

Emergency appeal №: MDRPH045 First launched on: 18/12/2021	Glide №: TC-2021-000202-PHL
Final report issued on: 30/03/2024	Timeframe covered by final report: (13/12/2021 – 31/12/2023)
Number of people targeted: 400,000	Number of people assisted: 349,750
Funding coverage (CHF): CHF 20 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 26 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 750,000



The Philippine Red Cross with the support of IFRC provided full shelter assistance to people affected by typhoon Odette (rai) in alegria, cebu. (Photo:PRC)

PEOPLE AFFECTED

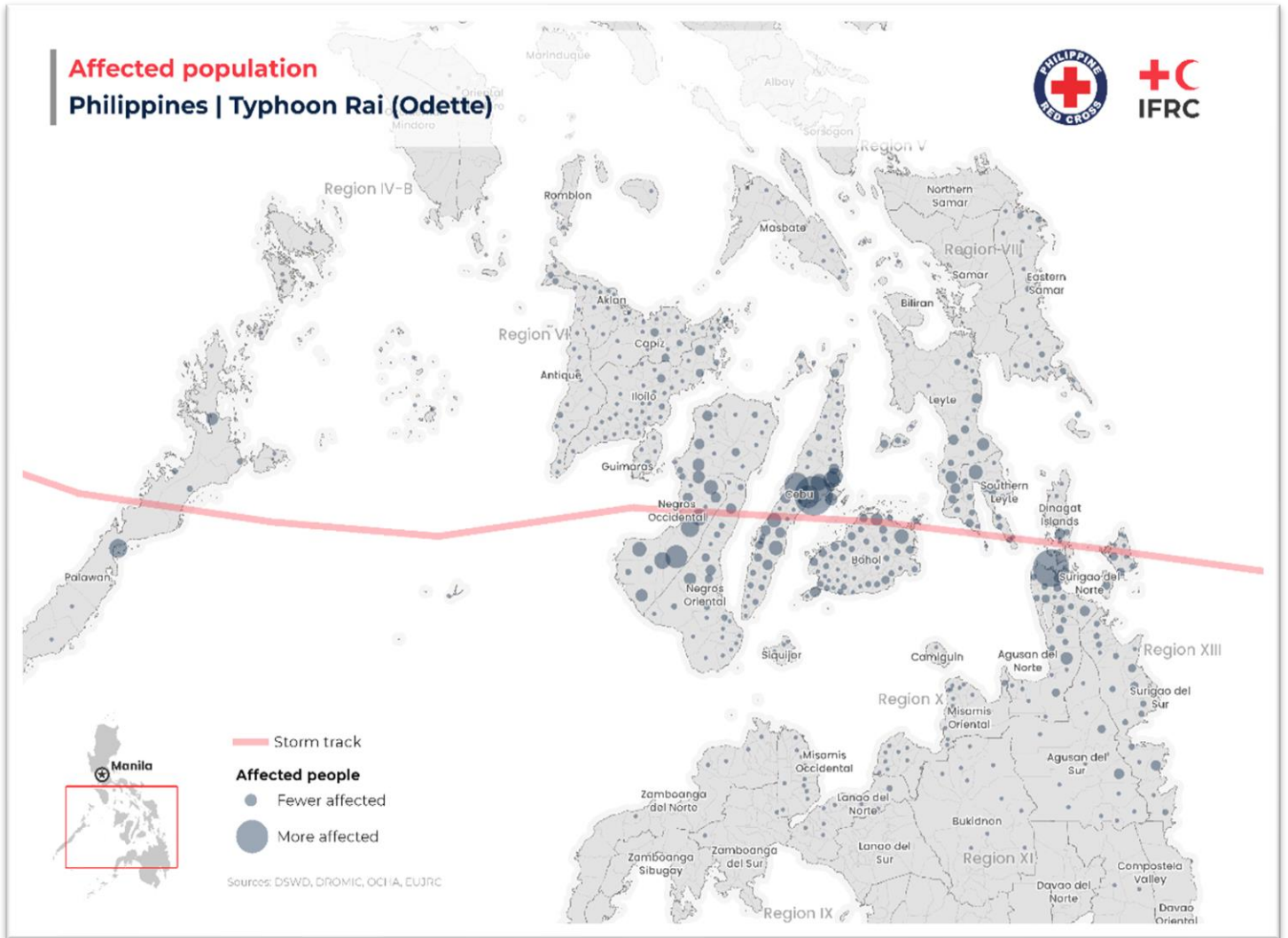
12 M

PEOPLE TARGETED

400,000

FUNDING REQUIREMENT

CHF 20M



PEOPLE AFFECTED



12M

INFRASTRUCTURE



2.1M

AGRICULTURE



\$348M

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis



People in Province of Siargao and the Eastern Philippines are steadily working towards recovery despite the destruction caused by Typhoon Rai (Photo: PRC)

On 16 December 2021, Super Typhoon Rai made its first landfall, causing widespread destruction. The Visayas and Mindanao Islands were the most affected by this powerful storm, enduring torrential rains, violent winds, floods, and storm surges. With maximum sustained winds reaching 195 km/h near its centre and gusts up to 260 km/h, Rai displayed its sheer power. As it moved westward and northwestward, its central pressure of 985 hPa heightened the storm's intensity. Rai became the fifteenth tropical storm to hit the country in 2021.

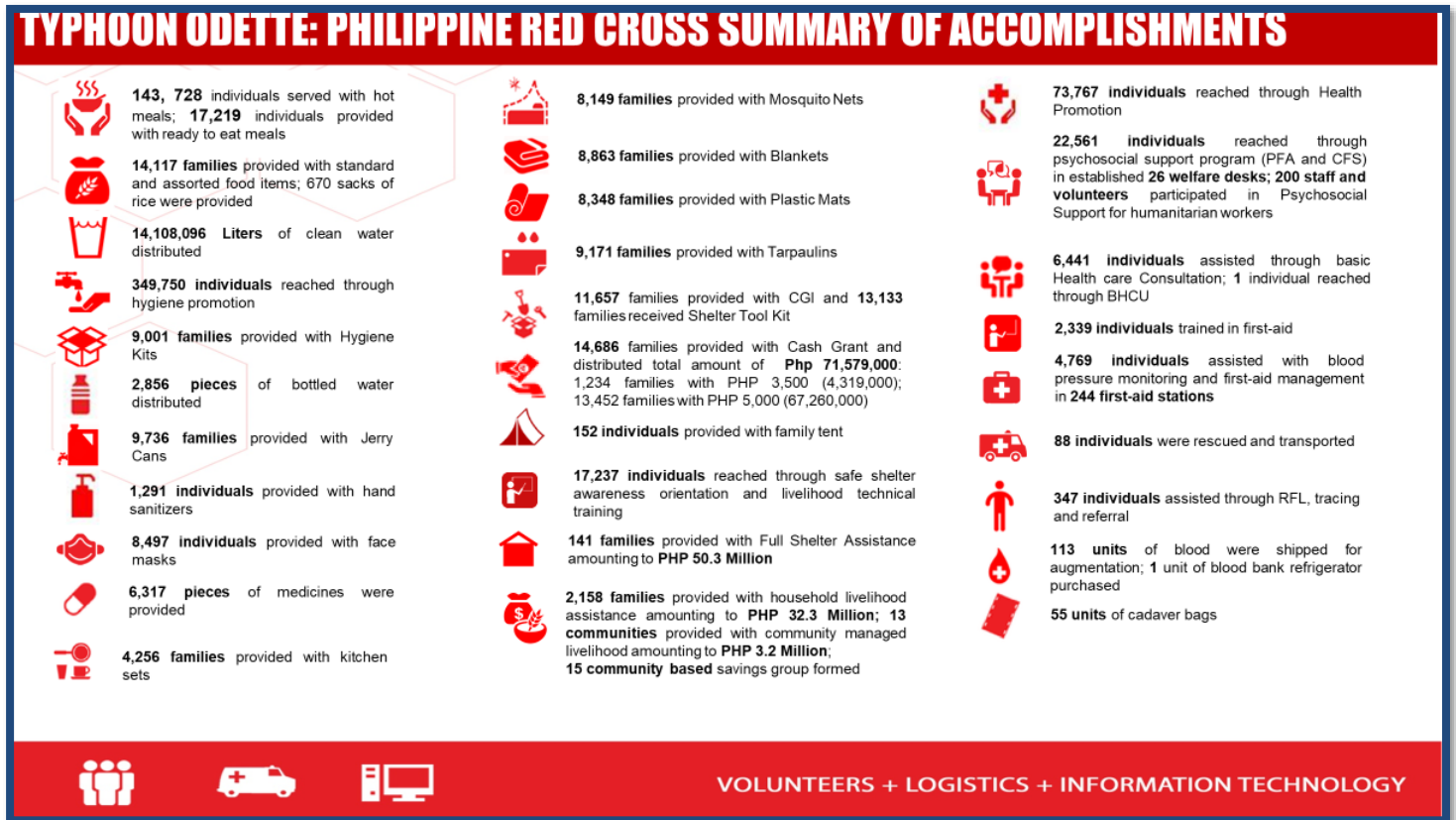
The tropical cyclone brought strong winds and heavy rain as it crossed the Philippine archipelago. Its impact was felt in other parts of Visayas, Mindanao, and Southern Luzon, leading to widespread evacuations and displacements of the affected population, as well as causing severe damage to homes, infrastructure, livelihoods, water systems, and health facilities in the affected provinces. Typhoon Rai made a total of nine landfalls. Provinces from five regions hardest hit by the typhoon, included Palawan, Negros Occidental, Bohol, Cebu, Negros Oriental, Southern Leyte, Leyte, Dinagat Islands, and Surigao Del Norte.

As of 21 February 2022, reports indicated that 2,991,586 families (10,607,625 people) were affected in 10,264 barangays in Regions V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, MIMAROPA and Caraga¹. Furthermore, 31,607 families were displaced in

¹ As of 21 February 2022, NDRRMC - [Situational Report #46](#)

evacuation centres, with 20,918 families (79,627 people) seeking temporary shelter in 810 evacuation areas, and 10,689 families (35,411 people) staying with relatives or friends. The disaster resulted in 405 deaths, 52 reported missing and 1,371 injured. Approximately 2,108,858 houses were affected, with 404,653 destroyed and 1,704,205 partially damaged. The damage to crops, livestock, poultry, fisheries, and agricultural facilities was estimated at PHP 17.8 billion, while infrastructure damage was estimated at PHP 30 billion. In a later update on 14 October 2022, the number of displaced families decreased, with 194 families or 812 persons seeking shelter in 16 evacuation centres in Regions VII, VIII, MIMAROPA, and Caraga, and 119 families or 381 persons temporarily staying with relatives or friends in Region VIII².

