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## Emergency appeal operation update Philippines: Typhoon Haiyan

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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### Emergency appeal n° MDRPH014 GLIDE n° TC-2013-000139-PHL Operation update n°3 4 December 2013

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#### Period covered

24 November to 30 November 2013

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

**Appeal coverage:** To date, the appeal is 37 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. Donors who wish to cover items procured locally are encouraged to give earmarked cash instead of in-kind donations.

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



Water point installed in Tolosa (Leyte) by water and sanitation team

Photo: Jarkkho Mikkonen/Finnish Red Cross

#### Appeal history:

- This emergency appeal was launched on a preliminary basis on 12 November 2013 for CHF 72,323,259 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.

#### Summary

The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) chapters in the areas affected by Typhoon Haiyan (locally known as Yolanda) continue to respond tirelessly to the needs of the affected population. PRC has continued to scale-up relief distributions, particularly of food parcels in the face of growing food insecurity. The total number of food parcels distributed by PRC and supporting partners is 88,041, reaching over 440,000 people. For those still living in evacuation centres, PRC is providing a range of welfare services, including serving hot meals, psycho-social support, guidance and tracing lost family members and friends. So far over 24,000 hot meals have been served, and almost 30,000 people have received either psychosocial support, guidance and/or counselling.

IFRC operations have continued to prioritize immediate assistance and coordination, in support of PRC chapters in the most affected areas on Leyte, North Cebu and Panay. All emergency response unit (ERU) teams are now fully operational from the hubs in Tacloban and Ormoc (Leyte), Maya (North Cebu) and Iloilo (Panay), supported by the field assessment and coordination team (FACT) members based at the PRC operations centre in Cebu and in the field, and working hand-in-hand with PRC chapters. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is supporting PRC efforts in Samar, particularly in the province of eastern Samar and in northern Negros.

The pace of relief distributions has intensified, with the pipeline now fully operational, after over-coming a number of logistical challenges. Over 11,000 households have received non-food items (NFI) as of 30 November, including much-needed tarpaulins. Shelter toolkits have been received in-country, and the first distributions are planned for North Cebu over the coming days. A detailed NFI relief distribution plan is currently being finalized together with PRC, with a target end date for all NFI distributions by 31 January 2014.

In terms of health care, the two basic health units (BHU) continue to provide valuable and life-saving interventions, in conjunction with the Department of Health (DOH) and PRC staff. The Japanese Red Cross BHU has seen a total of 978 patients during their first 10 days of operation. The Canadian Red Cross/Norwegian Red Cross BHU has admitted 230 patients to the in-patient facility, delivered 89 babies (including three sets of twins in the past days) and have completed 38 life-saving surgeries.

The Spanish Red Cross M15, based in Tolosa, is producing an average of 30,000 to 40,000 litres of clean water per day. There are now 11 water distribution points spread across the municipality of Tolosa. This is coordinated with PRC's management of 18 water distribution points in and around Tacloban, serviced by four water trucks. The two mass sanitation module (MSM) teams are now functional in eastern Leyte province. The Swedish Red Cross/Austrian Red Cross MSM team is working in the Tacloban urban area, and the German Red Cross MSM 20 is based in the coastal municipality of Dulag. A priority for all parties is the collection and removal of debris. To this end a large scale removal scheme is being planned in collaboration with PRC and other groups, particularly the UNDP. The German Red Cross MSM20 is supporting the debris removal campaigns of DOH in Dulag and Tolosa, and the IFRC FACT is planning a cash for work scheme that will employ 3,000 workers (in teams of 10) to remove rubble from barangays along the coast south of Tacloban.

The FACT cash surge team and PRC cash focal point held a planning meeting during the week, resulting in a concept paper for unconditional cash grant which has been submitted to PRC for approval. The planned programme is very ambitious, both in terms of its reach and the rapidity of implementation. The intended start date is the first week of December in PRC branches, with an aggressive target for distribution within three months.

In addition to scaling-up operations in all sectors, the focus over the past week has been on developing a detailed plan of action (PoA) to inform the process of creating one Movement wide PoA and revise the Emergency Appeal by early/mid-December.

Overall, the situation is evolving day-to-day. What is clear is that needs are shifting rapidly, and vary according to the different areas. PRC and IFRC will continue to undertake more detailed assessments to ensure that gaps are filled and operations remain responsive to actual needs.

## **The situation**

Typhoon Haiyan (locally known as Yolanda) – the strongest typhoon ever to hit the Philippines – made landfall in the central parts of the Philippines on Friday 8 November 2013, with maximum sustained winds of 235 kph and gusts of up to 275 kph.

Although Tacloban City, in the province of Leyte, was one of the hardest hit, the effects of Typhoon Haiyan have been strongly felt in a number of other areas as well, in particular Guiuan (Eastern Samar), the northern tip of Cebu and Bantayan Island, Negros Occidental and Oriental, Panay and Palawan, as well as along the coastal strip to the south of Tacloban. Other affected areas include, but are not limited to, the provinces of Northern Samar, Samar, Bohol, Guimaras, Masbate, Biliran, Romblon and Mindoro. Bohol Island, affected by a strong earthquake in mid-October displacing more than 300,000 people (see [Emergency Appeal MDRPH013](#)) suffered mostly indirectly. The island depends on power supply from Leyte and was mostly without power for several weeks which lead to disruptions in water supply.

According to the latest update released by the Philippine National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), a total of 2,376,217 families (11,236,054 people) were directly affected by Typhoon Haiyan, in 12,076 barangays across 44 provinces, in 589 municipalities and 57 cities. National authorities are still updating overall casualty figures, which now stand at 5,632 people killed, 26,136 injured and 1,759 missing (NDRRMC, 1 December 2013). The total number of displaced families stands at 892,493, of which 47,863 families are housed in 1,070 evacuation centres.

The humanitarian impact of the typhoon has been massive, due to the deadly combination of powerful winds, heavy rains, and an unexpected tsunami-like storm surge which wiped out a number of coastal towns and cities – most notably Tacloban and communities along the Leyte coast to the south.

This is essentially the story of two disasters: one, typhoon-related, with extensive wind damage, that has torn off roofs and flattened the surrounding countryside; the other one, additional enormous storm-driven surge, leaving wide-spread destruction and a sea of debris in its wake. Often likened to a tsunami, there are however important differences: the surge of water pushed everything in its path inland, with meters-deep flood waters swirling around for hours. Where there were once houses and communities, there is now but a huge tangled mass of debris, metres high in places. The damage extends to the surrounding countryside, which suffered the brunt of the wind, and is now a ghostly landscape, denuded of life.

On Leyte alone, an estimated 1.2 million m<sup>3</sup> of debris litter the surge-affected areas, of which only some 70,000m<sup>3</sup> have been secured to date. Most rice stocks were destroyed at barangay level and it is estimated that farmers currently have only five per cent of the seeds required for the up-coming planting season, which is in January<sup>1</sup>. Furthermore, in some areas, 80 to 90 per cent of coconut trees have been destroyed.

A massive emergency operation by the authorities and in-country partners has been underway, focusing initially on relief, health and shelter, as well as the provision of clean water where needed. Short and longer-term recovery plans are also being developed, to cover livelihoods (including cash programming), transitional and more permanent, shelter needs.

Access to the worst affected communities proved near impossible during the first week following the disaster, due to debris and infrastructure damage, which made roads impassable, and many of the airports and ports unusable. This initially delayed both emergency relief provision and assessments for some days, although the situation has improved considerably, and goods are flowing more regularly to all affected areas.

