

**Typhoon Haiyan  
Emergency and Recovery Response**

**One year on**

November 2014

## Strongest storm in history

Super Typhoon Haiyan, one of the strongest storms ever recorded in the world, plowed across the central Philippines on November 8, 2013. The lethal combination of 175 mph winds and heavy rains brought unprecedented devastation.

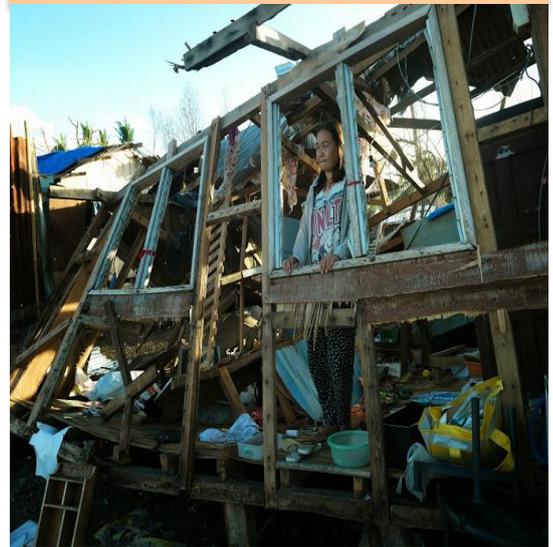
An estimated 16.1 million people were affected, with 1.1 million damaged or destroyed homes and as many as 4.1 million people displaced – nearly four times as many as those left homeless by the 2004 India Ocean tsunami. At least 6,300 people lost their lives and another 5.9 million workers lost their livelihoods and source of income to support their families.

In the immediate aftermath, CARE collaborated with the United Nations and some 40 other agencies to rapidly assess the situation and needs of people across nine provinces. Food, shelter and the restoration of livelihoods were the biggest priorities identified. Despite severe logistical challenges due to flooding and blocked or destroyed roads, CARE began distributing food relief packages just eight days after the storm.

As we continued to reach needy families with food supplies, CARE also mobilized our local partners to assist in providing survivors with shelter repair kits and initial cash transfers to support the recovery of livelihoods.



*'Haiyan destroyed the second poorest region in the Philippines'*



## Twelve months on...

Conditions have steadily improved as a result of the resilience of survivors and concerted response by various governments and international and local humanitarian organizations.

Thanks to the timely support and generosity from our donors, CARE surpassed the target of reaching 40,000 households in the three worst affected areas in the Visayas region: Leyte, Western Samar and Panay. As of end October 2014, CARE assisted 68,170 households (318,650 people) with food, shelter and financial assistance.

CARE has now transitioned from an emergency to recovery phase, meaning our food distributions have ended and we are focusing on helping more people rebuild their lives through an integrated shelter and livelihoods program approach. Given the scale and scope of the devastation, this form of humanitarian development assistance – helping families build back safer and revive the local economy and livelihoods – will need to be sustained over the coming years to ensure the full recovery of affected communities.



## What we have achieved

- 54,284 households (or 252,115 people) received emergency food assistance. Overall, CARE and our local partners delivered more than 1,115 metric tons of food.
- 13,905 households or 59,984 received emergency shelter supplies, including tarpaulins, tools and kitchen sets. The number of tarpaulins distributed by CARE could cover the equivalent of 4,040 basketball courts.
- 9,484 children have been fed as part of a CARE supported government school feeding program.
- 15,413 households or 77,068 people have received high-quality shelter repair kits, including corrugated metal sheets and tools, and cash to cover the purchase of lumber and construction costs.
- CARE trained over 500 community carpenters on build back safer techniques to support people in rebuilding their homes.
- 27,040 households or 135,200 people benefited from livelihoods start-up grant of USD 181 and orientations on livelihoods planning and household money management to help them restore previous livelihoods or engage in new income-generating activities.
- Over 220 trainings have been conducted on livelihoods planning and good household money management.
- In total, CARE reached 318.650 people affected by typhoon Haiyan.