Summary of response



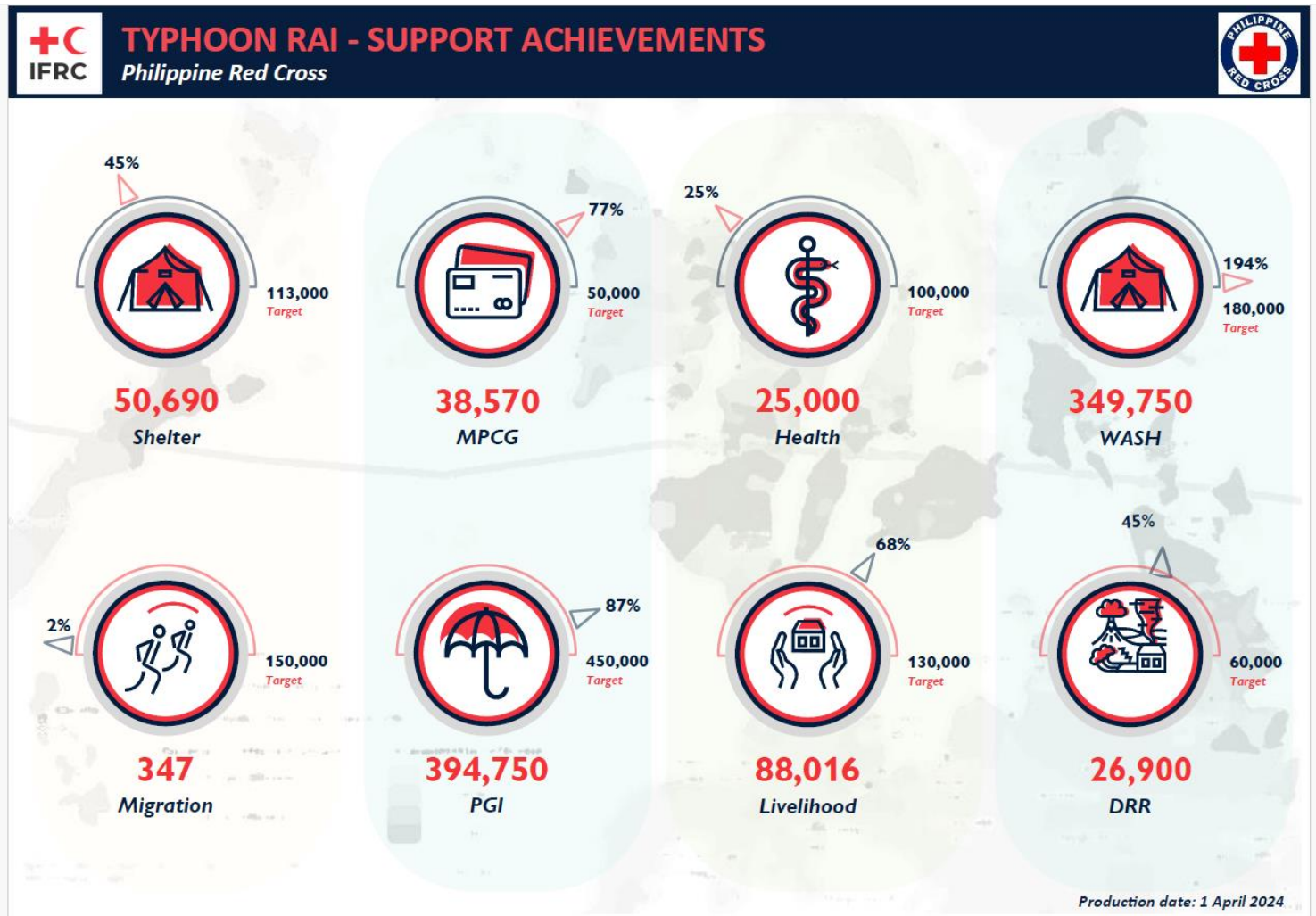
Overall achievement of the Philippine Red Cross with the support of all its partners

The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) functions as the largest humanitarian organization in the country, with operations spanning 102 chapters across administrative districts and major cities. The organization employs 2,273 staff at the National Headquarters (NHQ) and chapter levels, along with approximately one million volunteers and supporters, including 301,000 active volunteers. The Red Cross 143 programme at the chapter level ensures that volunteers are well-trained and equipped to respond effectively at the community level during disasters, enhancing the National Society's disaster preparedness and response capabilities.

PRC collaborated closely with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and received initial financial assistance through the IFRC-DREF allocation to kickstart disaster response operations. Support from various Participating National Societies (PNS), such as the American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, and others,

² As of 14 October 2022, DSWD DROMIC - [Report #256](#)

further supplemented the relief efforts. Activities included rapid assessments, mobilization of relief items like sleeping and hygiene kits, deployment of volunteers for search and rescue operations, and provision of essential services like clean water and basic healthcare.



Accomplishments through IFRC Emergency Appeal support

Coordination among PRC, IFRC, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and PNS ensured a cohesive approach to delivering aid, with a focus on complementing each other's actions as needed. The involvement of local government units and relevant agencies in evacuation management, food distribution, and rapid assessments further strengthened the overall disaster response. Most relief efforts from civil society and private organizations predominantly consisted of food supplies and logistical support for transporting relief goods to affected areas.

Response Phase:

A comprehensive aid effort successfully reached numerous families in need during the early phase. Essential household items, including tarpaulins, blankets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, and mosquito nets, were provided to 5,000 households, meeting the needs of all targeted people. Emergency Shelter Assistance reached out to 10,138 families, representing 66 per cent of the targeted population, and offered orientation on Build Back Safer techniques. Multi-Purpose Cash Grants supported 7,714 families through cash assistance programmes. Healthcare activities focused on distributing mosquito nets to 5,000 families and providing psychosocial support, while Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) activities achieved success in distributing safe drinking water and hygiene kits. Additionally,

efforts in Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI) included establishing child-friendly spaces and reaching 3,384 children. Migration support services were also provided, benefiting 176 individuals through 149 welfare desks.

Recovery Phase:

A total of 71 families, constituting 28 percent of the 250 households targeted under the emergency appeal, were identified as recipients of full shelter assistance. All 71 houses were constructed and completed in Alegria, Cebu. Initially scheduled for completion between July and August 2022, the Full Shelter Assistance (FSA) faced challenges as additional work was required. Large boulders of rocks, not identified during the initial land survey, posed a challenge during the preparation of individual lots. The existing heavy equipment was deemed unsuitable for finalizing the lots, prompting the project team to reevaluate options to address these issues, ultimately leading to construction delays. Weather conditions further contributed to timeline delays, resulting in FSA completion by March 2023.

Under the Household Livelihood Assistance (HLA) program, 1,674 out of the targeted 5,000 households in Bohol, Cebu, and Palawan received assistance. Each family was granted PHP 15,000 (CHF 278) in two installments: PHP 9,000 (CHF 167) and PHP 6,000 (CHF 111). Recipients were required to attend technical training based on their livelihood proposals, with the second transfer of funds contingent upon the submission of supporting documents related to their proposed livelihoods.

The Community-Managed Livelihood Project (CMLP) aimed to enhance community resilience by empowering vulnerable members through livelihood programming. Activities included community assemblies, drafting governing documents, identifying suppliers, and managing financial operations. Additionally, the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) supported 11 community-based organizations in providing livelihood assistance to farmers and fishers in the target areas, establishing nine savings groups, initiating ongoing savings activities, and conducting various Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities in 17 communities. Furthermore, the PRC conducted capacity-building sessions, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments, and tree-planting initiatives in Palawan.

In 2023, the IFRC aided in the rehabilitation of chapters in Bohol and Surigao Del Norte damaged by Typhoon Rai, involving roof replacements, interior repairs, and structural upgrades.

Operational risk assessment


RISK IDENTIFIED	MITIGATION
<p>COVID-19 pandemic caused a big impact in delivering assistance in affected areas. Due to the pandemic and its restrictions, the supplier’s production facility in Shandong province was shut down and this in turn caused delay in the production of CGI for two (2) months. Moreover, there were interruptions in shipment of items due to changes in travel and shipping policy of shipping lines, which limits the load of deliveries from 25 tons to 20 tons. The situation required the utilization of more containers, which consequently resulted in the imposition of additional customs fees.</p>	<p>Established clear communication channels with suppliers and regularly monitored the situation to help in identifying and addressing potential issues in a timely manner. PRC developed a contingency plans and alternative logistics routes to help in overcoming disruptions in shipments due to changes in travel and shipping policies. PRC stayed informed about evolving government regulations and requirements, such as COVID-19 testing mandates, and proactively adapted operations to comply with them to ensure a smoother distribution process.</p>

<p>In addition, the government required the submission of negative COVID-19 testing results of all personnel in delivery trucks passing from one city to another. The dispatch and arrival of ESA to the province, the national and local elections, and the threat of COVID-19 are major challenges to the delay in the distribution of assistance. This also caused a shift in the needs of the target population. Despite all the delays, the PRC still managed to distribute the assistance to all recipients.</p>	
<p>Geographic Location was one of identified risk as some municipalities are in remote areas or isolated islands that required extensive hours to travel to, including road and terrain situations. An incident was recorded involving a delivery truck carrying heavy loads of shelter materials, in which it lost its brakes and almost fell off the ravine. This required another truck to transfer the cargos and deliver to the community. In addition, there was a challenge encountered was the access to the island municipalities and barangays due to its damaged ports and inclement weather.</p> <p>The assisted people had difficulty transporting the in-kind assistance back to their respective barangays. Some</p> <p>hired local cargo trucks, where they chipped in on fuel expenses, while others hired a motorcycle and tied the cargos rolled up on each side of the bike.</p>	<p>PRC collaborated with local communities and stakeholders to find sustainable solutions for transportation needs in these areas, such as cost-effective transportation methods, which helped alleviate this challenge</p>
<p>The operation experienced Communication Delays in communication mainly due to limited network signals during the transportation of the items from the warehouses to the distribution site (Surigao and Dinagat Island).</p>	
<p>Site Development - During the initial land survey, large boulders of rocks were not identified, posing a challenge during the preparation of individual lots. Existing heavy equipment was deemed unsuitable for finalizing the lots. Consequently, the project team reevaluated options to address these issues, leading to delays in construction. Weather conditions also contributed to the project timeline delays, resulting in the FSA completion by March 2023.</p>	<p>IFRC supported PRC on the acquisition of additional jackhammers to facilitate the removal of large boulders of stones inside the lot. The jackhammer was useful since the heavy equipment (backhoe) could not penetrate or access the site.</p>

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

The operation primarily aimed to assist 400,000 individuals (80,000 families) impacted by Typhoon Rai (Odette) in fulfilling their basic needs in a secure and respectable manner, promoting sustainable self-recovery from the crisis, and enhancing their resilience to future shocks. Following an evaluation, the IFRC, in collaboration with the PRC, adjusted the operational approach to prioritize shelter support. The last [Revised Operational Strategy](#), released on 22 April 2022, emphasized the urgent need for emergency shelter assistance due to widespread damage to residences and critical infrastructure in the affected regions. The operational plan was modified carefully to address the most immediate needs of the affected population. More details regarding this operation can also be accessed on the IFRC [GO platform](#) under Typhoon Rai (Odette).

