

## **The Efficiency of Foreign Aid Transparency Hub in the Aftermath of Natural Disasters**

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**ABSTRACT:** For having a withstanding condition of a country with corruption issues, Philippines is a progressing country that still depends on foreign support from abundant nations and multilateral organization to improve the economic development. With the rapid influx of the foreign contribution in reaction to the outcome of super typhoon in the Philippines, a crucial demand for transparency to track the flow of funds and making sure that it will properly utilize. The government responded with the release of foreign aid transparency hub or so-called "FAiTH". The research delves deeper to know the efficiency of FAiTH by collating relevant information from human being and responsive web communities. Further, this article showcases if this kind of foreign support will be able to respond accurately and satisfy the anxiousness of the society regarding the foreign grants monitoring and usage.

**Keywords:** Foreign aid, natural disasters, and Philippines

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### **I. INTRODUCTION**

Natural disasters arise many times in the Philippines and other countries in the world. In fact, Philippines are the most typhoon-ridden nation on earth, getting walloped or enduring close calls on average of 19 times per year. However, super typhoon Yolanda also known as typhoon Haiyan slammed through six provinces in the central Philippines last November 8, 2013. Leaving Philippines devastated with 6,300 confirmed fatalities across the country and 1,061 bodies are missing, roughly 11 million people (more than 10 percent of the national population) have been distressed and many have been left homeless while cities and town are widely ravaged. The extent that endured the catastrophe was also some of the indigent area of the country (Lum & Margesson, 2013).

As a result of this catastrophic annihilation, all nations joined hands to help and give support to the country of Philippines. Various researches revealed that international institutions responded to the dilemma in a precise manner and are engaged with the local governments to assist the people and society stricken. These first respondents consist of U.N. agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private voluntary organizations (PVOs), and anonymous donors. The U.N. office of humanitarian affairs has request for USD 348 million as an outcome of assessment concluded in concerned areas and USD 90 million for relief operations (USAID, 2013). Several governments, donor agencies and even individuals extended their benevolent assistance either non-cash or cash pledges which amounting to Php 24.8 billion. These huge amounts of assessment, Larano (2013) and Dela Peña (2013) asserted that Philippine government launched an online portal, called Foreign Aid Transparency Hub (FAiTH) to establish clarity on the funds and also serve the public a transparency outlook of continuous grants from international community accepted by the government.

This paper will dissect further on foreign aid data with an anticipation to have a precise, prompt, and valid data on international donation acknowledged and expenditures since it is a crown jewel project for open governance. As an open data project, it is capable in implementing easy access on well-formatted raw data for scrutiny. Moreover, the Philippine government acknowledges the urgency of distressed areas by comparing NEDA's Rehabilitation Assistance for Yolanda (RAY) and DSWD's Yolanda Response (CPU, 2014). On this article, it will also investigate on the progress updates of typhoon Yolanda victims and rehabilitation projects for the damage areas.

### **II. A CASE STUDY OF TYPHOON HAIYAN**

On 8 November 2013, typhoon Haiyan was one of the vigorous tropical cyclones ever documented, which ravage fractions of Southeast Asia, particularly the Philippines. Numerous researches and studies exposed that it is the deadliest Philippine typhoon recorded at landfall exterminating 6,300 individuals in less than 24 hours across the country. Further, it was an exceptionally powerful typhoon ever reported in terms of wind speed (Fischetti, 2013) with 10 minutes sustained pressure of 300 km/h (186 mph) with waves as high as 15 meters (45 ft), bringing up to 400mm (15.75 inches) of rain in places (Jones, 2013; BBC News, 2013). In the wake of the typhoon the death toll has climbed high while more than 11,000 were injured and there records is considered a sever circumstance that may affect in psychological and health impacts on the survivors (ULI, 2014). However,

forewarn that this numbers is not to be presumed because the overall annihilation remains ambiguous due to more victims are still missing. Also, there are still corpses on the ground to be sent to the mass grave on standby due to being unidentified. For instance, on 2011 Tohoku earthquake and tsunami in Japan when more than 600,000 victims were reported while contradicting to the final death toll of roughly 20,000 which is far higher than reported (Reuters, 2013).

