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DREF operation update Philippines: Habagat Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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| DREF n° MDRPH028 | GLIDE n° TC-2018-000113-PHL |
| Operation update n° 2 Date of issue: 22 October 2018 | Timeframe covered by this update: 13 August 2018 to 29 September 2018 |
| Operation start date: 29 July 2018 | Operation timeframe: extended from 3 to 4 months; ends on 29 November 2018 |
| Overall operation budget: CHF 417,320 | N° of people being assisted: 30,000 |
| Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: Philippine Red Cross (PRC) is working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in this operation. There are 10 Partner National Societies (PNS) with presence in the Philippines (details provided below). PRC and IFRC are also coordinating with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on this operation. | |
| Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government agencies including the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Labour and Employment (DOLE), the Philippine Armed Forces, the Philippine National Police Force and Local Government Units are providing assistance to affected households. PRC has a seat on the NDRRMC. Australian Aid (AusAid) and AusAid Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) are bilaterally supporting PRC for this operation. | |

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

This Operation Update extends this DREF operation's timeframe from three to four months, with a new end date of 29 November 2018. A three-month operation was launched when several weather disturbances enhanced the South West Monsoon in the country, bringing near continuous heavy rainfall to many parts of Metro Manila and adjacent northern provinces. These areas were put under the highest rainfall alert in accordance with the national weather bureau.

More weather systems entered the Philippines Area of Responsibility (PAR) from 7 August that continued to enhance the effects of the southwest monsoon. The most significant of these has been Super Typhoon Mangkhut which struck north Luzon on 15th September. PRC started to mobilize Chapter and NHQ staff and assets from 11th September in preparation for the Typhoon. Some of the Chapters supported by the DREF were also directly impacted by Typhoon Mangkhut and as such mobilized staff, volunteers and assets to respond. NHQ technical and support services have also responded. Over the short term, this caused a delay to the final DREF activities and reporting. It should be noted that the response activities covered by the DREF will not overlap with any activities covered in the Mangkhut Appeal.

As such, IFRC CO request for an extension to the DREF of one month to complete final activities and reporting.

The Philippine Red Cross Pangasinan chapter, which has its own blood center, remained operational since the onset of the flooding, even though the chapter building itself was submerged in floods throughout most of its emergency operations. The chapter was able to deploy a search and rescue team to evacuate people in high-risk areas, as well as WASH and welfare teams to conduct health and hygiene promotions and give out hot meals inside the evacuation centers. The combined effects of Tropical Storms Son-Tihn, Ampil and Tropical Depression Josie, which hit the Philippines within days of each other, worsened the southwest monsoon and dumped torrential rains and caused major flooding in northern and central Philippines. **(Photo: Maryjoy Evarosa/IFRC)**



A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

17 July 2018: Tropical Storm Son-tinh (locally known as Henry) makes landfall in Cagayan, northeast Philippines, enhancing the southwest monsoon affecting the country.

19 July: Severe Tropical Storm Ampil (locally known as Inday) makes landfall over the east of the Philippines, causing more rain as it further enhanced the monsoon.

21 July: Tropical Depression Josie, which formed inside the PAR, further enhances the monsoon, bringing more rain to already inundated areas. Flood and landslides were reported, while more than one million people are affected across 21 provinces and seven regions.

7 August: Tropical Depression Yagi (locally known as Karding), formed inside the PAR. The southwest monsoon enhanced by Karding brought scattered to widespread monsoon rains over the Northern Luzon, Central Luzon and western section of Southern Luzon.

11 August: Metro Manila and Rizal provinces are put under the highest weather warning alert and experienced periods of intense rainfall. Rivers and some dams exceeded their alter level, significant floods occurred in Metro Manila, Rizal and other provinces. The Government requested evacuations of the most at risk areas to flooding and evacuation centres were established.

13 September 2018: The Philippine Red Cross enhances its preparedness measures for approaching Typhoon Mangkhut, and dispatches non-food items for 2,000 families from its Subic warehouse to Nueva Vizcaya. IFRC allocates 83,017 CHF from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the National Society's readiness measures.

