping out who was doing what and where so as to avoid duplication and overlap.

A total of 635 volunteers from the Aurora, Bulacan, Ifugao, Isabela, Navotas, Nueva Ecija, Pangasinan and Quirino chapters were mobilized for the relief operation. The volunteers were provided with orientation on how to select beneficiaries based on the PRC criteria, and on the distribution process. The orientation was led by experienced staff from the national headquarters and covered all aspects of the relief operation, including preparation of distribution plans, beneficiary cards, and award distribution sheets. After orientation, the volunteers went to the affected communities, identified/selected beneficiaries, provided them with beneficiary cards, informed them on the distribution process and what items to expect. Names of beneficiaries were listed in award distribution sheets which served as a source of verification on the day of distribution.

Red Cross staff and volunteers identified several strategic locations to act as distribution points. Each distribution point catered for a cluster of beneficiaries, depending on proximity, to ensure that assistance was delivered in the most cost-effective manner and within distances convenient for all beneficiaries, especially women and elderly people. During the distributions, beneficiaries gave their beneficiary cards to the volunteers who counter-checked if the names on the cards were listed in the award distribution sheets. The beneficiaries then signed the award sheet

upon receipt of items while the volunteer signed the card as proof that the goods had been given. After distribution, volunteers collected, collated, and validated the beneficiary cards with the award sheets.

At the completion of distributions in March 2012, 15,000 families had received non-food item kits comprising two blankets, two sleeping mats, two mosquito nets and one 20-litre jerry can; 18,000 students received children's hygiene kits, and 18,000 families received family hygiene kits. The relief distributions undertaken in this operation helped to meet immediate needs of families whose ability to obtain essential items had been briefly disrupted by the typhoons and/or had incurred losses or damage to basic household items.

Table 2. Number of families assisted with non-food items and hygiene kits

Geographical area	NFI kit	Hygiene kits
Aurora	1,000	2,000
Bulacan	4,200	8,000
Ifugao	1,500	1,500
Isabela	1,000	n/a
Navotas	1,000	n/a
Nueva Ecija	2,500	n/a
Pampanga	n/a	4,500
Pangasinan	1,000	2,000
Quirino	2,800	n/a
Total	15,000	18,000

Each family hygiene kit contained five toothbrushes, a tube of toothpaste, a bottle of shampoo, five pieces of bath soap, five plastic combs, a pack of cotton buds (with 200 pieces), a pack of sanitary napkins (with ten pieces), a nail cutter/clipper, a bar of washing soap, two packs of disposable razors, two rolls of toilet paper and five face towels. Hygiene kits for students contained one piece of bathing soap, one soap dish, one small nail clipper, one tooth brush, two sachets of toothpaste, one bathing towel, one face towel, pack of cotton buds (with 32 pieces), and one plastic comb. Hygiene kits for students contained items specifically suited for children.

During April 2012, PRC undertook a beneficiary satisfaction survey, relating to the relief assistance provided under this operation. The survey sample comprised of a cross-section of beneficiaries in Aurora, Bulacan, Ifugao, Pampanga and Pangasinan — around ten per cent of the total that was provided with relief items. The survey results showed that 94 per cent of the people assisted were satisfied with the selection criteria put in place by the Red Cross. Some 90 per cent of respondents felt that pre-distribution orientation and information sessions organized by PRC staff and volunteers enabled them to understand what they were entitled to receive and the distribution process. Around 62 per cent of beneficiaries indicated that the items provided were relevant and in line with their needs, and 100 per cent observed that distributions were orderly, respectful and sensitive to their dignity.

Blankets and sleeping mats for replenishing stocks that had been distributed were procured locally in accordance with PRC procedures and policies. Quotations, comparative bid analyses, requisition invoices, and purchase orders were duly signed and completed. Goods received notes and way bills were in place to help in keeping track of items. Hygiene kits and mosquito nets were procured from outside Philippines within the context of existing IFRC framework agreements and in accordance with the IFRC procurement procedures.

Health and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The immediate health risks of 18,000 families (90,000 persons) and among 18,000 students reduced through provision of preventive health services in eight months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
18,000 typhoon-affected families as well as 18,000 students have improved knowledge of preventing waterborne, water related and other infectious diseases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruit, train and/or mobilize existing community health volunteers. Undertake surveys to determine baseline and endline levels of awareness on priority water-borne, water-related and other infectious diseases in communities impacted by flooding. Mobilize 18,000 families (90,000 people) as well as 18,000 students, and disseminate relevant disease prevention, health and hygiene messages to them.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reproduce information, education and communication (IEC) materials relevant for disease prevention and health promotion. • Distribute IEC materials to 18,000 families (90,000 people) as well as 18,000 students in the target communities. • Collaborate with relief and water and sanitation sectors in the conduct of disease prevention and health promotion activities integrated with relief item distributions, water trucking or latrine construction work. • Monitor and report on activities.
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Achievements and impact:

Dissemination of disease prevention, health and hygiene messages started alongside the first response as well as delivery of services in evacuation centres and relief distributions. This was important because an increased incidence of water-borne and skin diseases was reported in some flooded areas of Central and Northern Luzon, thus the urgency to prevent an outbreak. Two approaches were used: in the first, hygiene promotion was linked with distribution of non-food items, specifically hygiene kits and mosquito nets, while in the second it was done as a focused, stand-alone, activity using the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation in emergencies (PHASTER) methodology. PRC undertook the first approach using its own resources while this operation supported dissemination of disease prevention, health and hygiene messages using the PHASTER methodology.