The typhoon accelerate a storm surge in the seas over the coastal metropolis of Eastern and Western Samar and Leyte that cost to massive human annihilation and extensive catastrophe to private and public properties. Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) calculated 5-6 meter (15-19 ft) of waves and 5.2 meter (17 ft) storm surge up to an altitude of buildings. Various government properties such as terminal airport was disrupted by storm surge and flooded in water that was carrying massive piles of floating building debris (Holthaus, 2013). Almost all building in the locality endures at least partial destruction, while most of the structures were totally wiped out. For a few days after typhoon Haiyan's first landfall, the devastating circumstances are imprecise because communications in the worst hit areas were cut off and few areas remained secluded. Families in Samar and Leyte had lost some relatives; families came in from outlying provinces looking for their love ones, especially children, who may have been washed away. Moreover, residents were caught unprepared by the rapid ascending waters resulting to drowning or injuries. According to Watson (2013) this nature demolition was totally something new and will just be a strain for this country. A country that is not a stranger to typhoons and even earthquakes.

There is also an extensive destruction from the storm surge where many structures were severely damaged and engulfed like Power Barge of National Power Corporation (Napocor) in Iloilo resulted to an oil spill that reached in an alarming level of 16.9 parts per million. The Philippine government alarmed society and highly advised for urgent relocation of 4,444 persons or 1,174 families residing in the community to prevent an effect to their health. The department of health announced that when benzene levels in the area reached unhealthy levels it may have an acute result which may lead to cough and fever. For the long-term, it could be resulted in aplastic anemia, lung cancer, and leukemia (Villa, 2013) if an air quality test in distressed areas did not attain near-zero parts per million.

Today, the Philippines is not only deals with environmental catastrophe but also humanitarian crisis after the typhoon smashed greatly in the area leaving 1.9 million homeless and more than 6,000,000 relocated into less damaged areas (Memcott, 2013). The United Nations (UN) was alarmed with the probability of the transmission of diseases which is possible because to the deficiency of food, water, shelter, and medication. Casualties have been reported in conclusion of the inadequacy of assistance in distressed areas and the number of fatalities is possible to soar high. As a consequence of the catastrophe, thousands of victims made their way into less damaged areas such as Cebu and Manila (Macleod, 2013). Those areas announced that their population more than doubled after the typhoon with the invasion of refugees.

### **III. RESPONSE OF PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT**

The government declared national state of calamity to the affected areas that was severely ravaged which includes Samar provinces, Cebu, Aklan, Leyte, Iloilo, Palawan and Capiz. The state of national calamity will remain in force and take effect until completely recalled by the president Benigno S. Aquino III. The government released Php 2.6 billion worth of relief support to the survivors in the nine damaged regions. Sent 35,417 personnel, 1,351 vehicles, 118 sea crafts, 163 aircrafts and 28, 361 other assets from national, local, and foreign agencies, responders, and volunteer association was scattered to various areas to provide solace and assist in medical operation. However, government from around the world have recognized with beneficent support for the humanitarian relief resolution and initial recovery drive. More than 60 countries, simultaneously with multilateral organizations (including the United Nations, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Union and Organization of Islamic Cooperation) have administered and sustain to supply fundamental finance, material, and logistical assistance, of which produced more than Php 23 billion has been pledged and collected. A huge number of local and international associations have been directly involved in the instantaneous response to typhoon Yolanda, giving a great extent of support whether in cash or in kind. They even presented a long-term assistance in the recovery and rehabilitation stages (NEDA, 2013).