15 September 2018: Typhoon Mangkhut (locally known as Ompong) makes landfall in Bagao, Cagayan. This again enhanced the South West Monsoon and caused direct damaged in some chapters already supported by the Habagat Floods operation, such as Pangasinan.

18 September 2018: IFRC launches an Emergency Appeal for CHF 2.7 million, including a DREF start-up loan of 400,000 CHF, to support the PRC in meeting the humanitarian needs of 100,000 people.

Northern and Central Luzon have been affected by a series of successive weather systems that have enhanced the Southwest Monsoon (habagat) since mid-July. From mid to 30 July, three weather systems (Tropical Storms Son-tinh and Ampil and Tropical Depression Josie) enhanced the Southwest Monsoon which caused heavy rainfall that resulted in widespread flooding in the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), National Capital Region (NCR), CALABARZON, Western Visayas, Ilocos region, Cagayan Valley and Northern Palawan. From 7 August, a fourth weather system (Tropical Depression Yagi) further enhanced the Southwest Monsoon. From 11 August, heavy to intense rains were experienced mainly over Central Luzon with a particular concentration in NCR. NDRRMC reported the following effects of four subsequent weather system that enhanced the Southwest Monsoon:

Table 1. Effects of the Southwest Monsoon enhanced by weather systems

| Affected | Enhanced by TS Son-tinh , TS Ampil , TD Josie | Enhanced by TD Yagi |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Families / Individuals | 532,066 families / 2,231,101 individuals | 422, 653 families / 1,709,511 individuals |
| Barangays | 1,853 | 1,280 |
| Regions | I, III, VI, CAR, NCR, CALABARZON, and MIMAROPA | I, III, CAR, NCR, and CALABARZON |
| Evacuation Centres (ECs) | 98 | 358 |
| Displaced Inside ECs | 10,528 families / 43,694 individuals | 23,724 families / 104,136 individuals |
| Displaced Outside ECs | 77,603 families / 339,302 individuals | 18,741 families / 79, 367 individuals |
| Damaged Houses | 8,551 houses (393 totally and 8,158 partially) | 2,111 (362 totally and 1,749 partially) |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Flooding incidence | 978 areas in Regions I, III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, VI, X, CAR, NCR | 816 areas in Region I, III, CALABARZON and NCR |
| Casualties | | 2 dead and 3 missing |
| Number of areas declared state of calamity | 4 provinces, 28 cities/municipalities and 3 barangays | 1 province and 6 cities/municipalities |

Summary of current response

PRC monitored all four weather disturbances through its Operations Centre which operates 24/7. Information from the chapters regarding the effects and the situation, as well as the chapters' responses, were gathered to ensure proper coordination and timely deployment of support from the National Headquarters (NHQ) as needed.

Table 2. Breakdown of PRC's overall response as of 24 September

| AOF | Row Labels | PRC over-all accomplishment | Unit | NFIs | | Support |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------|---------|
| | | | | Australian Aid DFAT ¹ | IFRC | |
| Shelter | Kitchen Set | 7 | Families | | | |
| | Linen | 42 | Families | | | |
| | Non-food items (<i>assorted</i>) | 94 | Families | | | |
| | Pillow Case | 178 | Families | | | |
| | Blanket | 6,070 | Families | 1,750 | 2,921 | |
| | Sleeping mat | 4,652 | Families | 1,750 | 2,843 | |
| | Mosquito net | 4,610 | Families | 1,750 | 2,843 | |
| | Slippers | 21 | Families | | | |
| | Tarpaulin | 1,152 | Families | | 1,152 | |
| | Towel | 21 | Families | | | |
| | Used clothing | 389 | Families | | | |
| Livelihoods and basic needs | Biscuits | 4,073 | Individuals | | | |
| | Food packs | 6,757 | Families | | | DREF |
| | Hot meals | 20,511 | Individuals | | | DREF |
| Health | 100 mg Doxycycline | 8,300 | Pieces | | | DREF |
| | 200 mg Doxycycline | 110 | Pieces | | | DREF |
| | Blood Pressure | 21 | Individuals | | | DREF |
| | First aid | 106 | Individuals | | | DREF |
| | Health education | 2,385 | Individuals | | | DREF |
| | PSP | 8,708 | Individuals | | | DREF |
| | Rescued/Assisted | 247 | Individuals | | | DREF |
| WASH | Bottled water (1L) | 241 | Families | | | DREF |
| | Bottled water (7L) | 85 | Families | | | DREF |
| | Hygiene Kit | 5,806 | Families | 1,750 | 2,845 | DREF |
| | Hygiene Promotion | 2,292 | Individuals | | | DREF |
| | Jerry Can (10L) | 4,603 | Families | 1,750 | 2,843 | DREF |
| | Provision of Water | 9,746 | Individuals | | | DREF |
| Education | School Kits | 862 | Individuals | | | DREF |