***CARE provided food to 54,284 households or 252,115 people across Eastern and Western Visayas regions surpassing CARE's original target by 36%.***

- In Panay, we reached 18,100 households in 8 municipalities.
- In Leyte, we reached 24,301 households or 108,565 people in 8 municipalities.
- In Western Samar, CARE distributed food in the municipality of Basey, reaching 11,883 households or 52,050 people.



## Emergency food distributions

Survivors had nothing to eat the days and weeks after Typhoon Haiyan, especially people in areas that were completely devastated.

CARE, together with local partners, quickly responded with life-saving food assistance in some of the most distant locations. Off-road vehicles were required to access remote upland villages and in some cases even boats were needed to access remote island communities. In the face of these challenges, CARE managed to reach over a quarter of a million people in three months.

Where possible CARE and partners harnessed the support of the local community in its work. Volunteers from each village helped to set up food distributions sites and organized their respective communities.

Men and women assisted with the registration process at distribution sites and the distribution of the food packages. This community spirit resulted in successful and well-organized food distributions in all locations.

Each food package met household needs for up to four weeks and special consideration was given to the most vulnerable people, such as the elderly, pregnant women and people with disabilities, to ensure they received food assistance when it was most needed. Having food on hand lifted a huge burden and allowed families to save money that would have been spent on food and focus their time and energy on home repairs and restoring their livelihoods.

## Emergency shelter and household items

Typhoon Haiyan caused catastrophic destruction to shelter and housing in many communities along its path. Many families were left homeless. Without adequate shelter, women faced a higher risk of gender-based violence, especially sexual violence, within households in communal shelters.

During the initial weeks after the storm, CARE distributed emergency shelter materials that included tarpaulins, nails, hammers, axes, shovels, hoes, handsaws and wire in the city of Tacloban and other neighboring municipalities in Leyte. CARE also provided cooking utensils, plastic mats, blankets, flashlights and mosquito nets in Albueria and Ormoc municipalities. A total of 13,905 households or 59,984 people in Leyte benefited from these provisions.



## Rising above floodwaters: A story of survival

Lyza Ingsol, 20, was five-month pregnant in a single-story home with her 2-year-old and elderly grandmother when the storm hit.

Her husband was away at the time. She recalls how the floodwaters rushed inside and how the winds shook the walls.

From a distance they watched the water rise above the roofline of their home. The rest was a blur.

*She could no longer remember how she found the strength to save the lives of her family members. It just happened.*

Over the next few days, she found out that her house and her husband's boat and fishing gear (their family's livelihood) had been washed away.

CARE provided families like Lyza's with food packages. Lyza says the assistance was truly essential. Her family had to rely on such distributions for two months as they worked to rebuild and restore their lives.

Now, Lyza lives a much better life with her healthy seven-month baby. Her family also received livelihoods assistance from CARE to support their basic needs. Lyza shared that the tragic experience was something unforgettable but she believes that the recovery process made her stronger and fully determined to work harder for her child.





## Shelter Recovery: Building Back Safer

Most homes in the affected areas were poorly constructed before November 2013 and were destroyed mainly by strong winds slamming poor roofing resulting to the collapse of the houses. The Philippines experiences more than 20 storms per year and is also prone to landslides and flooding. It's important to ensure shelters can withstand future natural disasters.

CARE is assisting 17,000 households in building safer shelters through the provision of shelter repair kits (SRKs), cash support to purchase additional construction materials and skills building. We focused this intervention in the most affected and hard-to-reach areas.

People were selected based on their income and vulnerability, so households with a higher number of children, senior citizens, pregnant and lactating women, and people with disabilities were prioritized. Selected beneficiaries participated in workshops where they learned “building back safer” techniques that include looking for a safe location and constructing a solid foundation, bracing and proper roof and wall design.

CARE distributed the kit containing materials that was difficult to find in the local market such as corrugated iron sheets, nails and tools. CARE then gave households cash to buy lumber to build a strong structure and pay carpenter's fees.