Overall the situation is evolving day-to-day. What is clear is that needs have and continue to shift rapidly, and vary according to the different areas:

- Government and local authorities are working flat out to restore key services. In many of the main cities affected by the surge, basic infrastructure - such as water, electricity and mobile communications - is being re-established. In Tacloban, banks, restaurants and markets are opening up progressively. Some streets have been completely cleared of rubble – although this is not yet the case for the smaller towns to the south. New power lines are being installed, and crews are working non-stop to get some electricity back by Christmas. The affected population is reported to be heartened by these improvements, which is giving them some much needed hope for the future.
- However progress is uneven, and particularly in more remote areas, where wind damage was at its peak, and where some key services will take weeks (if not months) to be re-established. There has been some concern that small, remote communities might be overlooked (particularly in Panay), because of the challenges of access, and cost considerations due to low beneficiary numbers. Many of these communities are constituted of poor indigenous people, reliant on agricultural, subsistence-based economies. Other than the PRC, supported by IFRC, as well as government and local authorities, there have been few, if any, NGOs responding in these areas.
- Furthermore, people in the towns and barangays along the coast to the south of Tacloban (Palo/Tolosa / Tanauan / Dulag) are still living in an unending field of debris. Daily torrential downpours make already difficult living conditions even more miserable.
- In addition, due to the huge influx of NGOs in response to Typhoon Haiyan, humanitarian space is at a premium in some areas or sectors particularly in Tacloban, where initial needs were great, and media coverage extensive, and less so in others. As emergency teams begin to rotate out, and as longer-term response activities get into their stride, gaps are becoming more easy to identify.

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<sup>1</sup> Source: UN OCHA

What has become abundantly clear over the past weeks, is the huge resilience and determination being shown by the Filipino people, who are simply getting down to the task of clearing and rebuilding their lives, with whatever they have to hand. People are using any materials or tools available – sometimes only their hands – to cobble together some sort of shelter, or begin repairing their homes. Efforts at self-recovery are evident across the affected areas and need to be supported.

This is increasingly being taken into account from an operational perspective, to reflect the reality on the ground, and ensure that recovery activities are being developed and rolled out hand-in-hand with emergency response activities, wherever feasible.

PRC, IFRC and ICRC will continue to assess and re-assess on a regular basis. More in-depth assessments are being planned to inform potential longer-term health, disaster risk reduction programmes, as well as livelihoods and shelter support.

## 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 (PNS) on its response plan and activities. Movement partners mapped out how they would collectively support PRC interventions, and 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.



Canadian Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross setting up a field hospital in Ormoc.  
Photo: Olav A. Salbones

An operations team, comprised initially of 23 FACT members and 11 ERUs, is based at the newly-established PRC operations centre in Cebu, as well as at forward field locations in Leyte, North Cebu and Panay. The team is working in close coordination with PRC Chapters in the affected areas, as well as PRC counterparts from national headquarters and PNS, in planning and implementing operations. IFRC holds coordination meetings three times a week in Cebu and Tacloban, co-hosted by PRC, and open to all Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) partners, to share information and discuss operational developments.

To ensure coordination and integrated planning and operations, a surge team has had specialists based in both PRC headquarters in Manila and in the field. An early recovery adviser, international disaster response law adviser, information management specialist, operations management, human resources support and sector specialists are working closely with PRC in Manila to provide support and help with operational overview and coordination. Furthermore, the IFRC Asia Pacific zone office has been facilitating updates on PRC's response and planned activities to the Movement partners who do not have in-country presence in the Philippines. An IFRC Movement coordinator is based in Manila to further strengthen coordination.

The Philippines Movement support mission, as well as IFRC vice-president visited the operations during the week of 18 November. The high level mission consisted of the IFRC under secretary general, ICRC Asia director, and members from the Japanese Red Cross, Red Cross Society of China, New Zealand Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China, Republic of Korea National Red Cross, American Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. The objectives of the mission were to 1) Identify the key issues and broad parameters of the "bigger picture" and long-term programming and 2) Contribute ideas to the development of a strategic operational framework for the Movement response. The mission has prepared a short document with main observations and recommendations.

Offers of direct support have been received from a number of Movement partners, through in-kind logistical support, the deployment of experts for surge capacity, the deployment of different types of ERUs and/or cash contributions to the appeal. Many PNS have launched national fundraising appeals. The ICRC has brought in rapid deployment teams and has been coordinating with various National Societies for the deployment of needed expertise.

To date, contributions have been received from American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross (Flanders), British Red Cross/British government, Canadian Red Cross/ Canadian government, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, French 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/Japanese government, Republic of Korea National Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross/New Zealand government, Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian government, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Taiwan Red Cross Organization, and The Netherlands Red Cross/The Netherlands government. Contributions have also been received from the European Commission Directorate General Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection, the Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund, Japanese government, Mexican government, UK Department for International Development and WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief Fund as well as ASPEN Insurance UK Services Ltd, Elsevier (Reed), OPEC Fund For International Development, Saab Group (Sweden) and private donors from Belgium, France, Indonesia, The Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland and United States. In addition to this, many partner national societies and corporate partners have made pledges that are currently being processed.

There is considerable Movement activity in Philippines outside of the multilateral IFRC and ICRC responses. Long-term bilateral partners of the Philippine Red Cross - the Australian Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, German Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross - have been making significant contributions to the response.

The German Red Cross has been supporting PRC distributions in North Cebu and Iloilo, the Finnish Red Cross in Aklan, and the Spanish Red Cross in Leyte and Cebu provinces. The German Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Finnish Red Cross have also contributed ERU teams to the IFRC and ICRC operations, and each are planning early recovery programmes that will cover a range of activities, including cash distributions, livelihoods and hygiene promotion. Many other national societies have been carrying out distributions alongside the PRC, or directly contributing goods-in-kind, including the Czech Republic, Iranian, Turkish, Indonesian, United Arab Emirates national societies.

Other organizations from within the Movement have been taking part with surge support, most notably other national societies from the Southeast and East Asia regions, who have been making bilateral contributions to PRC health interventions. Regional disaster response team (RDRT) members from Malaysia, Indonesia and the Maldives are coming in support to logistics, relief and shelter teams. The Indonesian Red Cross, Red Cross Society of China and Republic of Korea National Red Cross have contributed mobile health teams that are serving remote communities in Leyte and Iloilo provinces. The Red Cross Society of China medical team, based out in Tacloban, has assisted over 1,046 patients. Their search and rescue team have found 46 bodies in collapsed buildings which have been handed over to local authorities. The Swiss Red Cross has been distributing shelter kits and corrugated iron sheeting, aiming to provide emergency shelter assistance to 3,000 households in Bantayan, as well as looking into longer-term shelter needs. In addition, teams from the Qatari and Iranian National Societies are manning emergency health stations, fixed position clinics that will distribute medical care.

The IFRC is coordinating more than 30 global employee fundraising campaigns for multi-national companies. The total of hard pledges to the appeal that have been confirmed with pledge numbers and in-kind donations numbers is 37 per cent as of 30 November 2013. See [donor response list](#).

### **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) 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 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 accepted international assistance, the HCT clusters, including permanent clusters already in the Philippines, have been activated for this response. IFRC is supporting PRC's coordination efforts by participating in other relevant clusters to which the National Society may not be able to send a representative – particularly at sub-cluster level linked to field operations, together with PRC chapters whenever possible.

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, IFRC will play a prominent role in the cash working group, which it has supported to re-establish since July 2013. For more on clusters, see <https://philippines.humanitarianresponse.info/>.

### **Shelter cluster coordination**

The IFRC-convened Shelter Cluster, co-led by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) has seen significant scaling-up in the humanitarian hubs identified by the HCT. Full-time dedicated coordination, technical, information management, and communications capacity has been supplied to the national Manila base (4), as well as the humanitarian hubs in Tacloban (5), Roxas (4), Cebu (1), and Bohol (1). Sub-hub coordination is being provided through cluster partnerships in Ormoc (Save the Children), Guiuan (IOM), and Borongan City (Plan International), and coordinated through the Tacloban hub. In addition, dedicated assessment staff (6) are supporting the national cluster with resources provided by REACH. In all, there are 15 staff provided from IFRC and National Societies (American, Australian, Benelux, British, Canadian and Spanish), 9 supporting staff from cluster partners (Acted, IOM, Plan International, REACH, Save the Children, UNHabitat), and 2 dedicated IFRC support positions from Geneva.

Strategic planning in collaboration with government counterparts is progressing based upon capacity mapping of the cluster, incoming information on the response caseload, and the resources available to government and cluster partners. An inter-cluster strategic response plan is being developed, with the launch targeted for 9 December. This will be complemented by the Shelter Cluster strategy which will be detailed based upon the overall response plan. This strategy will encompass emergency shelter needs and solutions for completion during the first quarter of 2014, with on-going support for household shelter self-recovery for up to one year, for both displaced and non-displaced populations.