Owing to its response to typhoon-related emergencies in recent years, the PRC had established a pool of community health volunteers (CHVs), including in some of the provinces targeted by this operation. As such, the Aurora, Bulacan, Pampanga and Pangasinan chapters mobilized their already existing, trained CHVs while the Ifugao chapter had to recruit and train new CHVs. A total of 15 facilitators and 295 CHVs were mobilized and involved in conducting health and hygiene promotion sessions in targeted communities, reaching 18,020 families and 18,000 students.

The health and hygiene education activities comprised five sessions that were conducted on different days. The first session focused on personal hygiene and environmental sanitation, the second on waterborne diseases, the third on safe water and proper food handling, the fourth on vector-borne diseases, and the last on mother and child care. The CHVs used flipcharts, flash cards and distributed leaflets containing detailed information on general hygiene, diarrhoea and cholera, leptospirosis, and athlete's foot. Posters and banners bearing key messages on hand-washing, and prevention and management of leptospirosis and dengue were posted at strategic locations.

Table 3. Number of facilitators and volunteers mobilized for, and families reached with health and hygiene promotion

Area	Facilitators	Community health volunteers	Families reached
Aurora	3	28	2,000
Bulacan	3	134	8,000
Ifugao	3	25	1,520
Pampanga	3	75	4,500
Pangasinan	3	33	2,000
Total	15	295	18,020

Prior to initiating health and hygiene promotion, the CHVs undertook a baseline survey to determine the existing knowledge and practices of the community pertaining to hygiene behaviour. An end-line survey was undertaken in April 2012 to determine the improvement of knowledge and practices in the community pertaining to hygiene behaviour. The assessment tool comprised a questionnaire with twenty sets of questions covering hygiene knowledge, water-borne diseases, environmental sanitation and access to water and sanitation facilities. Aside from the questionnaire, other data were also collected through direct observation, transect walking, and community mapping.

An analysis of baseline and end-line survey results showed improved knowledge and practice as regards hand-washing, diarrhoea and how it can be avoided, proper water storage and basic environmental sanitation. For instance, at the end-line, 64 per cent of respondents said that they washed their hands after using the toilet compared to 27 per cent who said they did so at the baseline. Moreover, compared to 40 per cent of respondents at the baseline who said hand-washing will help them prevent acquisition of diseases, at the end-line the percentage had increased to 61. This demonstrated that the hygiene promotion component contributed, in part, to improving knowledge, attitude and skills on proper hygiene behaviour among the people reached.

Water and sanitation

Outcome: The risk of water and sanitation-related diseases in targeted communities (5,000 families) has been reduced through the provision of safe water supply and improved sanitation facilities in 12 months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Safe water is provided to 5,000 affected families as damaged systems are restored.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide safe drinking water (through trucking) in areas where restoration of safe water supply systems is likely to take time. • Collaborate with the health promotion sector in highlighting the linkage between safe water handling and storage at household level and prevention of water-borne and water-related diseases. • Monitor and report on activities.
Appropriate sanitation facilities provided to 300 families targeted to receive shelter assistance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support construction of 300 pour-flush latrines and septic tanks as integral components of transitional shelters. • Ensure that construction of pour-flush latrines takes into account unique needs of people with disabilities, where required. • Monitor and report on activities.

Achievements and impact:

In the immediate aftermath of Typhoon Nesat, PRC deployed its water truck to Bulacan to ensure the availability of safe water to families in need. This was because typhoon-induced floods affected water supply and sanitation systems in the province as floodwater covered many homes for weeks, leaving communities with constraints in obtaining potable water. Presence of refuse or human waste in floodwater increased the potential of water-borne and water-related disease outbreaks. The PRC water truck distributed 150,000 litres of water to families, contributing to ensuring access to safe drinking water. Water trucking was discontinued as soon as the authorities restored damaged water supply systems. Besides water distribution, under the relief objective of this operation, PRC provided some 15,000 families with jerry cans for safe household water storage.

Linked to shelter, each of the 170 typhoon-resilient shelters that were constructed under this operation has a pour-flush latrine and a two-chamber septic tank. Other sanitation-related activities included guiding beneficiaries who rebuilt in Barangay Dicabasan, Dilasag municipality, Aurora province, to excavate soak pits for their daily bathing and washing wastewater. They were also advised not to dig garbage dumping pits at their backyards. Provision of latrines and septic tanks for safer disposal of excreta as well the guidance provided on proper disposal of wastewater and garbage promoted proper sanitation practices, thereby contributing towards reducing the risk of sanitation-related diseases.