Most households received USD 70 whilst the extremely vulnerable households or about 45% of households received USD 180 as they required more support to rebuild.

CARE also organized roving carpenters to provide technical assistance to families, in particular vulnerable families.

*So far CARE has provided SRKs with cash assistance to 15,000 households. More than half of these people have completed repairs.*

Overall, communities have been deeply involved in CARE's response efforts. As CARE helps communities to rebuild, our shelter program staff have received support from local residents who serve as carpenters, community mobilizers and progress monitors. This collective action reflects Filipinos' innate sense of “bayanihan” or providing each other with mutual aid, as communities give their time to assist the most vulnerable.



### 8 Build Back Safer Key Messages

1. Build on strong foundations.
2. Tie-down from bottom up.
3. Brace against the storm.
4. Use strong joints.
5. A good house needs a good roof.
6. Site your house safely.
7. Simple shape will keep you safe.
8. Be prepared.

## Rebuilding from Haiyan: A labor of love

*It was late afternoon in the community of Maricum on the island of Leyte in the Philippines and Nenita and Nicolas Bardalo were working together to build their home. She lifted heavy corrugated sheets over her head and carried them over to the house frame. He took them onto the roof and hammered them in place. The couple was installing a roof with corrugated metal sheeting provided by CARE.*



*Six months after CARE visited the couple, Nenita and Nicolas are proud to show their completely finished home.*

When Typhoon Haiyan struck their community in November 2013, their home was utterly destroyed. The couple lived with their two children in a makeshift house. Nenita said she had a sore back from hunching over all the time in their makeshift dwelling and they constantly banged their heads on the ceiling.

Nenita and Nicolas have been married for over 20 years and are committed to building their new home together. However, it was difficult work as Nicolas needed to split his time earning money working in the nearby rice fields and building their home. Nicolas previously worked as a part-time carpenter so he is confident he can handle the shelter repair with his spouse. He said he was briefed on “build back safer” techniques from a community roving team that helps pass on lessons learned.

Six months after CARE visited the couple, Nenita and Nicolas are proud to show their completely finished home. As one of the most vulnerable households in their community, the couple also received higher amount of cash assistance from CARE to complete their home repair with strong walls.

Nenita says they prioritized the completion of the repair by devoting quality time and effort. She also ensured that the money they received was spent wisely on shelter repair materials.

## \$ Livelihoods recovery

Eastern Visayas was the second poorest region in the Philippines before November 2013. When families even poorer and more vulnerable than before. The worst affected were landless fishermen and farmers. Some 30,000 fishing boats were destroyed and approximately 1 million tons of crops were lost. Over a third of families also lost their livestock. Finding the will and way to restart their livelihoods would be the biggest challenge of the region. Typhoon Haiyan swept across the region, it caused extensive damage to livelihoods, leaving rural



As part of the early recovery and reconstruction effort, CARE initiated a livelihoods assistance program, aimed at the most vulnerable families in villages assisted under the food distribution and emergency shelter program. CARE was one of the first to start livelihoods support in April 2014.

Support is provided at three levels; 1) at household level in the form of livelihoods cash grants 2) support to women entrepreneurs 3) support to organized community groups. CARE uses the market and value chain approach to strengthen communities' links to the local market. (see left)

## Household cash grants

CARE targeted families in 17 affected municipalities in (8) Leyte, (1) Western Samar and (8) Panay. CARE selected the most vulnerable households with the lowest monthly income to benefit from a livelihoods cash grant.

Selected households nominate a household member to participate in seminars on improved money management and livelihoods planning. Once a simple plan is completed families receive around USD 181 in two installments to restart a 6-12 month quick impact livelihood.

*“To date, CARE has reached over 27,000 households or 135,000 people with cash grants.”*

This is equal to around three to four times the normal monthly earnings of a household. More than 90% of households pursued their planned income-generating activity. On average, 52% of activities were led by women. We also found out that decision-making between husbands and wives was equitably shared across most households, although there are certain livelihoods that are led mainly by men or women. Most felt the cash transfer amount was appropriate and stated the second transfer, 1-2 months later, helped them sustain activities.