Click [here](#) for the operational areas of Habagat DREF operation.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in-country

PRC works with the IFRC, ICRC and 10 PNS in-country: American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, The Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent Society.

Movement Coordination

The IFRC country office has been supporting PRC in disseminating updates to Movement partners with in-country presence and coordinating with the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur in accordance with the IFRC Secretariat's Operational Response Framework. IFRC country office has been coordinating with other PNSs. The country office is also in close contact with ICRC on any security-related considerations.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Coordinating with the authorities

¹ The NFIs were released from the disaster preparedness stocks supported by the Australian Government – DFAT. The DREF supported all the mobilization, operational cost, pre and post distribution and monitoring of all the NFIs.

As auxiliary to the public authorities, PRC maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with (i) the NDRRMC; (ii) the provincial, municipal and barangay (village) disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) the local government units defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act from 2010. PRC participates in NDRRMC meetings and coordinates with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and Department of Health.

Inter-agency coordination

At country level, PRC and IFRC consistently participate in meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) held both during disasters and non-emergency times. PRC and IFRC are involved in relevant government-led cluster information sharing, planning, and analysis at all levels while IFRC supports PRC coordination efforts through representation in other relevant clusters as required.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

The needs analysis is held in the DREF EPoA and Operation Update No.1. Priorities were identified as follows: food and non-food items, water, medical and welfare services, and livelihoods support through cash transfer programming.

Targeting

The targeting analysis is held in the DREF EPoA and Operation Update No.1.

Scenario planning

| Status | Effect/Needs | IFRC response |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| More weather disturbances enhance the monsoon and bring more rain | Medium humanitarian needs | Emergency appeal to support relief activities for more households for a longer period and some early recovery activities |
| One or more weather disturbance makes landfall in the country, causing farther reaching and more extensive damage | High humanitarian needs | An emergency appeal is launched to support relief and recovery activities for affected households |

Operation Risk Assessment

Based on current analysis:

- There is low security risk posed by armed groups in the affected provinces.
- There is increased risk of flooding due to continuous rain.
- There is risk to safety of staff and volunteers due to landslides, flash flood and general bad weather.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

1. This DREF allocation aims to assist 6,000 families (30,000 people) affected by the floods with NFIs or cash grants, health and welfare services, and hygiene promotion.
2. The allocation will support PRC assessments and deployment of emergency response units.
3. This allocation will also support preparations being done by PRC (mobilisation of assets and volunteers) in the possibility of a larger response, as well as for disease and outbreak prevention.
4. PRC will lead the response and this DREF directly contributes to the overall PRC plan of action and national appeal.
5. The geographical coverage, by province, municipality and barangay, will be provided later based on assessment recommendations and as more information becomes available.
6. The operation will be implemented over four months and will be completed by 29 November 2018.