Following from the recently finalized Multi-sectoral Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA), a joint detailed shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene assessment is currently being conducted using the global REACH tool, with a partnership between IFRC and Acted to provide assessment capacity. This representative, sampled assessment is being enumerated in the entire affected area to determine a number of situational factors, including extent and scale of shelter damage, self-recovery rates, vulnerabilities, displacement, and other cross-sectoral information. Preliminary, interim findings are expected by 7 December, to inform the Strategic Response Plan process, with a final report due on 15 December. In addition, a parallel study on the validity of damage data provided through Open Street Map is being conducted on behalf of the Shelter Cluster, and managed through REACH, as a project supported by American Red Cross and the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). Results from this innovative study are anticipated to inform future analyses of OSM data and monitoring.

A number of inter-cluster Technical Working Groups (TWiGs) are being established to deal with specific issues related to defining appropriate response modalities and addressing advocacy positions. TWiGs on Housing, Land and Property (HLP), Cash, and Coconut Timber usage are on-going in Manila, with other hub-level TWiGs identifying appropriate emergency and recovery solutions and standards.

More detailed information and materials from the Haiyan Shelter Cluster can be found on [Typhoon Haiyan Shelter Cluster Website](#).

### **Security**

A security assessment was conducted in Tacloban and surrounding operational areas during the week. The objective was to assess the overall security environment and the need for immediate security support, as well as establish a security information network. Meetings were held with the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), local security forces and a security guard provider.

The area remains under local authority curfew between the hours of 20:00 to 05:00 daily, but that curfew is expected to be relaxed in the coming days, given the more stable security environment, large presence of security forces and pressure from local citizens and the business community, now that daily life has begun to normalize.

The IFRC base camp is expected to be operational within the next few days, and a security provider has been contracted to provide access and perimeter control. Other IFRC warehouse facilities were assessed and support/advice provided.

There has been close liaison with ITT ERU and base camp manager regarding the establishment of a radio room. This is now operational from the PRC operations centre in Cebu, and will be extended to the base camp in Palo as soon as it becomes operational.

A new security coordinator has arrived in-country in support of operations.

### **Staff Health**

An IFRC staff health delegate joined operational bases for two weeks, to assess needs and available health facilities, moving ahead. Staff health planning applies to both expatriates and nationally-recruited staff.

The two hospitals in Cebu recommended by International SOS, have been visited. Direct contact with both has been established and staff can go there in case of sickness or injury. The hospitals have agreed to accept the Guarantee of Payment letter in case of hospitalisation. The medical evacuation plan (medevac) has been updated accordingly.

The staff health FACT visited Tacloban to create the medevac plan. Two possibilities for hospitalisation were identified: Australian team (level 3) and Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) (level 2).

Security and Staff Health hold a joint briefing every morning in the PRC Operations Centre in Cebu at 10:00 for newcomers.

A staff health clinic is to be established at the base camp in Palo, with one expatriate, nurse or medical doctor, to run the clinic. The main tasks will be monitoring and ensuring good physical and mental health of all staff. The clinic will provide first aid, health advice and medical consultations, and psychosocial support to IFRC and PRC staff and volunteers. The medical evacuation plan will be updated regularly and the delegate will be involved in any possible medevacs. Field visits to other locations will be conducted as applicable. The staff health delegate will have a staff health focal point in each operational location.

In addition, the health briefing package has been updated several times to ensure that all delegates arrive well prepared. All ERU and IFRC team leaders have been asked to create a medical evacuation plan for their respective areas. A template for the plan has been made available.

## **Red Cross and Red Crescent action**

Based on its extensive experience in disaster management, as well as on preliminary and on-going assessments carried out by its Chapters, the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) determined early on that the response would require a large-scale humanitarian operation. The IFRC, ICRC and a number of other Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners are supporting PRC's efforts, to ensure that assistance reaches those affected by Typhoon Haiyan as quickly and effectively as possible.

### **Philippine Red Cross Society (PRC)**

PRC is continuing with its massive response to Typhoon Haiyan, with over twenty chapters carrying out operations in affected regions, with support from national headquarters in Manila and various chapters from elsewhere in the country.

Across all of the affected regions, PRC continues to scale-up relief distributions, particularly food parcels in the face of growing food insecurity. The total number of food parcels distributed by PRC and supporting partners is 88,041, reaching over 440,000 people. Over the coming weeks, large-scale relief distributions will continue in 11 provinces, with support from ICRC, IFRC and several bilateral partners. On 26 November alone, the PRC Leyte chapter distributed over 10,600 food parcels in and around Tacloban, reaching over 50,000 people.

In Tacloban, the PRC Leyte chapter has continued scaling-up and concentrating its activities, with support from PRC national headquarters (who have sent vehicles, staff and equipment), various partners and a huge influx of volunteers (over 4,000) have been recruited since the operation began. In the city and surrounding barangays the PRC has established 18 water stations, that have distributed over 2 million litres of clean water.

They have also provided support to the resurgent health facilities, including blood services, transporting patients, and mass immunization campaigns.

For those still living in evacuation centres, PRC continues to provide a range of welfare services, including serving hot meals, psycho-social support, guidance and tracing lost family members and friends. So far over 24,000 hot meals have been served, and almost 30,000 people have received either psychosocial support, guidance and/or counselling.

PRC has established a modular camp for evacuees in Cebu, sufficient to house 50 families in the first instance. The camp can however be expanded for up to 250 families if needed. At present, needs are not that great, and planned facilities are considered to be sufficient. The camp plan is considered to be technically sound and the functions largely adhere to Sphere as well as Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) standards<sup>2</sup>. IFRC support to PRC, through the appeal, will consist of relief items, health items, funding of utilities and volunteers, as well sectoral advice, as needed.

In addition, PRC is implementing a major health and watsan intervention in affected provinces, in collaboration with various partners. This is done through emergency health stations (in Leyte province), mobile health teams (in Palawan, Capiz and Leyte), and health and hygiene promotion campaigns (Cebu, Negros Occidental, Palawan, Leyte, and Panay).

Achievements as of 30 November, 2013:

**Table 1: Summary of relief and early recovery support by PRC (30 November 2013)**

Support provided	Units delivered	Number of people reached or served
Food packages	88,041	440,205
Hot meals	24,327	24,327
Water stations (litres produced)	2,149,000	107,450
Blood pressure measurement	220	220
Medical support (first aid, consultation, health station visits)	5,458	5,458
Health/hygiene promotion	54,623	54,623
Restoring family links/ tracing / inquiry	32,126	32,126
Guidance and counselling	16,127	16,127
Psychosocial support	13,550	13,550

## ICRC

ICRC has been focusing its relief efforts on the island of Samar. Together with the PRC it is distributing food parcels and essential household items (EHI), ensuring the provision of drinking water, health care services, and restoring family links.

Up to 30 November 2013, ICRC interventions can be summarized as follows:

- On-going distribution of food parcels: 11,925 households have received three-day food parcels from 17 until 26 November; in addition, 1,072 households received half month food rations beginning on 28 November in Basey.
- EHI distribution: 155 EHI were distributed on Victory Barangay on 23 November; 1450 EHI were distributed to 1072 HH in 8 barangays of Homonhon Island on 28 November. The planned distribution of 10,000 EHI kits (3 blankets, 2 tarpaulins, 2 jerry cans, 1 bucket and 1 kitchen set) started on 29 November and should be terminated by 4 January 2014.
- The Red Cross is the major actor for water supply on the island of Samar, with three WatHab teams, located Basey/Marabut, Balangiga area and Guiuan/Salcedo. Daily drinking water distribution is reaching 72,000 beneficiaries (approx.). Three mobile water treatment plants have been set-up in Borongo, Mercedes and Salcedo.
- Three rubhalls in Guiuan are now set-up: 1 for WatHab, 1 for food and 1 for non food items.
- On-going assessments are being carried out of 11 municipal health offices along the coast.