United Nation believes that critical relief operations will heightened because of the destruction from the typhoon. Basically, access is the main problem that hampers their operation due to some areas are unreachable, roads are totally wreckage and even airports and bridges. Therefore, unknown number of survivors did not even have basic necessities such as food, water and medicines because of severe damage to infrastructure (Yap *et al.*, 2013). In recent development, the United Nation started using cluster system, in which groups of humanitarian association operate together to revive health, shelter and economic activity. Health cluster which is the largest one is headed by World Health Organization has organized admonition on donations of medicines and healthcare equipment, so that the Philippines will have assistance suited for the situation.

They also lead the drive together with Department of Health (DOH) to provide psychological first aid to the typhoon victims (WHO, 2013). While Interpol send in some of their officers from Lyon to assist local law enforcement verify unidentified bodies (APA, 2013), local and international personalities from the entertainment industry contributed to the fundraising and some conducted charity events and benefit concerts in which all proceeds will be given 100% to the Haiyan survivors (Associated Press, 2013; Lu, 2013; Lopez, 2013; Desta, 2013). Various big companies like Coca Cola, Ikea, Wal-Mart, Samsung, HSBC, DHL and Northwestern Mutual also reach out their helping hand and donate generous amount for the victims (Goldberg, 2013). Because of the overflow of international aid in the effect of super typhoon Yolanda, the Philippine government commenced online gateway project. A pioneering web-based drive that will permit the public to check and observe the status of foreign assistance to the country. This tracking system for the disaster relief funds shared by foreign countries and organizations are one of a kind project of Philippine government under the administration of President Benigno Aquino III.

#### IV. FOREIGN AID TRANSPARENCY HUB

The presence of foreign assistance has been on the global setting as it has been existed since the commencement of national states and republics. The progressive or prosperous countries have always supported the developing or indigent countries to attain same accomplishment to stipulate resources for their citizens, as seen in Table 1. Following the outflowing blessing of international aid for the Philippines in the after effect of super typhoon Yolanda, the national government solemnly promised a transparency and pledged to report all the donations. The administration gave affirmation that they will supervise where the funds will be going and that they will be utilized accordingly. For it is the increasing issue from the public and netizens, who are troubled by accusations of typhoon victims that aid was not arriving to them quick enough (Gutierrez, 2013).

Foreign Aid Transparency Hub is a web-based portal of records on calamity aid and assistance that are accepted by the Philippines from other countries, multilateral organizations, and those sent through Philippine embassies abroad. It will provide complete report on foreign humanitarian aid and donations in return to the disasters and calamities. Further, it will not only provide detailed information of the donation but also trail the course of the aid ensuring that the help and assistance will be used only to benefit for the survivors welfare. This project constituted by Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), Department of Finance, Commission on Audit, Department of Social Welfare and Development, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, the Presidential Management Staff, and the Presidential Communications Development and Strategic Planning Office. Those agencies will boost foreign aid transparency together with civil society and donor initiatives to improve accountability in the management of disaster funding in line with the international aid transparency initiative. One of the goals is to achieve much towards restoring the communities scorched by Yolanda and rehabilitate normality to the lives of those who were stricken by the typhoon (Chiu, 2013).

In a recent development, the Philippine government announced the launch of the revised Foreign Aid Transparency Hub that will permit more countries and organizations to give help with more transparency and liability. They launched version 2.0, with augmentation that authorize it to convey more fully on its pledge of transparency and accountability for aid and assistance given to the Philippines in the aftermath of typhoon Yolanda. The enhancements that characterize FAiTH 2.0 from its initial launch, based generally in the fact that 64 countries and 7 multilateral organizations now have access to FAiTH's content management system. The office of the President will be render all related donor organizations with knowledge on how to sign in, supervise content, and trail their cash and in kind commitment of the web portal through the account details to be provided by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Basically, this new web portal are enhanced with “necessary measures to guarantee quality and comfort of confirmation” as embassies modify their data, each successful entry will create a specific transaction ID and an electronic alert transmitted to the Department of Foreign Affairs. By doing so, it fortifies partnerships, surrogates trust, and assures that it will maintain their march on the journey to rehabilitation and resilience of Philippine government. These are all components of their allegiance to open government, partnership which permits everyone to upload government data in a form that is easy to search, convenient, and comprehensible.