The operation will be underpinned by a commitment to quality programming that involves:

- Continuous and detailed assessments and analyses to inform the design and ongoing implementation of the programme.
- Ongoing process of adjustments based on these assessments.
- Adherence to protection, gender and inclusion measures.
- Establishment of mechanisms to facilitate two-way communication with, and ensure transparency and accountability to, disaster-affected people, and highlighting the nature of communication and information as life-saving mechanism.
- Management and delivery of the programme will be informed by appropriate monitoring and evaluation. Cash Based Interventions (CBI) is being considered based on the needs and feasibility.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached: 14,605

Male: 7,361

Female: 7,244

Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|---------------------------------|
| # of people reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement | 17,500 | 14,605 people 2,921 families |

Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| # of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance | 3,500 | 2,921 |

Progress towards outcomes

A total of 6,070 families were provided by PRC with essential non-food items to support the immediate households item needs of the most vulnerable affected population.

Table 3. Breakdown of areas provided with household items

| Province | No. of municipality | No. of barangay | Sleeping kit | | | Through the DREF | Tarpaulin | Through the DREF |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | | | Blanket | Sleeping mat | Mosquito Net | | | |
| Bataan | 6 | 35 | 1,335 | 1,335 | 1,335 | 1,335 | 1,152 | 1,152 |
| Benguet | 1 | 1 | 21 | | | | | |
| Bulacan | 4 | 12 | 1,760 | 733 | 733 | | | |
| Metro Manila | 4 | 4 | 535 | 484 | 442 | | | |
| Pangasinan | 6 | 13 | 2,100 | 2,100 | 2,100 | 1,508 | | |
| Rizal | 2 | 2 | 319 | | | 78 | | |
| Grand Total | 23 | 67 | 6,070 | 4,652 | 4,610 | 2,921 | 1,152 | 1,152 |

This DREF has supported a total of 2,921 families with sleeping kit and 1,152 families with tarpaulins.

The 1,750 NFIs sets released from the disaster preparedness stocks from the Australian Government (DFAT) – were mobilised and distributed through the support of the DREF.

Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| # of households provided with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support they receive | 700 | 1,152 |

Progress towards outcomes

Orientation on the use of tarpaulins as emergency shelter materials was conducted after the distribution (as part of a set of NFIs). Due to the nature of the disaster not all families require tarpaulins, hence, the target number was reduced in Operation Update No.1.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached:

Male:

Female:

Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|---------|
| # of households that have enough food, cash or income to meet their survival threshold | 2,250 | Ongoing |

Output 1.1: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|---------|
| # of households reached with cash for basic needs | 2,250 | Ongoing |

Progress towards outcomes

Multi-purpose cash grants for 2,250 families are currently ongoing.

For the immediate food needs of the most vulnerable affected people, PRC provided hot meals and food packs. A total of 21,551 individuals were provided with hot meals and biscuits, and 5,829 families with food packs.

Table 4. Breakdown of areas provided with hot meals and food packs by PRC

| Province | No. of municipality | No. of barangay | Hot meals and biscuits (individuals) | Food packs (families) | Multi-purpose cash grants targeting |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Bataan | 6 | 16 | 1,930 | 200 | 200 |
| Benguet | 4 | 5 | - | 201 | |
| Bulacan | 3 | 13 | 2,817 | 178 | |
| Cavite | 1 | 1 | 238 | - | |
| La Union | 1 | 2 | - | 298 | |
| Metro Manila | 6 | 12 | 10,845 | 970 | |
| Nueva Ecija | 1 | 2 | 408 | 237 | |
| Pangasinan | 2 | 3 | 1,858 | 706 | 2050 |
| Rizal | 6 | 18 | 4,331 | 841 | |
| Tarlac | 3 | 12 | - | 2,444 | |
| Zambales | 1 | 3 | 2,157 | 682 | |
| Grand Total | 34 | 87 | 24,584 | 6,757 | 2,250 |



Health

People reached: 22,452

Male: 11,316

Female: 11,136

Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| # of people reached to lessen immediate risks to health | 25,000 | 22,452 |

Output 1.2: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|------------------|
| # of people reached by first aid services | 500 | 106 ² |
| # of staff and volunteers received personal protective equipment (PPE) | 200 | Ongoing |

Progress towards outcomes

² The operation targeted a total of 500 people to be provided with first-aid, considering the worst-case scenarios that might happen. As the situation unraveled, there was no significant need for first aid support.

