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# Emergency appeal

## Philippines: Typhoon Haiyan

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**Revised emergency appeal n° MDRPH014**  
**GLIDE n° TC-2013-000139-PHL**  
**16 January 2014**

This revised emergency appeal seeks CHF 126,156,616 in cash, kind, or services to support the Philippine Red Cross to assist up to 100,000 families (500,000 people) for 24 months. It will be completed by 31 October 2015 and a final report will be available by 31 January 2016.

The revised emergency appeal will be updated following the recovery assessment to be completed before the upcoming mid-February 2013 Movement Summit. (see page 4)

**Appeal coverage: 48 per cent of the revised budget (provisional).**

#### **Appeal history:**

On 12 November 2013 an emergency appeal for CHF 72,323,259 was launched to support 100,000 families (500,000 people) for 18 months. The coverage of this appeal was 85 per cent prior to this revision.

On 8 November 2013: The Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated CHF 475,495 to support the Philippine Red Cross to provide immediate assistance to those affected and to conduct an emergency needs assessment.

[<click here for attached emergency appeal budget; a map of the affected areas; or contact details>](#)

**Summary:** More than two months have passed since Typhoon Haiyan made landfall on 8 November 2013. During this period much progress has been made in meeting the needs of affected populations. To date, the Philippine Red Cross Society (PRC) has reached more than a million people with relief items, cash grants, clean water and improved sanitation, emergency health services, medical supplies, hygiene promotion, psychosocial support and family reunification. These interventions were possible thanks to over 6,000 volunteers deployed in the affected areas and more than 2,500 at the headquarters in Manila packaging food and non-food items for distribution. In support of PRC's response to Typhoon Haiyan, the Red Cross Red Crescent responded through its global relief system deploying a Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT), Emergency Response Teams (ERUs), Regional Disaster Response Teams (RDRT) and a Head of Emergency Operations (HeOps), together with other surge and specialized staff and delegates.

Since the disaster, the priority of the National Society has been to deliver food and essential household items to people in the worst-affected areas as quickly as possible, while conducting assessments to obtain a clear picture of



A resident of Dagami, Leyte, receives food relief from the Philippine Red Cross (PRC). As of 27 December 2013, PRC had distributed up to 212,160 food parcels reaching approximately 1,060,800 people. Photo: IFRC.

the scale and scope of the emergency. In the first weeks, both activities were hampered due to damaged infrastructure, collapsed building structures and widespread debris making access to affected communities difficult and in some case impossible for communities on small islands and mountainous areas inland.

As access improved and primary and secondary information became available, it became evident that Typhoon Haiyan had the combined impact of two disasters-the first, a typhoon, causing extensive wind damage to structures and crops in its path; the second, a massive tsunami like storm surge, devastating coastal areas, primarily in Eastern Leyte. The result was widespread destruction causing enormous emergency and long term recovery needs. While destruction varied from one area to another, the overall effect has been the same: communities torn apart, families displaced from their homes, buildings and infrastructure destroyed and livelihoods ruined.

The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) was at the forefront of first responders providing humanitarian services to those affected. Based on current damage and need assessments, PRC has prepared an overall plan for response, early recovery and recovery. This overall plan of action was prepared in collaboration with all Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners involved in the operation. It aims to ensure that the disaster-affected populations' survival and immediate needs are met through the provision of emergency relief (including non-food items and emergency shelter support) for about 350,000 families. It also aims to ensure that recovery efforts are supported in an integrated manner, covering a variety of sectors - including cash-based programming in support of shelter, community health, water and sanitation, and livelihoods.

The revised appeal supports the PRC plan of action. IFRC seeks to boost the National Society's capacity and efforts to assist up to 100,000 of the 350,000 families targeted in PRC's plan of action while supporting PRC's capacity building objectives for staff and volunteers. The sectors covered in the revised appeal include relief through non-food items and unconditional cash grants; shelter and settlement which includes emergency, transitional and early recovery shelter; water and sanitation - ensuring access to safe water, proper sanitation and hand washing facilities; hygiene promotion to prevent disease outbreaks; livelihood recovery to support food security, nutrition, and community sustainability; National Society capacity building, disaster preparedness and risk reduction. In addition the appeal supports IFRC's coordination role among Movement partners.

To date, contributions to the Typhoon Haiyan response have been received in cash and kind from partners including American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross/Australian Government, Austrian Red Cross/Austrian Government, Belgian Red Cross (Flanders), Belgian Red Cross (Francophone), British Red Cross/British Government, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian Government, Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China, Red Cross Society of China/China Government, Danish Red Cross/Danish Government, Faroe Red Cross/Faroese Government, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Icelandic Red Cross, Irish Red Cross Society, Islamic Committee of the International Crescent, Japanese Red Cross Society, Luxembourg Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Myanmar Red Cross Society, Netherlands Red Cross/Netherlands Government, New Zealand Red Cross/New Zealand Government, Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian Government, Qatar Red Crescent, Republic of Korea National Red Cross/Republic of Korea government, Samoan Red Cross/Samoan Government, Singapore Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross/Swiss Government, Taiwan Red Cross and Red Cross of Viet Nam. Other government and institutional donors include European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO), Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund, the Governments of Japan and Mexico, OPEC Fund for International Development, and VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief Fund. Generous contributions have been received from the public, private and corporate donors. Other pledged contributions to this appeal are currently being processed. For more details, please consult the [donor response list](#).

On behalf of the Philippine Red Cross, IFRC thanks all organizations and individuals who have contributed to the emergency appeal, and looks forward to continued, flexible support as the operation evolves.

## The situation

Typhoon Haiyan (locally known as Yolanda) struck Central Philippines on Friday, 8 November 2013, with maximum winds of 235 kph and gusts of up to 275 kph. It made landfall in Guiuan, Eastern Samar, then cut across Visayas, the islands of Leyte, Cebu, Bantayan, Panay, and northern Palawan, finally heading out to sea, west of the Philippines.

The humanitarian impact of the typhoon has been massive - a combination of powerful winds, heavy rain and tsunami-like storm surges devastated coastal villages and towns. Affected areas include: Tacloban City in Leyte Province which received the heaviest impact; (Eastern Samar) where the storm first made landfall; the northern tip of Cebu and Bantayan Island; Negros Occidental and Oriental; Panay, and Palawan. Other affected areas include, but are not limited to, the provinces of Northern Samar, Samar, Southern Leyte, Bohol, Guimaras, Masbate, Biliran, Romblon and Mindoro. A state of national calamity was declared by the President of the Philippines on 11 November 2013, indicating the request for and acceptance of international assistance. In turn, the Inter-Agency Standing

Committee (IASC) declared the situation in the Philippines a level-3 disaster, the highest category, requiring global mobilization and response.

Access to the worst-affected communities was extremely challenging in the first weeks due to debris and infrastructure damage. Roads were impassable and many airports and ports were unusable. This delayed relief provision and assessments. Some remote areas, small island and mountainous inland communities were only reached two weeks after the disaster.

On 29 December 2013, the Philippine National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) reported the following impact of the typhoon:

Total number of families affected	3,424,593 (16,078,181 persons)
Total deaths reported	6,155 persons
Number of injured persons reported	28,626 persons
Number of people unaccounted for	1,785 persons
Total number of families displaced	890,895 (4,095,280 persons)
Families housed in evacuation centres	20,924 (101,527 persons)
Displaced families with host families/other housing alternatives	869,971 (3,993,753 persons)
Total number of damaged houses	1,140,332
Totally damaged houses	550,928
Partially damaged houses	589,404

In response to Typhoon Haiyan, a colossal emergency operation led by the Philippine authorities and local partners was launched. The initial focus was on meeting relief, health, clean water and emergency shelter needs. Despite extremely difficult circumstances, the local community have demonstrated strong resilience, clearing debris and rebuilding their homes and lives with any available means. The Red Cross longer-term recovery plans are being developed, prioritizing transitional and permanent shelter needs and the rehabilitation of livelihoods (supported by cash-based programming). A detailed recovery assessment is currently underway to further detail recovery plans and activities.

Continuous assessments from governments and partners have been conducted to ensure an accurate and reliable picture of needs and progress to date. These include the multi-cluster initial rapid assessment (MIRA) coordinated by UNOCHA in nine provinces, covering 92 municipalities and 283 barangays. On the basis of this and other recent assessments, plans are being developed for longer-term recovery. In mid-December, the Government of Philippines released its strategic plan - *Reconstruction Assistance on Yolanda (RAY)*, to guide the overall recovery and reconstruction process. PRC's emergency plan of action is informed by this and the *Strategic Response Plan (SRP)* coordinated by UNOCHA for UN organizations and non-government organizations.

It must be recognized that Typhoon Haiyan was preceded by a series of disasters that struck the Philippines in 2013 that continue to require considerable effort and resources from the Government, PRC and in-country partners. From August to October, several [typhoons](#) made landfall on Luzon in the north or passed nearby, intensifying the southwest monsoon and causing flooding. In September PRC responded to the Zamboanga crisis supported by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Less than a month before Haiyan, the Central Visayas region was struck by a deadly 7.2 magnitude earthquake that rendered many homeless and displaced hundreds of thousands on the island of Bohol. Haiyan passed north of Bohol and the islands but the impact of the typhoon was felt through disruption of water supply and the loss of livelihoods for thousands of earthquake survivors. A [revised appeal](#) for the earthquake was launched on 26 December 2013.

## Coordination and partnerships

Philippine Red Cross (PRC) is the lead humanitarian agency for the response supported by IFRC, ICRC and partner National Societies (PNS) in line with the National Society's overall plan of action.

### Movement coordination:

The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement operational coordination mechanism has been active since the Typhoon formed, bringing together PRC, IFRC, ICRC and partner National Societies in support of the PRC's response plan. Agreement was reached on ICRC and IFRC support to PRC interventions in targeted geographical locations prior to the typhoon making landfall. A joint statement, "Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement Response to Humanitarian Needs after Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda)" was signed on 10 November.

A Movement support mission led by the IFRC Under Secretary General Programme Services, Secretaries General and Heads of International departments from a dozen National Societies was conducted ten days after the disaster. This resulted in clear recommendations on Movement coordination. The newly elected vice-president of the IFRC from the Red Cross Society of China visited the Philippines at the same time. In early December, IFRC's President and the Secretary General were present in-country. In his mission report, the IFRC Secretary General stressed the need to respect the Principles and Rules for Red Cross Red Crescent humanitarian assistance and the importance quickly consolidating a holistic plan of action, ensuring good coordination on all levels. Following these visits, a Movement summit in Manila is scheduled for mid-February to further strengthen Movement wide cooperation, including a focus on strategic priorities for relief, recovery and support to PRC, for the next three years.

PRC hosts five partner National Societies: Australian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. These partners provide on-going bilateral contributions and support PRC's response to the numerous natural disasters which affect the country each year. Information-sharing mechanisms, including mapping of partner National Societies' support, was in place and has been utilized in the current operation to ensure that all Movement components receive up-to-date reports for information and decision making. Strategic discussions with Movement partners take place in Manila and in key operational hubs to share information. In addition, technical working groups led by PRC are in place for cash-based programming, shelter and settlements and recovery. The IFRC Asia Pacific zone office provides updates on the joint response and planned activities. This work is supported by strong information management capacity within the FACT team based in the Philippines.