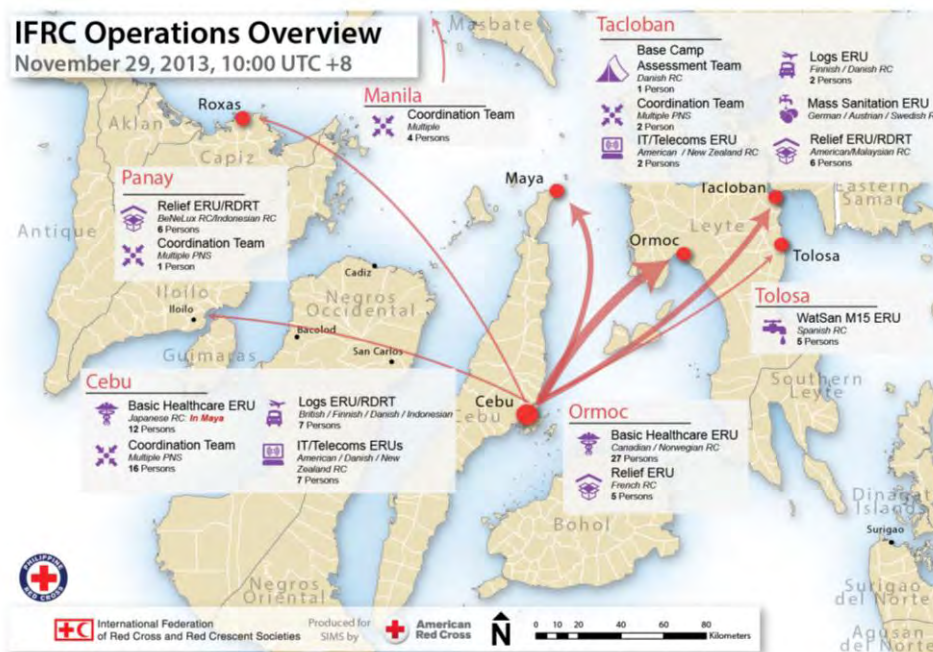
<sup>2</sup> All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

- The BCHUs, set up in Basey and Balangiga, have been functional since 29 November, and Basey BCHU is already doing 150 consultations daily
- A forensic expert was deployed to Manila and Tacloban to advise, cooperate and coordinate with the Philippine authorities on the proper management of the dead. Besides that, three forensic kits were donated to NBI Tacloban.
- In addition, ICRC has been providing support to Philippine Red Cross personnel in putting relatives in contact with each other. Restoring family links (RFL) PRC headquarters is ensuring on-going cleaning-up of the initial tracing caseload (more than 35'000 cases). As of 30 November, confirmed pending active tracing requests for the field amount to 426: 305 for Leyte, 93 for Samar, 24 for Cebu and 4 others. The names of 473 missing persons have been posted around in Tacloban

## IFRC

IFRC operations have continued to prioritize immediate assistance and coordination, in support of PRC chapters in the most affected areas on Leyte, North Cebu and Panay. All ERU teams are now fully operational from the hubs in Tacloban and Ormoc (Leyte), Maya (North Cebu) and Iloilo (Panay), supported by FACT members based at the PRC Operations Centre in Cebu and in the field, and working hand-in-hand with PRC chapters.

Through various rapid multi-sector assessments in affected areas on Leyte, North Cebu and Panay, as well as review of PRC assessment data, interactive mapping developed with information management (IM) support, and secondary information, the IFRC teams, along with PRC local chapters, quickly identified key operational areas to focus immediate support. This is now being followed-up with more in-depth assessments to establish longer-term response activities.



For the on-going emergency phase, the initial priority has been to support PRC's distributions of food items, with the provision of essential non-food items (jerry cans / hygiene kits / tarpaulins), as well as to provide emergency health care, water and sanitation in the identified areas of operation. A cash-for-work programme is also being planned for the main communities south of Tacloban, focusing on debris clearance, so that shelter recovery activities can get underway.

Prioritization of barangays and villages within operational zones is being done in conjunction with PRC according to specific selection criteria, including areas of need for capacity-building of PRC chapters.

In addition to scaling-up operations in all sectors, most particularly relief distributions and sanitation activities, the focus over the past week has been on developing a detailed plan of action (PoA) to inform the creation of a Movement-wide PoA and to revise the Emergency Appeal by early/mid-December.

Sectors have been working closely with PRC counterparts, ERU team leaders, and PNS to formulate their respective plans, and to include the initial approach to the recovery framework.

As the emergency operation moved into its third week, a number of factors have become increasingly clear, and these are also informing the revised PoA and eventual revision of the Appeal, as well as operational activities. Key considerations in planning have been:

- The resilience, courage and capacity of the Filipino people, with the affected population already moving towards self-recovery, using whatever means they have at their disposal to begin putting their lives and homes back together;
- A National Society which is already well-versed in disaster response, with a large base of well-trained volunteers and an extensive network of highly experienced Chapters;
- Active and functional government agencies and local authorities, driving much of the rehabilitation and reconstruction work at community level;
- A capable and knowledgeable population, with an established network of people skilled in health care, construction, and other key areas at local level.

For these reasons, the strategy moving forward aims to focus on the following four underlying aims:

- Defining an over-arching remit towards resilience to foster ‘safer communities’ across all sectors, and with particular emphasis on disaster risk reduction, ‘building-back-better’, and health prevention (e.g. dengue);
- Providing support for self-recovery, in particular through shelter, cash-based programming and beneficiary communications;
- Enhancing existing capacities, through technical support, with a view to (a) improving knowledge at local level based on experiences of best practice in other countries and (b) reinforcing existing PRC capacities to bolster key areas and strengthen future self-reliance;
- Ensuring an integrated approach across sectors, to provide beneficiaries with full support in terms of their recovery.

It has also been proposed that the PRC and IFRC will undertake a more detailed recovery assessment with PNS support. The PRC supports recovery operations on a regular basis and has approaches and experience in areas of health, water and sanitation, shelter and livelihoods. This experience and local knowledge will continue to guide and inform the recovery programme. The provision of emergency cash using PRC cash preparedness protocols by the operation is a very positive step.

## 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. The overall plan at this point in time – pending the finalization of the Movement-wide plan of action and the revised IFRC Emergency Appeal - is to respond to the needs of 100,000 families initially with the support of all partners.

To boost service delivery and support field operations, IFRC has deployed 11 emergency response units (ERU), as well as a team composed of experienced disaster responders. The teams are supporting PRC and the IFRC country team in mounting and running a major operation. An integrated team, comprised mostly of members of the field assessment and coordination team (FACT) roster (20 FACT members in-country), continues to assist PRC with assessments, operations and planning, focusing more and more on supporting self-recovery through new areas of intervention such as cash programming and beneficiary communications over the coming weeks. An additional psychosocial support FACT member has been requested, to support coordination in that sector of intervention. A substantial support service unit is now fully functional at the PRC operations centre in Cebu and at PRC Manila headquarters, to ensure the smooth running of the operation.

**Table 2: Surge Deployment**

Team	Number of people	Supporting Red Cross Red Crescent Partners
FACT	20	Multiple National Societies
Logistics ERU	7	British
IT/Telecoms ERU	4	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	6	Austrian and Swedish

Mass Sanitation ERU	5	German
Relief ERU	15	American, French, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg
Logistics ERU	4	Finnish and Danish
Base camp	3	Danish
IT/Telecoms ERU	4	New Zealand
RDRT Relief/Logistics/Shelter	5	Malaysia, Indonesia and Maldives

A base camp (Danish Red Cross) is being set up in Palo (south of Tacloban) to support PRC and IFRC operations by providing appropriate living and working conditions, including toilets, showers, a kitchen, offices, administrative units and IT/telecommunications. The Danish Red Cross will also conduct an assessment as to whether the other operational units will need to be supported by a small base camp, or if there is enough infrastructure support for these teams.

The operations and ERU teams are now planning for second rotations and longer-term staffing needs, to ensure that the necessary assistance and support to PRC operations continue to be provided in a seamless manner.