**Table 1:** Summary of international relief efforts in the Philippines following typhoon Haiyan

Country	Cash Donation	Humanitarian aid & supplies	Other Aid
Australia	\$70 million	Emergency and humanitarian supplies	Deployed Aircraft and navy vessel with medical assistance team
Bahrain	--	90 tons of relief supplies	--
Bangladesh	\$1 million	--	--
Belgium	\$677 thousand	Humanitarian aid	Provided field hospital, water purification system, 5 medical doctors, 13 nurses, and 10 logistic personnel
Brunei	--	Humanitarian aid and relief supplies	Deployed emergency team and aircraft from the Royal Brunei Air Force

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Canada	\$40 million	Humanitarian aid; water purification units; infrastructure repair teams; medical units	Deployed 300 members of the Canadian Military Disaster Assistance Response and their equipment, along with 3 helicopters.
Chile	--	Humanitarian aid	--
China	\$1.4 million	--	Deployed the naval hospital ship
Denmark	\$7.8 million	Humanitarian aid	Provided emergency response camp and infrastructure to facilitate the rapid humanitarian relief efforts
France	\$1.4 million	Sent 70 tons of relief supplies	Sent 61 persons to restore electricity and water supplies
Germany	--	23 tons of aid	Sent rescue team
Holy See	\$150 thousand	--	--
Hong Kong	--	--	5.16 million given to international charities
Iceland	\$100 thousand	--	--
India	--	15 tons of relief supplies	--
Indonesia	\$1 million	Humanitarian aid of goods and logistics 688,862 tons of emergency supplies	Deployed aircraft and emergency team
Ireland	\$1.36 million	--	--
Israel	--	--	Sent members of the Israeli Foreign Ministry and the Israeli Defense Forces
Italy	\$1.36 million	--	--
Japan	\$52 million	Humanitarian aid	Deployed aircraft, armed forces and disaster relief team
Kuwait	\$10 million	--	--
Malaysia	\$1 million	Essential relief supplies and humanitarian aid	Deployed aircraft and emergency team
Mexico	\$1 million	--	--
New Zealand	\$1.22 million	30 tons of food and medical supplies	--
Norway	\$41.6 million	100 tons of food and 70 tons of communication equipment	Norwegians supported various aid agencies
Panama	--	200,000 worth humanitarian aid	--
Qatar	--	80 tons of relief supplies	--
Russia	--	--	Over 200 personnel from the ministry of emergency situations deployed for medical and relief efforts
Saudi Arabia	\$10 million	Relief supplies	Saudi Prince Talal bin Abdul Aziz pledged \$100,000 in behalf of the Arab Gulf Program for Development
Singapore	\$276 thousand	Humanitarian aid	Deployed aircraft
South Africa	--	Sent disaster response team	Sent rescue team treated patients and repaired the Abuyog District Hospital
South Korea	\$25 million	Humanitarian aid (family tents, water purifiers, beef fried rice, blankets, and sanitation kits)	Emergency relief team
Spain	\$1.8 million	35 tons of humanitarian aid	--
Switzerland	\$5.4 million	21 tons of emergency assistance	Humanitarian Aid Unit
Taiwan	\$200 thousand	680 tons of relief supplies	Aircraft and Navy vessel along with medical team
Thailand	--	Humanitarian aid	--
Turkey	--	Humanitarian supplies	--
United Arab Emirates	\$10 million	--	--
United Kingdom	\$131 million	Delivered over 235,000 of aid	Aircraft
United States of America	\$86.7 million	Delivered and/or transported humanitarian supplies, international military forces, international NGOs.  Transported more than 4 million pounds of relief supplies	Aircraft and navy vessels  13,400 military personnel from the US Marine Corps, US Navy and US Air Force  Agency for International Development and Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance Crisis Response teams
Vietnam	\$100 thousand	--	--