A positive and long-standing working relationship between PRC, ICRC and IFRC, and between ICRC and partner National Societies has been a critical foundation for Movement coordination.

The IFRC organizational structure for the country delegation has been updated with strategic positions in Manila and operational positions in the field. The new structure includes an IFRC Movement coordinator based in Manila to further strengthen and support PRC in cooperation.

The emergency shelter cluster in Philippines in response to typhoon Haiyan is convened by IFRC, in coordination with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) as the government lead. As co-chair of the shelter cluster, IFRC has deployed an inter-agency shelter coordination team (SCT) (*see shelter cluster coordination below*).

In this operation, the IFRC and PRC will pilot a model for embedding delegates with the National Society. Technical delegates will work in an integrated manner within the corresponding PRC headquarters units and chapters. Performance will be measured by the achievement of jointly developed objectives. A key measure of success will be feedback from the National Society on how effectively delegates have contributed to the PRC's capability to implement their planned response.

Another key innovation of this response is the utilization of regional National Societies and their capacities and experience in working internationally. The operation will facilitate regional assistance and seek to further develop appropriate approaches and procedures – this will inform and improve IFRC global disaster management systems.

#### **Coordinating with authorities:**

As auxiliary to the public authorities, PRC maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with: (i) the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC); (ii) provincial, municipal and barangay (village) disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) local government units as defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management act from 2010. PRC participates in NDRRMC meetings and coordinates with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and Department of Health (DOH), and NDRRMC at the provincial, municipal and barangay levels. The IFRC Asia Pacific zone office deployed a disaster law specialist to advise and support PRC, Movement partners, humanitarian partners and authorities.

#### **Inter-agency coordination:**

At country level, PRC and IFRC participate in Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) forums held both during disasters and normal times. As the Government has agreed to accept international assistance, the HCT clusters have been activated. PRC and IFRC participate in relevant cluster information sharing, planning and analysis on all levels and IFRC supports PRC's coordination efforts through representation in other relevant clusters as required. IFRC is also working closely with CaLP<sup>1</sup> to establish a cross-cluster cash working group which has been instrumental in standardizing cash based programming (CBP) interventions across agencies in coordination with the Philippines Government. On a regional level, the Asia Pacific zone office participates in regional Inter-Agency Standing

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<sup>1</sup> Cash learning partnership

Commission (IASC) meetings. Meanwhile, on a global level, IFRC participated in IASC Principles and Emergency Director meetings on the Philippines. The IFRC Secretary General recently met the UN Secretary General in Manila to discuss the response.

**Shelter cluster coordination:**

The Shelter Cluster, convened by IFRC and co-led by the DSWD, has scaled up significantly in the humanitarian hubs identified by the HCT. Full-time dedicated coordination, technical, information management, and communications and advocacy, mapping, and database, gender and diversity, environmental, debris, and housing, land and property experts personnel were deployed to the national Manila base and to the humanitarian hubs in Tacloban, Roxas, Cebu, and Bohol. Sub-hub coordination is being provided through cluster partnerships in Ormoc, Guiuan, and Borongan City and coordinated through the Tacloban hub. In addition, six staff dedicated to assessment staff have supported the national cluster with resources provided by REACH. In all, there are 15 staff provided by IFRC and national societies (American, Australian, Benelux, British, Canadian, Spanish); nine staff from cluster partners (Acted, IOM, Plan International, REACH, Save the Children), and two dedicated IFRC support positions. In addition to IFRC, several Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies (American, Australian, British, Canadian, Japanese, Luxembourg, Filipino, Spanish, Swedish), ACTED, CRS, ECHO, IMPACT, IOM, JICA, PLAN International, the Swiss government, UNHabitat, UNHCR, UNOSAT, and WWF have contributed human, material, technical or financial resources to the SCT.

An inter-cluster Strategic Response Plan is developed has been completed and will be complemented by the Shelter Cluster Strategy developed based on the overall response plan. This strategy will encompass emergency shelter needs and solutions for completion in the first quarter of 2014 and includes on-going support for household shelter self-recovery for up to one year for both displaced and resident populations.

A number of inter-cluster Technical Working Groups (TWiGs) have been established to deal with specific advocacy and response issues. TWiGs on Housing, Land and Property (HLP), Cash, and Coconut Timber usage are established 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 [here](#). To subscribe to updates from the cluster, please click [here](#).

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The first urgent priority of the National Society has been to deliver food and essential non-food items (NFI) to people in the worst affected areas. Rapid assessments were conducted concurrently with distributions to ascertain the scale and scope of the emergency. Assessments continue to be refined, and activities re-oriented, as access to isolated areas improves and communication systems are restored.



**In Maya, Cebu, a Red Cross volunteer guides a beneficiary through the registration and verification process. As of 27 December, Philippine Red Cross, with the support of the Red Cross/Red Crescent, has reached more than 95,263 families with non-food items. Photo: IFRC**

The priorities in the worst affected areas include transporting and distributing food, water, emergency shelter materials, medicine, hygiene kits, body retrieval and supply of body bags, as well as establishing family tracing services. Identification of locations for intervention and prioritization of barangays and villages within operational zones was done by PRC, based on PRC selection criteria. These will be re-assessed based on further needs analysis and to fill identified gaps. These hubs provided a focus for programme activities and for surge and rapid scale-up during the initial response. Led by PRC senior management, a substantial support service unit at PRC headquarters is increasing its functionality and resources to ensure smooth running of the operation.

Up to 29 PRC chapters in the affected areas are operational and supported by 14 additional chapters from across the country. With the support of IFRC and partner National Societies,

PRC is implementing emergency relief operations in the 10 affected provinces of Leyte, Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Iloilo, Cebu, Eastern Samar, Western Samar, Palawan and Negros Occidental. To date, PRC has mobilized more than

6,100 volunteers, and deployed 162 surge staff to chapters. More than 2,500 volunteers at the PRC headquarters in Manila have packaged thousands of food parcels for distribution.

As of 27 December, PRC had carried out large scale relief distributions of food parcels to 212,160 families; non-food items to more than 95,263 families; and emergency shelter tarpaulins to 54,034 families. In excess of 42,917 hygiene kits have been delivered to families. Up to 9,000 families continue to benefit from access to clean drinking water daily. In health, PRC has established a major presence, serving more than 5,065 patients at static and mobile health stations and over 37,946 people through health and hygiene promotion campaigns in Cebu, Leyte, Negros Occidental, Palawan and provinces of Panay Island. PRC has served 50,084 hot meals, provided psychosocial support (PSP) and guidance to more than 26,956 people and restoring family links (RFL) services to 33,931 people via evacuation centres and PRC welfare desks. In collaboration with IFRC and partners, PRC has also distributed unconditional cash grants to 8,500 families.

Distributions of disaster preparedness stocks and donated items continue and have escalated as access to affected areas and logistics improve. Large scale distributions of tarpaulins and fixings as well as tool kits and other essential items to support self-recovery have been made.

To assist PRC field operations, IFRC deployed a Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) of 23 members, 11 Emergency Response Units (ERU), and ten Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) members. Experienced disaster responders from the Asia Pacific zone office and partner National Societies also deployed, these included specialists in cross-cutting areas such as cash-based programming, recovery, communications and beneficiary communications. Delegates with expertise in innovative in beneficiary registration and relief distribution using software devices, planning and reporting on a Federation wide scale or with previous experience in large scale disasters also deployed from other IFRC zone offices. A Head of Emergency Operations (HeOps) manages IFRC's emergency response and coordination with PRC.

A Danish Red Cross base camp ERU is established in Palo, south of Tacloban, to support PRC and IFRC operations by providing appropriate living and working conditions for PRC and Movement staff until alternative accommodation is available.

Partner National Societies are providing bi-lateral support to PRC, including regional cooperation by the National Societies of China, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Singapore and Turkey who are working with PRC to support health services and distribution of medical supplies, relief items, shelter materials and water.

Working with PRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is focussed on the distribution of food parcels and essential non-food items, provision of drinking water, rehabilitation of water systems, healthcare services and restoring family links. As local health units are rehabilitated the ICRC has established basic health care units which see up to 230 patients per day.

## The needs

Initial delays in assessments due to poor accessibility have improved with information flowing in from affected provinces providing an overall picture of the changing situation and needs. PRC chapters are instrumental in this information flow and are supported by IFRC's FACT, ERU and RDRT members, as well as bilateral delegates from partner National Societies who are supporting assessments. In addition, assessments from the authorities and other actors, media reports and a general review of secondary data, helped triangulate information and identify gaps in the response. The IFRC overall plan of action will provide detailed implementation and management strategies based on this data. Following is a summary of needs identified per sector. A detailed recovery assessment is currently underway (see Recovery below).

### **Relief:**

Approximately 1.2 million homes were damaged or destroyed and millions of people displaced. The lack of food and loss of essential household items such as blankets, mattresses, treated mosquito nets, water containers, hygiene items and kitchen equipment has resulted in large scale and urgent needs. As roads become accessible and communication channels are re-established, markets are starting to recover and more options for affected people to support their own recovery are becoming available. Their self-recovery will be enhanced through cash grants in addition to further distributions of relief items. Current levels of food insecurity as a result of disruption to local markets, loss of livelihoods and agricultural losses means that food interventions will be necessary until the affected population has returned to normality and established an acceptable level of self-sufficiency.

**Shelter:**

According to the NDRRMC [Sitrep no 78](#) dated 31 December, the number of totally damaged houses is 550,928 and partially damaged is 589,404. Coastal areas suffered storm surge and strong winds, whereas inland areas were mainly affected by strong winds. Worst affected were the coastal areas of southern Samar and the north eastern coast of Leyte where there was severe damage to homes due to powerful storm surges and strong winds.

The shelter clusters' detailed assessment (REACH assessment) estimates shelter damage within a 25km radius along the entire length of the path of the typhoon as follows: 32 per cent of houses totally destroyed, 39 per cent with major damage, 26 per cent partial damage and only 3 per cent with no damage. Further from the path damage is reduced and outside of a 100km radius considered less severe and marginal in comparison to the worst hit areas. The typology of houses varies from developed urban areas where concrete frame and masonry houses are common, to less developed rural areas where timber/bamboo and 'nippa' palm houses are prevalent. Between 80 to 90 per cent of the timber/bamboo and nippa palm houses close to the path of the typhoon were completely destroyed. Concrete frame houses fared better, but still suffered significant roof damage. The majority of destroyed houses in rural and semi-urban areas were self-built with limited or no building skills, and had little resistance to strong winds or tidal surge waves.

Many affected barangays have a high poverty index within a range of 20 to 40 per cent. Scarce financial resources within the population limit their ability to procure quality building materials. Some areas have restricted access to services and markets, (e.g. north Leyte, parts of inland municipalities in Capiz and Aklan, or the islands) while others have more access to services and markets, (e.g. north Cebu, parts of Capiz). Prices of household items and construction materials have increased significantly and stocks are currently very limited. Agriculture and Fisheries sectors have suffered major losses and the subsequent impact on incomes and livelihoods hampers reconstruction.