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

 Shelter, Housing and Settlements		People Targeted	113,0050
		People Reached	50,690
Objective:	<i>Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of households provided with essential household items</i>	5,000	5,000
	<i># of households provided with tarpaulins (emergency shelter)</i>	5,000	5,000
	<i># of households provided with emergency shelter assistance (PRC shelter tool kits and galvanized iron roofing)</i>	10,138	15,300
	<i># of households provided with shelter repair assistance</i>	De-prioritized	2,000
	<i># of households provided with Full Shelter Assistance (conditional cash in tranches and materials)</i>	71	250
	<i># of household representative attended safe shelter awareness (SSA) orientation build back safer (BBS)</i>	10,218	15,300
	<i># of households received shelter assistance and provided with technical support and guidance on safer and resilient construction.</i>	10,218	15,300

of shelter assistance recipients and builders received orientation on incorporating BBS techniques into repairs or reconstructions.

10,218

15,300

Narrative description of achievements:

Essential Household Items

A total of 5,000 households, covering all the targeted affected people, received essential household items including tarpaulins, blankets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, and mosquito nets. Basic household necessities and tarpaulins were distributed to targeted families across various locations, including Bohol, Cebu, Palawan, Southern Leyte, Dinagat Island, Siargao, Surigao Del Norte, Hilongos Leyte, Negros Occidental, and Negros Oriental.

In response to the disaster, the PRC utilized its emergency preparedness supplies to assist those affected. Funds from the emergency appeal were utilized to replenish these supplies. Blankets and sleeping mats were procured locally through the IFRC Logistics Unit, while tarpaulins, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, and hygiene kits were sourced internationally from the IFRC Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management, Asia Pacific (GHS&SCM-AP) unit in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.



Distribution of essential household item to targeted families (Photo: PRC)

Table 1. Breakdown of households provided with essential household items and tarpaulins

Provinces	Blankets	Sleeping Mats	Mosquito Net	Kitchen Set	Tarpaulins
Bohol	467	503	467	492	380
Cebu	1,440	728	1,440	1,000	1,433
Dinagat Island	344	523	500	412	550
Hilongos Leyte	222	567	222	420	129
Negros Occidental	350	389	365	416	275
Negros Oriental	330	380	334	409	280
Palawan	500	470	500	500	487
Siargao	355	437	355	417	500
Southern Leyte	492	435	492	433	466
Surigao Del Norte (Mainland)	500	568	325	501	500
Total	5,000 HH	5,000 HH	5,000 HH	5,000 HH	5,000 HH

Emergency Shelter Assistance (ESA)

A total of 10,138 families (50,690 people) or 66 per cent of the 15,300 families targeted under the appeal, were reached. Additionally, 10,218 recipients of emergency shelter assistance, including one representative per household and builders, received orientation sessions and integrated Build Back Safer (BBS) techniques into their repair or construction efforts.

Emergency shelter assistance (ESA) was provided to affected households to facilitate prompt roof repairs. Each family received aid consisting of 10 corrugated galvanized (CGI) roofing sheets, one plain sheet (Plain GI), and one shelter tool kit (STK), along with educational sessions on safe shelter practices to ensure the proper installation of CGI and other shelter materials. Furthermore, PRC and IFRC shelter specialists were deployed to the field to provide essential technical guidance and monitoring assistance.



Distribution of emergency shelter assistance to individuals affected by Typhoon Rai in Hilongos, Leyte (Photo: PRC)

Table 2. Breakdown of households provided with emergency shelter assistance under IFRC Support

Provinces	IFRC		
	CGI Sheets	Plain Sheets	Shelter Tool Kits
Bohol	1,482	1,482	1,782
Cebu	1,263	1,263	1,263
Palawan	298	298	300
Southern Leyte	2,201	2,228	2,228
Dinagat Island	828	828	828
Siargao	448	298	450
Surigao Del Norte (Mainland)	797	648	797
Lapu-lapu/Cordova	1,143	1,143	1,143
Hilongos	500	500	500
Negros Occidental	412	193	412
Negros Oriental	437	235	435
Total	9,809 HH	9,116 HH	10,138 HH

The Shelter Tool Kit (STK) was locally acquired through PRC logistics and included essential tools such as a hand saw, digging bar, heavy-duty tin snips, claw hammer, shovel, tie wire, common wire nails, umbrella roofing nail, and elastomeric sealant. Most corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) and Plain GI sheets were internationally sourced via GHS&SCM-AP. Some CGI sheets were procured by the PRC through an international manufacturer, with partial support from IFRC Emergency Appeal and other bilateral partners of PRC. The CGI procurement process, funded by

IFRC Emergency Appeal resources, adhered to IFRC procurement policies, with any compliance issues escalated to APRO and Geneva GHS&SCM for feedback and future procurement guidance using IFRC resources.

Both procurement efforts encountered challenges due to COVID-19 restrictions, affecting sourcing and causing delays in ESA distributions. Some provinces experienced delays of approximately 3-6 months in the implementation/distribution of emergency shelter assistance due to logistical issues. Additionally, individuals who had already repaired their homes declined assistance when offered at a later stage. PRC faced logistical obstacles in transporting items to remote areas like Palawan and Dinagat Island due to their geographical isolation and limited safe and affordable transportation options. For the remaining 5,162 households (approximately 33.7 per cent of the total target), the undistributed CGI, Plain GI, and STK will be stored in various regional warehouses as part of PRC's disaster preparedness inventory.

Full Shelter Assistance

A total of 71 families were selected for the Full Shelter Assistance (FSA) programme, accounting for 28 per cent of the 250 households targeted in Alegria, Cebu, under the emergency appeal. All shelters were successfully constructed and completed in the designated area. Originally scheduled for completion between July and August 2022, the project encountered challenges along the way. Large rocks that were not detected during the land survey posed difficulties during the preparation of individual lots, as the existing heavy equipment proved inadequate for the task. The project team had to reevaluate their strategies to overcome these unexpected obstacles, resulting in construction delays. Moreover, inclement weather conditions further prolonged the timeline. Despite these setbacks, the FSA project was ultimately completed by March 2023, providing 71 solar-powered shelters to the selected families. Below are aerial shots of the FSA area, elderly persons with disabilities were considered and provided shelter with easy accessibility to road in the flat and lower portion of the relocation/shelter site.



Through the Full Shelter Assistance project, the PRC, with IFRC support, provided 71 solar-powered shelters to targeted families (Photo: PRC)



Another glimpse of the Full Shelter Assistance project in Alegria, Cebu, near the seashore, 71 families now have safer and more sustainable living spaces. (Photo: PRC)

The municipality of Alegria has designated a 4.5-hectare permanent relocation site situated in Barangay Poblacion, Alegria, Cebu. To support the PRC Typhoon Odette Full Shelter Assistance project, an additional 1-hectare area has been specifically allocated. Each recipient was allotted a 7 × 8-meter plot of land to facilitate the construction of their homes. Despite being located in a mountainous part of the barangay, it's essential to highlight that the land designated for the project falls outside the Hazard Prone area identified on the Hazard map of Barangay Poblacion. This ensures a safe and secure environment for the relocation and housing initiatives.

Retaining Wall Construction and Solar Panel Installation:

The groups of carpenters, upon completing the house construction, were then contracted to build retaining walls. They were compensated with a lump sum of Php 15,000.00 per retaining wall. Similar to the housing project, PRC and Carpenter had a formal agreement delineating their roles and obligations. To expedite construction, 10 skilled workers and 18 laborers were incorporated at a revised daily wage rate. In addition to overseeing the solar panel installation, the technicians trained recipients on proper usage and maintenance before handing over the equipment. IFRC provided the solar panels, while PRC covered the costs for other components and installation services. As a result, the assisted people now enjoy a fully charged solar battery, ensuring a continuous power supply for their households, meeting basic energy needs like lighting, device charging, and operating small appliances.

Water Pipeline Installation:

The assessment of the water pipeline was conducted by PRC technical staff and local water providers from Alegria's Local Government Unit (LGU), collaborating with residents, encompassing both installation and monitoring at the shelter construction location. While the LGU counterpart supplied labor and installation services, the PRC provided the essential materials. The water line was to stretch from the main water source to the rear of each beneficiary's residence.

Protective Railing for Construction:

For the protection of both adults and children, a protective railing was constructed in each block to avoid accidents or falls.

Prioritization of Target Areas:

Before the implementation of FSA project, the National Headquarters (NHQ) had led a coordination and planning workshop involving chapter staff and the project team to strategize area prioritization. During that workshop, the NHQ technical team introduced various tools and provided guidance on formulating a tailored criterion. Staff and volunteers had been assigned the task of evaluating the suitability of recovery interventions by assessing factors such as relevance in the then-current scenario, urgency, local needs, context, and vulnerabilities.

The thorough assessment informed the establishment of priority criteria crucial for advancing the implementation phase and ensuring that interventions were directed towards the most vulnerable and disadvantaged communities impacted by the typhoon.

A special focus had been placed on families residing in "No Build Zone" areas, recognized as highly vulnerable regarding shelter security due to their proximity to water bodies where construction had posed risks, compounded by their lack of land ownership. Priority had, therefore, been given to those who had received the least housing aid, emphasizing the urgency to address the shelter needs of these marginalized households.

Community Selection:

The team coordinated with Local Government Units at various administrative levels – Provincial, Municipal, and down to the Barangay level – after establishing the criteria at the PRC level. The chapter team targeted the top affected communities in the provinces of Cebu. The selection of communities or project areas were based on the following criteria:

- Number of affected population and extent of damage to livelihoods and shelter
- Communities with less assistance received from the government and other Non-Governmental Organizations
- Acceptance and willingness of the community
- Accessibility, safety, and security
- There is land available to create homes or relocation areas.

Based on the assessment conducted by PRC, supported with verified secondary data and targeted Municipality Algeria, Cebu. As for shelter, most of the typhoon victims reside in or are rebuilding homes in the no build zone. Provided with validated data, the team together with the guidance of the technical supports, continued with the livelihood and shelter recovery intervention targeting the above-mentioned areas.

Formation of Barangay Recovery Committee (BaReCom):

After identifying project areas and priorities, a formal meeting was convened at the barangay level, attended by barangay officials, sector representatives, and community stakeholders. Led by the project team, the meeting aimed to outline the organization's principles and engagement processes within the community. Discussions encompassed project implementation processes, including household selection, criteria establishment, technical training, and transparency measures.