<b>Relief (food, non-food and unconditional cash)</b>	
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Essential household needs of 100,000 affected families met within three months.	
<b>Output (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Affected families have access to essential food, non-food items and cash to meet immediate needs	<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) 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 (500,000 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>

## Relief

### Progress

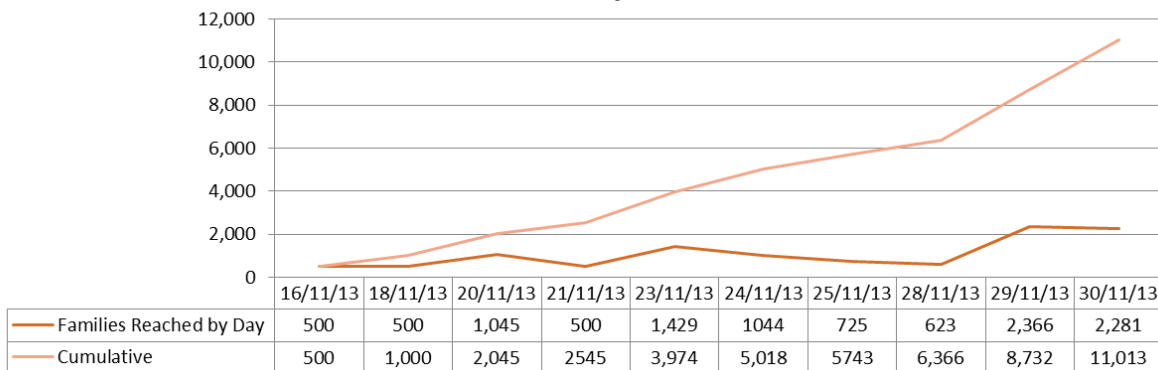
Relief distributions of NFI in support of PRC are now fully underway in all three distributions hubs: Tacloban (Leyte), Maya (North Cebu) and Iloilo (Panay). As of 30 November, distributions of NFI had reached over 11,000 families.

The pace of distributions is intensifying, with the pipeline now fully operational, after over-coming a number of logistical challenges:

- In North Cebu, all 3,923 targeted households have been reached with a first round of NFI.
- On Leyte, PRC with the support of American Red Cross and French Red Cross relief ERU team members continued distributions in their respective areas of operation (south of Tacloban and in Ormoc), reaching 5,067 households to date. The American Red Cross team is aiming to reach 1,000 families per day over the coming weeks, with an overall target of 18,000 families – which represents 25 per cent of PRC's target in the area.
- On Panay, the Benelux Red Cross/Danish Red Cross relief ERU team members were finally able to get NFI distributions underway as of 28 November in north-west Iloilo (Panay), to complement PRC's extensive food distributions, and have reached 2,023 households. In addition to the basic package of NFI, the team also distributed some of the hygiene kits provided by the Republic of Korea National Red Cross on a bilateral basis. An ERU base camp / relief hub is being established near Carles, in north-west Iloilo, to facilitate operations, with the need for additional logistical support being assessed.

A detailed NFI relief distribution plan is currently being finalized together with PRC, with an end target date for all NFI distributions of 31 January 2014.

**Families Reached by PRC Distribution of IFRC NFI**



IFRC has also been providing financial support to PRC food distributions. At the beginning of the operation it was agreed that IFRC would reimburse the equivalent of 100,000 five-day food rations, to be procured locally through PRC chapters. To date, the following two-day rations have been procured and distributed with IFRC support:

Province	Food Packages
Aklan	6,362
Antique	3,792
Capiz	8,129
Cebu	8,853
Iloilo	14,827
Leyte	24,312
Ormoc	1,317
Palawan	6,213
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73,805</b>

A collaborative effort has been institutionalized between PRC chapters and ERU team members, to implement plans of action for distribution, as well as integrate and coordinate with other agencies, with a view to identifying gaps and refining distribution plans.

**Main constraints / challenges**

- Delays in transportation of relief goods to the operational hubs, due to problems of access and congestion, now largely overcome.
- Difficulties in communication with teams in the field due to multi-tasking, field visits, and limited communications facilities.
- Need for better consolidation of assessment information.

**Cash Based Programming**

The FACT cash surge team and PRC cash focal point, supported by FACT beneficiary communications and a relief ERU team member, held a planning meeting during the week, with a view to analyzing the context and developing plans for unconditional cash grant assistance. The outcome of the meeting is as follows:

- Based on poverty indicators, presence of functioning markets, priority areas for PRC, non-duplication with other organizations, as well as presence of functioning remittance company branches, the recommended initial municipalities to benefit from unconditional cash grant support are Leyte (19,000 families), and Panay - specifically the provinces of Iloilo (16,000 families), Capiz (9,000 families), Antique (6,000 families).
- Concept paper for unconditional cash grant developed and the recommended Typhoon Haiyan response program sent to PRC for approval by the secretary general. This includes a cash value representing 30 days of support.
- Operational Plan, including the transfer mechanism, beneficiary communications, risk analysis, monitoring and evaluation, and field structure is in the process of finalization.

The planned programme is very ambitious, both in terms of its reach and the rapidity of implementation. The intended start date is the first week of December in PRC branches, with an aggressive target for distribution within three months. However, it was felt that this would be feasible, given PRC’s previous experience in this area, and important to undertake as soon as possible, given the tremendous needs and the impetus to support self-recovery.

Emergency shelter	
<b>Outcome 2:</b> The immediate shelter needs of 60,000 typhoon-affected families are met within four months.	
Output (expected results)	Activities planned
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Emergency shelter assistance is provided to families affected by the typhoon	<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>

**Progress towards outcomes / main achievements**

The team has been working in the last week on the development of the PoA, coordinating closely with the other sectoral and cross-cutting areas, as well as on defining shelter strategies for the different phases of operation.

Assessments are still on-going in Leyte. The team has looked at the south-east coast and inland, to identify possible distribution and programme areas. The town of Tolosa, which is also where the Spanish Red Cross water and sanitation ERU is based, has been chosen for implementation of an integrated programme, including core shelter.

In terms of emergency shelter assistance, tarpaulins have now been distributed to a total of 11,013 households (HH) as follows:

- North Cebu target distribution of tarpaulins are now 100 per cent covered, at 3,923 HH;
- In Leyte, over half of the planned 10,000 HH have been reached, at 5,067 HH
- In Iloilo, although distributions only got underway mid-week, a total of 2,023 HH have received tarpaulins out of a planned 9,600 HH, which represents 20 per cent of the overall target.

Shelter toolkits have now been received in-country, and the first distributions are planned for North Cebu over the coming days.

Key messages are being developed, to provide beneficiaries with information on 'building-back-safer' techniques. In addition, selection criteria and a more detailed assessment of early recovery needs of families in target communities is being undertaken.

Shelter interventions are already in the early recovery or recovery phases. It is clear that the population is very resilient, and needs to be supported in their self-recovery process, while at the same time aiming to reduce their vulnerability to further hazards.

Given peoples' early and on-going efforts at self-recovery, the main immediate needs that have been identified overall, in terms of support under the Emergency Appeal are as follow: shelter toolkits, corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) and other roofing material, cash for shelter, along with technical support to build-back-safer.

The types of kits to be distributed include:

- Shelter toolkit (*claw hammer, handsaw, wire, wood nails, roof nails, rope, shovel, shears, machete, hoe*) aimed at affected vulnerable families with completely destroyed houses and difficult access to local market;
- Cash grants: Aimed at affected vulnerable families with completely or partially destroyed houses and access to local markets to complement the tools or materials delivered. Different categories are yet to be specified, based on PRC standards.
- Roofing kit (*hurricane straps, CGI sheets, roofing nails, wood nails and safety gloves*) aimed at affected vulnerable families with partially destroyed houses – roof damage and difficult access to market;

Overall, the proposed shelter strategy remains unchanged from that outlined in Operations Update 2. A more detailed programme will be presented in the PoA and revised Appeal.

FACT shelter delegates are currently based at the PRC operations centre (Cebu), and in Tacloban (Leyte), with a next rotation of members joining over the coming weeks. They will be joined by four RDRTs (the one from the Maldives already arrived), who will be co-ordinating shelter activities at field level and providing technical support to beneficiaries on the correct installation of materials provided, and on reconstruction of houses, as well as some training of PRC volunteers.

### **Challenges or constraints**

- Difficulties in delivering NFI to Panay, which has delayed distributions. Logistics has been actively looking for solutions.
- Lack of shelter counterpart at PRC to discuss and agree shelter strategies, building on NS capacity. A PRC/IFRC working group has been established in Manila, however all IFRC shelter delegates are currently based in Cebu and/or field hubs.
- No shelter-trained PRC volunteers in the affected area. Training will be key.
- Distribution of Information, Education and communication (IEC) material is awaiting approval by PRC, to use that designed by the Shelter Cluster.
- There is no more need to procure tarpaulins or tents. Main needs going forward are for tools, construction material, and technical support.