While thousands of displaced families have found shelter in evacuation centres or with host families or relatives, a large number of families have temporarily left the worst affected areas of Leyte, mainly for Manila and Cebu.

Over half (54 per cent) of the affected population reported being both house and land owners; while 35 per cent reported being house owners either on a free or rented plot. People who did not own a house and/or land prior to the typhoon as well as those who wish to relocate, will need targeted support to ensure they have tenure security and achieve a durable solution to their shelter needs. As a result of the designation of 'no build zones', there will be a requirement for large scale relocation areas.

Families with access to tools have begun their own repairs with salvaged materials which may not be suitable for rebuilding. In Tacloban and other coastal areas which suffered from storm surge, rubble and debris have hindered families from returning to their original residences. The debris includes timber and corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) roofing materials, some of which can be salvaged for rebuilding and repair. Debris clearance and recycling of building materials is a consideration. Fallen coconut trees (and in some areas bamboo) may be suitable for housing repairs and reconstruction. There is a need for a mechanism to ensure this source of materials can be made available to the community in the correct form and at the best value.

Many families require immediate emergency shelter followed by fast support to either repair or rebuild their homes. There is a significant need to raise awareness of best practice in repairing or rebuilding houses to be more resistant to future typhoons and storm surges. A high number of families have started rebuilding with little or no material support from agencies and it is important these families receive information on building back safer houses.

**Health and hygiene:**

The health impact of the typhoon was significant with the NDRRMC reporting more than 6,155 people dead, 28,626 injured and almost 1,785 missing. In addition almost 4.1 million people are displaced as of 29 December 2013. Two distinct health scenarios have been identified in assessments:

- in coastal regions, where the majority of fatalities and injuries have occurred and where the health infrastructure was severely damaged, environmental cleaning is needed to reduce the threat of further injuries and to prevent an increase in infectious diseases; and,
- in areas impacted solely by the typhoon, where support for infrastructure and additional human resource capacity is needed to deal with everyday health needs. Displacement of families has led to overcrowding in some evacuation centres, making the threat of outbreaks of disease a distinct possibility

Priority concerns for health include; injuries and trauma; food, water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, and related food and water-borne illnesses; respiratory infections, reproductive health, measles, and other vaccine preventable

diseases, acute malnutrition - particularly among young children, pregnant and lactating mothers, leptospirosis and other vector-borne diseases.

#### **Water and sanitation:**

The initial water and sanitation response focus will be on the east coast of Leyte which was severely struck by both the typhoon and storm surge.

In Leyte the destruction of the power supply and initial fuel shortages meant there was no access to clean water in Tacloban and its surrounding municipalities for over a week. Elsewhere across Leyte, deep well pumps were not operational and lacked back-up electricity. Supply and distribution lines were damaged and open wells contaminated. In many areas communities used hand-pumps at water sources normally reserved for laundry and household use for drinking. While many boiled the water prior to consumption, this practice was observed less frequently in rural areas. Several hand pump operated wells south of Tacloban were tested and found to be contaminated with bacteria.

Sanitary facilities and superstructures were destroyed. Sanitation coverage prior to the disaster was reported at 65 per cent. Sanitation systems in urban and peri-urban areas are largely pour-flush based on a two pit system that separates solid waste for filtration. In rural areas pit latrines are commonly used. There is a high level of hygiene awareness among the affected municipalities, though improvement in hygiene practices is still needed in areas of high congestion such as evacuation centres in Tacloban. A comprehensive baseline study on hygiene practices, sanitation and water availability is required and should be disaggregated by gender and age.

Debris and solid waste is a major issue especially in Tacloban and its surrounding areas. Given the congestion in evacuation centres, vector control is essential. In other regions where PRC is active, a comprehensive needs assessment is required, disaggregated by gender and age and coordinated with shelter sector activities.

#### **Livelihoods:**

Household livelihoods, particularly those reliant on farming and fishing, were severely affected by the typhoon. Wind damage and powerful storm surges destroyed or damaged productive assets and disrupted income generation, resulting in losses of up to 70 per cent<sup>2</sup>. The recent MIRA highlighted that households depending on agriculture and fishing as their main source of income will take between six and eight months to recover. In most areas local markets are functioning, however, unstable supply chains continue to result in elevated and volatile prices, particularly for staple foods such as rice.

Fishing communities were worst affected and in many cases livelihoods were completely destroyed, particularly along eastern coastal areas, where over 50 per cent reported the loss of boats and equipment. Around 15 per cent of the affected population engage in fishing as their primary livelihood. Over 45 per cent rely on inland farming, rice cropping and livestock, and daily employment on larger coconut and banana estates. Nearly 30 per cent of those reliant on agriculture report their livelihoods destroyed. Urban and peri-urban areas have a higher number of salaried and skilled employees that were less affected. Those reliant on daily labour or trading and selling reported higher losses, with over 50 per cent of their livelihoods badly damaged. Those temporarily relocated will require assistance to restart their livelihoods as they return to their homes.

While all those affected have suffered losses of income and assets, the poorer, more vulnerable and less able to cope have been worst affected. The poorest households in all locations report up to a 75 per cent loss in household income due to the impact of the disaster. The impact on food security has been considerable, with many borrowing funds or reducing their food intake to cope. While food assistance from the government and humanitarian community has aimed to meet these immediate needs, poor, remote and more vulnerable households have benefited less and will need assistance for months to come. The inability of many smallholders to plant in December implies food shortages may continue until mid-2014, assuming planting in April is possible.

Livelihoods assistance provided by this operation will build on PRC's existing skills and experience, with interventions designed to meet the specific needs of rural and urban livelihood groups and informed by more detailed Household Economic Security (HES) assessments. Areas of particular focus will be support to both settled and relocated households to restart their livelihood activities, both in agricultural production and small business and income generating activities. Addressing negative coping strategies, such as borrowing at high interest rates or sale of productive assets to meet short term cash needs is a priority. Household and community initiatives that reduce future risk and build resilience and protect livelihoods and productive assets from future disasters will be explored.

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<sup>2</sup> Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Final Report, Manila, December 2013

## Recovery:

The resilience of the Visayas population is demonstrated by the strength of their self-recovery efforts. The provision of unconditional cash to meet their immediate and varied needs was strength of the PRC's initial response. The rapid recovery of banking services and local markets in most areas underscores the appropriateness of cash based interventions and cash transfers will be a major component of recovery support, particularly in shelter and livelihoods.

PRC initiated its recovery planning very early with the preparation of a recovery position paper and the establishment of working groups for both shelter and recovery to develop common objectives, systems and approaches. Partners and ICRC in-country teams have guided this planning, informed by their knowledge and experience from supporting PRC in previous recovery operations. Existing PRC procedures and approaches will form the basis of all sector interventions and will be adapted and improved to meet the scale of this response. The recovery programme outlined below was developed based on secondary data and information collected during the emergency response phase, as well as PRC chapter assessments. More detailed information for specific sector interventions, particularly geographical focus and beneficiary targeting, will be informed by the detailed recovery assessment currently underway and subsequent joint planning will update the overall Haiyan operational plan and inform a new revision of this appeal.

Building on the recovery position paper, an operational strategy is being finalized by PRC which outlines the recovery principles, approaches and good practice including integrated and mutually supportive programme delivery with strong coordination within the Red Cross Red Crescent response and with external partners, particularly local government and other humanitarian agencies. Emphasis will be on meeting context specific recovery needs of the most vulnerable and avoiding duplication with other assistance providers. The importance of addressing gender needs, accountability to those being assisted and incorporating risk reduction and resilience building approaches, leading to safer communities, will be prioritized. Consolidated reporting systems including common monitoring indicators agreed by all Red Cross Red Crescent partners will allow for the collation of comparable results and consolidated reporting on impact.



**Psychosocial activities not only comprise taking care of individual needs, they focus on bringing communities together and helping people to regain a sense of normality in their lives. Photo: Japanese Red Cross Society - health clinic in Maya, Cebu**

The recovery programming will ensure that PRC chapters can build their capability and have the resources to deliver the recovery interventions proposed, including staff and volunteer training and improving their preparedness and ability to respond to future disasters.

## The proposed operation

The proposed support outlined in this appeal will cover up to half of the PRC current plan of action for the Haiyan operation. The strategic and over-arching goal of the proposed support will build more resilient communities and an even stronger National Society.

While the PRC overall plan of action focuses on ten provinces, this appeal supports operations in six: Aklan, Antique, Capiz, (northern) Cebu, Leyte and Palawan, with additional support directed to Surigao Norte (Dinagat Island) and Bohol, as needed. The areas were determined through various assessments in Leyte, North Cebu and Panay, PRC assessment data and secondary information. The current geographic targeting is being continuously verified.

The Island of Bohol, impacted by a large 7.2 Richter earthquake just three weeks before typhoon Haiyan hit, suffered secondary impact from this disaster, with flooding and long disruptions in power and water supply. However, some of the 360,000 people displaced by the earthquake in Bohol, especially on the northern most parts of the islands, saw further damage to their homes and their emergency temporary shelters. Synergies between this operation and the [operation in Bohol](#) will be monitored and the possibility of directing shelter, livelihoods, water and sanitation support

to Bohol remains an option. In supporting the operations outlined in this appeal, the logistics plan of action has been developed to link appropriate logistics support to increase efficiency and reduced costs.

The operation supported in this Appeal targets 100,000 families and the operation will run for two years, until late 2015. The emergency phase is expected to end in the first quarter of 2014. The operation has been meeting relief and early recovery needs to date and will shift to meeting longer-term recovery needs from the second quarter of 2014. Beneficiary communications and humanitarian diplomacy are key cross-cutting themes that are and will be built into the operation as it progresses.

The proposed operation will ensure that the disaster-affected population's survival and immediate needs are met through the provision of emergency relief (including non-food items, emergency shelter support, cash-based programming (CBP) and early recovery. Additionally, recovery efforts will be supported through integrated programming and cash transfers for shelter, community health, water and sanitation, and livelihoods needs. For example, PRC's use of cash-for-work, combined with provision of cleaning kits and tools to remove debris and repair/rehabilitate community facilities is an example of an innovative approach being employed by the National Society. Dual approaches of direct repair and rehabilitation of health, community and school facilities and mobilization of community workers (bayanihan) are being utilized.

In summary the elements covered through this appeal are highlighted below.

**Relief:**

Distributions will be complemented by unconditional cash grants and support of PRC's efforts to meet the food needs among the affected population (calculated on five-day rations and provides household items for at least 100,000 families.

**Shelter and settlements:**

Support PRC in providing emergency shelter, including tarpaulins, tents and emergency tool kits. Also support recovery shelter activities for the most vulnerable families to repair and/or reconstruct safe houses. Assistance for repair and reconstruction will, as much as possible, use owner-driven and participatory approaches and include appropriate combinations of cash transfers and/or materials which provide best value and appropriate risk management on procurement and logistics. Issues such as land tenure, debris removal and recycling materials will form part of the projects. Where relocations are required, careful planning will be carried out for site development and planning, provision of social services and livelihoods, etc. The shelter programme will work closely with the water and sanitation programme to make sure all houses supported have access to water and sanitation and coordinate with the livelihoods team to promote activities related to the shelter projects.