### Key facts

- *The main livelihoods chosen were pig raising, farming, poultry raising and retailing.*
- *Over 60% of households had tried the livelihood activity before and 80% of households stuck with the plan that they chose.*
- *Over 30% of households made some income 1 month after the cash grant was given. This is used mainly for food, education and health.*



## Building more resilient community livelihoods

CARE is also providing longer-term financial and training support for livelihoods for up to two years aimed at rural communities, particularly organized community groups and women entrepreneurs. CARE is using the value chain approach as a framework for supporting community livelihoods recovery. In each municipality, CARE and partners are undertaking gender-responsive value chain sessions with community members to highlight weaknesses and opportunities for change in important local value chains such as upland rice and poultry. The results guide the strategy for CARE's longer-term livelihoods support for Women's Enterprise Fund (WEF) and Community Enterprise Facility (CEF).



### Empowering women entrepreneurs

In recognition of women's significant contribution to the recovery efforts and their track record in successful enterprise management, CARE has created a women's enterprise fund (WEF) to provide financial assistance to women engaged in businesses that have a benefit to their local community.

CARE aims to support entrepreneurs in all villages where CARE has provided household cash transfer support.

As part of this initiative, women will produce a business plan and pitch their idea (Reality TV show Dragon's Den approach) to a panel of CARE and partner staff. Successful applicants will receive up to USD 1,000 in the form of a cash grant.

### Supporting community groups

The Community Enterprise Facility or CEF provides financial support, training and value chain support to community groups such as women's organizations and cooperatives to help strengthen the development of local value chains like livestock, rice, root crops and retailing. This project has been launched with the local government and local NGOs in 17 municipalities. CARE has received more than 20 proposals for projects ranging from support to agricultural production, processing to product consolidation and marketing. These proposals will be reviewed against CARE's criteria. The group must have a bank account; a financial track record and the project should bring benefits to vulnerable households in rural communities.

### Skills building

One of the main reasons for failure of enterprises in the Philippines is lack of management. A major component of both the WEF and CEF is simple and practical training on enterprise development and management. CARE in partnership with International Labor Organization (ILO) will provide entrepreneurs and community group members with practical advice on budgeting, business planning, marketing and management, using the ILO Community-based Enterprise Development (C-BED) model. CARE will follow participants on their journey to see how they are applying the learnings.

## Woman entrepreneur gets a taste of success

Haiyan damaged the home, cooking materials and small convenience store of 79-year old widow Veronica Jaingue of Basey, Samar. She used to cook vegetables which she would sell to neighbours, as well as sell limited small items like condiments in her store.

Veronica has always been self-sufficient, and in the past, even found ways to support her two children who have their own big families to take care of. But the destruction from the disaster has rendered her without income for several months.

When CARE delivered livelihoods assistance, Veronica used the first cash transfer to restart her small store and added more items like drinks, snacks, basic toiletries and other household stuff to her commodities. For the second and bigger cash grant, Veronica decided to invest in something she has always been good at -- making ginger tea and pickles. She used her USD 181 to buy the ingredients to make her products.

*“I was so happy when I started earning again, that I even bought sandals for myself. It was so rewarding to be able to afford that for myself.”*



She has since recouped her capital, selling the items in her store, and peddling her stuff to government offices and other establishments in the town center.

Veronica wakes up as early as 3 a.m. to start cooking and preparing her products. She is also very diligent in listing down her expenses so she could keep track of her little enterprise's progress and her income.

She says ginger tea and pickle making are good business, especially when she gets big volume of orders whenever there are occasions like weddings, fiesta, and family gatherings in their village. In fact, three kilos worth of ginger can make 14 plastic packs of ginger tea and earn for her twice her capital. Veronica has also started putting a label to her products for more strategic marketing. And she is not about to rest on her laurels either. She dreams of one day seeing her products reach the shelves of a huge and popular mall.