Livelihoods

Outcome: Coping mechanisms of 3,000 typhoon-affected families improved in 14 months through cash-based solutions for enhancing livelihood opportunities.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
3,000 typhoon-affected families that incurred losses to livelihoods have received conditional cash grants that enable them to pursue solutions that set the basis for self-reliance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a livelihoods working group (LWG), comprising PRC staff and an IFRC delegate, to provide overall guidance for the programme. • Undertake detailed assessments to identify specific communities in most need of early recovery livelihood grants. (Led by LWG) • Establish chapter livelihood teams (CLT), comprising PRC staff and volunteers, in provinces where early recovery assistance is most needed. (Facilitated by LWG) • Organize orientation sessions and support identified communities in forming barangay level committees (BLC) – comprising community members, community leaders, members of the civil society and religious groups, among others – to lead beneficiary selection. (Led by CLT/LWG) • Undertake social mapping, participatory consultations and create a short-list of the most vulnerable households in need of early recovery livelihood grants. (Led by BLC with guidance of CLT and LWG) • Organize participatory community sessions to select – from the short-list – the most vulnerable households that will receive early recovery livelihood grants in accordance with PRC's beneficiary selection criteria. (Led by BLC with guidance of CLT and LWG)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize beneficiary orientation sessions for households that are selected to receive early recovery livelihood grants and guide them on the conditions they need to fulfil in order to receive the grants. (BLC with guidance of CLT and LWG) • Provide selected 3,000 households with relevant forms to apply for early recovery livelihood grants and guide them in preparing proposals outlining their preferred solutions to a maximum of PHP 10,000 per family. (Led by CLT) • Identify and engage suitable cash remittance service providers with network in affected areas and capacity to disburse early recovery livelihood grants to the selected 3,000 households. • Disburse a maximum of PHP 10,000 early recovery livelihood grants – in two instalments – to 3,000 households through the cash remittance service providers engaged. • Monitor disbursement of the early recovery livelihood grants, and utilization by the 3,000 households and report on activities.
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Achievements and impact:

PRC undertook a detailed assessment in Aurora, Bulacan, Ifugao, Isabela, Pampanga and Quirino provinces in January 2012 with the view of gaining a better understanding of livelihoods needs of communities that were affected by typhoons Nesat and Nalgae. The assessment was supported by the IFRC and a household economic security (HES) specialist seconded by British Red Cross. Findings indicated that thousands of economic vulnerable households were struggling to cope with impact of the typhoons on their livelihoods as many had incurred a significant loss of income due to crop failure. The loss was aggravated by a poor harvest, or the lack of employment – as labourers – during the harvest season.

To assist the vulnerable households struggling to cope with impact of the typhoons on their livelihoods, this IFRC emergency appeal operation delivered conditional early recovery grants to some 2,100 vulnerable families in the provinces of Aurora, Ifugao and Quirino – i.e. 700 families in each province with different agro-climatic zones (the mountain rice-terraces of Ifugao, to the corn plains of Quirino, to the coastal habitation of Aurora).

The grants were provided to the beneficiaries (through two remittance companies) for purchase of items for livelihood recovery and not for consumption or for redeeming debts. Beneficiaries purchased assets, tools, livestock, farming inputs or stocks for small-scale trade. Using the cash grant to purchase alcohol and tobacco – even as inputs for small-scale trade ventures – was not allowed. The programme did not intend to support full-fledged recovery or rehabilitation but focused on enabling typhoon-affected households to get back on their feet.

In implementing activities under this sector, three sets of teams were formed; the livelihoods working group, chapter livelihood teams and barangay level committees.

The functions of the teams were as follows:

- The livelihoods working group led overall implementation of the programme at the national level. It comprised of two staff from the PRC national headquarters, three staff from the Aurora, Ifugao and Quirino chapters (one per chapter) and one IFRC delegate. The role of the team was to strategize and coordinate overall implementation, to provide guidance to chapter livelihood teams and barangay level committees, and to monitor/report on programme implementation.
- Chapter livelihood teams (one team per chapter) comprised one focal person and two volunteers. The chapter teams led the identification of beneficiaries, had the overall responsibility for providing orientation of beneficiaries, oversaw disbursement of the cash grants to beneficiaries, coordinated implementation at the provincial level, provided guidance to barangay level committees, as well as monitored and reported. All members of chapter livelihood teams were affiliated to PRC.
- Barangay level committees were formed to foster community participation, uphold fairness in the beneficiary identification process, follow up and ensure that beneficiaries fulfilled the conditions, capture feedback from beneficiaries, and address grievances, among other roles. These grassroots-level committees comprised five members from different facets of the community, such as barangay officials, religious leaders, civil society leaders, youth leaders, teachers, representatives of senior citizens and opinion shapers. Members of the barangay level committees were not necessarily Red Cross affiliated.