## **V. REHABILITATION ASSESSMENT**

The Philippine government formulated a strategic plan called Rehabilitation Assistance on Yolanda (RAY) to direct the recovery and rehabilitation of the economy, lives and livelihoods in the damaged areas. The program aspires to reinstate the economic and social conditions of the affected areas at the very least to their normal levels and to a higher level of disaster resilience. Further, it was notified by the Conduct of Sector-level damage and loss assessments based on United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Carribeans (UN-ECLAC) handbook for estimating the socioeconomic and environmental effects of disasters, an internationally renowned post-disaster assessment methodology. The damage and loss assessments were adopted to figure out the comprehensive restoration and rehabilitation demand established through the utilization of scale of public to private property, short and medium term rehabilitation and rebuilding requirements by sector. The ratios were derivative from and gauged against those employed in proportioned post-disaster evaluation in the Philippines and other countries.

The evaluation has been compared from the leading accessible quantitative and qualitative data, acknowledging that more precise field-level appraisals are still being administered. Once it's done, the conclusion of these evaluations can be utilized to additionally clarify the assessments controlled in RAY and to relay specific preparation for program employment. The sectorial partition of catastrophe, deficit, and demands trails the system of national account. That was conventionalized to reflect and feature the major sectors distressed by typhoon Yolanda. Typhoon Yolanda precipitated destruction and loss; more or less 90 percent of the total destruction and loss has tumbled to private sector while the outstanding 10 percent goes to the public sector. The catastrophe caused loss to agriculture (Php 62.11 B), housing (Php 325.24 B), industry and services (Php 116 B), infrastructure (Php 33.98 B), education (Php 23.9 B), local government (Php 4.3 B) and health (Php 5.57 B).

National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) released that Yolanda rehabilitation and restoration compels a total amount of Php 361 billion in investments. The approximate total investment will comprise refuge and emigration (Php 183.3 B), education and health services (Php 37.4 B), public infrastructure (Php 28.4 B), industry and services (Php 70.6 B), local government (Php 4 B), social protection (Php 18.4 B) and agriculture (Php 18.7 B). According to Economic Planning, this tally will be dispensed in four years' time, in line with an aspect, accruing and adaptable application of the Reconstruction Assistance on Yolanda (RAY) plan. The Philippine administration has designated about Php 34 billion for the crucial immediate actions and another Php 100 billion is imminent this year 2014.

The design of RAY and its approximate investment demands are formulated on the outcome of the devastation, deficit and demands evaluation utilizing the data from the national government agency-led sector group. Although in few circumstances, higher modification was done to thoroughly demonstrate the expense of merging disaster resilient principle into the rehabilitation requirements for few areas and to focus on the approximate livelihood deficit in agriculture industry, and to give sufficient social protection.

## **VI. GOVERNMENTS' RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION PLAN**

### **6.1 Core principles**

RAY will be executed rendering to a set of core principles established on experience from preceding catastrophes in the Philippines and other countries. Harmonization between government agencies and arrangement with international supporters, civil society organizations, and the private sector will be established on mutual recovery and rehabilitation objectives with criterion arranged by government. It will also be accountable for handling execution hazards and take in hand bottlenecks. At the same time, execution shall be the obligation of the local government, reinforced with competent improvement to guarantee that the reaction is custom-made to local order and endorses community cooperation, possession and sustainability.

Needing to attend in long-lasting poverty matters predominant in concerned zones proceeding to the typhoon, there should be an emphasis on safeguarding that revival and rehabilitation proactively concentrates generality and supportable source of revenues. Administration schemes will be utilized for execution, and will recognize methods to: accelerate processes, while handling supremacy jeopardies and safeguarding clearness and responsibility; progress a vigorous supervision and assessment method to monitor and evaluate execution; operate developed examination; and determine a objection and amend scheme. To guarantee speedy and competent execution and efficiency, outsourcing and utilization of networks with the sturdiest encouragement for fund operation should be investigated.