Raising awareness on best practices is a corner stone of all shelter projects and serves to help the communities repair and build safer houses. The main tool for awareness raising is PASSA (Participatory Approach to Safer Shelter Awareness), which targets individual households within the repair and reconstruction projects and in some cases provides conditional cash grants to retrofit already built houses.

**Health:**

Reinforce PRC and government efforts in the delivery of rapid medical management of injuries and diseases through two Basic Health Care Emergency Response Units (BHC ERU) that have been operational since mid-November. Support the immediate implementation of health and hygiene education and promotion to prevent the occurrence of outbreaks of diseases with epidemic potential, as well as the delivery of health services to specific population groups such as measles mass vaccinations or nutritional screening for children and provision of care and health kits to expectant and lactating mothers. Through mobilization of volunteers and community leaders and members, community-based disease prevention, health and hygiene promotion initiatives, including first aid and emergency preparedness will be scaled up through the application of IFRC community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) methodology and epidemic control for volunteers' (ECV) toolkit. This will empower selected communities to better respond to disasters and public health emergencies. The operation will address the psychosocial needs of affected communities, as well as those of PRC volunteers and staff.

Support PRC in strengthening of the local health system through the rehabilitation, reconstruction and equipping of rural health units (RHU) and barangay health stations (BHS) in severely affected communities to ensure access to essential health services. Enable PRC to strengthen its capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters and public health emergencies through provision of training and equipment for staff and volunteers, review and updating of strategies, response plans and procedures, including the rehabilitation, upgrading and equipping of chapter blood centres damaged by the typhoon.

**Water and sanitation:**

Focuses on constructing new and/or rehabilitating household, community and school water and sanitation facilities as well as training volunteers through PRC's 143 programme<sup>3</sup> to facilitate hygiene promotion in communities and schools using the participatory hygiene and sanitary transformation (PHAST) or child hygiene and sanitation training (CHAST) tools. This will improve hygiene behaviour, prevent diarrhoeal diseases, and encourage school and community management of water and sanitation facilities. As part of the hygiene promotion and sanitation programming, the appeal budget includes hygiene promotion boxes and also supports cash for work for debris clearing, which contributes to household income of those taking part in the activity.

**Livelihoods:**

Provides support to PRC to restore the earning capacity for 55,500 families impacted by the disaster and an additional 35,500 families to be relocated. The detailed livelihood interventions will be guided by the recovery assessment and a more detailed Household Economic Security surveys. Support will be provided to both rural and urban livelihoods in agricultural production, asset replacement and restarting small business and income earning initiatives. Linked to the shelter response, livelihood opportunities will be improved for artisans such as carpenters and masons through training and skills upgrading allowing them to find employment in the reconstruction phase. Where appropriate, household income will be supplemented through cash for work initiatives linked to improving environmental sanitation. Additionally, risk reduction initiatives to protect community livelihoods from disasters will also be supported.

**National Society service delivery capacity and disaster preparedness:**

The plan includes training in general disaster management, water search and rescue, finance, logistics and information management as well as on-the-job mentoring and coaching of PRC staff. Through the operation there will be a focus on the recruitment and strengthening of the volunteer base through the 143 network in affected areas. PRC will be supported in the provision of equipment, vehicles for the chapters, as well as rehabilitation and construction of offices and warehouses. Lessons from previous responses are incorporated into this programme design. Through a series of reviews, evaluations and workshops, lessons learned from this operation will be captured and serve to strengthen PRC's volunteer management strategy and existing programming tools and guidance (including for cash based programming). The appeal budget includes insurance coverage of volunteers involved in the operation. Pre-positioned basic non-food items kept in stock the Philippines will be provided to 30,000 families.

**Disaster risk reduction:**

DRR activities will fall within the PRC disaster risk reduction framework. Operationally, a high level of focus will be on building the capacity of PRC staff and volunteers to conduct vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCA) and community-based disaster risk reduction activities (CBDRR). The volunteers will conduct public awareness and public education (PAPE) sessions on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change with at-risk communities and schools. Assessments show that in some areas up to 80 per cent of trees and vegetation were uprooted by the typhoon posing a new threat of land-slides during the annual rainy season. Prior to the Typhoon, the trees and vegetation in and around communities provided natural protective barriers. With their destruction, people residing in makeshift shelters are exposed to the full force of future storm force winds. Mitigating new risks like this will be addressed as the operation progresses. PRC will be supported in their work with authorities to strengthen legal and policy frameworks based on lessons and suggestions from the International Disaster Relief Law (IDRL) guidelines/model act.

The operation will make use of innovative technologies, not least because the Philippines is technologically advanced and PRC is highly interested in adapting the latest innovations available. The beneficiary registration system, Mega V, initiated by IFRC in the Americas Zone has already been rolled out along with the ODK (Open Data Kit), an open-source tool which helps manage mobile data collection. For beneficiary communication, the aim will be to establish the Trilogy Emergency Response Application (TERA) SMS system, utilizing text messaging for dialogue with and dissemination of information to beneficiaries.

In revising this appeal and implementing the planned activities, the following key considerations are taken into account:

- The existing level of individual and community resilience and capacity amongst the Philippine people is high and impressive. Many of those affected are already moving towards recovery using any available means to put their lives and homes back together
- PRC is uniquely experienced in disaster response, community preparedness and disaster risk reduction and has a large base of well-trained volunteers and an extensive network of highly experienced chapters. Therefore, the operation will be built around the PRC's approach of "Always first, Always ready, Always

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<sup>3</sup> Red Cross 143 volunteers programme aims to have a coordinator and 43 volunteers with specific roles recruited, trained and ready to be mobilized in each of the 42,000 barangays across the country

there” and will capitalize on the strength and reach of PRC. It will also assist to further develop the Philippine Red Cross 143 volunteers programme

- PRC’s established beneficiary selection criteria will be used taking into account wide income distribution variations in the Philippines to ensure that the most vulnerable and marginalized groups are identified and served. Targeting will ensure gender empowerment, inclusivity and issues of child protection that can be mitigated through child-safe and friendly services.
- Government agencies and local authorities are active and functional, driving much of the rehabilitation and reconstruction work at community level.
- The affected population is capable and knowledgeable, with an established network of people skilled in health care, construction, and other key areas at the local level.

**Disaster Law:**

The Department of Foreign Affairs, PRC and IFRC had started a project in October 2013 to review and improve the legal framework for international disaster response. Further research and analysis of the international response to Typhoon Haiyan will be undertaken and recommendations for amending the legal framework will now be based on the lessons learned from this operation. Attention will be directed to strengthening laws and regulations for disaster risk reduction, especially at sub-national and local levels. IFRC and PRC will continue these efforts to strengthen **disaster laws** in the Philippines.

**Relief (non-food and unconditional cash)**

**Outcome 1:** Essential household needs of 100,000 affected families (500,000 persons) met within three months.

Output (expected results)	Activities planned
<p><b>Output 1.1:</b> Affected families have access to essential food, non-food items and cash transfers to meet immediate needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on the beneficiary revalidation process and distribution protocols.</li> <li>• Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions.</li> <li>• Distribute non-food items to 100,000 families: (items per family) two blankets, two mattresses, two treated mosquito nets, two water containers, one hygiene kit.</li> <li>• Distribute one radio each to 10,000 families who have limited access to information sources.</li> <li>• Engage a suitable cash remittance service provider with a network in affected areas and capacity to disburse cash to 50,000 families.</li> <li>• Disburse unconditional grants worth up to PHP 2,000 (about CHF 43) to up to 50,000 families through the cash remittance service provider engaged.</li> <li>• Conduct a post-distribution survey.</li> <li>• Monitor and report on distributions.</li> </ul>

Activities completed and planned:

- As of 27 December, over 57,517 families have been reached with non-food and shelter items.
- A service agreement has been prepared to support interaction of IFRC with other donors who require in-country logistics services for mobilization of relief and shelter items for distribution.
- A detailed non-food item (NFI) relief distribution plan put together by PRC/IFRC, with an end target date for all NFI distributions of 31 January 2014.

**Cash-based programming:**

- As of 27 December a total of 11,958 families overall were reached: Ormoc (3,761), Antique (3,398), Capiz (3,413) and Iloilo (1,386). Cash distributions are expected to be completed by 31 January 2014.
- PRC has cash-based programme procedures and experience over the past three years. More recently it developed systems to disburse cash at scale as part of its emergency response assistance with support of the IFRC preparedness for cash pilot work.
- Current intervention with all cash transfers being disbursed through pre-agreed remittance companies. Supporting PRC is a cash team as part of the FACT deployment.
- Given the unique scale of the unconditional cash voucher the PRCs experience will be documented in a cash study and accompanying video to ensure that this experience is captured for other National Societies in the region and globally.

<b>Shelter and settlements</b>	
<b>Emergency shelter</b>	
<b>Outcome 2:</b> The immediate shelter needs of 100,000 typhoon-affected families are met within four months.	
<b>Output (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<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 operation and provide them with orientation on the beneficiary revalidation process distribution protocols.</li> <li>• Select and register families who will receive emergency shelter assistance and provide them with orientation on the project, distribution process, and guidance on installing the tarpaulins and tents.</li> <li>• Distribute tarpaulins to 100,000 families – one per family up to six members.</li> <li>• Provide tents (one per family) to 5,000 families, and shelter tool kits to 38,000 families.</li> <li>• Undertake monitoring and provide technical support to ensure that assisted families have correctly installed the tarpaulins and tents.</li> <li>• Report on progress of distributions and emergency shelter outcome.</li> </ul>
<b>Shelter - early recovery</b>	
<b>Outcome 3:</b> 65,000 most vulnerable typhoon-affected households have adequate safe and durable shelter and settlement solutions.	
<b>Output (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<b>Output 3.1:</b> 35,000 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form shelter project teams to identify and orientate beneficiaries, including map construction skills, and create awareness on typhoon-resilient construction techniques.</li> <li>• Identify and register and verify families to receive support and provide orientation on project, distribution process and construction techniques.</li> <li>• Carry out shelter assessments to inform on needs, priority areas, and beneficiary targeting strategy.</li> <li>• Orientate and mobilize volunteers and staff for beneficiary selection and distribution protocols.</li> <li>• Select and register beneficiaries using an electronic system where feasible</li> <li>• Use PASSA as a tool to raise awareness of best practices in repairing houses</li> <li>• Provide 35,000 families with repair kits and/or building materials using cash grants of maximum PHP 10,000 (CHF 213) - these will include 10 CGI sheets, nails, typhoon straps and cash to buy other building materials (or where cash is not appropriate materials will be delivered).</li> <li>• Provide technical support to beneficiaries, with monitoring to ensure safer construction techniques are applied and houses completed.</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>
<b>Output 3.2:</b> 15,000 families who have already repaired or rebuilt their houses by themselves but have not included best practice techniques are supported to make their houses safer using PASSA and conditional cash grants support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry out shelter assessments to determine needs, priorities and preferred shelter solutions by beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Mobilize volunteers and orientate them with beneficiary selection and distribution protocols.</li> <li>• Select, register and verify beneficiaries, using an electronic system where feasible.</li> <li>• Use PASSA to identify how families can improve their houses to be safer against future storms.</li> <li>• Support each family with conditional cash grant of PHP 5,000 to make improvements to their houses.</li> <li>• Provide technical support and monitoring and ensure that the beneficiaries have completed houses and followed safer shelter instructions.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Output 3.3:</b> 15,000 families have used adequate typhoon-resilient transitional shelter solutions that they can improve for longer-term durable habitation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry out shelter assessments to determine needs, priorities and preferred shelter solutions by beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Mobilize volunteers and orientate them with beneficiary selection and distribution protocols.</li> <li>• Select, register and verify beneficiaries, using an electronic system where feasible.</li> <li>• Develop appropriate core shelter design taking into consideration cross-cutting areas as well as future development of houses.</li> <li>• Use PASSA as a tool to raise awareness of best practice in repairing houses.</li> <li>• Provide 15,000 families core shelter on appropriate sites through a suitable cash transfer mechanism or material distribution.</li> <li>• Up to 10,000 houses rebuilt in a rural context using traditional timber frame structures appropriate for the area but improved to be typhoon resistant.</li> <li>• Up to 5,000 houses rebuilt in a more urban context or on relocations using the PRC-IFRC form of shelter referred to as the transitional shelter.</li> <li>• For houses built on relocations all sites will be fully developed, land tenure secured, social infrastructure and livelihoods supported. All sites will have best practices in terms of city and urban planning, infrastructure, access, etc.</li> <li>• Provide technical support and monitoring and ensure that the beneficiaries have completed houses and followed safer shelter instructions.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 3.4</b> PRC capacity to implement shelter recovery and settlement activities in preparedness for future disasters is increased.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify shelter technical areas in which PRC capacity can be improved.</li> <li>• Organize and train national disaster response team (NDRT) members in emergency shelter response.</li> <li>• Organize shelter kit and technical training for PRC volunteers and disaster management staff to better support repair and construction activities.</li> <li>• Organize PASSA training for PRC volunteers and disaster management staff.</li> </ul>