Implementation followed eight key steps. The first step was targeting of areas (localities) to be assisted in the provinces – Aurora, Ifugao and Quirino. Priority was given to barangays that were severely impacted by the

typhoons but had not been effectively reached with livelihood assistance from the authorities or other actors. This first step was led by the chapter livelihood teams in consultation with administrators of concerned chapters as well as the livelihoods working group. The process involved a review of secondary data, clustering of barangays, and mapping of key players in the sector. With areas to be covered determined, the second step was a coordination meeting that brought together the Red Cross teams and key players identified during the first step. As well as the local government units, other players with whom close coordination was maintained included the local department of agriculture, the local department of social welfare and development, and non-governmental organizations operating in the localities.

The third step was orientation of the Red Cross teams – at chapter level – that would play a role in the programme. Orientation covered the entire scope of the programme, including its objectives, activities, beneficiary selection criteria, registration of beneficiaries, proposal generations, reviewing proposals and preparing chapter-level plans of action and budgets. Chapter administrators, staff and volunteers (who formed the chapter livelihood teams) participated in this process, which was led by the livelihoods working group. Subsequently, this group organized orientation of barangay officials and guided the process of forming barangay level committees. This fourth step ensured a trickle-down of understanding of the programme to the grassroots level. Barangay level committees were formed through community-wide consultations via meetings called by the barangay officials. During the meetings, community members were informed about the role of the committees and the need to ensure that their composition reflected different facets of the society. The criterion for exclusion was also clarified and social mapping of all households in the barangay was initiated. The choice of barangay level committee members and their administration of the vulnerability criteria in an impartial manner were crucial to the success of the programme. Out of the five members, not more than two were allowed to be barangay officials and a minimum of three members had to be female.

Barangay level committees lead the fifth step, which was the selection of beneficiaries. The selection process entailed prioritization of the most vulnerable households, using the social mapping initiated at the fourth step and taking into account the PRC beneficiary selection criteria. The National Society's selection criteria prioritized tenant farmers with less than 1-hectare of rice, corn or vegetable cultivation as their prime source of income, landless agriculture labourers who did not have tenancy rights and depended on labour as their primary source of income, riverine fisher-folk who used non-motorized craft and who had lost their fishing gear due to the typhoons, labourers on fish farms, coastal fisherman who used non-motorized boats and who lost their fishing gear or worked as labourers, socially-vulnerable groups (women-headed households with many dependent children either working as tenant farmers or heads and with low economic base, indigenous communities cultivating on reserves which were affected by the typhoons), and shelter vulnerable (households whose homes were totally destroyed by the typhoons and have not rebuilt due to a lack of capacity). The following were excluded and could not be provided with livelihood assistance under this operation: tenants or owners of cultivators with more than 1-hectare of land; households with salaried jobs or regular wages; households receiving remittances from kin working abroad; households of traders and shop keepers, and; households owning or renting motorized assets such as tillers, harvesters, boats and tricycles.

The beneficiaries selected were provided with PRC beneficiary identity cards prior to proceeding to the next step – i.e. generation of proposals. Each targeted household had to prepare a proposal which was screened and validated by the chapter livelihood team. Validation of proposals was done through a participatory approach in which community consultation was done to discourage over-crowding, especially *sari sari* stores, that may not have been economically feasible within the eco-system. Once a proposal was validated, it was recorded in the beneficiary identity card and automatically formed the basis of the conditions that beneficiary families needed to fulfil as regards utilization of their cash grants.

The seventh step was disbursement of cash grants to the selected families whose proposals have been validated. The grant amount was provided up to the maximum of PHP 10,000 per household in the case of farming or fishing activity and up to PHP 8,000 in the case of petty trading activities. The lesser limit for proposals intended for non-farming or non-fishing activities was to discourage over-crowding of petty trades since overcrowding would reduce the economic feasibility of ventures. The cash grants were provided in two instalments: the first was disbursed within three weeks of proposal generation and validation while the second was disbursed two weeks after the first disbursement but upon presenting proof of satisfactory utilization of the first instalment.

The eighth step – monitoring and reporting – was undertaken from the stage of beneficiary identification through to disbursement of the second instalment and beyond. The chapter livelihood team was tasked to make at least four monitoring visits to each barangay, during which it held consultation with the barangay level committees and beneficiaries. The barangay level committees were the eyes and ears of the programme team at the grassroots and therefore continuously monitors that beneficiaries are utilizing the grants in the manner agreed at the proposal

stage and were responsible for reporting progress, cases of non-compliance, challenges and delays. During orientation it was stressed to beneficiaries that they should practice ‘social collateral’ to uphold individual behaviour towards compliance to the conditions. A beneficiary feedback mechanism was included to address grievances and to continuously capture what was working well so that best practices could be replicated in future programming.

Following the completion of the programme in October 2012, PRC and IFRC requested British Red Cross to deploy a HES specialist to undertake an internal review of the livelihoods intervention. The review noted that 97 per cent of assisted beneficiaries had complied with the conditions and had invested in livelihood activities while less than 3 per cent – or 56 households of the 2,100 assisted – were not provided with the second instalments due to non-compliance with grant conditions. The households used the grants for activities such as corn farming, rice farming, hog raising or piggery (most popular), goat rearing, poultry (duck or chicken), *sari sari* stores, *carabao* (domesticated buffalo) rearing, cow raising, vegetable farming, riverine fishing, coastal fishing, buying and selling, and food vending.