Following community understanding and acceptance, 10-15 volunteers were enlisted to form the Barangay Recovery Committee (BaReCom), comprising diverse community representatives. BaReCom's responsibilities include overseeing project implementation, facilitating feedback between the community and PRC, establishing specific criteria, monitoring project activities, and ensuring compliance with grant conditions. The Chapter team ensured clear explanation and acceptance of roles during orientation, with a focus on guiding recipients in utilizing livelihood support.

Recipients Selection:

The recipient selection played a crucial role in the implementation, as it established unbiased criteria for identifying recipients. The BaReCom spearheaded the establishment of criteria for distinguishing between priority and non-priority households through community consultations.

These criteria were developed based on the impact of the disaster, the recovery status following the typhoon, vulnerabilities, and the coping capacities of families to assess eligibility for aid. Therefore, there was a strong emphasis on engaging in open discussions with the community to reach a consensus on the prioritization criteria. This approach aimed to foster understanding among community members about the importance of prioritization and enhance transparency throughout the selection process.

Criteria Setting for Priority and Less Priority Household:

Families residing in the coastal area and whose entire home was devastated or totally damage were included in the recipient selection process:

1. Resident of barangay Poblacion, Barangay Sta. Felomina and Barangay Legaspi
2. Person with a disability who is also considered the main provider of the family.
3. Socially vulnerable elders who are also considered the main provider of the family
4. Other criteria identified by the BaReCom and community members.

Based on the community dialogue, criteria formulated were commonly the following:

- Homes made of light materials and those of informal settlers whose homes were destroyed or damaged by typhoon Odette.
- Recipients living in a temporary house such as tents and makeshift houses.
- The earnings are below the minimum wage.
- Those displaced by Typhoon Odette and living with family or neighbors.
- Households who have not received long-term shelter assistance from LGU or other NGO.

Inclusion criteria define the vulnerability of different sectors based on their social and economic context. This was discussed within the community with the assistance of BaReCom to ensure that everyone understood the process and could determine for themselves if they qualified for the assistance.

Criteria for less-priority households were then enumerated, considering the coping capacity of households and those who may not be eligible for the type of CCG assistance being provided. Although these households were also affected by the typhoon, they were relatively better off and could manage within their means.

Social Mapping of Vulnerable Household:

After finalizing the criteria, PRC and BaReCom utilized a social mapping tool to identify potential recipients. The social map visually represented key aspects of the community, such as location, livelihood profiles, vulnerabilities, impact levels, resources, and capabilities. Recipient names were noted on color-coded papers designating priority or less priority households and placed on a spot map, allowing assessment of community members' understanding of the inclusion criteria.

No significant challenges were encountered, as all pre-listed households met the criteria, streamlining the process. This method proved highly effective, making the task less laborious while ensuring quality and transparent project implementation at the community level. BaReCom found value in being involved in decision-making and the project execution process.

Community Validation and House-to-House Verification:

After reviewing the households on the social map, the community was briefed on the subsequent steps, which involved house-to-house verification and community validation, using the initially identified names as a reference for pre-selected recipients. Community validation entailed presenting the potential recipients to the community members to determine their priority status after consulting with the community regarding this process. The community consented to the community validation approach, appreciating its efficiency and real-time nature. The process unfolded smoothly without encountering any major obstacles. Any households raising doubts during this phase underwent further scrutiny through house-to-house verification following the community validation. The project team, along with volunteers and BaReCom members, conducted thorough house-to-house visits to validate the households' priority classification and authenticate the potential recipients. To ensure recipients' availability, advanced notice was given before the visits, considering their involvement in various livelihood activities.

The training was administered by PRC and IFRC engineers/architects in collaboration with trained chapter personnel and volunteers to enhance the community's disaster awareness and resilience. The orientation and training sessions were designed to educate both recipients and workers on the causes and effects of disasters on homes, essential house components, quality assessment of materials, construction safety, standard shelter design and specifications, construction techniques, house strengthening methods, and construction monitoring skills. These technical details were conveyed in simple language to ensure community understanding and appreciation of the topics. Participation in the orientation and training was compulsory for both recipients and workers before commencing construction.

The primary aim of the orientation and training was not only to ensure the construction quality of the houses but also to enhance future constructions in the community. By implementing standard construction practices and



Safe Shelter Awareness Orientation for FSA targeted families (Photo: PRC)

strengthening techniques, the community can mitigate the impact of future disasters on their homes, fostering greater resilience and sustainability.

Full Shelter Assistance Ceremony Turnover:

Below are pictures during the ceremonial turnover held in Alegria, Cebu for the 71 solar-powered shelters dedicated to families who lost their homes in the aftermath of Typhoon Odette (Rai).



FSA Ceremony with IFRC, PRC and stakeholders in Alegria, Cebu. (Photo: PRC)



Ceremonial turnover of the 71 solar-powered shelters for families who have lost their homes due to Typhoon Odette (Rai) in Algeria. (Photo:PRC)

Government Plan (MOU)/Exit Strategy:

After the turnover of shelter assistance by the PRC, the process of transitioning FSA to the responsibilities of the local government of Algeria is currently underway. This transition is being facilitated through the drafting of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that clearly defines the Assignment of Government, outlining the terms and conditions under which the local government of Algeria will assume the responsibilities of the shelter assistance programme previously managed by the PRC.

1. **Drafting of Government Document:** The Philippine Red Cross has prepared a draft Memorandum of Understanding that specifically delineates the roles and responsibilities to be undertaken by the local government of Algeria in the provision of shelter assistance. This document meticulously outlines the transfer of duties, expectations, timelines, and other pertinent terms to ensure a smooth handover process.
2. **Legal Review by PRC:** It is imperative that the drafted MOU undergoes a thorough review by the legal team of the Philippine Red Cross. This legal assessment is crucial to ensure that the document adheres to all legal requirements, regulations, and agreements necessary for a lawful and binding transfer of responsibilities.
3. **Presentation to Local Government of Algeria:** Upon completion of the legal review and finalization of the MOU, the document will be presented to the local government of Algeria for their approval.

The government's plan involves not just assuming the responsibilities of the community but also transforming it into a smart and sustainable community. This comprehensive vision entails the incorporation of various amenities and infrastructure upgrades aimed at enhancing the quality of life and fostering a modern and eco-friendly living environment for the residents.

1. **Community Transformation:** To revitalize the community and elevate it into a smart community. This transformation will encompass a holistic approach to development, focusing on enhancing sustainability, efficiency, and quality of life for the inhabitants.

2. Key Provisions:

- **Community Center:** A central hub for social gatherings, events, and community activities, promoting social cohesion and interaction among residents.
- **Gym:** Providing a space for fitness and wellness activities, promoting a healthy lifestyle among community members.
- **Playground:** Creating recreational spaces for children to play and engage in physical activities, fostering development and social interaction.
- **Kitchen Gardening:** Encouraging sustainable practices by incorporating kitchen gardens for residents to grow their produce, promoting self-sufficiency and healthy eating habits.
- **Human-made Lagoon:** Introducing a lagoon near the Red Cross Village, potentially serving as a scenic water feature while enhancing the overall aesthetic appeal of the area.
- **Wastewater Treatment:** Implementing wastewater treatment systems to manage and treat wastewater effectively, mitigating environmental impact and ensuring sustainability.
- **Waste Management:** Developing a sewage network and treatment plant to improve waste management practices, promoting cleanliness and environmental sustainability within the community.

3. **Sustainability and Innovation** and Community Engagement -The plan not only entails physical infrastructure upgrades but also emphasizes community engagement and participation. Involving residents in the decision-making process and encouraging ownership of communal spaces can foster a sense of belonging and pride in the transformed community.

Challenges:

- During the initial land survey, a large boulder of rocks was not identified, posing a challenge during the preparation of individual lots. Existing heavy equipment was deemed unsuitable for finalizing the lots. In addition, weather conditions also contributed to the project timeline delays, resulting in the FSA completion on time.
- Water used in the construction was limited due to the decrease in water pressure.
- Availability of carpenters in the area and nearby municipalities were limited causing delays in the construction.

Lessons Learned:

- The project team reevaluated the option to address these issues, leading delays to construction.
- IFRC supported PRC on the acquisition of additional jackhammers to facilitate the removal of large boulders of stones inside the lot. The jackhammer was useful since the heavy equipment (backhoe) could not penetrate or access the site.
- Constantly communicating with the LGU with regard to updates to the project and LGU counterparts.
- Negotiations with suppliers to further reduce the cost of the materials used for constructing houses and fostering positive relationships with suppliers.



Livelihoods

People Targeted 130,000

People Reached 88,016

Objective:

Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

# of ready-to-eat food/hot meals provided to people	88,016	20,000
# of families received dry food pack	2,592	2,500
# of affected families provided with conditional cash grants through Household Livelihood Assistance	1,674	5,000
# of communities receiving support through Community-managed Livelihoods projects (CMLP) that report improved net income through skill building	11	50 communities (75,000 individuals)

Narrative description of achievements:



Distribution of HLA in Bohol, Cebu and Palawan (Photo: PRC)

With the support of IFRC, a total of 88,016 meals were provided, and 2,592 food packs were distributed to the population in the disaster-affected areas. These food items were procured locally by the respective chapters. Following assessments, it was determined that some targeted island barangays preferred food packs due to their lack of accessibility to markets, as their boats were damaged at the time, and they lacked funds for transportation to the mainland.

Under the emergency appeal programme, 1,674 households in Bohol, Cebu, and Palawan or 33.5 per cent out of the 5,000 households targeted, received household livelihood assistance to support those severely affected by the typhoon. This assistance was designed to empower individuals and families by

helping them establish sustainable sources of income, thereby aiding in their economic recovery. Each family received a cash grant of PHP 15,000 (CHF 278) split into two installments: PHP 9,000 (CHF 167) and PHP 6,000 (CHF 111). The household livelihood assistance (HLA) programme included certain conditions:

1. **First Transfer:** Recipients were required to attend technical training sessions tailored to their proposed livelihood activities. The Philippine Red Cross, in collaboration with government bodies such as the Department of Agriculture, Department of Trade and Industry, or Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, conducted these trainings. Recipients also received financial literacy training. The first transfer covered 60 per cent of the total grant amount.
2. **Second Transfer:** Following a monitoring period to track the usage of the initial funds, recipients needed to provide supporting documentation related to their initial livelihood proposal. These documents, along with evidence of procurement, were crucial for the second tranche release, accounting for the remaining 40 per cent of the grant. This monitoring and validation process ensured compliance and eligibility for continued support under the programme.

After the distribution, PRC carried out two forms of monitoring of assistance for the recipients. The first type was usage monitoring, which occurred two weeks after each installment of the Household Livelihood Assistance (HLA) conditional cash grant was received. This monitoring aimed to track how the funds were utilized by the recipients.