**Activities completed and planned:**

While affected families have already begun their own self-recovery and repair of homes with any means available at hand, shelter remains a priority under this operation, especially in ensuring that families use build-back-safer methods.

- As of 27 December, 54,034 tarpaulins (one per family), 597 tents and 7,964 shelter tool kits were distributed to the respective corresponding number of families.
- 300,000 corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets and repair kits will arrive in the last week of January 2014.
- The shelter technical working group meeting discussed recovery shelter and settlements strategy and the need to map related interests and working areas of all Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners.
- Discussions with the Philippine Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and shelter cluster to clarify government packages for different categories of affected populations continue.
- Awareness-raising training on the correct use of tarpaulins and shelter tool kits were carried out for various groups of volunteers. Volunteers have been instrumental in distributions and working with beneficiaries to guide them on correct use of shelter materials and tools.
- Distributions in Ormoc are expected to be completed soon, after which team will move to Palawan and other areas where similar support is needed.

**Health**

**Outcome 4:** Immediate health and psychosocial risks of 100,000 affected families are reduced.

<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<p><b>Output 4.1</b> Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize PRC emergency health stations, mobile teams and first aid posts.</li> <li>• Deploy, set up and open two BHC ERU with surgical and/or mobile clinic capacity.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Output 4.2</b> Community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness and response, as well as health promotion services and measures are provided to the affected population.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct rapid health assessments.</li> <li>• Carry out emergency health promotion activities using trained staff and volunteers equipped with communication materials and equipment, and mobilized alongside distribution of hygiene kits or with hygiene promoters.</li> <li>• Distribute emergency health kits and essential medical supplies, support mass vaccination campaigns as well as community-based surveillance based on contingency plan for potential infectious disease outbreaks.</li> <li>• Conduct nutritional assessments, screening and surveillance (during vaccination campaigns and at health stations), as well as counselling to mothers of malnourished children and promotion of infant and young feeding practices.</li> <li>• Conduct/facilitate support for and monitor health and hygiene promotion activities/campaigns focusing on diseases with outbreak/epidemic potential.</li> <li>• Provide integrated maternal and new-born health services as well as sexual and reproductive health sensitization to all chapters.</li> <li>• Establish referral systems for affected people.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 4.3</b> The immediate psychosocial support needs of the affected communities and emergency responders are addressed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct rapid assessment on emergency psychosocial support (PSS) needs.</li> <li>• Refresh/retrain psychosocial support providers, and equip them with PSS kits and information, education and communication (IEC) materials.</li> <li>• Conduct guided workshops, recreational and sports activities for children.</li> <li>• Facilitate psycho-education to adults and parents, including disasters responders.</li> <li>• Conduct PSS activities to grieving families.</li> <li>• Refer affected populations to appropriate professional practitioners.</li> <li>• Participate in mental health and psychosocial support working group and coordination mechanisms at various levels, and engage in partnerships with local and international partners.</li> <li>• Facilitate coordination meetings with Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 5:</b> Medium-term health and psychosocial risks of 100,000 affected families are reduced.</p>	
<p><b>Outputs (expected results)</b></p>	<p><b>Activities planned</b></p>
<p><b>Output 5.1</b> Community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness and response, as well as health promotion services and measures are provided to the affected population.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct detailed health assessments and ongoing review of health situation and progress of health response.</li> <li>• Conduct baseline and end-line knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) and observational surveys.</li> <li>• Recruit, train and equip community health volunteers (CHV) as well as PRC 143 volunteers, who will be involved in the recovery programme.</li> <li>• Carry out health promotion activities using trained staff and volunteers equipped with communication materials and equipment and mobilized alongside hygiene promoters and implementation of other sectoral activities.</li> <li>• Support Department of Health in the implementation of nutrition programme consisting of supplementary feeding, nutritional counselling and surveillance components.</li> <li>• Pre-position emergency health kits and essential medical supplies, support community-based disease surveillance and cooperate with health partners and other sectors for outbreak preparedness and response.</li> <li>• Using community health methodology, support organization and mobilization of disaster-affected communities in setting up mechanisms for preparedness and response.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 5.2</b> Gaps in the medical infrastructure of the affected population are filled.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake assessments to identify damaged health facilities in target communities.</li> <li>• Construct/rehabilitate and equip selected damaged health facilities in target communities.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Output 5.3</b> The psychosocial well-being and coping skills of affected communities, as well as the psychosocial support services of PRC, are improved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct detailed assessments.</li> <li>• Translate PSS training curriculum for PRC social services department into relevant local/regional language.</li> <li>• Conduct training for staff and volunteers on community-based psychosocial support (CBPSS) and child resilience (natural disaster track).</li> <li>• Implement, through trained volunteers, CBPSS activities in identified communities and for specific population groups.</li> <li>• Participate in mental health and psychosocial support working group and coordination mechanisms at various levels, and engage in partnerships with local and international partners.</li> <li>• Facilitate technical coordination platform with RCRC Movement partners.</li> <li>• Conduct periodic supervision visits to review progress of PSS component.</li> <li>• Develop PSS monitoring, evaluation and reporting system, and train relevant staff and volunteers.</li> <li>• Develop and integrate PSS contingency plan with overall PRC emergency response plan.</li> <li>• Train staff and volunteers on PSS in emergencies, as well as on stress management, peer support and lay counselling skills at PRC headquarters and chapters.</li> <li>• Hold peer support sessions, 'rest and recreation' days and team building activities for staff and volunteers.</li> <li>• Evaluate the PSS component.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 5.4</b> PRC's capacity in responding to the health impact of disasters and health emergencies is further strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formulate emergency health strategies, preparedness plans, as well as standard operating procedures (SOP) governing response to disasters and health emergencies.</li> <li>• Train and equip PRC health staff and volunteers with identified key health roles in emergencies, such as general emergency health management, emergency assessments, medical response (via BHC ERU), psychosocial support, medical warehousing or dead body management.</li> <li>• Procure and pre-position emergency health kits and medical supplies to priority chapters.</li> <li>• Repair chapter ambulances and rehabilitate as well as upgrade chapter blood banks/centres damaged by the typhoon.</li> <li>• Conduct operational research, review and evaluate the emergency health component of the typhoon response.</li> </ul>

Activities completed and planned:

- As of 27 December, IFRC supported medical services have reached more than 3,300 patients in Ormoc City, Leyte, and Daanbantayan, Cebu, through a field hospital, a fixed clinic and mobile clinic services supporting local health care facilities.
- Japanese Red Cross BHC ERU in Daanbantayan, Cebu served up to 2,253 patients through a static health clinic and two mobile clinics covering 20 barangays. Supported by health staff and volunteers from the Australian Red Cross, French Red Cross and Hong Kong Red Cross Societies, the BHU ERU also provided psychosocial support and health education activities to communities in Daanbantayan working very closely with the local rural health unit (RHU) staff and community health workers.
- In Ormoc, Leyte, BHC ERU field hospital operated by Canadian Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross (and staffed with health professionals from Australian Red Cross and Hong Kong Red Cross Societies) supported the local district hospital, to attend 1,033 patients, conduct 86 surgeries, and deliver 402 babies. The move of all patients from the field hospital back into the main facility was completed on 21 December. The hospital itself continues to admit between 35 and 45 patients per day.
- Despite substantial damages to primary and secondary healthcare facilities in many severely-affected areas, health care needs have been met and compensated for by foreign, national and local medical teams. While the health ERU will be closing down in the coming weeks, PRC, IFRC and partners are developing contingency plans for potential disease outbreaks as large population continue to live in overcrowded temporary shelters with limited access safe water and appropriate sanitation. Psychosocial support also continues to be a pressing need among the affected population, including disaster responders.
- Assessments have also started to define the health aspects of the recovery programme.

## Water and sanitation

<b>Outcome 6: Immediate reduction in risk of water-borne and water-related diseases in targeted communities</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<b>Output 6.1</b> Access to safe water for 35,000 households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct initial assessment and continuously monitor water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities.</li> <li>Deploy mass water treatment, storage and transport modules in Tolosa municipality.</li> <li>Conduct sessions on safe household water storage and treatment with follow-up monitoring on use of distributed items (<i>see distribution of jerry cans under Relief distribution</i>).</li> </ul>
<b>Output 6.2</b> Access to sanitation for 35,000 households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct initial assessment and continuously monitor water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities.</li> <li>Consult with targeted communities and design toilets taking into account safety, access for children, people with disabilities, traditional practices, etc. as well as environmental impact and sustainability.</li> <li>Support construction and maintenance in coordination with shelter of pour-flush latrines and septic tanks in the targeted communities.</li> <li>Identify and prioritize communities and barangays for environmental sanitation; procure equipment and materials, and conduct programme for 300 cash-for-work workers (with consideration of gender) in cooperation with affected municipalities.</li> <li>Conduct assessment to identify 20 schools formerly used as evacuation centres, which need upgrading of water and sanitation facilities; consult with school children and design suitable toilet and hand washing facilities; ensure construction and maintenance of pour-flush toilets; support forming of water and sanitation committees to lead proper maintenance of the facilities.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 6.3</b> Hygiene promotion activities are provided to affected communities.	<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 and establish beneficiary communications means, and develop hygiene communication plan including volunteer training for implementation and use of IEC materials.</li> <li>Volunteers conduct hygiene promotion activities.</li> <li>Monitor use of hygiene kits and water treatment products, and user satisfaction through household surveys and water quality testing.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 7: Sustainable reduction in risk of water-borne and water-related diseases in targeted communities, including vector transmitted diseases.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<b>Output 7.1</b> Hygiene promotion, environmental hygiene and sanitation interventions are provided to the affected population in the target areas.	<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>Identify, train and mobilize community members to participate in environmental sanitation and hygiene promotion activities.</li> <li>Distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials for disease prevention and health promotion, and conduct awareness/education campaigns for families in targeted communities.</li> <li>Support clearing of debris, de-clogging and small-scale improvement of water and sanitation facilities in affected communities to allow further RCRC recovery activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 7.2</b> Disaster preparedness measures in ensuring access to safe water in the event of disaster.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make inventory of all water treatment units in the Philippines and plan for pre-positioning of water and sanitation kits at strategic chapters.</li> <li>Restock existing materials to create Kits 2 and 5.</li> <li>Conduct disaster response kit training of trainers (TOT) sessions for NDRT and PRC volunteers, including mass sanitation modules (MSM).</li> </ul>

### Activities completed and planned:

- As of 27 December, the Spanish Red Cross water and sanitation ERU in Tolosa, Leyte facilitated production and distribution of over 3 million litres of safe water, serving over 9,000 families (46,000 people). The Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), Spanish Red Cross and PRC are delivering water to 56 water points, trucked to end-users with the aid of tankers on loan from PMI.