First aid stations were set up in the evacuation centres as part of the PRC welfare desks. There were 18 welfare desks have been set up, in which 3 individuals have been assisted through blood pressure taking and 106 individuals assisted through first aid.

Staff and volunteers received personal protective equipment as part of their response service or as part of the general clean up.

Output 1.3: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| # of people reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming | 15,000 | 13,638 |

Progress towards outcomes

Health stations were set up in the evacuation centres as part of the PRC welfare desks. There were 18 welfare desks set up by PRC when affected and displaced people were still staying in evacuation centres in Antique, Bataan, Bulacan, Pampanga, Pangasinan, La Union, Zambales, Nueva Ecija and Metro Manila.

Trained volunteers were mobilised to conduct health promotion activities in Bulacan, National Capital Region and Pangasinan, in which PRC has reached 2,385 people. During the health promotion, disease prevention related to diarrhea, dengue, leptospirosis and proper handwashing technique was covered.

All the 8,300 people, who were provided with 100mg Doxycycline and 110 people, who were provided with 200mg Doxycycline as post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) for leptospirosis, also received health promotion messages about leptospirosis and ways of protection from it.

2,843 families that received the mosquito nets also received health promotion messages on dengue, ways of protection and management of early symptoms and referral, along with correct use of the mosquito net etc. Considering the distribution mechanism, it can be said that at least 2843 people from these 2843 families received health promotion messages directly from the CHV.

A training for CHVs on community-based disease prevention and health promotion will be conducted in the first week of October. This is train CHVs to monitor disease occurrences in the affected community as part of surveillance.

Moreover, the CBDP and health promotion figures were estimated at a higher side, which after careful calculation and trends coming from the field have been reduced to 15,000.



Part of the health promotion conducted by PRC is the installation of IEC materials related to leptospirosis and other type of water-borne diseases. Photo: PRC Health Services

Output 1.4 Epidemic prevention and control measures are carried out

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|---------|
| # of volunteers continuously monitor the outbreak situations and report back to the OPCEN for immediate response | 80 | Ongoing |
| # of households provided with mosquito nets | 3,500 | 2,843 |

Progress towards outcomes

As part of the emergency response, volunteers have been mobilized to report on the health situation. Coordination was done with local health authorities to inquire on any outbreak situation.

A total of 4,610 families were provided by PRC with mosquito net, in which 2,843 was supported through the DREF (see more details in the shelter section).

Moreover 8300 people were provided with 100mg Doxycycline and 110 people were provided with 200mg Doxycycline as post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) for leptospirosis.

Output 1.5: Psychosocial support provided to target population

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| # of people reached by PSS | 5,000 | 8,708 |
| # of volunteers mobilised for PSS | 70 | TBC |

Progress towards outcomes

PRC has set up 18 welfare desks. The desks served as the main stop for client-relations including registration of affected people in need of assistance, determining the immediate needs of registered people and referring them to the relevant PRC department or another agency for assistance.

There were 8,708 individuals reached with PSS in Bataan, Bulacan, Metro Manila, Olongapo City and Pangasinan. For children, play therapy was conducted. Information is being collected to determine the total number of children and adult reached, and sex and age disaggregation data.

Inside the evacuation centres the PRC Welfare services are providing psychosocial support to children through play therapy to help them cope with the new environment they are in.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 26,775

Male: 13,495

Female: 13,280

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| # of people reached with adequate water, hygiene and sanitation solutions which meet Sphere and WHO standards | 30,000 | 26,775 |

Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| # of assessments and monitoring visits undertaken | 4 | 2 |

Progress towards outcomes

2 NDRT teams were deployed for rapid assessment in Bataan and Pangasinan to conduct Rapid Disaster Assessment and Need Analysis (RDANA). Both teams had WASH personnel to assess needs related to WASH.