## Emergency Health

**Outcome 3:** Immediate health and psychosocial risks of 100,000 affected families reduced.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p><b>Output 3.1:</b> Community-based disease prevention and health promotion are provided to the affected population</p>	<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>
<p><b>Output 3.2:</b> Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases</p>	<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>
<p><b>Output 3.3:</b> Gaps in medical infrastructure of the affected population filled</p>	<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>
<p><b>Output 3.4:</b> Psychosocial wellbeing of affected communities and emergency responders is promoted</p>	<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>

### Progress towards outcomes / main achievements:

The two basic health units (BHUs) continue to provide valuable and life-saving interventions, in conjunction with the Department of Health (DOH) and PRC staff and volunteers.

The Japanese Red Cross BHU in northern Cebu, designed to serve at least 30,000 people, is supporting a chronically understaffed rural health clinic that has been heavily damaged and provides mobile clinic services covering 20 barangays. The service is delivered in conjunction with local authorities and the DOH, and takes full advantage of the existing system of health workers and midwives that already exist at the community level. The Japanese Red Cross BHU, which is complemented by health staff from Australian Red Cross, French Red Cross and Hong Kong Red Cross, has successfully integrated community-based public health interventions and has established psychosocial activities. An initial knowledge, attitude and practise (KAP) survey has been completed (results to come).

The Canadian Red Cross/Norwegian Red Cross BHU with surgical capacity is supporting Ormoc District hospital, the only surgical unit supporting a population of 190,000 people. Complemented by health staff from Hong Kong Red Cross, it is currently managing in-patients and surgeries alongside DOH and district hospital staff. The repair to the hospital is on-going and parts of the in-patient facilities have become available. Full repair of the surgical wing should be completed in the next two weeks. The ERU has successfully managed a potentially difficult situation. It has integrated staff from the hospital into the operation. It also collaborated with Mercy Malaysia which is currently running out-patient services. Conduct of psychosocial support activities have started in ERU premises.

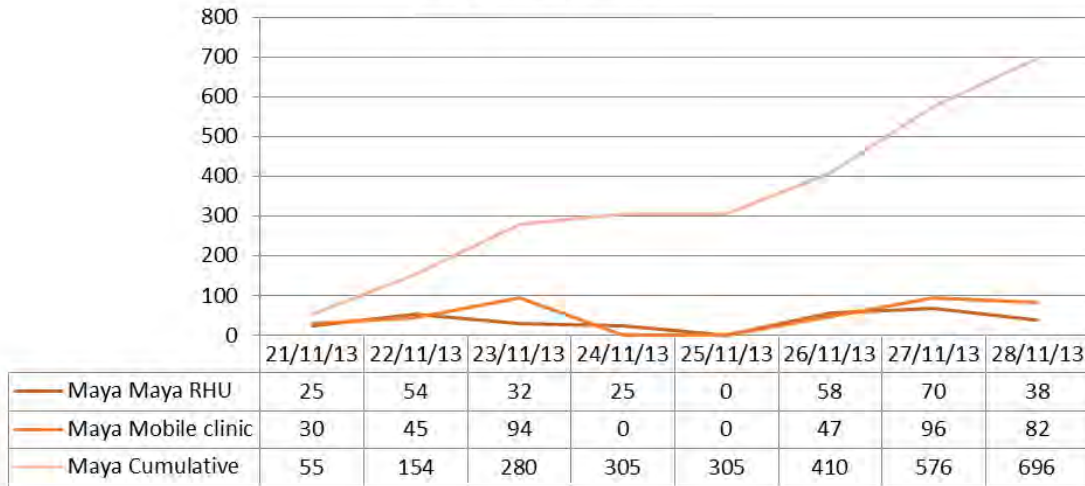
Several other PNS have deployed medical teams into the affected areas on a bilateral basis. The Republic of Korea National Red Cross has deployed a Level One unit to Iloilo; the Red Cross Society of China has deployed a 30-member team to Tacloban, implementing mobile clinics to areas without permanent NGO presence; and Singapore Red Cross is operational in Ormoc. The Republic of Korea National Red Cross and Red Cross Society of China teams are coordinating regularly with PRC and IFRC, and as of this week have started to submit clinical data so that IFRC can report on their activities. Both teams are seeing hundreds of

patients a day, with a variety of illnesses including minor traumas, acute respiratory infections and a lot of hypertension. Over its first four days of operation, the Korea Red Cross has seen 918 patients.

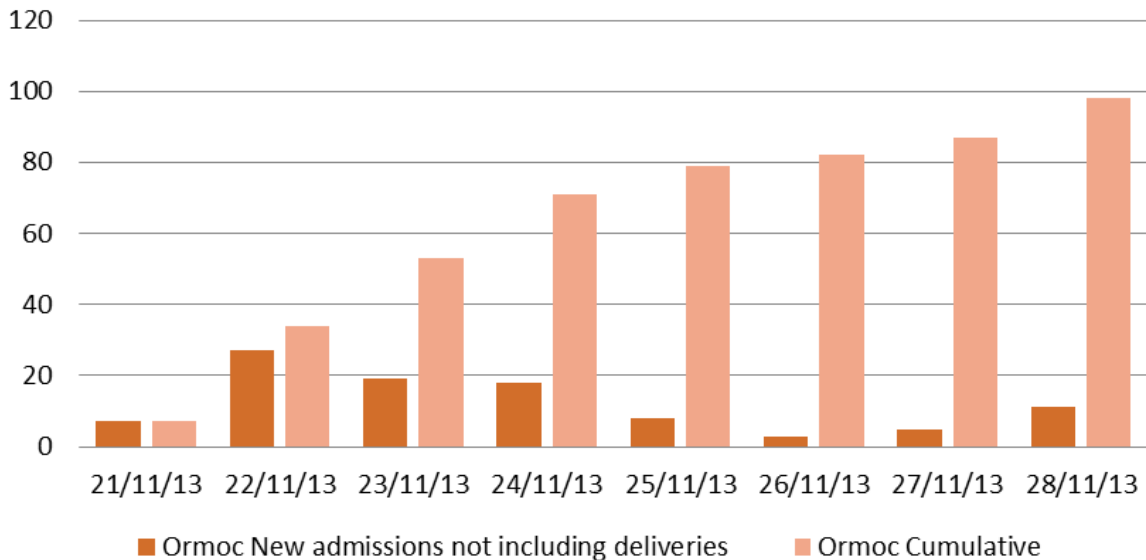
In terms of overall numbers:

- Japanese Red Cross BHU has seen a total of 978 patients during their first ten days of operation;
- Canadian Red Cross/Norwegian Red Cross BHU has admitted a total of 230 patients to the in-patient facility. They have delivered 89 babies (including three sets of twins in the last two days) and have completed 38 life-saving surgeries.

### Patients Seen - Japanese BHC Maya, North Cebu



### Patient Admissions - Canadian and Norwegian BHC Ormoc, Leyte



### Challenges or constraints

There are currently 68 registered international medical teams in the typhoon affected area with over 1,100 medical personnel responding to the current disaster. These teams work with more than 100 national and local medical teams. Many foreign medical teams will start to pull out this week, leaving gaps in service. Further assessment and coordination will be needed to ensure that continuity of service and support to the DOH is maintained. The needs have clearly shifted from trauma response to normal clinical care, with high rates of acute respiratory infection and hypertension being seen across the board.

The focus now shifts to maintaining support to the damaged health infrastructure, preventing outbreaks of disease and assessing how best to support community health care, particularly with regards to the high amount of non-communicable diseases in the community.

<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> <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: (ii)</b> 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>

<p><b>Output 4.5:</b> Hygiene-related goods which meet Sphere standards are provided to targeted families within three months</p>	<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>
<p><b>Output 4.6:</b> Environmental sanitation improved</p>	<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>

Three IFRC ERUs and the FACT water and sanitation delegate are supporting the PRC with major water and sanitation interventions in the eastern area of Leyte province.

The Spanish Red Cross Module 15 is fully established in Tolosa, which is along the coastal area south of Tacloban – an area that was heavily affected by the tsunami-like surge associated with Typhoon Haiyan. Water production started as from 21 November, producing an average of 30,000 to 40,000 litres of clean water per day. There are now 11 water distribution points spread across the municipality of Tolosa, and a flatbed truck has been hired to facilitate distribution of water to the distribution points. This service is coordinated with the PRC, who are managing 18 water distribution points in and around Tacloban, serviced by four water trucks. The water and sanitation ERU is taking a leading role in the local WASH cluster and is working closely with the DOH, and will be doing an assessment of municipal water reservoirs and responding to contaminated water sources.