*“I was so happy when I started earning again, that I even bought sandals for myself. It was so rewarding to be able to afford that for myself. I*

*don't want to depend on my children. In fact, I still want to help them as much as possible. I also want to save for the future, so that in the event I become weak and have to stop working, I would still have money for my needs”, shares Veronica.*



## Partnership Approach

CARE believes in the power of collaboration, partnership, capacity building and knowledge sharing. In the Philippines, CARE actively engages with and works alongside national local partner organizations working in communities. Having these partnerships in place allows CARE to easily target and reach the most vulnerable people because of partners' familiarity of the area, culture and local dialect. This relationship has also increased our partners' capacity to respond and initiate new and innovative activities.

CARE has collaborated with seven local partners for our Typhoon Haiyan food, shelter and livelihood programs:



**Assistance and Cooperation for Community Resilience and Development (ACCORD)** – Supported food distributions in Leyte; shelter repair in Leyte, Iloilo and Aklan; and livelihood recovery activities in Leyte.



**Leyte Center for Development Inc. (LCDE)** – Supported food distributions in Western Samar and shelter repair and livelihood recovery in Leyte.



**Metro Ormoc Community Multi-Purpose Cooperative (OCCCI)** – Engaged in food distributions in Western Samar, shelter repair (cash component) in Leyte, and livelihoods in Western Samar and Leyte.



**Sara Multi-Purpose Cooperative (SMPC)** – Supported food distributions, shelter repair (cash component) and livelihoods in Iloilo.



**Pontevedra People's Development Cooperative (PVDCI)** – Supported food, shelter repair and livelihoods in Capiz.



**Laua-an Multi-Purpose Cooperative (LMPC)** – Assisted with food and livelihoods activities in Antique.



**Uswag Development Foundation Inc. (UDFI)** – Assisted with food and livelihoods activities in Aklan.

CARE also is part of a collaborative effort with various international organizations and agencies responding to the emergency. CARE reported to and actively coordinated with the UN Food Security and Agriculture Cluster, Early Recovery and Livelihoods Cluster, and Shelter Cluster at both Manila and regional levels, to prevent activity overlap and duplication.





## Gender and Protection

CARE's experience in the Philippines and around the world shows that natural disasters and armed conflict affect women, men, boys and girls differently. In "Sex and Age Matter," a research carried out by CARE and Feinstein International Center showed that programming is rarely informed by the experiences of women and girls and the collection of sex and age disaggregated data.

In the Philippines, widows became the sole providers and caretakers of their households, women and girls risked sexual and gender-based violence in evacuation centers and makeshift houses.

Also, girls faced particular challenges attending school in the aftermath of the storm, pregnant women suffered from unsafe deliveries, and there was an increased risk of domestic violence amongst households who had lost their livelihoods.

CARE is working hard to make sure that women's needs and voices are heard and included in its on-going programming.

Gender-sensitive approaches and protection mechanisms are integrated into both shelter and livelihoods within assessments, trainings, distribution activities and monitoring and evaluations.



Households that are female-headed, child-headed, with disabled and older persons, or with the most number of children and young girls were consciously prioritized for shelter and livelihood assistance to enable them to repair their houses and restart livelihood activities.

Women were also trained as community organizers and members of the shelter roving teams, which ensured compliance to build back safer principles. The livelihoods program specifically encouraged women to lead income-generating activities, resulting in more than 52% of women leading. Furthermore CARE makes provision for women's economic empowerment with enterprise grants for women and training in enterprise management.

CARE has been working with and through partners to strengthen capacity on gender issues. Specific trainings have been conducted with seven partners on child protection and gender and women's empowerment.

Follow-on messaging has been integrated throughout all partner activities. Both in the early stages of programming and the longer-term interventions, partner organizations are being supported and mentored to strengthen gender and protection capacities towards organizational transformation





## Quality and Accountability

CARE is committed to meeting international standards of quality and accountability. We want to make sure that the communities we work with have a say in planning, implementing and evaluating our response.