### **6.2 Phased, cumulative, and flexible response**

The extensive geographical range of typhoon Yolanda's blow across the Visayas region and its effect on manifold divisions necessitates an answer that is: (a) phased to encounter vital fast requirements while preparing for a persistent recovery and rehabilitation plan; (b) cumulative so that consecutive stages of assistance form on

initial recovery and rehabilitation exertions; and (c) flexible to guarantee that recovery and rehabilitation mediation are competent answer to the varying necessities of concerned areas. Essential abrupt requisites throughout the initial six months will be dedicated on urgent repairs to housing and the anticipation of temporary shelter; resuscitating social services; restoring water supply and sanitation systems, transport and power infrastructure; reinstating livelihoods (including agriculture and fisheries) and provisional employment; and recommencing national and local government services.

Further comprehensive development for few short-term undertaking commenced this year 2014 has already initiated, particularly for the rebuilding of public facilities, infrastructure, and services that assimilate reasonable tragedy elastic project structures. Additional deeds that include creating a guiding principle and financial varieties will require being expeditiously complete in the primary stage of RAY execution. These comprise of tackling the encounter of confirming sufficient, calamity resistant and reasonable relocation of enduringly evacuated families or families formerly residing in areas with a high risk of vulnerabilities, as well as facilitating the rebuilding of the permanent new housing and improvement of housing to higher criterions of disaster resilience; generating and reinforcing an empowering surroundings to aid regenerate and develop the sustainability of rural and urban employments; constantly bestow short-term occupation openings where needed; reinstating the operation of private sector-led rural market value chains; and assisting to re-capitalize micro and small to medium-size businesses.

To direct the arrangement of RAY mediations total necessities have been assessed for the short and medium term, comprising 2013-2015 and beyond. Preliminary symptomatic budgetary distribution has already been permitted. An appraised medium term requires gap of Php 235.8 billion (equivalent to USD 5.34 billion) for financing remains. Extensive part of the recovery and rehabilitation of calamity affected parts are aimed to be innovative or accomplished within one to two years. But then again, incidents form other great post-disaster circumstances shows that the reconstruction progression may last for up to four years, specifically for projects that includes attending to longstanding advancement challenges. New and pioneering projects should be strategic and presented, and a stage method is necessary to administer resource and application capacity limitations (e.g. housing, disaster risk management).

### **6.3 Partnering with the private sector**

Administration acknowledges the part that the private sector has already participated in starting up resource processions, pledging construction, and advancing logistical preparations to assist those distressed by the typhoon. Further than this crucial part in the urgent assistance stage, administration pursues to empower new modalities to inspire and assist the dynamic contribution of the private sector in executing RAY. Alternatives for superior private sector contribution comprise: extension of public-private collaboration engagements for main investment agendas; rationalizing developments to speed up the issuance of licenses to run new businesses, particularly individuals that support re-establish crucial supply chains; accelerating bulk consumption preparations from the private sector for merchandises that aids meet the basic necessities of affected societies; and nurturing business community connection through adopt-a-tow organizations.

### **6.4 Aftermath-driven operation**

**6.4.1 Infrastructure, facilities, and utilities.** The reconstruction of the facilities and utilities infrastructure must to take responsibility of the technical properties that will improve persistence. The ability for harnessing improved strategies and principles will be mutual through ranks of civilization, from the societies that rebuild their residences to large infrastructure of the national government.