Table 4. Overview on the forms of livelihoods projects started by beneficiaries (in percentage)

Form of livelihood activity	Ifugao	Quirino	Aurora	Overall average
Livestock	36	74	45	52
Farming	36	18	26	26
Poultry	18	2	0	7
Fishery-related	1	0	19	7
Small scale business	9	6	10	8
Total	100	100	100	100

A sample of voices from the ground indicated that the programme had made some difference:

- *“It is the first time in my life that I have my own asset which will be my saving and I do not have to depend on my children as much,”* says Rica Norte, a 67-year old landless labour from the province of Quirino who used the grant to buy a goat.
- *“I am able to send my children back to school, thanks to the repairs to my banka [non-motorized boat],”* says a 32-year old fisher-woman from Dicabasan, Aurora who repaired her boat.
- *“The money from the Red Cross will ensure me some income on a weekly basis. I expect to earn PHP 24,000 over next six months,”* says a female vegetable farmer from Barangay Santa Domingo, Alfonso Lista Municipality, Ifugao Province.

In conclusion, the assistance provided under this programme has helped to ensure that the beneficiary families that received the conditional grants re-established or diversified basic means of obtaining household income.

Transitional shelter

Outcome: 300 affected households have safer shelter solutions through the provision of locally appropriate materials, tools and guidance on improved building techniques within 14 months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
300 families whose houses were destroyed as a result of the typhoons have rebuilt applying typhoon-resilient techniques.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake detailed sector-specific assessments for shelter to inform prioritization by locality. • Assess the extent of the shelter needs and shelter solutions preferred by affected communities in priority localities. • Conduct advocacy for access to appropriate land sites. • Conduct orientation of volunteers to be involved in shelter project. • Select beneficiaries and undertake door-to-door surveys to validate their status. • Provide carpenters and project volunteers with training that promotes awareness and understanding of typhoon-resilient construction. • Conduct orientation of beneficiaries (by project volunteers). • Construct model houses in select localities within operational areas. • Provide appropriate transitional shelter materials and tools to 300 families whose houses were destroyed.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote safer, typhoon-resilient shelter, where possible, by providing technical assistance and guidance. • Ensure shelter programming takes into account unique needs of people with disabilities, where required. • Promote increased awareness and understanding of shelter response programming with the national society and affected communities. • Monitor and report on activities.
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Achievements and impact:

The process of identifying and targeting vulnerable families that lacked the capacity to build back better was done alongside relief interventions, and revalidation followed after sector-specific assessments conducted during the first quarter of 2012. The assessments showed that some of the houses that were totally damaged had been rebuilt using salvaged materials. Many of the houses that were reconstructed using salvaged materials were likely to be destroyed by a new storm as they were structurally weak. Furthermore, many of those who lost their homes used to live in areas prone to hazards, which were declared as ‘no build zones’ after the typhoons. Shelter vulnerable families that used to live in areas within the ‘no build zones’ were not allowed to rebuild on the same sites as they would be left exposed to future potential flooding, and therefore needed to relocate.

To address this concern, the leadership of PRC engaged with local authorities with a view of obtaining suitable, ‘safer’ land to resettle such families. Through these efforts, and in close coordination with the authorities, one relocation site was secured at Barangay Villa Ylana in Maddela municipality of Quirino province while in Aurora, the authorities provided two sites in Dilasag municipality – one at Barangay Dicabasan and another at Barangay Lawang. In Ifugao, all the selected families had own land outside the ‘no build zone’, and were allowed by the authorities to rebuild on that land, and as such no relocation site was pursued there. The authorities in Maddela municipality of Quirino province and Dilasag municipality of Aurora province met their commitments and developed the relocation sites, paving the way for delivery of shelter assistance.

Construction works were then undertaken using the owner- or community-driven approach, i.e. “*bayanihan*”, a Philippine tradition in which community members help each other. Through “*bayanihan*”, beneficiaries with limitations to participate in physical construction work [such as older people, people with disabilities and households headed by women] were supported by their fellow community members. In this regard, 170 families (100 in Aurora, 43 in Ifugao and 27 in Quirino) were assisted and rebuilt typhoon-resilient shelter with latrines.

The houses constructed in Barangay Villa Ylana of Maddela municipality in Quirino and barangays Dicabasan and Lawang of Dilasag municipality in Aurora province were 20 square-metre structures that combined the use of concrete posts, hollow blocks for lower part of walls, marine plywood for upper part of walls and corrugated galvanize iron sheet roofing. The shelters have concreted floors while the marine plywood sections are painted for protection from weather elements.

For 19 families in barangays Banao, Ducligan and Kinakin of Banaue Municipality in Ifugao, instead of the full model, they were provided with a combination of corrugated galvanized iron sheets and conditional cash grants to procure their own choice of locally-appropriate materials as everything had to be hauled by people since the remote and hard-to-reach areas are not accessible by road or using horses.