- PRC volunteers trained in set-up of water treatment units and in vector control measures. PRC volunteers trained in hygiene promotion are training other volunteers. Schools and communities visited to carry out hygiene promotion and vector control education with students and community members. The Spanish Red Cross ERU hygiene promotion staff selected 60 volunteers (four for each *barangay* in Tolosa) for training in PHASTER.
- The German Red Cross/Austrian Red Cross mass sanitation module (MSM) ERU constructed 55 latrines, reaching 1,232 people in Dulag.
- Swedish Red Cross/Austrian Red Cross MSM ERU trained 46 PRC volunteers in hygiene promotion and reached over 7,775 people through hygiene promotion activities in Tacloban; additionally they have constructed 12 latrines.
- PMI and Swedish Red Cross/Austrian Red Cross ERU have distributed over 1,000,000 litres of potable water.
- Cumulatively, PRCS, PMI, and three water and sanitation ERUs have produced over 4,000,000 litres of potable water.

<b>Livelihoods</b>	
<b>Outcome 8: Income earning capacity of 55,500 affected families restored within 18 months</b>	
<b>Output (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<b>Output 8.1:</b> Household economic analysis to identify most vulnerable households based on livelihood and wealth grouping and weakened coping strategies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Household Economic Security surveys in selected rural and peri-urban and urban areas to inform appropriate livelihood support interventions.</li> <li>• Identify most vulnerable households within the typhoon affected to assist with livelihood restoration, employing selection and prioritisation criteria that is gender and diversity sensitive.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 8.2:</b> Typhoon-affected persons restore income earning capacity through self-designed livelihood solutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize participatory community sessions to select 20,000 families for livelihoods assistance and provide orientation on conditions to receive conditional 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>• Implement beneficiary communication and feedback systems to support the livelihoods component. Manage and respond to feedback.</li> <li>• Confirm livelihood activities, grant values and accompanying training, identifying government and partner agencies to provide this skills building.</li> <li>• Provide 20,000 families with PHP 10,000 grants in two instalments directly or through cash remittance provider for them to start the livelihood solutions outlined in their proposals.</li> <li>• Undertake regular monitoring to ensure that selected families that receive grants have started the livelihood solutions and monitor progress.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 8.3:</b> Relocated families receiving transitional shelter supported to restart their livelihoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize participatory community sessions for relocated families on livelihood opportunities and provide orientation on conditions to receive conditional grants.</li> <li>• Confirm livelihood activities, grant values and accompanying training, identifying government and partner agencies to provide this skills building.</li> <li>• Provide 35,500 families with PHP 5,500 grants directly or through cash remittance provider for them to start their livelihood activities outlined in their proposals.</li> <li>• Undertake regular monitoring to ensure that selected families that receive grants have started the livelihood solutions and monitor progress.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 8.4:</b> Livelihood opportunities in the shelter repair and construction generated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify livelihood activities related to construction that can support the implementation of core and transitional shelter construction.</li> <li>• Identification of training providers from the government, NGO or private sector</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct training for 1,000 artisans in construction related skills (carpentry, masonry, etc.).</li> <li>• Support establishment and equipping of artisan groups for collection and processing of coconut lumber for timber for shelter repairs and construction.</li> <li>• Disseminate information exchange on shelter work opportunities.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 8.5:</b> Community projects that protect livelihoods through improved resilience and contribute to environmental protection are completed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish criteria and identify community projects which contribute to livelihoods and environmental protection, reducing risk and potential impact of future disasters.</li> <li>• Facilitate community identification of relevant projects and agree on proposals and budgets. Establish set up one-off conditional cash grant mechanisms to support community projects.</li> <li>• Set up grant application process, transfer and approval mechanisms.</li> <li>• Conduct risk analysis with local authorities to determine community risk reduction projects.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 8.6:</b> Chapter staff and volunteers are trained in livelihoods programming including assessment, delivery and monitoring.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update and disseminate PRC livelihoods guidelines.</li> <li>• With input from the Federation Livelihoods Resource Centre, provide livelihoods training to staff and volunteers at chapter level and national level.</li> <li>• Strengthen the capacity of PRC Social Services to guide and manage livelihoods interventions.</li> </ul>

Activities completed and planned:

- The Multi Cluster Needs Assessment (MIRA) provided good initial analysis of the impact of typhoon Haiyan on various livelihoods groups (coastal, urban and rural). More information will be collected through the recovery assessment being undertaken in January 2014. Household Economic Security surveys undertaken by PRC will identify the most appropriate assistance through detailed analysis of livelihoods profiles, capacities and vulnerabilities to allow targeting those most in need.
- Priority will be given to restarting livelihood activities previously practiced. Opportunities to train and allow beneficiaries to engage and benefit from work opportunities in the reconstruction phase will be supported.
- In collaboration with the Federation Livelihoods Resource Centre and supporting partner societies, training and capacity building in livelihoods programming will be provided to PRC staff and volunteers under the direction of the Social Services department. The focus will be on establishing chapter based livelihoods capacity.

### National society service delivery capacity and disaster preparedness

#### National society capacity building

**Outcome 9:** National society capacity to deliver sustainable services is strengthened.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<b>Output 9.1:</b> PRC volunteer, staff and institutional capacity to deliver sustainable services is increased through provision of training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disaster management capacity development.</li> <li>• Information management capacity development.</li> <li>• Logistics capacity development.</li> <li>• Revitalize the Finance Development earlier initiated and finalize the PRC Navision system including its roll-out to chapters.</li> <li>• Technical skills training for staff and volunteers by each ERU.</li> <li>• Disseminate and train staff and volunteers in CPB preparedness procedures, delivery mechanisms and monitoring requirements.</li> <li>• Strengthen coordination and cross institutional learning with other actors engaged in CBP in the Philippines.</li> <li>• Provide water search and rescue training for up to 10 chapters.</li> <li>• Mentoring/coaching of PRC key staff through the AP Mentoring programme.</li> <li>• PRC volunteers and staff are identified and trained in three chapters and the Cebu regional operations centre in the use of HF and VHF radio equipment, movement tracking, and disaster monitoring.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Output 9.2:</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 up to 10 PRC chapters.</li> <li>• Rehabilitate two damaged chapter offices.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of PRC Regional Logistics Centre.</li> <li>• Construction of a regional warehouse.</li> <li>• Vehicles for PRC chapters.</li> <li>• VH and VHF radio systems installed in 3 PRC chapters and the Cebu regional operations centre.</li> <li>• Essential heavy equipment such as forklifts and trucks for PRC disaster operations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 9.3</b> PRC volunteer management strategy is supported and strengthened through research and evaluations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review PRC/partner national society response to Typhoon Haiyan with focus on short-term response and volunteer management.</li> <li>• Evaluate PRC preparedness capacity for frequent disaster response.</li> <li>• Conduct three-day symposium at chapter level to build capacity and knowledge for focused operational response in emergencies.</li> <li>• Conduct operational research related to volunteering in PRC focusing on impact of disasters on volunteers.</li> <li>• Ensure safety and security of all volunteers mobilized as well as relevant insurance coverage.</li> <li>• Enhance volunteer induction and development program.</li> <li>• Enhance and strengthen use of the Resource Management System (RMS) for more effective volunteer management.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Disaster preparedness and risk reduction</b></p>	
<p><b>Outcome 10:</b> Improved international aid effectiveness through PRC and IFRC advocacy.</p>	
<p><b>Output 10.1</b> Policy-makers in the Philippines use IDRL and other relevant guidelines and tools to strengthen legal and policy frameworks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IFRC and PRC support the development of new legislation/regulations incorporating lessons learned and suggestions from the IDRL Guidelines/Model Act as well as global disaster risk reduction and law research.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 11:</b> National Society capacity to assess disaster risks and plan risk reduction measures taking future climate change into consideration is strengthened.</p>	
<p><b>Output 11.1</b> Skills and capacity development programmes on risk reduction planning focusing on PRC staff and volunteers are carried out.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct VCA and CBDRR training in the context of climate change.</li> <li>• Conduct community-based risk reduction programming in targeted communities.</li> <li>• Establish community action teams and train them in disaster preparedness and response.</li> <li>• Carry out simulation exercises in target communities.</li> <li>• Advocate for long-term DRR interventions in high-risk communities with local authorities.</li> <li>• Distribution of basic early warning tools to the targeted communities. Items to be identified with consultation with communities.</li> <li>• Development and distribution of training materials (IEC) to strengthen community level preparedness. Materials to be adapted, reprinted or developed.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 11.2</b> Public awareness and public education (PAPE) on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change are enhanced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct public awareness and public education (PAPE) activities in target schools.</li> <li>• Conduct mass awareness campaign to sensitize communities and build a culture of preparedness.</li> <li>• Conduct focused awareness programmes in at-risk communities.</li> <li>• Awareness programmes on mainstreaming DRR and climate change into recovery programme sectors such as health, shelter, water and sanitation and livelihoods.</li> </ul>

## Logistics

**Outcome 1:** To effectively manage the supply chain for arrival of relief items and ERU's, including procurement, clearance, storage and forwarding to distributions sites following IFRC logistics procedures in full audit trail requirement and to effectively manage movement of staff.  
(See IFRC mobilization table: [https://www-secure.ifrc.org/DMISII/Pages/03\\_response/0307\\_logistics.aspx](https://www-secure.ifrc.org/DMISII/Pages/03_response/0307_logistics.aspx))