The second monitoring method was Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM), designed to assess the effectiveness and suitability of the assistance provided to the target communities. It delved into the perceptions of community members regarding the program, gathering feedback on their experiences and recommendations for potential future interventions. Below is the PDM result on the usage of HLA.



Targeted households receiving HLA in Bohol, Cebu and Palawan. (Photo: PRC)

. Results of the 1st and 2nd Household Livelihood Assistance Installment

Response	Question
92%	Reported that they have spent 100% of the total cash grants received
99%	Followed the agreed proposal
96%	Presented complete receipts
99%	Presented the livelihood items
100%	Received first installment

Response	Question
86%	Reported that they have spent 100% of the total cash grants received
97%	Followed the agreed proposal
91%	Presented complete receipts
98%	Presented the livelihood items
100%	Completed both installments

Majority, 92 per cent of the respondents, reported utilizing 100 per cent of the total cash grants received. Furthermore, the majority adhered to the agreed-upon proposals and supplied comprehensive receipts for the expenses incurred. Impressively, 99 per cent of the recipients presented the livelihood items acquired through the assistance, demonstrating a purposeful investment of the funds. Additionally, all recipients received the first and second

installments in full, showcasing effective distribution and successful engagement with the program. These results underscore the responsible and committed approach taken by the recipients in utilizing the assistance provided to them.

The HLA aimed to protect, restore, and replace lost assets of the vulnerable families severely impacted by the disaster or crisis. It supplemented existing coping strategies of the affected households through support for asset creation and replacement, procurement of farming inputs and livestock, establishment of small business ventures, and temporary relocation to labor surplus areas.

Stories of Change:

The Inspiring Journey of Edgar Magalso - From Rebuilding Boats to Nurturing Dreams of this 54-year-old fisherman's determination and the support from PRC and IFRC transformed adversity into opportunity for his family's future.

Mr. Edgar, a resident of Barangay Zaragosa, Badian, Cebu, overcame challenges after the typhoon devastated his fishing equipment, affecting his livelihood. Utilizing grant funds, he ventured into pig farming, earning PHP 22,000.00 or CHF 352 from their sale. This allowed him to rebuild his boat and start a small store. Supported by his wife Chona and son Regie, studying fisheries, assistance from PRC via IFRC not only sustained their family but also facilitated his son's education.



Ms. Alma Salocot, along with her husband Roelito Sisiban and daughter Aler, showcases a resilient family dynamic in their community. Utilizing grant assistance, Alma invested in two pigs, selling one for PHP 9,000.00 or CHF 145 and purchasing a goat with the earnings. This strategic financial approach not only supported their daily expenses but also bolstered their small livestock business, emphasizing the positive impact of prudent financial choices on fostering family empowerment and ensuring a stable economic future.



Community Management Livelihood Programme

The Community-Managed Livelihood Project (CMLP) is a modality for implementing livelihood recovery programming. It is run by Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) for the benefit of the most vulnerable members of the community

and to increase community resilience to disasters by ensuring that each member has a respectable social and economic status and that associations continue to operate.

Table 3: Breakdown of Community Management Livelihood Programme

No.	Name of Community-Based Organizations (CBO)	Proposal	Amount	Municipality	Provinces
1	Nagkahiusang Mag-Uuma sa Nueva Granada Association	Camote Chips Processing	PHP 154,665.95 (CHF 2,477)	Buenavista	Bohol
2	Busalian Crab Pickers Association	Construction of Fish Pen	PHP 217,965.00 (CHF 3,489)	Talibon	
3	Tabon Seaweeds Farmers Association	Benthol Fishing	PHP 249,614.00 (CHF 3,996)	Talibon	
4	Camalian Farmers Association	Agricultural Retailing	PHP 102,322.00 (CHF 1,639)	Ubay	
5	Mag-uumang Nagkahiusa sa Madridejos Association	Food House for Eco Tourism Services	PHP 249,963.00 (CHF 4,002)	Algeria	Cebu
6	Alawijao Small Farmers Organization	Hog Fattening	PHP 250,183.00 (CHF 4,005)	Badian	
7	Sitio Bolocot Vegetable Growers Association	Provision of Rain Collector Facility and Transport Vehicle for Improvement of Production, Marketing and Delivery of Vegetable Produce	PHP 247,140.00 (CHF 3,857)	Araceli	Palawan
8	Sitio Caran Rural Improvement Club Association	Provision of Roofing Materials for the Completion of Mini Grocery Store with Goods for Sale	PHP 250,616.00 (CHF 4,012)	Araceli	
9	Calasag Fisherfolks Association	Provision of Equipment and Materials for the Completion of Mini Ice Plant	PHP 252,087.00 (CHF4036)	Dumaran	
10	Catep Fisherfolks Association	Provision Products and Goods for the General Merchandise Wholesale Store	PHP 249,968.00 (CHF 4,002)	Dumaran	
11	So. Lagan Fishing Association	Construction of 1 Unit Fish Cage for MilkFish (8x8x5 meters)	PHP 250,805.00 (CHF 4, 015)	Dumaran	
Total			PHP 2,475,328.95 or CHF 39,633		

From June to December 2023, the project involved a series of activities such as community assemblies, election of officers, drafting of association's Constitution and By Laws, association's registration, proposal generation, identification of suppliers, opening of bank account, identification of site and land agreement, drafting of Memorandum of Agreement between the association and PRC, downloading of fund, procurement, inventory and accounting of supplies, operationalizing community managed livelihood and full turnover of the livelihood to the association.

PRC provided support to some of the most vulnerable communities in need of livelihoods and income and augmentation. A total of 11 community-based organizations out of 50 targeted communities in the appeal. These CBOs are mainly farmers and fisherfolks in Bohol, Cebu, and Palawan. To enhance the capacity of Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and align their skills with proposed initiatives, the project team of the chapters collaborated with the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) and Municipal Agricultural Offices (MAO) of respective LGUs.

DTI provided Entrepreneurial Development Training and financial literacy sessions, equipping CBOs with the skills needed to effectively manage their businesses. This training covered technical expertise and market-oriented skills required for community-wide livelihood ventures. To ensure long-term sustainability, Business Continuity Planning Workshops were held.

Concurrently, the Municipal Agricultural Offices imparted agricultural supply management and hog fattening techniques to CBOs, fostering collaborations with local programmes and stakeholders for ongoing support. These efforts aimed to empower CBOs with the necessary knowledge and skills to thrive in their respective ventures while fostering partnerships with relevant agencies and stakeholders for sustainable growth.

PRC and the Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) formalized their partnership through a signed agreement, delineating project implementation, management responsibilities, and mutual obligations. This agreement was finalized once the CBOs completed necessary paperwork and received approval from the national headquarters. Moreover, to ensure transparency and accountability in financial transactions,



The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) in Palawan Provincial Office conducted Business Continuity Planning for beneficiary associations of CMLP. (Photo: PRC)



PRC and IFRC staff ensure project success through diligent field visits and ongoing communication, monitoring CBO compliance and community impact (Photo: PRC)

all exchanges between PRC and CBOs were exclusively conducted through bank-to-bank transfers. Consequently, the CBOs took the initiative to open dedicated bank accounts under names derived from their respective associations.

The CBOs acted as the project's primary proponents and will remain accountable for ensuring project supervision and execution in compliance with local laws and ordinances. Additionally, CBOs are responsible for procurement procedures, storage, inventory, marketing, accounting, auditing, and profit management.

PRC staff at NHQ, IFRC, and the local chapter maintained active project oversight through field visits and consistent communication from community selection to CMLP implementation. Monitoring of CBOs' compliance with financial standards and inventory management facilitated the monitoring of the CMLP cash grant. Observations were made on community-managed livelihood activities and the progress of CBO operations impacting the local area. While promoting community engagement and initiatives, PRC remained vigilant and prepared to collaborate with communities as needed.

The Community Managed Livelihood Projects (CMLPs) facilitated the reorganization of community-based organizations (CBOs) within disaster-affected communities, elevating residents to more dignified social and economic standing. By granting access to training and job opportunities, the CMLPs effectively tackled poverty and inequality, empowering individuals to provide for their families and secure financial stability. PRC seized the opportunity to address significant gaps by fostering improved relationships and communication with various partner agencies and organizations, spanning government, private, and non-governmental sectors. This collaborative effort enhanced the support provided to communities in need. As part of the exit strategy, a Stakeholders' Forum was organized by the project team, endorsing CBOs to partners and aligning programmes and services.

Community Savings Group (CSG)

A total of 10 savings groups were formed from Bohol, Cebu, and Palawan. The CSG Kits were awarded to the chapters and there are ongoing savings activities.



PRC-Bohol Chapter coordinated with local government to discuss the roll out of community savings group (Photo: PRC)



PRC oriented the community on the basic concept and benefits of community savings group. (Photo: PRC)

These CSGs are owned, managed, and operated by group members, using a simple and transparent method whereby groups accumulate and convert small amounts of cash into savings. Their savings can be lent as a credit to the members or kept in a safe place for emergencies. CSGs are low-cost initiatives, requiring only facilitation and a small operating budget. They are community-led and based on evidence, sustainable.

The initial phase of CSG implementation involved a series of meetings to create general awareness of the programme purpose, methodology, and process. This included orientation of community leaders and local institutions, introducing CSG to the communities and preliminary meetings with groups of potential participants. At this early stage of CSG implementation, some members had the opportunity to access loans for expenses such as tuition fees and medicines. However, the full cycle of funds sharing within the CSG has not yet finished since the project/operation ended. Thus, sharing of funds has not been occurring.

Table 4: Details of Community Savings Group (SCG)

No.	Name of Community Savings Group	Number of Members	Savings Amount	Province
1	Putingbato Savings Group	16	13,770	Bohol
2	Busalian Savings Group	15	49,150	
3	Sitio Esperanza Farmers Association Savings Group	21	9,390	
4	Alangasil Community Savings Group	17		Cebu
5	Alawijao Community Savings Group	25		
6	Sitio Bolocot Vegetable Growers Association Community Savings Group	15	9,390	Palawan
7	Dawson Village Community Savings Group	22	42,565	
8	Loving Share Community Savings Group	20	24,900	
9	Pioneer Community Savings Group	18	37,125	
10	United Community Savings Group	24	7,225	



PRC -Palawan Chapter having discussion on CSG Modules (Photo:PRC)



The volunteers from Bohol Chapter officially formed a community savings group (Photo: PRC)

PRC with the support of IFRC, conducted discussions on various modules and activities within the communities, as outlined below:

- Module 1: General Assembly, Management Committee and Elections
- Module 2: Social Fund, Share-Purchase/Savings and Credit Policies
- Module 3: Development of CSG Constitution
- Module 4: Record-Keeping and How to Manage a Meeting
- Module 5: First-Share-Purchase
- Module 6: First Loan Disbursement
- Module 7: First Loan Repayment



Multi-purpose Cash

People Targeted 50,000

People Reached 38,570

Objective: *Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
		<i># of affected families provided with multi- purpose cash grants to address their basic needs</i>	7,714

Through PRC with the support of IFRC successfully delivered Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) to approximately 7,714 families, benefiting around 38,570 individuals. This targeted assistance played a crucial role in addressing the fundamental needs of these families during challenging circumstances.