Before delivery of shelter materials started, a project team comprising relevant PRC chapter staff, one IFRC civil engineer, one IFRC delegate, project volunteers, carpenters, masons and eight foremen was formed. The team oversaw the construction of six model houses - three in Ifugao, one in Barangay Villa Ylana of Maddela municipality, one at Barangay Dicabasan and another at Barangay Lawang of Dilasag municipality of Aurora province — to demonstrate better building techniques and to provide targeted beneficiaries with visual and practical demonstration on how they would undertake construction of their houses. The project team also organized ‘technical animation’ sessions prior to distribution of shelter materials. The sessions were complemented with provision of printed ‘typhoon-resilient construction’ guidelines to each targeted household.

Although the 19 families in barangays Banao, Ducligan and Kinakin of Banaue Municipality in Ifugao were not provided with a complete set of materials for the typhoon-resilient shelter, PRC shelter project team members undertook monitoring visits to guide them in incorporating better building techniques as they rebuilt using their own choice of materials. The monitoring visits were also necessary to ensure that the beneficiaries complied with the conditions of the grants that they had received.

National society disaster preparedness and capacity building

Outcome: The disaster preparedness and response capacity of PRC in affected regions strengthened within 14 months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
PRC national headquarters and chapters in operational areas have improved their disaster response capacities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form, train and equip two land and water search-and-rescue teams. • Form and train ten national/chapter disaster response teams. • Upgrade one warehouse for stocking of preparedness stocks. • Equip one PRC chapter with a land cruiser, geared for flood situations. • Support two PRC chapters in improving on their volunteer management structures. • Provide technical materials and technical support to PRC national headquarters and chapters targeted by operation. • Conduct on-the-job training in logistics core areas (procurement, warehousing, and transport and fleet management) for PRC staff and volunteers at national headquarters and targeted chapters. • Assist PRC in their training activities by providing delegates as facilitators based on their expertise. • Identify and map the overall and essential preparedness gaps in capacities and resources.

Achievements and impact:

In addition to providing direct assistance to families that were affected by the typhoons, this operation supported the improvement of PRC's preparedness for response. In this regard, the Aurora and Ifugao chapters of the national society were provided with computers and other basic office equipment such as cameras, printers and overhead projectors. The two chapters were also supported to form and equip water search-and-rescue teams. The equipment for one chapter comprised one PVC boat, one outboard engine, six helmets, six life vests, two sets of rescue rope and two sets of first aid kits. Training of chapter staff and volunteers who are now members of the search-and-rescue team was also undertaken. The Ifugao chapter was also provided with a vehicle geared for flood situations and rough terrain, thereby its capacity to monitor programmes.

Additionally, IFRC delegates trained and mentored PRC staff and volunteers, including in managing shelter and livelihoods programmes, together with exploration of new response methodologies such as use of cash grants. Some of the staff and volunteers whose capacity was enhanced through this emergency appeal operation were deployed to utilize their experience in the response to flooding that occurred in Luzon in August 2012, with two of them currently providing the same support for the Typhoon Bopha operation in Mindanao. All in all, these initiatives have contributed towards improving PRC's disaster response capacity.

Meantime, part of the CHF 79,489 balance which IFRC seeks to transfer to the Philippine country development plan will be utilized to procure quality corrugated galvanized iron sheets that will be pre-positioned to allow PRC to provide shelter repair kits promptly in case of future potential disasters.

Challenges encountered during the operation

Relief

The relief phase of this operation was somewhat protracted owing to disruption caused by Tropical Storm Washi which struck the island of Mindanao in December 2011. Owing to the deadly consequences resulting from Tropical Storm Washi, PRC, IFRC and other major humanitarian actors turned their full focus on meeting immediate needs of survivors. Some human and material resources that were meant to support activities implemented under this operation were redeployed to boost the response to Tropical Storm Washi as the immediate concern was to prevent further loss of life. Nevertheless, the implementation rate finally picked up in February 2012 after teams that had been deployed to Mindanao returned to their respective chapters, paving the way for conclusion of the relief phase in March 2012.

Shelter

Vulnerable families who used to live in areas within the danger or 'no build zones' were not allowed to rebuild on the same sites as they would be left exposed to future potential flooding, and therefore, needed to relocate. However, relocation of such families from hazard zones was significantly constrained by challenges relating to obtaining suitable land outside the 'no build zones'. To address this concern, the leadership of PRC engaged with local authorities to obtain suitable, 'safer' land to resettle such families. Through these efforts and in close coordination with the authorities, a site has been secured at Barangay Villa Ylana in Maddela municipality of Quirino

province while in Aurora, the authorities provided two sites in Dilasag municipality – one at Barangay Dicabasan and another at Barangay Lawang. The authorities in Maddela municipality of Quirino province and Dilasag municipality of Aurora province were supportive, met their commitments and developed the relocation sites, paving the way for delivery of shelter assistance.