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
All programmes receive professional logistics support through a coordinated mobilization, reception, warehousing, dispatch to distribution points and reporting on supply chain status and needs, of international relief goods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set up, implement and manage one central logistics hub in Cebu (through MACTAN international airport and Cebu port) and three sub hubs in Tacloban, Ormoc and Roxas.</li> <li>• Assess logistics capacities in various affected areas, in coordination with other agencies and in cooperation with Logistics Cluster.</li> <li>• Support and coordinate with PRC in monitoring reception, warehousing and dispatch of goods from main warehouse to branches, and in producing relevant and accurate reports.</li> <li>• Coordinate mobilization of international supply chain including opening of a mobilization table.</li> <li>• Coordinating with IFRC and PRC programme managers and ZLU in KL for timely and cost-efficient sourcing options for items required in the operation, including coordinating with IFRC global logistics service in Dubai via air and sea as necessary.</li> <li>• Support PRC with procurement (local and international) of relief goods according to IFRC standards and procedures, and ensuring best sourcing.</li> <li>• Provide specific technical support to PRC to acquire required vehicles and to set up fleet management monitoring procedures in accordance with Dubai Fleet standards.</li> <li>• Liaise and coordinate actions with other key actors including PRC and the Logistics Cluster, so that IFRC logistics operation processes use all information as efficiently and effectively as possible.</li> </ul>

**Outcome 2:** PRC is equipped with a more effective and efficient logistics services, and an enhanced institutional capacity that meets Movement standards in addressing PRC and Movement partners' logistics requirements.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
PRC's logistics capacities are strengthened through training, technical support and adequate resources (including tools, equipment and human resources).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support PRC, through setup of an integrated logistics support structure to enhance logistics/relief interface coordination, in close cooperation with partners.</li> <li>• Support PRC on management of logistical technical information, to ensure quality of information on fleet, supply chain, and warehousing, at headquarters and branch levels.</li> <li>• Support PRC to enhance its stock management system at headquarters and branch levels.</li> <li>• Improve warehousing operations and conditions, by providing human resources, vehicles, and equipment (including promotion of Federation Warehouse Information System).</li> <li>• Support recruitment of logistics staff by PRC and provide training according to recognized standards, at headquarters and branch levels.</li> <li>• Encourage PRC to enhance its fleet management system at headquarters and branch levels, and look into fleet expansion and vehicle replacement policy as per needs.</li> </ul>

### Activities completed and planned:

Since the onset of the disaster, the IFRC Global Logistics Service (GLS) has been mobilizing resources and delivering logistics support to the operation through its global units, primarily through the zone logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur (KL ZLU). Emergency relief supplies have been airlifted from logistics preparedness stock. The initially expressed needs were fully covered within 5 days by donations from more than 27 National Societies.

- Mactan Cebu airport was congested and cargoes could not be cleared on arrival. Logistics ERU at Cebu managed to retrieve all cargoes dispatched.
- FACT assessments and logistics cluster data ensured information and capacities in the ports (Tacloban/ Roxas) helped facilitate access to other islands from Cebu and identify transport means

- Warehouses on Panay and Leyte were severely impacted. The operation required the use of a 3000 m2 warehouse in Cebu as well as tents storage to compensate this gap and the ERUs erected five wiik halls in Tacloban and another three in Roxas.
- Two FACT logistics delegates and two Logistics ERUs (total of 16 people) were deployed immediately to support PRC's logistics unit in procurement, fleet and warehousing systems, joined by four RDRTs as well as three surge delegates. A pipeline system specialist and a senior logistics delegate from GLS Geneva were deployed to the Asia Pacific zone office to support the operation.
- Supply-chain for NFI was established, mostly through a mobilization table that opened on 12 November to support 100,000 families, and was fully covered by 16 November.
- To date, the zone logistics unit has mobilized and delivered the following to Cebu:
  - 41 flights and 27 containers (nine sea freights) for a total of 9'454 cbm in volume and 2'498 metric tonnes.
  - 36 vehicles and another 20 to be sent by Dubai Fleet to support PRC operations at chapter level.

The operation will be managed by a coordinator supported by a team of logisticians, assisting in all logistics services to PRC and IFRC programmes. It is crucial to set up an adequate logistics human resources structure to support PRC both in training and building capacities and in preparing a hand over of all equipment and responsibilities, including reports to donors.

One logistics coordinator and two logistics delegates (procurement and logistics) will be embedded in PRC's Cebu Chapter. Two other logistics delegates will be embedded in the Leyte and Panay Chapter.

## Humanitarian Diplomacy

A distinguishing feature of this operation will be integrating humanitarian diplomacy into all aspects of the programme. This will include both top-down and bottom-up approaches that encourage Red Cross leaders to act at all times, in the interests of vulnerable people, and with full respect for the Fundamental Principles, while creating space for volunteers and beneficiaries to have a real voice in programme design and implementation. PRC and IFRC will engage robustly with non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors, such as the UN system, NGOs, media and government in the country to advocate and communicate effectively on humanitarian issues and mobilize resources for emerging needs.

The operation will build upon PRC's strong relationship with non-Red Cross Red Crescent Movement actors including government bodies, in particular the NDRRMC at different levels, and local government units. PRC participates regularly in NDRRMC meetings. IFRC will support coordination with the DWSD and the Department of Health (DOH) as well. PRC and IFRC will continue to participate in the UN HCT meetings.

In the area of advocacy, IFRC and partner national societies continue to support PRC in developing a thorough analysis of the humanitarian context in the country and identify key issues to follow up. IFRC will seek to influence humanitarian policy by actively positioning and profiling the work of the Red Cross Red Crescent in cluster and other external agency meetings and forums as appropriate. Media interest in Haiyan has been high, and with the enhanced profile of the Red Cross in this operation, the opportunity exists to capitalize on this interest to support the impact of the operation by integrating humanitarian diplomacy positions throughout Red Cross Red Crescent public messaging. As the operation enters the recovery phase, PRC and its Movement partners will continue to have a proactive approach in positioning the work of PRC, IFRC, and partner national societies. Short and longer terms issues and challenges will be addressed, with a focus on shelter, health and social risks, and the need to build back better.

Response to this appeal has been rapid and significant. To date, more than 40 national societies have launched public appeals and/or contributed cash, kind or personnel to the operation. Information is shared on a regular basis with partner national societies and governments. Innovative campaigns involving global corporate partners have raised considerable resources as well. Surge capacity to support resource mobilization has been put in place in Manila and Kuala Lumpur to coordinate and respond effectively to the many international funding opportunities.

## Communications – Advocacy and Public information

### Public communications

**Strong and well-coordinated external communications support remains an important part of this operation.**

Up to now, surge communications support from APZ's communications manager and two communications delegates from British Red Cross and Australian Red Cross have contributed towards achieving significant visibility for the operation. Communications delegates from East Asia and Southeast Asia were also deployed in support to field

visits by IFRC's president and secretary General. Media monitoring reports referencing the Red Cross response are available from [lea.salwan@ifrc.org](mailto:lea.salwan@ifrc.org).

Critical communications support was provided by the wider IFRC and PNS global communications teams. Social media channels, the IFRC Movement Facebook and twitter accounts as well as communicators' direct accounts, have been actively promoting the work of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in-country, raising visibility amongst global audiences. The weekly IFRC Newswire has included updated key messages, talking points, and other relevant updated information on a regular basis. Several PNS deployed communications staff in support of ERU deployments. The Finnish Red Cross audio-visual team spent one month in the Philippines providing a steady stream of video and photographic materials for use by National Societies and external audiences worldwide. A regular stream of News stories have been posted on ifrc.org on which a special page dedicated to Typhoon Haiyan has been created. IFRC communications has been closely linked with resource mobilization and humanitarian diplomacy efforts. Specific initiatives include a collaboration with Warner TV Asia on a public service announcement broadcast between November and December and production of a fundraising toolkit tailored for National Societies available on the homepage of FedNet.

Going forwards, IFRC will continue to highlight the humanitarian needs and raise the visibility of PRC's ongoing response as well as the achievements of the operation through a variety of communications materials and proactive public information efforts with primary target audiences that include regional and international media, partner national societies, peer organizations as well as donors and the wider public. Relevant information and publicity materials will be channelled through IFRC's public website, [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org), as well as PRC website, [www.redcross.org.ph](http://www.redcross.org.ph).

Specifically, public communications activities include:

- Proactive media relations activities targeting international media based in the Philippines and regional hubs to position IFRC/PRC as primary references for the media particularly regarding milestones in the response
- Production of news-related content for promotion via IFRC online platforms including; news stories, blogs and beneficiary case studies
- Engagement with social media platforms including Twitter and Facebook to maximize visibility of the Red Cross Red Crescent response
- Production of audio-visual material including photographs and video material for distribution to National Societies and the media
- Regular production of communications materials including factsheets and key messages to support National Societies communications efforts
- Training and mentoring activities that build the communications capacity of the Philippine Red Cross

## **Beneficiary Communications and Innovation**

PRC, as part of its commitment to work in partnership with the people affected by the typhoon, intends from the outset to systematically embed beneficiary communication programming as a cross-cutting function within its overall operational approach. PRC will access the preferred communication channels of those affected by this disaster to disseminate important lifesaving information, as well as allow feedback mechanisms or two-way communication with affected populations from this disaster. Systems or processes to capture and feedback from beneficiaries to respective programme sectors within this disaster will be established

The beneficiary communication strategy will be guided by PRC's approach of "Always first, Always ready, Always there" and will capitalize on the strength and reach of PRC's 143 volunteers programme<sup>4</sup>. It is envisaged that the beneficiary feedback system that will service the people affected by typhoon Haiyan will be based and built around the established PRC 143 programme that has been in place and utilised for a number of years. For the typhoon Haiyan response, a supplementary support system called "143 Yolanda" will be established. The system will allow affected people to contact PRC to ask questions, request information or identify issues they may be having in accessing services.

The system will work on two levels, one specifically for the services provided by PRC and second as an advocacy capacity where PRC can assist people in accessing services that are not provided by the RC but may be provided by other service providers.

The beneficiary communication team will work on developing and implementing innovative solutions in the areas of beneficiary communication and registration. Further training and implementation of the Mega V barcode system and Open Data Kit (ODK) tool will be carried out following the success of the initial testing in the affected areas during

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<sup>4</sup> For further information, please refer to Capacity of National Society section

December 2013. A case management database will be developed to allow efficient management of the feedback from the communities based on the 143 system. There is potential to build a software application (supported by American Red Cross) that allows access to the 143 Yolanda service.

In partnership with PRC, the beneficiary communications team will support the following:

- Development of a communication strategy that supports the delivery of aid programmes to identified affected communities including identification and dissemination of key messages to communities to ensure accountability and transparency of Red Cross Red Crescent programmes, as well as the main conduits by which messaging and feedback will be carried out;
- Development of a system to support the visibility and accountability of all Red Cross Red Crescent programmes including cash distributions, health and hygiene promotion, shelter and distributions, taking into account access and engagement issues for aged, disabled and vulnerable groups;
- Establishment of appropriate channels for dialogue and dissemination of information between target population and the Red Cross Red Crescent through SMS TERA, radio, television programmes, face to face and social media;
- Development of standard operating procedures to document, analyse and verify information received and how the Red Cross Red Crescent advocates and delivers information based on the needs of the community
- Coordination of key messages and channels between programmes to ensure cohesive and clear message from all partners and sectors.

## **Monitoring and evaluation**

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.