The number of families reached accounted for roughly 77 per cent of the intended 10,000 families within the activity plan, demonstrating substantial progress towards supporting the affected communities in Bohol, Cebu, Palawan, Southern Leyte, Surigao del Norte, Hilongos Leyte, Negros Occidental and Negros Oriental.

The IFRC support to PRC enabled families to fulfill their basic requirements and relieve the challenges they endured during the trying times. This initiative furnished them with vital aid for their daily necessities, encompassing food, healthcare, and other essential provisions. More details particularly on stories of change were reflected in the previous [18 Month](#) Operation Update Report.

Table 5: Breakdown of MPCA Support to Families

No.	Type of Assistance	PRC		IFRC	
		People	Families	People	Families
1	Multi-Purpose Cash grants P5,000 /family	68,680	13,736	37,175	7,681
2	Multi-Purpose Cash grants P3,500 /family	4,750	950	1,395	289
Total		73,430	14,686	38,570	7,970

The initial amount was provided based on Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) amounting to PHP 3,500 which was referred from the year of 2019 to 2021. Between January and February 2022, there was an official announcement

from the National Government recommended that the cash assistance amount should be aligned with the government policies which reflected the changes in cost of living. The Cash Working Group Philippines released a reference guidance for transfer values using the MEB. However, this reference guidance was released after the third quarter of 2022.

Table 6: Number of households reached through MPCA per province

No.	Provinces	PRC	IFRC
		Families	Families
1	Bohol	993	993
2	Cebu	2,933	1,988
3	Palawan	1,485	1,485
4	Southern Leyte	3,897	1,000
5	Dinagat Island	-	-
6	Siargao	-	-
7	Surigao Del Norte (Mainland)	3,374	500
8	Lapu-lapu/Cordova	-	-
9	Hilongos Leyte	498	498
10	Negros Occidental	1,000	1,000
11	Negros Oriental	506	506
	Total	14,688	7,970



PRC provided MPCA to affected people in Siargao, Island Philippines. (Photo: PRC)



Health & Care

(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)

People Targeted 100,000

People Reached 25,000

Objective:

Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community level interventions and health system strengthening

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i># of healthcare facilities receiving support in reconstruction or in equipping the facilities.</i>	1	2
	<i># of ambulances mobilized to provide immediate transportation services.</i>	15	30
	<i># of people provided with first aid.</i>	111	<i>Based on the need</i>
	<i># of volunteers trained on basic life support and first aid.</i>	1,068	1,500
	<i># of chapter's first aid jump kits provided.</i>	1,068	<i>Based on the need</i>
	<i># of people provided with PPEs.</i>	5,691	3,800
	<i># of pregnant and lactating women who received newborn kits</i>	-	-
	<i># of volunteers trained on epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) toolkit.</i>	-	-
	<i># of affected families provided with insecticide-treated mosquito nets.</i>	5,000	5,000
	<i># of people provided with direct psychosocial support.</i>	22,561	20,000

Narrative description of achievements:

The operation contributed to the health and well-being of the population affected by Typhoon Rai. One healthcare facility received essential equipment support. Furthermore, through IFRC assistance, 15 ambulances were deployed, half of the target. In addition, 5,000 affected families were supplied with insecticide-treated mosquito nets as part of

essential household items. Similarly, 22,561 individuals received direct psychosocial support such as Psychological First Aid, restoring Family Links and Child Friendly Spaces, surpassing the target.

To deliver medical services to those impacted, PRC Health Services implemented Health Caravans across 30 PRC chapters significantly affected by Typhoon Rai, including locations like Bohol, Cebu, Dinagat, Lapu-Lapu, Palawan,



PRC providing basic health service/medical consultations thru PRC Health Caravan in Southern Leyte. (Photo :PRC)

Siargao Island, Southern Leyte, and Surigao Del Norte. The Health Caravan activities encompassed first aid demonstrations, health consultations, health and hygiene promotions, provisions of health medicines, COVID-19 vaccinations, provision of hot meals (optional), and bloodletting/typing services (optional). The overall achievement of the health caravan initiative by the PRC positively impacted 6,441 individuals in 59 affected communities through the deployment of caravans across the PRC Chapters. Through the Lesson Learned Workshop, it's recommended that such initiatives could have been more effective and relevant to the needs if implemented in the early phase of the operation.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People Targeted 180,000

People Reached 349,750

Objective:

Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through community and organizational interventions

Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
# of liters of water distributed (according to WHO standards)	14,108,086	1,500,000
# of families provided with jerry can	5,000	5,000
# of latrines built as part of shelter project	71	250
# of people reached through hygiene promotion	349,750	50,000
Number of families provided with hygiene kits	5,000	5,000

Narrative description of achievements:

The IFRC appeal budget for the WASH sector was CHF 741,000, targeting 180,000 people with WASH interventions as part of the secretariat plan. Reported figures against indicators reflect the part of the PRC response funded through the IFRC appeal.



PRC provided over 14 million liters of water to 311,627 individuals and reached 349,750 individuals reached through hygiene promotion. (Photo: PRC)



PRC provided 14,108,096 liters of water to 311,627 individuals and reached 349,750 individuals reached through hygiene promotion.

With IFRC support, PRC distributed over 14 million litres of safe drinking water to 311,627 people in the worst affected communities. Water distribution was facilitated through the deployment of water tankers and the establishment of water treatment units.

A total of 5,000 families received jerry cans and hygiene kits as part of the essential Household Hygiene Items (HHI). The hygiene kit includes 12 body soaps, 5 laundry dish soaps, 40 sanitary pads, 5 hand and bath towels, shampoo, toothbrush, toothpaste toilet papers and razors. Additionally, 349,750 individuals were reached through hygiene promotion activities.

These promotion efforts consisted of a series of community-based sessions led by trained hygiene promoters from chapters and the WASH Response team. Topics covered included general personal hygiene, menstrual hygiene, and discussions on specific challenges like environmental sanitation, water and vector-borne diseases. Health and hygiene promotion activities were integrated into the mobile Health Caravan initiatives. To enhance information dissemination, PRC distributed educational materials, such as flipcharts, posters, and COVID-19 brochures.

The success of the hygiene promotion campaign can be attributed not only to the extensive session series but also to efforts like the Mobile Health Caravan, coupled with the dissemination of IEC materials to households in 15 communities.

In alignment with shelter construction, latrines were constructed (71 latrines) as part of the full shelter plan. Consultations were held with targeted families in designing the layout of house. While households were given proper orientation on the building installation, they were not responsible for building the latrines. The households only supported the carpenters, as they served as a labor component/counterpart.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People Targeted 400,000

People Reached 349,750

Objective:	<i>Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs</i>		
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of child-friendly spaces established</i>	74	74
	<i># of students reached with school kits</i>	1,000	2,500
	<i># of schools supported with equipment</i>	-	-

Narrative description of achievements:

The operation supported the needs of the most at-risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups through the establishment of child-friendly spaces. Through IFRC support, the operation reached 3,384 people students through its child-friendly spaces and 1,000 students were distributed with 1,000 school kits.

Table 7. Number of people reached through PGI

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PRC and IFRC Support)		
Type of Assistance	PRC	IFRC
	People	People
Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS)	7,849	3,384

The operation prioritized assistance to the most at risk of the affected population, particularly those disadvantaged and marginalized due to inequality, discrimination, and lack of human rights. IFRC supported PRC welfare desks, including psychosocial support and referral pathways. Furthermore, sectoral teams supported and ensured the inclusion of different groups throughout all operations. Psychosocial support was also provided to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

Child-friendly spaces were set up and provided essential services (including reception facilities, RFL, and access to education, health, shelter, and legal services) to unaccompanied and separated children and other children on their own. School kits were provided to students whose school materials were destroyed by the typhoon and schools were supported in replacing damaged equipment (e.g., computers, printers, teaching materials).



PRC staff and volunteers engaging in Art and Play Activities with children in Southern Leyte (Photo: PRC)



Community Engagement and Accountability

Objective:

Key indicators:

Indicator

% of targeted families satisfied that they have access to information, feedback mechanisms and can influence the programme/response.

Actual

99%

Target

90%

Narrative description of achievements:

Targeted individuals were selected following an evaluation of their specific requirements and the risks they faced. The PRC dedicated specialized attention to assisting households led by women or children, pregnant or nursing women, as well as individuals, including men, women, and children, who were made vulnerable by calamities. Emphasis was placed on households with members with disabilities or older individuals, families with members enduring chronic illnesses, those with children under the age of five, families lacking adequate support from governmental or other

organizations, socially marginalized households, and those lacking the means to independently fulfill basic humanitarian needs.

Community Engagement Accountability (CEA) processes and informal feedback mechanisms were integrated into PRC's activities to ensure community involvement and direct access to comprehensive and inclusive information. Furthermore, all operations adhered to COVID-19 protective measures.

PDM for response and recovery was conducted in Southern Leyte, Palawan, Cebu, Siargao, Surigao, Dinagat Island, and other areas. Under the PDM, the team conducted survey questions using ODK and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) in several areas. For ODK surveys, each team per area interviewed at least 15 to 20 recipients who received assistance in ESA via computer random selection. High-level questions determined the result of coordination, acceptance, and appropriateness of the programme, targeting, and distribution process. Furthermore, the FGD interviewed two separate groups of 10 male and 10 female recipients. The interview covered the recipients' programme perception, targeting, relevance, and utilization of assistance.

Guided by the IFRC CEA tool developed by the organization, the team collaborated with the communities to establish a well-defined and effective communication strategy. This approach aimed to streamline a feedback mechanism and foster positive relationships with the communities and their residents. After consulting and assessing the communities, the team identified the following effective channels for community engagement:

1. **Visual Aids:** Informational materials were displayed in each community to keep residents informed and updated about the program.
2. **CEA Hotline:** A common contact number or CEA hotline allowed continuous communication with the PRC local chapter, even when personnel were not present in the field.
3. **Barangay Committees (BarCom):** BarCom served as a communication link between the community and the organization.
4. **Feedback Mechanism:** Feedback boxes were strategically placed in various locations within the communities to facilitate easy access and encourage community members to communicate with PRC, ensuring confidentiality. Responses to feedback were tailored based on the nature of the input, with all feedback being documented in a complaints database.
5. **Community Meetings:** Community gatherings were organized to foster participation, particularly in decision-making processes.
6. **Distribution of HLA Toolkits:** Toolkits were provided to all recipients.
7. **CEA** enabled communities to voice their needs, concerns, and feedback, promoted extensive community involvement, offered prompt and innovative solutions, and instilled a sense of project ownership within the community.