Two MSM teams are now functional in eastern Leyte province. The Swedish Red Cross/Austrian Red Cross MSM team is working in Tacloban urban area, and the German Red Cross MSM 20 is based south in the coastal municipality of Dulag. In Tacloban, the Swedish Red Cross/Austrian Red Cross MSM has carried out cleaning activities in evacuation centres in advance of de-fogging and spraying activities to be carried out by the Japanese Army, which will reduce the risk of vector-borne disease (especially dengue fever and malaria) for 6,500 people living in evacuation centres. A three-day hygiene promotion workshop is being planned alongside PRC for training volunteers in hygiene promotion, in advance of extended hygiene promotion activities in evacuation centres where PRC has established water distribution points. In the past week, the German red Cross MSM 20 has become functional in the municipality of Dulag, and established contacts with the PRC, local government, health authorities and Spanish red Cross water and sanitation ERU.

A priority for all parties is the collection and removal of debris, and a large scale removal scheme is being planned in collaboration with PRC and other groups, particularly the UNDP. Of an estimated 1.2 million m<sup>3</sup> of debris, only about 70,000 m<sup>3</sup> has been removed and taken to temporary dumping sites. The rapid removal of the remaining debris will have a direct consequence on sanitation, hygiene, health and will allow further water, sanitation and shelter programmes. The German Red Cross MSM20 is supporting the debris removal campaigns of the Ministry of Health in Dulag and Tolosa, and the IFRC FACT is planning a cash for work scheme that will employ 3,000 workers (divided in teams of 10) to remove rubble from barangays along the coast south of Tacloban that were hit by the storm surge. Organizing the protective equipment, tools and immunisation of these workers is underway, and work is due to commence in the coming weeks.

## 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
<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
<p><b>Output 6.1:</b> Typhoon-affected persons restore income earning capacity through self-designed livelihood solutions</p>	<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
<p><b>Output 7.1:</b> PRC volunteer, staff and institutional capacity to deliver sustainable services is increased through provision of training</p>	<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>
<p><b>Output 7.2:</b> PRC capacity for timely and effective disaster response in health, water and sanitation is strengthened through provision of equipment</p>	<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

- Collaboration with other agencies regarding market assessments and cash delivery systems is being further strengthened through the Philippines Cash Working Group and coordination support is being provided by the Cash Learning Partnership (CaLP) and a three-member FACT cash team.
- PRC is recruiting an initial three new National Staff for cash transfer programming with the support of the IFRC.
- In addition to meeting the direct needs of affected people, this operation is and will increasingly support the enhancement of PRC's capacity to respond to multiple disasters and replenishment of disaster preparedness stocks. Details are available in the [Emergency appeal operations update no 1](#).
- Rehabilitation of a PRC warehouse building in Mandaue (Cebu) is currently underway. The PRC is planning to use the building as a regional disaster operations centre in the future. It is currently used as the PRC operations center, and houses FACT/ERU and other IFRC and PNS personnel deployed as part of this operation. Basic offices have been set up, and plans are underway to re-establish water supply and electricity. A large warehouse space is co-located on the premises, which acts as the joint PRC/IFRC warehouse for operational purposes.
- In support to reporting and data collection, a FACT information management delegate has been embedded within PRC's operations centre in Manila, to work on streamlining PRC information management procedures and enhance capacity in this area.
- Detailed needs and ways to support PRC delivery capacity and disaster preparedness are being identified and will be reflected in the revised emergency appeal.

## Logistics

Since the onset of the disaster, the IFRC global logistics service (GLS) has been mobilizing resources and delivering logistics support to the operations through its global units, primarily through the zone logistics unit (ZLU) in Kuala Lumpur. Emergency relief supplies have been airlifted from logistics preparedness stock held in Dubai and Kuala Lumpur. On 12 November, the IFRC GLS launched a mobilization table to coordinate Red Cross Red Crescent contributions (in-kind and cash) meeting immediate needs of 500,000 people. The initially expressed needs were fully covered within five days by donations from more than 27 National Societies and ICRC. Based on ongoing assessment of needs, the mobilization table was revised and republished on 26th November, adding health and shelter related items.

Professional logistics support to the operation is being provided in accordance with IFRC standards, procedures and processes.

### Progress

- The logistics set-up for the operation includes 21 people, namely the British Red Cross ERU, the joint Finnish Red Cross/Danish Red Cross ERU, one logistics delegate, two FACT logistics experts, one RDRT and one fleet. A procurement candidate has been identified and will arrive in Cebu on 5 December, to ensure that all local procurement of goods, services and transport are in line with IFRC procurement standards and procedures. Another fleet expert will arrive 5 December, to take over management of the vehicles on the ground. In addition, one more RDRT delegate is being identified for deployment. The British Red Cross ERU has requested a second rotation, scheduled to arrive in Cebu on 6 December.
- Cebu is the primary logistics hub for this operation, with two sub-hubs established in Tacloban and Ormoc, both located on Leyte. Roxas on Panay island is being assessed for warehousing and local transport capacities, which will probably lead to establishment of a third logistics sub-hub. The British Red Cross ERU is operating in Cebu and the Danish Red Cross/Finnish Red Cross ERU is settled in Tacloban.
- To date (2 December), 21 flights have landed on the ground delivering relief supplies (vehicles, tarpaulins, jerry cans, hygiene parcels, blankets, family kits, interagency emergency health kits (EHK), shelter kits, mosquito nets, family tents, warehouse tents) from Dubai and Kuala Lumpur logistics stocks and the NS emergency response units.
- Thirty-six vehicles have been imported by the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement into the Philippines, to support the on-going operation. These will be deployed to the field, as soon as suitable drivers can be identified and trained
- Airlifts have been used at the start-up of the response which is gradually shifting to sea freights departing from Mombasa, Kuala Lumpur, China and India. Some sea freights from Asia have been identified to reach the Philippines within 6 to 7 days. 24,000 tarpaulins have already been shipped by sea freight from Mombasa, to arrive in Cebu on 8 December. The first intra-Philippines sea freight for this operation is also en route to deliver blankets to the affected areas in Cebu.
- The main warehouse is established in Cebu and keeps receiving equipment and goods. The backlog of goods has been cleared, goods are being transferred and stored at the warehouse in the operations centre ready for distribution. Assessment of the Cebu Sea Port and handling facilities was conducted, and customs clearance for emergency relief items will be fast-tracked as it is done for air freights. Stock reports start to get reconciled, ensuring updated stock reports between the ZLU and the logistics teams on the ground.
- The logistics hub in Tacloban is now fully functional, utilizing shared cluster warehouse space until mobile storage units can be installed for PRC/IFRC warehousing purposes
- To meet the high demand of jerry cans and tarpaulins, GLS has reserved large quantities with framework agreement suppliers. Additionally, GLS has finalized tenders for hygiene parcels, tents, jerry cans blankets and sleeping mats, ready to place orders as soon as funding is confirmed. Tenders are closing for shelter toolkits and corrugated iron sheets. Apart from food, which is purchased locally, all items can be sourced through the Kuala Lumpur ZLU stock and tender arrangements made so far.
- There exist a good coordination with the Logistics Cluster and where possible the IFRC teams are utilizing the surge transport capacity arranged by the Cluster (Roll-on/Roll-off to Tacloban) as well as the warehouse facilities offered through the Logistics Cluster Wiik halls in Tacloban.
- Logistical challenges remain around damaged infrastructure and inaccessibility of some affected areas; lack of fuel and power supply restrictions. Finalization of relief distribution plans is important to facilitate the logistics strategy for the operation.

- Plans are in place to tender for the on-going transport needs of the relief distribution plan. Where possible, IFRC is linking in with sea transport services currently being provided by the logistics cluster, including a regular roll-on roll-off ferry operating directly from Cebu to Tacloban
- A market assessment has been completed in Cebu City. While Cebu City is a significant commercial centre in the Philippines, recent market assessments highlight a shortage of core household items. With this in mind, all procurement options will continue to be considered, including Manila and international markets, to compare pricing and delivery timeframes

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](#). The mobilization table will be revised in line with the soon-to-be-finalized PoA.