Output 1.2 Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| # of people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards) | 30,000 | 9,746 |
| # of households provided with jerry cans | 3,500 | 2,843 |

Progress towards outcomes

A total of 80,500 litres of water was provided in Metro Manila, Pangasinan and Zambales to 9,746 people. To support proper storage and handling of water, a total of 4,603 families in were provided with jerry cans, in which 2,843 was supported through the DREF.

The relief figure for water distribution was estimated at a worst-case scenario, however the situation improved quickly in most of the Habagat impacted areas, leaving a gap of maximum 10,000 people in need of safe drinking water during the relief phase.

Table 5. Breakdown of areas provided with jerry cans

| Province | No. of municipality | No. of barangay | Jerry cans | Through the DREF |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| Bataan | 6 | 35 | 1,335 | 1,335 |
| Bulacan | 1 | 1 | 733 | - |
| Pangasinan | 6 | 13 | 2,100 | 1,508 |
| Metro Manila | 1 | 1 | 435 | - |
| Grand Total | 14 | 50 | 4,603 | 2,843 |

PRC has distributed 80,500 litres of water in Metro Manila, Pangasinan and Zambales. 1 water bladder (with 5,000 litres of water capacity) was installed in Pangasinan. For proper water storage and handling, PRC distributed jerry cans to 2,843 families.

Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|---------|
| # of people provided with cash for work for debris cleaning | 750 | Ongoing |

Progress towards outcomes

Access to sanitation facilities was one of the major challenges inside the evacuation centres due to overcrowding. PRC installed 15 portable toilets in Pangasinan to provide sanitation access to the people sheltering inside the ECs.

Volunteers and community members, payloaders and other clean up equipment were mobilized for clean-up operations that in areas such as Marikina and Pangasinan. The local government unit had the capacity to support debris cleaning activity in their respective areas of responsibility. Cash for work for debris clearing is no longer required.

Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|---------|
| # of volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities | 30 | Ongoing |

Progress towards outcomes

Emergency hygiene promotion activities to increase public awareness and prevent diseases related to poor hygiene practices were implemented by PRC reaching 2,292 individuals in Bataan, Bulacan, La Union, National Capital Region and Pangasinan.

Alongside health promotion activities, PRC also provided hygiene promotion activities to 2,228 people. A handwashing session was conducted, giving emphasis on personal hygiene and disease prevention through proper handwashing.

Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|----------|
| # of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items | 3,500 | 2,845 |
| # of single women received dignity kits | 200 | On going |

Progress towards outcomes

A total of 5,806 families in were provided with hygiene kits, in which 2,845 was supported through the DREF. IFRC standard hygiene kit contains 12 pieces body soap, 5 pieces laundry soap, 40 pieces sanitary pads, 5 pieces bath towels, 6 pieces toilet paper, 2 pieces toothpaste, 5 pieces toothbrush and 4 pieces of disposable razor.

Table 6. Breakdown of areas provided with hygiene kits

| Province | No. of municipality | No. of barangay | Hygiene Kit | Through the DREF |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| Bataan | 6 | 35 | 1,335 | 1,335 |
| Bulacan | 3 | 6 | 1,133 | - |
| Metro Manila | 3 | 3 | 542 | - |
| Pangasinan | 6 | 14 | 2,477 | 1,510 |
| Rizal | 2 | 2 | 319 | - |
| Grand Total | 20 | 60 | 5,806 | 2,845 |

Continues assessment is being undertaken at the chapter level to determine maternal and neonatal needs to the affected population.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 30,350

Male: 15,296

Female: 15,054

Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|---------------------------------|
| # of people provided with equitable access to disaster response | 30,000 | 30,350 people 6,070 families |

Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| # of NS ensure improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors | 1 | 1 |

Progress towards outcomes

Monitoring, reporting and validation on the number of people reached is still ongoing in this operation as field reports are received from the Chapters.