CEA enabled communities to express their needs, complaints and feedback, ensured maximum community participation, provided timely and innovative solutions, and developed a sense of ownership on the project.

The team posted the verified recipients list in the designated areas so the locals could evaluate it and provide feedback. To facilitate and establish the means for submitting and resolving complaints, the team posted CEA visibility materials per community such as banners with pertinent project details and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and Feedback Box. The following were some of the complaints made to the local chapter:

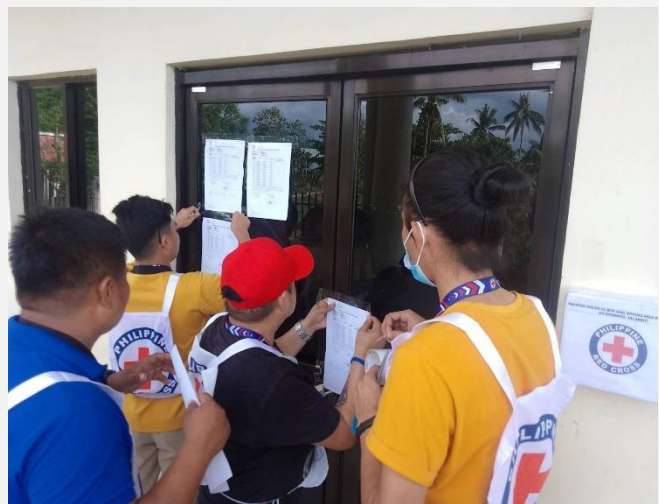
- Typographical errors in names
- Missing names of interviewed recipients
- Qualified recipients who missed the interview due to their jobs and other personal matters.
- Clarifications on the list of recipients.

The team visited the areas again and sought advice from the BarCom on workable alternatives. The team again consulted and confirmed with the community to ensure that all complaints were adequately resolved.


Based on the finding of evaluation, there is a need to Invest in feedback mechanism materials such as brochures, visible tarpaulins, and feedback box enhance communication, transparency and accountability. Effective CEA improves community understanding and acceptance of the PRC cash assistance programme thus minimizing community misconception, criticism and negative notion among less priority community members and the community.



Chapter volunteers installing community feedback box or drop box in barangay hall. (Photo: PRC)



Volunteers in Bohol Chapter posting the final list of recipients and CEA visibility materials and feedback box in the barangay hall. (Photo: PRC)

 Migration	People Targeted	15,000	
	People Reached	347	
Objective:	Communities support the needs of migrants and their families and those assisting migrants at all stages of migration (origin, transit and destination)		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of chapters equipped with Restoring Family Links (RFL) kits	11	15

of welfare desks providing RFL services in the affected areas

149

150



Welfare desks provided RFL services in affected areas (Photo: PRC)

Narrative description of achievements:

Through the support from IFRC, the PRC was able to provide RFL services in the affected areas. A total of 149 welfare desks were set up and provided services to 347 individuals, almost 100 percent of the target. On 21 December 2021, the Restoring Family Links (RFL) Team, a component of the National Disaster Response Team in Siargao, conducted tracing activities and offered emergency communication services through the use of satellite phones. This initiative aimed to facilitate the reconnection of family members separated during the disaster.



Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery

People Targeted

60,000

People Reached

150 26,000

Objective:

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

of RC143 volunteers trained and mobilized.

710

143

of communities provided with PASSA training of trainers

8

4 chapter

of communities supported with tree planting /s mangrove activities/DRR and preparedness activities

17

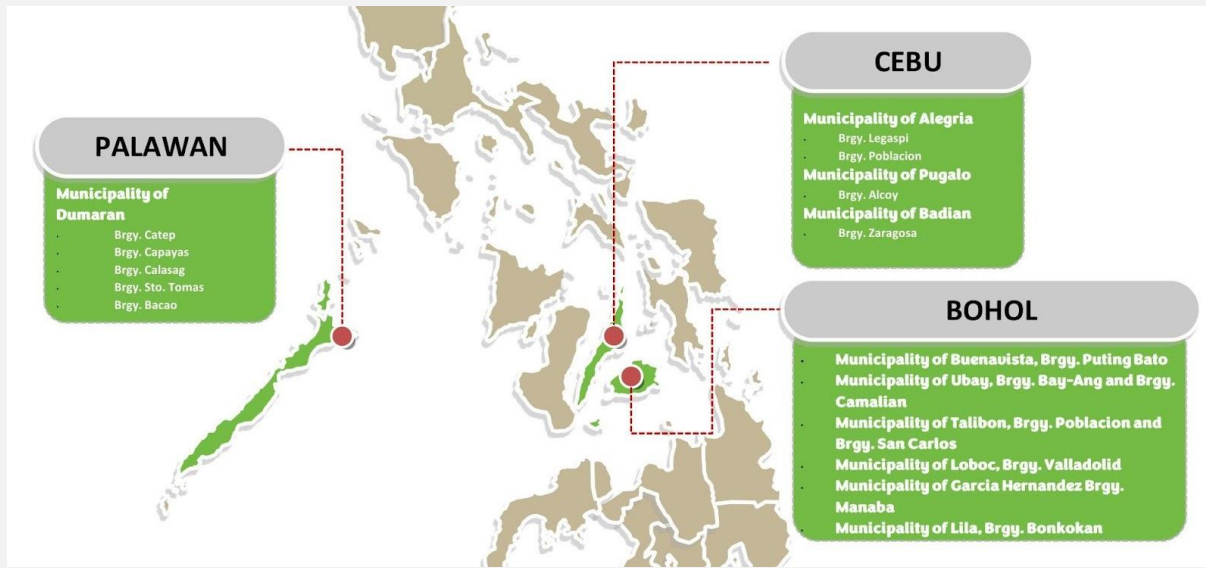
60 communities

of people reached by climate change mitigation and environmental sustainability awareness-raising campaign

26,900

60,000

Narrative description of achievements:



Map of DRR Activities (17 communities in 3 provinces)

PRC conducted comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and preparedness activities, encompassing capacity-building training, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) sessions, health and hygiene promotion, DRR equipping initiatives and other activities across 17 communities in Bohol, Cebu, and Palawan. These efforts targeted community resilience and readiness in the face of potential disasters. Overall, the DRR and VCA successfully engaged 17 communities, with 510 volunteers trained to enhance disaster preparedness and response capabilities in Palawan, Cebu and Bohol. Under DRR activities, several other significant accomplishments were noted:

- PRC conducted VCA Training of Facilitators in Cebu, Bohol and Palawan with 63 facilitators trained.
- The PASSA Training of Facilitators was efficiently delivered in 8 chapters across various locations, including Bohol, Cebu, Palawan, Southern Leyte, Negros Occidental, Hilongos, Negros Oriental, and Surigao, involving a total of 24 participants.
- Tree planting and mangrove conservation activities were conducted in Palawan, contributing to environmental sustainability and ecological preservation in the region.

Further, below activities were implemented as the result of VCA Action Plan of the 17 communities that were supported by the chapters in Bohol, Cebu, and Palawan. These are all under Typhoon Rai operation:

- Emergency Response Equipping
- PASSA Training
- Hygiene Promotion
- Early Warning System Implementation
- First Aid Training
- Psychological First Aid Training

- Emergency Medical Responder Training
- Fire Awareness Training
- Basic Health and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Training
- Coastal Clean-up Initiatives
- Tree Planting Campaigns
- Distribution of IEC materials on Dengue and Influenza

These activities aimed to strengthen community preparedness, response capabilities, and overall resilience against disasters and emergencies



PRC conducting tree planting and Coastal Clean Up. (Photo:PRC)



prc conducting VCA in the communities. (Photo:PRC)

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:

Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
# of chapter buildings reconstructed and equipped	2	5
# of volunteers insured	910	3
% of financial reporting respecting IFRC procedures	100%	100%

BOHOL CHAPTER REHABILITATION



SURIGAO DEL NORTE CHAPTER REHABILITATION



³ Depend on the number of volunteers mobilized

Rehabilitation assistance for the PRC Bohol and Surigao Del Norte chapters were completed. The structures and assets of these chapters were significantly impacted by typhoon-force winds, leading to damage. Notably, structural concerns, particularly roof damage, were identified in the chapter buildings and offices. Chapters undertook the process of drafting the Bill of Quantities (BOQ) and obtaining approvals from the Local Government Units (LGUs).

The collaborative efforts of the PRC and IFRC shelter technical staff were instrumental in providing the necessary support for the rehabilitation efforts. In 2023, IFRC supported the rehabilitation of Bohol and Surigao Del Norte Chapters that were damaged by Typhoon Rai. As part of the plan for chapter-building reconstruction, the Bohol and Surigao chapters are completely rehabilitated and facelifted. The following board activities were accomplished:

- The first phase of construction focused on restoring the damaged roofs. Skilled workers and volunteers diligently worked to replace old, damaged roofs with new ones.
- The second phase of construction led to repairing and painting ceilings and installing electrical fixtures.
- Structural to interior construction, which concluded the construction and facelift of the chapters.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective: *Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster*

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i># of shelter cluster partners supported with coordination, BBS messaging, 4W reporting, and technical assistance</i>	45	Based on the number of partners

The IFRC coordinates closely with PRC, PNS and ICRC and participates in coordination meetings and clusters together with other humanitarian actors in the country. (Coordination efforts are also covered in the summary of the response in this operations update). IFRC continues to lead the Shelter Cluster in support of Government Lead Agency Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD). In addition, the Shelter Cluster also conducted capacity-building activities for government partners such as installations of grievance machinery for shelter concerns managed by other local (municipality/provincial/city) shelter focal persons, conduct of trainings on coordination, Philippine Humanitarian Architecture, Shelter Response Operation, Shelter Damage Reporting and Information Management.



Shelter and Settlements Roll Out for DHSUD covering 9 out of 13 regions in the Philippines.(Photo: PRC)

More than 45 Shelter Cluster partners, including national and international NGOs, civil society organizations, UN agencies, Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, government agencies and donors, have been supported with

coordination services, BBS messaging, 4W reporting, and technical assistance.

IFRC has provided these services through the Focal Point for Shelter Cluster Coordination for Asia Pacific, surge members from the Global Shelter Cluster surge roster, and the Philippine Shelter Cluster Coordinator in support of Government Lead Agency for the Shelter Cluster, DHSUD. Furthermore, IFRC has facilitated coordination at sub-national (hub) level through Shelter Cluster partners including Catholic Relief Services in Southern Leyte region and International Organization for Migration in Caraga region.