### Challenges

Logistics challenges are significant for response activities. While the Philippines has prevalent trucking and ferry (passenger and vehicle) services, these services have been stretched beyond their limits with the extreme volume of humanitarian relief equipment and goods. Access to all affected areas is now possible by road and sea, with some routes still highly congested. Operations are shifting to sea freight.

### IT/ Telecom

The Danish Red Cross/American Red Cross IT/Telecom ERU deployed VSAT (satellite terminals) to three different locations (PRC operations centre in Cebu, Northern Cebu and Tacloban) to support the disaster operations where viable internet services were not yet available. This is significant because no such capability previously existed within the IFRC. This is the first deployment of these new systems and they have proved vital in providing immediate internet connectivity to the operation.

Internet connectivity and WiFi coverage is available at the operations centre in Cebu. Successful negotiations were also carried out with a local Internet service provider (ISP) for free internet connectivity in the operations centre. IPS connectivity with 3G fall-over has been established.

A joint PRC/IFRC radio room has also been set up in the operations centre, as well as a command centre to follow delegate and volunteer movements to the field. Implementation of the radio room has involved:

- Installation of VHF and HF basestations
- Establishment of manned IFRC/PRC radioroom (daily 06-24.00) in PRC operations centre;
- Physical testing of VHF coverage map of Cebu City, Mandaue and LapuLapu city created;
- Establishment and implementation of radio/security procedures;
- Creation of simple, physically tested coverage map for Cebu, Mandaue and surrounding areas;
- Successful negotiations with NTC (National Telecommunications Committee) regarding PRC/IFRC use of NTC VHF repeaters in affected areas;
- Successful negotiations with NTC for 4 additional HF licenses.

In the various operational field bases, IT/T ERU has been providing the following support:

#### Ormoc (Leyte)

- Established 3G/Wifi connectivity
- Programming of VHF handsets
- DSL connectivity in PRC chapter

#### Tacloban (Leyte)

- Establishment of office facilities in hotel
- Establishment of emergency power in hotel
- Installation of 3G/wifi connectivity in hotel
- Installation of VHF radio in Spanish ERU vehicle
- Assistance in setting up PRC chapter VHF repeater
- Establishment of DSL internet connectivity in PRC chapter
- Installation of VSAT in hotel
- Coordination with IFRC regarding reestablishment of PRC HF radio in chapter

### **Maya (North Cebu)**

- Installation of VSAT/WiFi in Japanese BHU
- Programming of VHF handsets (off-standard)

An IT helpdesk provides on-going support for the operation. The IT/Telecoms ERU has also set up a system of Skype phones in Tacloban, to enable free phone services to IFRC delegates, as well as to key operational personnel at their work location in Tacloban.

## **Public and beneficiary communications**

### **Public communications**

Although international media interest in Typhoon Haiyan has waned, the communications team has focused on producing a range of communications materials designed to support National Society fundraising and publicity efforts, particularly around the one month anniversary of the Typhoon. These include news stories and audio-visual content focused on aspects of the IFRC/PRC operation, including photographs and video of watsan and RFL activities. The IFRC communications delegate in Tacloban also facilitated a media visit by the Republic of Korea National Red Cross and the Korean Broadcasting Company – KBC. Preparations are underway for the visit of the IFRC secretary general, which coincides with the one month anniversary. Media interest in the progress of the humanitarian response is expected to be renewed during this period and the IFRC communications team will deploy accordingly to capitalize on this.

### **Beneficiary communications**

The FACT beneficiary communications delegate has been working closely with PRC and IM FACT to insert within PRC sitreps a section on communicating with beneficiaries, to gather primary data from chapters and teams assessing on the ground. Communications inputs were suggested for the PRC PoA and incorporated into the IFRC PoA sector plans. A monitoring and evaluation framework is under discussion for beneficiary communications activities with teams.

PRC continues to message important information on facebook and twitter. The PRC has been providing information through this channel on numerous critical information gaps – safety, psychosocial program, and safe rebuilding practices for shelter.

Discussions are underway with regards to the use of radio programming for mass communications, as infrastructure is restored with PRC chapters. Ten thousand radios have been ordered and are now in the pipeline as NFIs. Other activities under discussion include the development of mobile cinema linked with health prevention activities.

IFRC assessment teams have been provided with communication and information questions for their assessments, to gather primary data. Secondary data such as locations of radio stations has been mapped onto an external Red Cross Red Crescent Movement [map](#) with the help of a remote GIS team.

Coordination with Communicate With Communities (CwC) working group and partners (UNOCHA) on the ground is on-going. Updates are being provided to Communicating with Disaster Affected Communities (CDAC) for sit-reps on CwC. A complaints and response mechanism is under discussion for the cash programme with partners, as well as options for SMS communication with communities. A draft programme communications strategy has been developed and communication materials such as cash FAQs and flyers have been developed in draft form, for communication to beneficiaries of the cash programme.

The FACT beneficiary communications delegate has set up Frontline for internal communications within the IFRC team. A section on the IFRC website is currently under development to capture all BC activities. In addition, plans for Human Resources response for three to six months have been developed, to include local and international staff recruitment.

## **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 has been recruited to manage the operation and support PRC in monitoring and implementation. There is close coordination and technical cooperation between the operations managers and delegates – for this and other operations. From the very beginning of this operation, IFRC and PRC have ensured minimal disruption to the three existing Emergency Appeals (Typhoon Bopha, Floods and Typhoons 2013 and the Central Visayas Earthquake). IFRC has kept field delegates originally assigned to on-going operations in their relevant field assignments, to maintain progress. PRC has mostly avoided moving operational staff from existing operations to the Haiyan operation.

Pending recruitment of the longer-term operations team, a FACT team and ERUs are now operational, supported a number of additional experienced disaster responders, deployed from or through the Asia Pacific zone office or from Geneva, to mount and run an effective operation. Furthermore, a base camp ERU is being established to serve the 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 recruited to support PRC in this operation. Two FACT information management delegates and one FACT reporting delegate are working out of the Operations Centre in Cebu and Manila.

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.

The PMER unit is supporting the ongoing operations and Haiyan operation with direct deployment of staff members and direct support from the Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur. A senior staff member of the PMER unit in Asia Pacific zone office is deployed as surge capacity to the Haiyan Operation, while a PMER staff member from the South Asia regional delegation is seconded to the Philippines delegation to deal with the reporting issues related to the other ongoing appeals. A PMER delegate seconded by the Canadian Red Cross has taken up the role as focal point for the PMER issues related to the Haiyan operation.

To reliably monitor and collectively report on key data from National Societies and the IFRC secretariat for the Philippines Typhoon Haiyan operation, a Federation wide reporting system (FWR) will be set up. It will build on existing data collection and reporting mechanisms of the PRC and the IFRC global disaster response tools (FACT, ERUs) and will incorporate any bilateral work done by Partner National Societies to present a collective picture of the Red Cross Red Crescent work in the Philippines.

The system, once set up, will be used by Red Cross Red Crescent Societies involved in the Haiyan operation, as well as the IFRC secretariat. The FWR system will generate data for reporting to various stakeholders - the

general public, donors, governments, partners, media and the beneficiaries reached by the operation. These public reports will be available on the IFRC website.

The data will enable us to demonstrate the comparative advantage of the Red Cross Red Crescent global network and its outreach. The FWR upholds the standards of transparency and accountability outlined in the Federation constitution and Strategy 2020.

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 FWR 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.

## Humanitarian Diplomacy

Learning from recent operations, especially the Haiti earthquake, humanitarian diplomacy is being integrated into the planning and implementation of the Haiyan Operation from the outset. The Asia Pacific zone office deployed an international disaster response law (IDRL) legal delegate within the first week of response to assist and advise the IFRC, PRC and other stakeholders on IDRL issues. The delegate is an active participant in the logistics cluster and has been requested by the Philippines Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) to review various guidelines relevant to the Haiyan response. Some encouraging headway has been made toward the development of an All of Government Executive Order covering many IDRL related matters. IFRC's contribution in this debate has been substantial.

A number of legal issues that will impact on the structure and implementation of the operation moving forward have been identified and are being actively discussed with PRC and IFRC. It is expected that Humanitarian Diplomacy representation on the team will become formalized in the post-relief phase of the operation.

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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.