While the authorities in Maddela municipality of Quirino province were supportive, met their commitments and developed the relocation site they had provided at Barangay Villa Ylanan, erratic weather presented massive logistical challenges that delayed the delivery of shelter assistance. Continuous rains during the last quarter of 2012 rendered parts of the road to the barangay slippery or impassable, making it impossible to haul construction materials – especially heavy items such as sand, gravel and concrete hollow blocks – for weeks. The Quirino chapter of PRC and Maddela municipality authorities collaborated to ensure that all materials were delivered, with the latter providing a dump truck to facilitate delivery of shelter materials whenever weather conditions permitted. Construction works have since been completed pending minor finishing works that need to be done by beneficiaries following final inspections by IFRC and municipal engineers.

Livelihoods

Upon completion, 97 per cent of beneficiaries had complied with the conditions and had invested in livelihood activities while less than 3 per cent (56 households of the 2,100 assisted) were not provided with the second instalments due to non-compliance with grant conditions. An analysis of the situation shows that in all cases, the decision to deny the second instalment was due to a rigid interpretation of conditions by the barangay-level committee. Some 30 per cent of the 56 cases denied of the second instalment had migrated to other barangays after receiving the first instalment. The barangay-level committees did not consider that the grant itself may have facilitated migration of agriculture labourers to greener pastures as farming operations were subdued in the barangay. Diversion of the grant for pressing needs – such as medical attention – other than those spelt out in individual proposals was considered as misuse by the committee. PRC has since adjusted its approach in that the chapter livelihood teams and livelihoods working group must investigate any reported cases of non-compliance to avoid situations where – although well intended – rigid interpretation of the conditions by barangay-level committees may deny some beneficiaries assistance that they should have received.

Lessons learned

Throughout the operation, lessons learned during implementation informed adjustments to the implementation plan to ensure that assistance was delivered to beneficiaries effectively. It is on this basis that a modified approach was applied for three remote and hard-to-reach barangays of Banaue municipality in the province of Ifugao (Banao, Ducligan and Kinakin). The 19 targeted families were provided with a combination of corrugated galvanized iron sheets – which were easier to haul than sand, cement, gravel, concrete posts and concrete hollow blocks – and conditional cash grants to procure their own choice of locally-appropriate materials. This was because delivery of complete materials would not have been feasible as the areas are not accessible by road or transport animals such as horses. All items would need to be hauled by people from the main markets in lower land to the affected areas up in the mountains. The cost of delivering one bag of cement to the areas, for instance, would be more than the cost of the bag of cement as it would take more than one trip by a person to deliver the cement uphill.

As part of their commitment to capture lessons, IFRC and PRC organized an internal review of the livelihoods assistance delivered through cash-based programming. The review was conducted in October 2012 with the support of a HES specialist seconded by British Red Cross. The review noted that successful execution of the programme with limited time and resources and its acceptance within the PRC, by the authorities and beneficiaries paves the way for mainstreaming it across various interventions. Nevertheless, it noted that cash should not be seen as a substitute where in-kind delivery is appropriate. Still, the potential for cash to meet diversified needs such as employment creation, asset replacement or creation, input supply, providing security to the most vulnerable households and the multiplier effect of infusing cash in a devastated economy cannot be ignored. The logistics of delivering cash in the Philippines – especially through remittance companies – are not complicated.

Finally, considering that it was the first time that PRC was implementing a livelihoods project using the cash transfer methodology, an external evaluation is planned for the second quarter of 2013. Once finalized, the report will be shared with interested donors and partners upon request after 20 August 2013.

Photo selection

See annex below for photographs of this operation.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation, please contact:

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Please send all pledges of funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org

↘

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1. **Final financial report** [below](#)
2. **Photo selection** [below](#)
3. **Return** [to the title page](#)

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.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



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.

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/9-2013/1
Budget Timeframe	2011/9-2012/11
Appeal	MDRPH007
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget	2,941,755					2,941,755	
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
Income							
<u>Cash contributions</u>							
<i>American Red Cross</i>	44,811					44,811	
<i>British Red Cross</i>	98,000					98,000	
<i>Canadian Government</i>	132,199					132,199	
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>	961,856					961,856	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	350,339					350,339	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	135,800					135,800	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	60,177					60,177	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>	12,375					12,375	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	64,486					64,486	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	43,661					43,661	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	247,097					247,097	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	800					800	
C1. Cash contributions	2,151,600					2,151,600	
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc allocations</i>	21,942					21,942	
C4. Other Income	21,942					21,942	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	2,173,542					2,173,542	
D. Total Funding = B + C	2,173,542					2,173,542	
Coverage = DIA	74%					74%	

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
C. Income	2,173,542					2,173,542	
E. Expenditure	-2,094,053					-2,094,053	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	79,489					79,489	



Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/9-2013/1
Budget Timeframe	2011/9-2012/11
Appeal	MDRPH007
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		2,941,755					2,941,755	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	5,000	4,959				4,959	41	
Shelter - Transitional	510,400	251,570				251,570	258,830	
Clothing & Textiles	340,500	293,374				293,374	47,126	
Food	125,000	113,267				113,267	11,733	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	284,000	261,299				261,299	22,701	
Utensils & Tools	37,500	32,391				32,391	5,109	
Other Supplies & Services		4,722				4,722	-4,722	
Cash Disbursement	696,000	456,541				456,541	239,459	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	1,998,400	1,418,123				1,418,123	580,277	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	30,000	21,941				21,941	8,059	
Computers & Telecom	4,000	4,255				4,255	-255	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	34,000	26,196				26,196	7,804	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	40,000	7,959				7,959	32,041	
Distribution & Monitoring	10,000	5,023				5,023	4,977	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	40,000	45,398				45,398	-5,398	
Logistics Services	20,000	17,552				17,552	2,448	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	110,000	75,931				75,931	34,069	
Personnel								
International Staff	348,000	237,518				237,518	110,482	
National Staff	45,900	28,604				28,604	17,296	
National Society Staff	38,000	44,969				44,969	-6,969	
Volunteers	20,000	26,236				26,236	-6,236	
Total Personnel	451,900	337,327				337,327	114,573	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Professional Fees		3				3	-3	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees		3				3	-3	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	72,000	52,235				52,235	19,765	
Total Workshops & Training	72,000	52,235				52,235	19,765	
General Expenditure								
Travel	10,000	9,323				9,323	677	
Information & Public Relations	10,000	7,252				7,252	2,748	
Office Costs	12,000	4,682				4,682	7,318	
Communications	15,000	3,559				3,559	11,441	
Financial Charges	15,000	17,193				17,193	-2,193	
Other General Expenses	5,994	79				79	5,915	
Shared Office and Services Costs	20,406	6,686				6,686	13,720	
Total General Expenditure	88,400	48,774				48,774	39,626	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	179,055	127,308				127,308	51,747	
Total Indirect Costs	179,055	127,308				127,308	51,747	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		4,556				4,556	-4,556	
Pledge Reporting Fees	8,000	3,600				3,600	4,400	
Total Pledge Specific Costs	8,000	8,156				8,156	-156	

MDRPH007 - Philippines - Typhoon Nesat

Appeal Launch Date: 04 oct 11

Appeal Timeframe: 30 sep 11 to 30 nov 12

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/9-2013/1
Budget Timeframe	2011/9-2012/11
Appeal	MDRPH007
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
	A						B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		2,941,755					2,941,755	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2,941,755	2,094,053					2,094,053	847,702
VARIANCE (C - D)		847,702					847,702	

Photo gallery for Nesat final report



At conclusion of relief distributions around November 2011, the targeted 25,000 families had received food packages comprising five kilogrammes of rice, four packets of noodles and four cans of sardines. Photo: Pablo Reyes/IFRC



At the completion of distributions in March 2012, 15,000 families had received non-food item kits comprising two blankets, two sleeping mats, two mosquito nets and one 20-litre jerry can, 18,000 students received children's hygiene kits, and 18,000 families received family hygiene kits. Photo: Pablo Reyes/IFRC



Dissemination of disease prevention, health and hygiene messages started alongside the first response as well as delivery of services in evacuation centres and relief distributions. This was important because an increased incidence of water-borne and skin diseases was reported in some flooded areas of Central and Northern Luzon, thus the urgency to prevent an outbreak.
Photo: Philippine Red Cross



A total of 15 facilitators and 295 community health volunteers were mobilized and involved in conducting health and hygiene promotion. They organized health and hygiene promotion sessions in targeted communities, reaching 18,020 families and 18,000 students.
Photo: Philippine Red Cross



PRC undertook a detailed assessment in Aurora, Bulacan, Ifugao, Isabela, Pampanga and Quirino provinces in January 2012 with the view of gaining a better understanding the livelihoods needs of communities that were affected by typhoons Nesat and Nalgae. Photo: Philippine Red Cross



To assist the vulnerable households struggling to cope with impact of the typhoons on their livelihoods, this IFRC emergency appeal operation delivered conditional early recovery grants to some 2,100 vulnerable families in the provinces of Aurora, Ifugao and Quirino. Photo: Ahmednazri Zakaria/IFRC



“I am able to send my children back to school, thanks to the repairs to my banka [non-motorized boat],” says a 32 year old fisher-woman from Dicabasan, Aurora who repaired her boat. In conclusion, the assistance provided under this programme helped to ensure that the beneficiary families that received the conditional grants re-established or diversified basic means of obtaining household income. Photo: Philippine Red Cross



**This lady expects to earn PHP 24,000 over six months from her vegetable farm in Barangay Santa Domingo, Alfonso Lista municipality in Ifugao
Photo: Vinay Raj/British Red Cross**



A total of 170 families (100 in Aurora, 43 in Ifugao and 27 in Quirino) were assisted and rebuilt typhoon-resilient shelter with latrines. Photo: Philippine Red Cross



In this photo taken at the relocation site in Dilasag municipality, Aurora province, life has then returned to normal at the closing of this operation. Photo: Philippine Red Cross