The IFRC Secretariat will support PRC to work with Movement partners to develop a joint response plan of action based on identified needs to ensure the most effective response with the resources collectively available to the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. This joint plan which aims to support the overall PRC response includes clear objectives for recovery and incorporates integrated programming approaches and long-term activities of Movement actors already present in the country. The plan will be revised based on current needs and progress as the operation evolves. Experienced information managers will inform the development of the plan, provide an overview of who-does-what-where, strengthen coordination, avoid duplication and identify gaps. An information manager will be recruited and embedded in PRC structure to provide capacity building of PRC.

This joint planning will be supported by setting up a federation-wide monitoring and reporting system (FWRS) that seeks to ensure accountability and quality in line with the IFRC Constitution and Strategy 2020 and the commitment towards institutionalizing a Federation-wide performance management and reporting framework. In the Typhoon Haiyan response context this FWRS is informed based on lessons from the Indian Ocean Tsunami and Haiti Earthquake operations and will comprise input from all Red Cross Red Crescent societies involved in this operation. Clear terms of reference for this collective monitoring and reporting system will be agreed upon with the partners.

In accordance with the IFRC framework for evaluations, a real-time evaluation will be conducted, followed by a mid-term and eventually, a final evaluation. The recommendations of these evaluations will improve future programming. In addition, a lessons-learned workshop will be conducted to collectively reflect on the lessons drawn from the operation and how these can be used to further improve the work of IFRC.

Currently, the Asia Pacific zone PMER unit assists the operation in the Philippines in its day-to-day monitoring and reporting with the temporary secondment of an experienced planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) officer to assist PRC and IFRC. The PMER officer will further assess the needs for capacity-building, including training for National Society staff and volunteers on reporting, monitoring and evaluation, and coordinate with PRC on all PMER issues related to the operation. An experienced PMER delegate will be recruited to support the operation in the operational reporting and assisting in the development of a detailed monitoring and evaluation plan. The Canadian Red Cross supports the PMER unit in the Asia Pacific zone office by seconding a fully funded delegate for a period of one year.

## **Capacity of the National Society**

PRC is the nation's largest humanitarian organization and is recognized by 'Republic Act No. 10072' – 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.

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

PRC has an established system called 143 volunteers. The programme aims to train 43 volunteers in each of the country's 42,000 villages or barangays to act as an extension of PRC at community level. Volunteers are provided basic training in disaster preparedness and response, as well as first aid. They are trained in monitoring and evaluation in times of disasters and emergencies. There is a system that is managed within the operations centre at the national headquarters that allows citizens to call in and request support and report incidents like fires and the need for ambulances. The essence of the system is to engage with communities in a way that encourages beneficiaries to contact the PRC through a telephone hotline, SMS and social media sites. Staff of the PRC Operations Centre at NHQ respond to the requests and provide the required services.

PRC is in the process of implementing and testing the Mega V and ODK beneficiary registration tools to allow for transparent tracking and efficient distribution of relief items. The system will be broadened within the PRC system to register services from other programmatic areas. This could include mapping water sites, registering cash recipient details, health services etc.

### **Capacity of the IFRC**

IFRC maintains a country office located at PRC NHQ. Prior to the Typhoon there was an IFRC head of office, five delegates and eight national staff all of whom were supporting other operations. Overall, the operations manager, logistics delegate and eight staff (specializing in administration, communications and reporting, field support, finance, logistics, shelter, and water and sanitation) have taken on additional Haiyan responsibilities to varying degrees.

Considering the scope of this massive operation, a significant operational team has been recruited to manage it temporarily and to support PRC while the core of the existing team focuses on other operations.

A surge team composed of experienced disaster responders was deployed initially to support PRC and the IFRC country team.

The IFRC southeast Asia regional office in Bangkok and the Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur continue to provide support with technical and operational assistance both in-country and remotely, in the following areas: communications; finance; health; logistics; operation coordination; resource mobilization; planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER); shelter, and water and sanitation. Technical personnel from these offices will continue to assist to the country office and PRC.

### **Budget summary**

See attached budget for details.

Walter Cotte  
Under Secretary General  
Programme Services Division

Bekele Geleta  
Secretary General

## Contact information

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

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



[Click here](#)

1. **Emergency appeal [budget](#) and [map](#) below**
2. **[Return](#) to the title page**

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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.

The 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.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.



The 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.

# EMERGENCY APPEAL

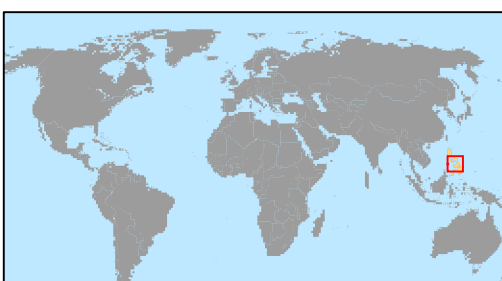
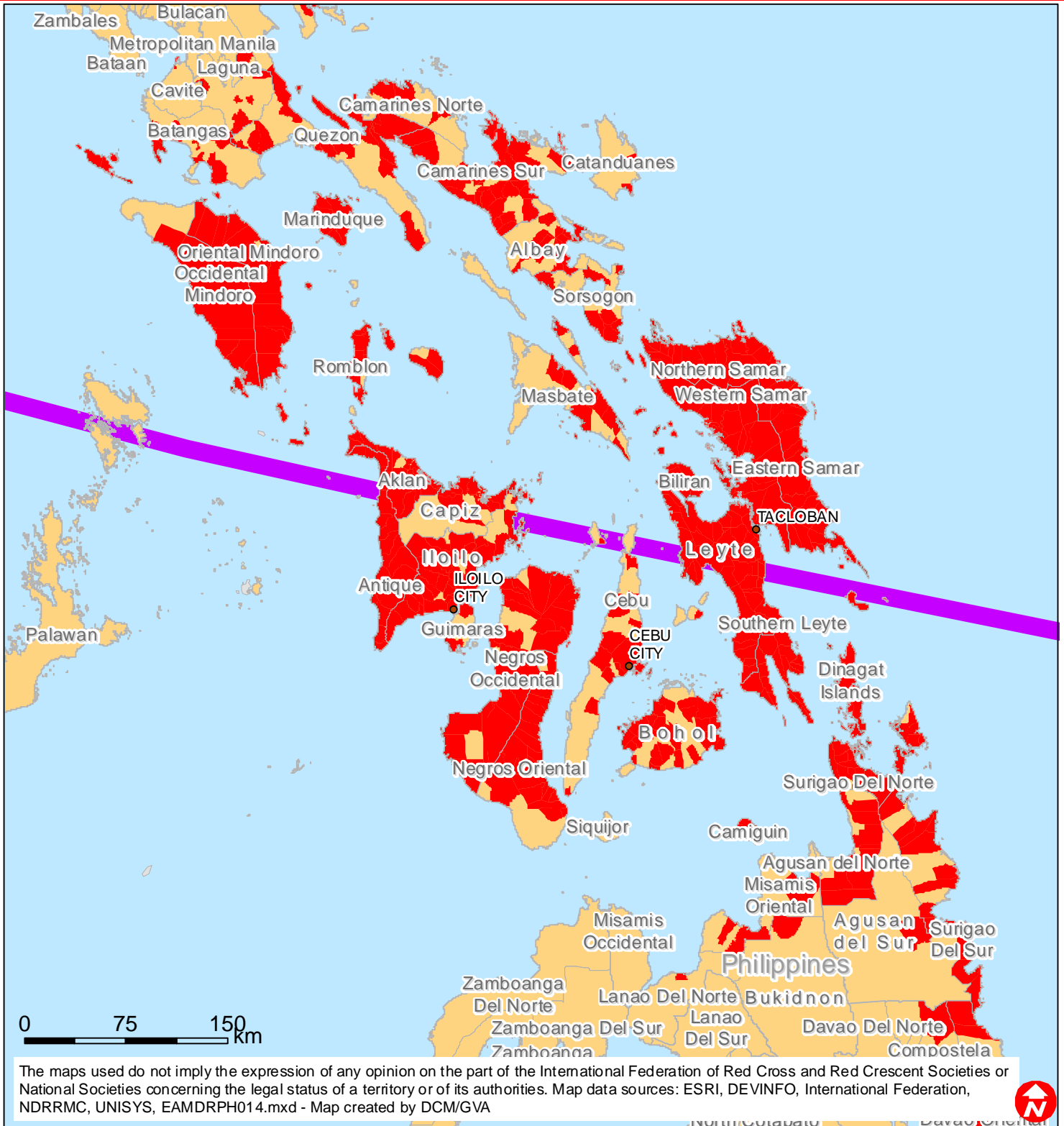
16/1/2014

MDRPH014 Philippines : Typhoon Haiyan

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	16,210,000			16,210,000
Shelter - Transitional	35,208,100			35,208,100
Construction - Facilities	1,620,000			1,620,000
Clothing & Textiles	3,208,000			3,208,000
Food	3,200,000			3,200,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	6,103,920			6,103,920
Medical & First Aid	259,500			259,500
Utensils & Tools	949,600			949,600
Other Supplies & Services	8,620,000			8,620,000
Emergency Response Units			3,500,000	3,500,000
Cash Disbursements	11,815,000			11,815,000
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>87,194,120</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>	<b>90,694,120</b>
Vehicles	815,000			815,000
Computer & Telecom Equipment	170,000	33,000		203,000
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	1,360,000			1,360,000
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>2,345,000</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,378,000</b>
Storage, Warehousing	630,000			630,000
Distribution & Monitoring	1,080,000			1,080,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	1,190,000	52,800		1,242,800
Logistics Services	100,000			100,000
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>52,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,052,800</b>
International Staff	10,104,000	764,100		10,868,100
National Staff	1,235,200	87,000		1,322,200
National Society Staff	619,600			619,600
Volunteers	1,411,379			1,411,379
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>13,370,179</b>	<b>851,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,221,279</b>
Consultants	692,000	389,500		1,081,500
Professional Fees	60,000			60,000
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>752,000</b>	<b>389,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,141,500</b>
Workshops & Training	1,585,400	200,000		1,785,400
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>1,585,400</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,785,400</b>
Travel	604,000	34,250		638,250
Information & Public Relations	220,000			220,000
Office Costs	636,000	7,550		643,550
Communications	264,000	10,900		274,900
Financial Charges	182,500			182,500
Other General Expenses	1,275,200	23,600		1,298,800
Shared Office and Services Costs	2,130,912	8,520		2,139,432
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>5,312,612</b>	<b>84,820</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,397,432</b>
Programme and Services Support Recovery	7,381,355	104,729		7,486,085
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>7,381,355</b>	<b>104,729</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,486,085</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>120,940,666</b>	<b>1,715,949</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>	<b>126,156,616</b>
<b>Available Resources</b>				
Multilateral Contributions	51,779,474	939,090		52,718,564
Bilateral Contributions			3,500,000	3,500,000
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES</b>	<b>51,779,474</b>	<b>939,090</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>	<b>56,218,564</b>
<b>NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS</b>	<b>69,161,192</b>	<b>776,859</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69,938,052</b>



# Philippines: Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda)



- Important cities
- Affected municipalities
- Haiyan's path