CARE is involved or is a signatory to a number of initiatives; the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross & Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief, The Sphere Project, Humanitarian Accountability Partnership International (HAP).



CARE's Evaluation Policy is one way of ensuring transparency, as it requires that terms of reference, findings, and lessons learned and recommendations of external evaluations of humanitarian action are placed in the public domain. All of CARE's external evaluation reports can be seen at the CARE Evaluations eLibrary.

For the Haiyan response, CARE measured outcomes and changes as a result of our work through a series of monitoring activities, "After Action Review", "Rapid Accountability Review" and evaluations. CARE's feedback and complaints mechanism ensured that from the emergency to recovery phase communities could communicate and receive feedback on grievances within a reasonable amount of time

CARE involved communities, partners and CARE staff in all aspects of the program, including beneficiary selection, distribution, monitoring and evaluation. We work to ensure meaningful participation of men and women and that the lowest-income and most vulnerable groups are reached.

## Disaster Risk Reduction

CARE aims to achieve a profound, long-term, and wide benefit for all the communities with whom it works. In order to ensure this occurs on a large scale and in an ongoing consistent fashion, it is critical we include disaster risk and resilience building into all our work. For this reason, CARE International has identified disaster risk reduction (DRR) as one of its priorities within its mandate regarding humanitarian assistance, reconstruction and development. DRR is in line with CARE's programming framework and principles of accountability and sustainability.

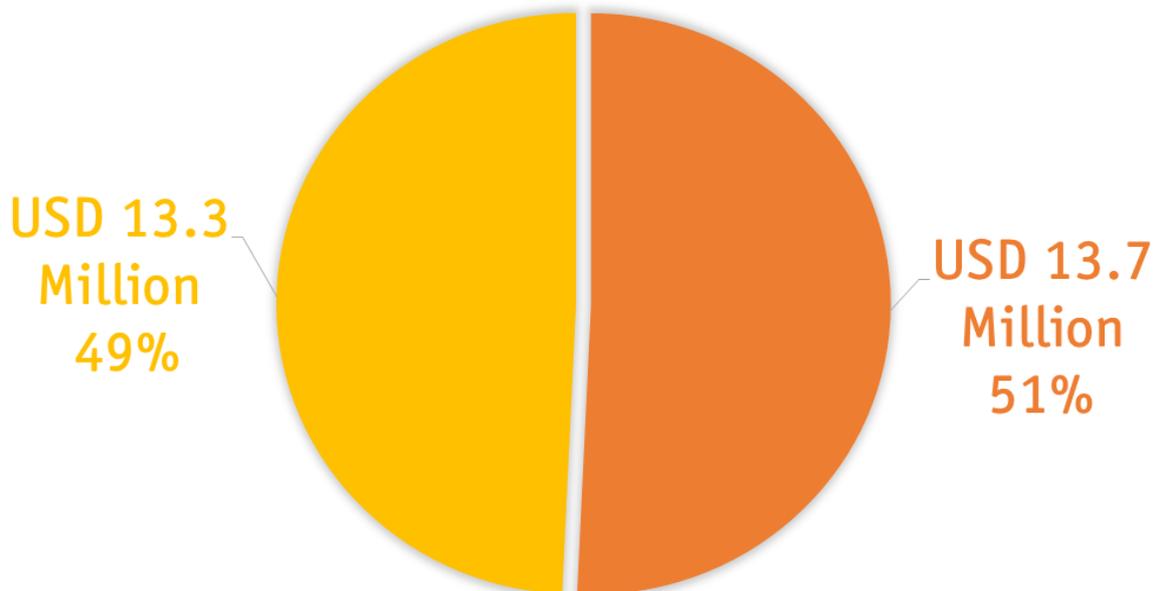
Typhoons are an annual event in the Philippines. As the impact of climate change grows, so does the intensity of these storms. The future will hold more storms like Haiyan for the Philippines; therefore the principle of building back safer guides CARE's response to the crisis. Globally, CARE has significant experience in response and reconstruction work following large scale, devastating disasters (Haiti earthquake, Pakistan flooding, Indonesia tsunami, India flooding). CARE's response and recovery programming builds on the partners' disaster risk reduction experience, promoting community awareness and where appropriate, integrating disaster risk reduction in livelihood activities. Specific messaging and training on the key issues for safe shelter reconstruction are developed and implemented.