**6.4.2 Shelter and relocation.** The extensive geographical range and huge quantity of concerned families permits execution methods that highlights self-recovery and society cooperation strengthened by a variety of tactics, housing sponsoring, and capacity building involvements that resembles to diverse demands and selection of affected residents. Strong and transparent guidelines will be laid out to: (i) direct executions: suitability of recipients, stages of assistance to achieve objective levels of resilience, and involved supervising and modification in project execution; (ii) guarantee that pre-disaster possession rights are safeguarded; and (iii) rationalize operational implementation of “no build zones”. Numerous networks of execution--government, prevailing finance institutions, private sector, and donors will be appointed to accomplish scale and speed.

**6.4.3 Reviving agriculture.** Greater part of those who lost their revenues and sources of income are the relegated rural laborers such as farmers, fisher folk, and coconut farmers. Preliminary under initial revival deeds over the next twelve months and will remain persistent up until maintainable sources of income are reinstated, community-based grant or micro-credit arrangements would be delivered to allow susceptible families initiate the recovery progression.

- 6.4.4 Reinstating education, health, and other social services.** Education and health are fundamental public services that are essential to be reinstated in the earliest time possible. The gap in anticipation instigated by typhoon Yolanda is being attended across occupation of different delivery devices to counteract extra public costs that could result from their interval. Fundamental education and health sectors aim accomplishment of recovery and rehabilitation in 2014.
- 6.4.5 Short-term recruitment opportunities.** As a component of the recovery stage, urgent recruitment of cash-for-work and public works scheme will be extended to deliver urgent income sustenance to alleviate the abrupt ruining collision of the adversity. This will be completed with proficiency training and livelihood advancement to develop for self-employment, simultaneously with anticipation of livelihood and business programs and precaution for substituting livelihood productive assets. Cash for work, one time urgent income provision and livelihood renewal programs will be applied in collaboration to guarantee that distressed short-term families necessities are matched. Nonetheless, they will not create reliance and/or decreased motivation for market-driven livelihood improvement. The triumph of occupation, income and livelihood sustenance and reinstatement agendas will be improved by exertion to rehabilitate and maintain the supply and market operation for essential goods, materials and outputs.
- 6.4.6 Local government operations.** While LGUs can persist to rely on principal transmission amidst the internal revenue allocation there are absurd to be adequate to completely reinstate facilities to pre-disaster levels, particularly in smaller LGUs. Bigger towns and cities that were able to produce local tax revenues earlier than the tragedy are possible to have a shrill drop in income that jeopardy weakening the revival and rehabilitation process. Anticipation of supplementary resources to LGUs in the method of adjustment loans and contributions to sustain significant recovery and rehabilitation investments will be essential to help LGUs recover at least to pre-disaster levels of service delivery. In the case of towns and cities distraught by the storm surge the development of recovery and rehabilitation is probable to take years and entail substantial investments.
- 6.4.7 Revitalizing enterprise.** Reinstating and escalating the procedures of private business is recipe to comprehensive and maintainable occupation and earnings in the area. Originally, typhoon impaired industries will demand to substitute, and hypothetically transformation, properties will require admission to working capital to re-establish business activity. Acknowledged trade and industry necessities incorporate loan reformation and refinancing, pledges, sponsoring within cooperatives and microfinance organizations. Refinancing procedures for banks will require to be swiftly evaluated, particularly in rural zones. The Philippines financial organization has commonly elevated liquidity levels and a role for assurance channels may be reflected established on instructions from other agreement system.

## **VII. CORPORATE PREPARATION FOR RAY EXECUTION**

The execution of RAY will be handled and organize by the office of the presidential assistant for rehabilitation and recovery compatible to memorandum order no. 62 of December 6, 2013. The vital outcome of the scheme will be exposed as an essential group of significant programs and projects that will be executed by the national government, government-owned and managed organizations, administrations financial institutions and other offices and contribution in the perspective of outcome-grounded preparation and costing, and be the substance of monitoring and evaluation.