Secretariat Services

Objective: *Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster*

Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators: <i>% of overall procurement under Typhoon Rai received from IFRC's APRO Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management & Philippine Country Delegation</i>	100%	100%
<i># of rapid response members deployed for the operation</i>	16	13
<i>% of compliance with PRC HR procedures</i>	100%	100%
<i>% of compliance with security regulations</i>	100%	100%

Logistics effectively managed the supply chain, procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage, and transport to distribution sites as per the operation's requirement and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes, and procedures. Logistics provided a strong capacity of the PRC logistics built over the last years, and this operation was supported by an experienced IFRC Country Delegation logistics team. The main supply chain strategy met immediate operational needs to replenish required essential household items for 5,000 families, including blankets, sleeping mats, hygiene parcels, jerry cans, and mosquito nets from PRC's existing prepositioned stocks.

The IFRC Country Delegation supported the PRC in mobilizing and transporting needed equipment and relief items to the affected areas. IFRC replenished the items released and met the immediate needs of IFRC standard procurement procedures. Items with the local specifications met the local cultural context and were replenished locally by the IFRC logistics team, whereas IFRC standard relief items, such as hygiene kits, jerry cans, mosquito nets, kitchen sets and tarpaulins, were replenished internationally by the IFRC GHS&SCM-AP unit based in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Blankets and sleeping mats were procured locally through IFRC logistics unit. Furthermore, the IFRC Country Delegation extended its fleet and supported this operation by making its vehicles available. Cash assistance is disbursed through pre-identified Finance Service Provider (FSP); Philpost. The FSP had been identified and contracted through the PRC procurement unit for cash services in line with the IFRC Procurement Procedures.

The Evaluations for Typhoon Odette (Rai) was commissioned by the PRC in a collaboration with IFRC and

participating national societies in the country. The evaluation assessed the effectiveness and efficiency of response and recovery operations, efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability of operational management.

The evaluation employed by a participatory approach (qualitative data). Methodologies include desk review, Key Informant Interview and Focus Group Discussion. The evaluation technical team comprised individuals with specific expertise in the Red Cross movement and a proven track record in evaluating relief and recovery projects. The team included a consultant (external evaluator), representatives from PRC DMS-Meal and IM Unit and PRC PMEAL Office, a technical PMER person from a PNS in the Philippines, and support from IFRC Philippines-PMER with support from IFRC APRO. The evaluation was conducted from 19 to 20 March 2024. The evaluation report is currently in the finalization stage and will be shared to APRO once approved by PRC management.

The visibility of PRC efforts to prepare and assist people affected by Typhoon Rai (Odette) was promoted and highlighted through mainstream and traditional media. As of the reporting period, there are at least 25 press releases, 65 Facebook page posts, 160 X posts (formerly “Twitter”), 11 YouTube videos, and 25 Instagram posts. The PRC and IFRC communications team worked on the messaging, audio-visual materials, feature stories, and infographics that presented a clearer picture of the damage, supported by statistics and data. Some publications on websites and social media are as follows:

Twitter/X Threads:

The PRC gears up in preparation for Typhoon Odette

<https://twitter.com/philredcross/status/1470991285423009798>

IFRC showcases its constant support to the PRC's projects for Typhoon Odette

<https://x.com/IFRCAsiaPacific/status/1750758873869463798?s=20>

Closing operations of Typhoon Odette in the Philippines

<https://x.com/sanjeevkafley/status/1752490494607999169?s=20>

YouTube:

How the Philippine Red Cross Responded to Typhoon Odette (Rai)

<https://youtu.be/M1PEKon9m0M>

Remembering Typhoon Odette

https://youtu.be/80Xi6Na_d1g

A House of Our Own

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7anzcOnvYPM&t=126s>

Instagram:

PRC distributed shelter tool kits to Odette-affected communities

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CZddY2Cvw38/>

IFRC and PRC ceremonial turnover of HLA in Cebu

<https://www.instagram.com/p/C5DXF0TLU7K/?igsh=MTNleXJrZmJwNXp6Mg==>

IFRC and PRC cash grant distribution for Typhoon Odette targeted people

<https://www.instagram.com/p/Cu3L6aYJ30A/?igsh=dnE3OG9pdDI4b2E5>

Facebook:

BBC interview with PRC Chairman Dick Gordon

<https://fb.watch/igzZNIXiHf/>

Partners call with PRC, IFRC, and other PNS

<https://www.facebook.com/share/2BxNiniPQPxnkPFE/?mibextid=QwDbR1>

Continuous support 8 months after Typhoon Odette hit the Philippines

<https://www.facebook.com/share/xhZ48mixKxSXVWob/?mibextid=QwDbR1>

Partnerships:

SM Supermalls

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0zdag0CgoBU>

Mitsubishi Motors

<https://www.mitsubishi-motors.com.ph/articles/mmpc-makes-1m-pesos-contribution-to-philippine-red-cross>

Bayer

<https://growthfeatures.com/2022/02/03/bayer-donates-php-2-7-million-to-philippine-red-cross-for-typhoon-odette-operation/>

Press Releases:

Philippines: International aid vital after typhoon devastation

<https://www.ifrc.org/press-release/philippines-international-aid-vital-after-typhoon-devastation>

PH Red Cross continues aiding storm-stricken Provinces

<https://redcross.org.ph/2022/09/21/long-after-ty-odette-devastated-the-country-ph-red-cross-continues-aiding-storm-stricken-provinces/>

Philippines: Race to keep millions safe from super typhoon

<https://www.ifrc.org/press-release/philippines-race-keep-millions-safe-super-typhoon>

Media Pick-ups:

Red Cross gives continued help to 'Odette'-affected communities

<https://www.manilatimes.net/2022/09/30/public-square/red-cross-gives-continued-help-to-odette-affected-communities/1860391>

Gordon appeals for donation to help 'Odette'-hit Surigao

<https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1165511>

CNN Australia interview with PRC Chairman Dick Gordon

<https://fb.watch/jgAlq7nf6W/>



D. FINANCIAL REPORT

The overall federation-wide funding required to support the PRC is CHF 26 million. The revised operational strategy details targets and budget allocation of the IFRC Secretariat's support to the PRC plan for CHF 20 million, for which the secretariat launched an Emergency Appeal. This appeal is 30 per cent covered (CHF 7,890,447.65) out of CHF 20 million, with CHF 7,686,729 utilized (97 per cent). The appeal has a balance of CHF 203,655.57 and CHF 22,200 provision for audit fee. The balance will be transferred to the Philippines Unified Plan budget upon agreement from the donors. The donor response and funding coverage can be accessed [here](#). Detailed expenditures are outlined in the financial report attached at the end of this report.

Contact information

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

At the Philippine Red Cross

- Gwendolyn Pang, Secretary General: gwendolyn.pang@redcross.org.ph
- Criselda Longga, Manager for Disaster Management Services; email: @criselda.longga@redcross.org.ph

At the IFRC Philippines Country Delegation

- Sanjeev Kafley, Head of Delegation, email: sanjeev.kafley@ifrc.org
- Gopal Mukherjee, Programme Coordinator; phone: +63 998 960 6286; email: gopal.mukherjee@ifrc.org

At the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur

- Alexander Matheou, Regional Director; email: alexander.matheou@ifrc.org
- Juja Kim, Deputy Regional Director; email: juja.kim@ifrc.org
- Joy Singhal, Head of Health, Disasters, Climate and Crises; email: joy.singhal@ifrc.org
- Farah Nur Wahyuni Zainuddin, Operations Coordinator email: OpsCoord.SouthEastAsia@ifrc.org
- Afrhill Rances, Regional Communications Manager; email: afrhill.rances@ifrc.org

At IFRC Geneva

- Christina Duschl, Senior Officer, Operations Coordination; email: christina.duschl@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges Support

- Maz Afiqah Mohammad Khairul Azmi, Partnerships-in-Emergencies; email: PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org

For In-Kind Donations and Mobilisation table support:

- Nuraiza Khairuddin, Manager – Regional Logistics Unit; email: nuraiza.khairuddin@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- Mursidi Unir, PMER in Emergencies Coordinator; email: mursidi.unir@ifrc.org

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. 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

Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/12-2024/3	Operation	MDRPH045
Budget Timeframe	2021/12-2023/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 27 Mar 2024

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRPH045 - Philippines - Typhoon Rai (Odette)

Operating Timeframe: 18 Dec 2021 to 31 Dec 2023; appeal launch date: 18 Dec 2021

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	415,000
AOF2 - Shelter	7,795,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	2,631,000
AOF4 - Health	2,352,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	741,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	424,000
AOF7 - Migration	38,000
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	2,225,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	448,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	263,000
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	2,937,000
Total Funding Requirements	20,269,000
Donor Response* as per 27 Mar 2024	7,875,248
Appeal Coverage	38.85%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	216,022	69,618	146,404
AOF2 - Shelter	4,731,307	4,309,002	422,305
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	1,291,310	1,510,151	-218,842
AOF4 - Health	161,887	223,785	-61,898
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	258,199	336,963	-78,763
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	0	0
AOF7 - Migration	2,212	8,099	-5,886
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	367,241	521,725	-154,484
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	51,206	51,604	-397
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	2,079	14,568	-12,489
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	733,569	641,279	92,291
Grand Total	7,815,033	7,686,792	128,240

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2024/03

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	7,890,448
Expenditure	-7,686,792
Closing Balance	203,656
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	203,656

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	750,000	Reimbursed :	750,000	Outstanding :	0
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Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/12-2024/3	Operation	MDRPH045
Budget Timeframe	2021/12-2023/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 27 Mar 2024

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRPH045 - Philippines - Typhoon Rai (Odette)

Operating Timeframe: 18 Dec 2021 to 31 Dec 2023; appeal launch date: 18 Dec 2021

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	1,683,640				1,683,640		
Australian Red Cross	39,402				39,402		
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)	15,454				15,454		
British Red Cross	70,147				70,147		
British Red Cross (from British Government*)	1,185,238				1,185,238		
Corsearch Inc	14,912				14,912		
Finnish Red Cross	103,826				103,826		
French Red Cross (from French Government*)	494,970				494,970		
Germany - Private Donors	13				13		
Great Britain - Private Donors	193				193		
Hong Kong Red Cross, Branch of the Red Cross Socie	23,460				23,460		
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	311,489				311,489		
Japanese Government	1,688,669				1,688,669		
Japanese Red Cross Society	100,243				100,243		
New Zealand Government	308,850				308,850		
Norwegian Red Cross	106,784				106,784		
On Line donations	3,947				3,947		
Other	46				46		
Red Cross of Monaco	25,842				25,842		
Romanian Government	15,402				15,402		
Spanish Government	259,690				259,690		
Swedish Red Cross	285,132		15,200		300,332		
Swiss Government	600,000				600,000		
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	4,815				4,815		
The Canadian Red Cross Society	72,250				72,250		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	360,747				360,747		
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	100,000				100,000		
United States Government - USAID	41				41		
United States - Private Donors	46				46		
Total Contributions and Other Income	7,875,248	0	15,200	0	7,890,448	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					7,890,448	0	