## What have we spent so far?

- CARE has raised 27 million dollars globally from the generous support of the public, corporate donors and government donors.
- CARE's fundraising target is 30 million dollars and is actively fundraising for a gap of 3 million dollars.
- So far CARE has spent 13.3 million dollars between November 2013 and October 2014 on food, shelter, household items and livelihoods cash grants.
- The remaining 13.7 million dollars will be spent on building the resilience of communities up to 2016.

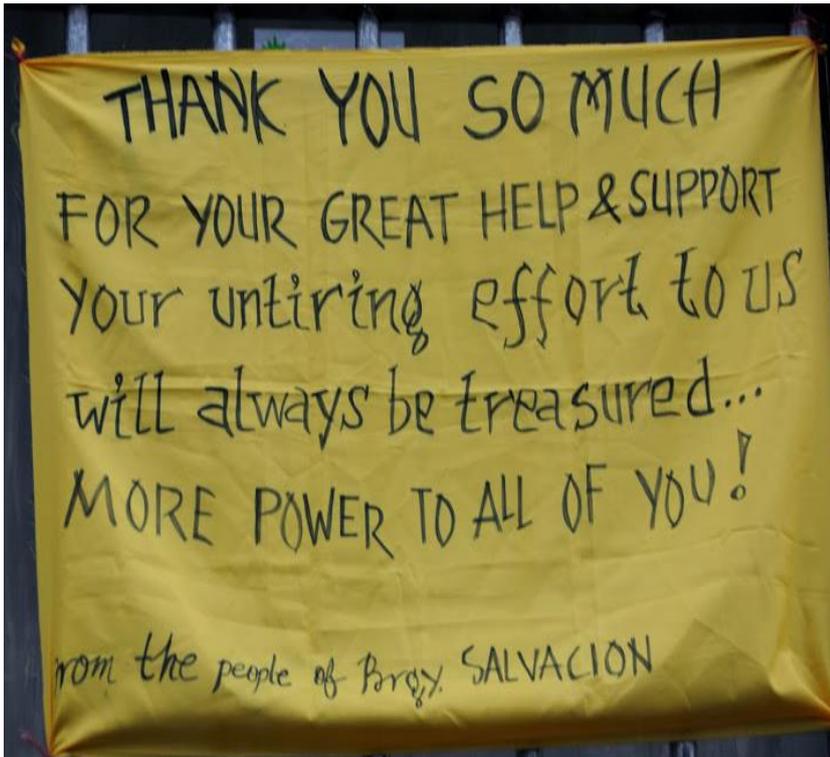
### HAIYAN RESPONSE EXPENDITURE (OCT 31 2014)

■ Medium term recovery Nov 14 to Dec 2016      ■ Spent Nov 13 to Oct 2014



## Thank you for your support!

CARE has been present in the Philippines since 1949. One year after Haiyan struck, we are working with some of the most vulnerable and remote households in villages and municipalities that have been gravely affected by the impact of the largest storm in history.



We will continue to work as we have from the beginning of the Haiyan response to support communities in rebuilding their livelihoods and strengthening resilience to withstand future shocks.

CARE's Haiyan response and recovery program will run until the end of 2016 and we will continue to seek funding for longer term programming particularly in emergency preparedness and response, livelihoods, resilience building and women's empowerment.

*CARE would like to take this opportunity to wholeheartedly thank its donors, partners and staff for the significant contribution they have made to the Haiyan response. Thank you for sharing in CARE's goal of supporting the most vulnerable and excluded communities to overcome poverty and social injustice.*

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