- Substantial goals and definite achievements
- Cost distribution, project disbursement and finance and funding expenditures
- Declaration of expenditures presented to financial institutions per quarter
- Operation intervals suffering and immediate response
- Commended measures or battle plan to settle completion obstruction
- Further intelligence which may be pertinent in weighing the development of the execution of the program or project.

As a supervision organization, NEDA in synchronization with the office of the presidential assistant for rehabilitation and recovery shall commence regular result monitoring and evaluation, and convey to the president and development partners on the updates of RAY executions (NEDA, 2013).

## **VIII. FEEDBACKS FROM PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT**

The government administration was well commended for launching Foreign Aid Transparency Hub (FAiTH) which advocates transparency and accountability to the donations for the survivors of the catastrophe given by super typhoon Yolanda or internationally known as Haiyan. It enables the concerned citizens to access wide-

ranging information or reports regarding the foreign humanitarian aid and donation so whether in cash or in kind. It will deliver the information as long as the donation coursed through the government agencies or the embassy (Rappler, 2013).

The portal presents detailed information by benefactor. It can be easily accessed through its online portal which can also be downloaded for further analysis. More commendation for the present administration when they launch the updated version, wherein it poses unique features when equated to the original version that was launched. Foreign governments providing assistance to the victims of Haiyan can easily access and update information in real time. Donors will be given a unique username and password so they can easily access, manage and monitor their donations. It makes contributors liable for every dollar they place into post-Haiyan recovery development. It establishes an exceptional paradigm for donation clarity by arranging both benefactors and the Philippine government accountable. It is highly due time for significant contributors and non-governmental organizations to do the same in all poor countries (Ramachandran, 2014).

It was a brilliant move for the Aquino Administration to finally give answer to the people with their long standing question on where is the money from the donation is really going to. Although there are still distractors who still has hangs a big question on the present administration but government still hopes that with this online portal that they launch it gives the people a relief that the money is really going in the right path.

## **IX. CONCLUSION**

With an urgent call for the people to monitor the movement of the funds, and hungriness for greater transparency and accountability for funds usage, Philippine government responded with the launch of Foreign Aid Transparency Hub (FAiTH) which created a big impact not only to the Filipinos but also the concerned individual around the globe. For having an enduring status of a country with corruption issues, this project are eager to give confidence to the foreign benefactors that their donations are secured and easy to track and manage, and that the millions of dollars in relief aid pouring in to provide assistance to the victims and the country are really going exactly to where it supposed to be.

The portal endorses better clarity and accountability in the acknowledgement and utilization of foreign funds established for typhoon assistance efforts. Showing comprehensive reports regarding humanitarian aid and contribution in retort to the calamity, FAiTH is reliable with the type of clarity millions have been advocating for. Advocacy in transparency not only by the people of the society but most especially yearned by the contributors itself. With the release of FAiTH 2.0 greater innovation will put the society and the contributors at ease while accessing it. Enabling empowerment to the contributors by having their own unique username and passwords to access while effortlessly manage and monitor their funds online, with an addition of having an option on what particular channel they want their pledge to sync in, really does the magic. For concern society who's eager to monitor the funds, FAiTH gives them the answer with providing the current status and reports of the grant; it can also be downloaded for broaden evaluation if needed.

The Aquino administration aced with FAiTH, it is efficient enough to receive commendation with this innovation. Transparency is the key for him to regain his name for his advocacy of efficient and honest governance. FAiTH gave him a huge step towards this dream hoping he could fulfill his promise with this good start. In the end, everyone will have the same goal, and that is for the people to see that Yolanda's catastrophe is already rehabilitated and normality to the lives of those distressed by the typhoon are well restored. It is a fact that rehabilitation will take years to be finally completed, and with the recent updates that was reported for the development, Philippines still has a long way to go, but then again, every single step counts a lot. In conclusion, the research finds that Philippines' Foreign Aid Transparency Hub efficient enough to put the minds of people as well as the contributor at ease with the innovation that was presented through providing greater clarity and accountability of the donation utilization.

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