It was considered that all people who were provided with PRC support were also reached and supported in line with PRC's protection, gender and inclusion policy to ensure equitable access to disaster response services. PRC targeting and distribution was based on PGI minimum standard guidelines. All staff deployed, and all volunteers mobilized were supported through the DREF. PGI unit of PRC Welfare Services continued to monitor the quality of implementation in adherence with the PGI minimum standards.

In addition, PRC established 18 welfare desks which serve as a one stop shop for the people which provide services such as: (i) restoring family links; (ii) tracing; (iii) psychosocial support; (iv) critical incident stress management; (v) guidance and counseling; (vi) inquiry and communications; (vii) contact of relatives; and (viii) referral. To date, there are 254 staff and volunteers mobilized for the operation, providing immediate support to the people affected.

Output 1.2: Emergency response operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and all forms of violence against children

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------------|
| # of children with access to equitable services preventing sexual- and gender-based violence | 10,000 | 3,050 people |

Progress towards outcomes

Inside the evacuation centres, PRC Welfare Services provided psychosocial support to children through play therapy to help them cope with the new environment they were in.

IFRC has zero tolerance for any form of violence against children. Child protection policy is part of the mandatory orientation provided to volunteers mobilised in this operation where all staff and volunteers signed a document that they have read, understood and would abide by the policy. Careful programming across all the sectors and operational areas of IFRC ensured that children are protected from exploitation and abuse regardless of their nationality, culture, ethnicity, gender, religious or political beliefs, socio-economic status, family or criminal background, physical or mental health or any other factors for discrimination.

International Disaster Response

Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| Ratio of people reached by the IFRC disaster response operations to the people affected by these emergencies | 30% | 30% |

Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|
| # of IFRC RDRT support deployed | 1 | 1 |

Progress towards outcomes

PRC target remains to assist at 30% of affected vulnerable population.

An RDRT Operations Manager was deployed in the country since July to support the ongoing programmes and emergency operations. The same RDRT was extended for two months to continue the support for this Habagat Floods DREF operation.

Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| % of international procurement respecting the IFRC procurement process | 100% | 100% |

Progress towards outcomes

Logistics support for this operation was provided through the strong capacity of the PRC logistics built over the past years and an experienced IFRC in-country logistics team. Logistics activities aimed to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

Habagat Floods Operation response was up scaled and additional NFIs for 1,238 families were released from IFRC DP stock for two affected provinces of Pangasinan and Bataan. The total families covered by IFRC stock is 3,500. Transportation and distribution of said NFIs has been organized in close coordination with PRC Logistics Department and Disaster Management Services Department. Replenishment of NFIs dispatched from DP stock for 3,500 HH is underway. Procurement for items with local specification was initiated by IFRC CO while procurement for IFRC standard items was initiated by IFRC Asia Pacific Regional OLPSCM in Kuala Lumpur.

IFRC CO also supported this operation by deploying IFRC vehicle and driver to support transport requirement of staff and volunteers.

Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| # of coordination meetings with other stakeholders | 3 | 2 |

Progress towards outcomes

- Two movement coordination meetings have been held with PNS, ICRC and PRC leadership.
- One meeting was held with ECHO in country and discussed the DREF.
- At country level, PRC and IFRC consistently participate in meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings
- PRC and IFRC are involved in relevant government-led cluster information sharing, planning, and analysis at all levels while IFRC supports PRC coordination efforts through representation in other relevant clusters as required.
- IFRC and PRC are very active members of the Cash Peer Working Group of the HCT system, and co-facilitator of the Emergency Shelter cluster.
PRC participated in different relevant government authorities: coordinated with the DSWD across all levels, from the national, provincial and municipal level, and Department of Health; and attended in NDRRMC meeting at national, provincial, municipal and barangay levels.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| Does the operation demonstrate evidence of secretariat, together with National Societies can use their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable? | Yes | Yes |
| Is the perception of PRC by key Partners positive? | Yes | Yes |

Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|---------|
| # of communication materials produced (social media, media articles, interviews, etc.) | 6 | Ongoing |

Progress towards outcomes

IFRC and PRC communications teams are working closely together to build public awareness around the humanitarian needs. Key messages, talking points and news stories are being produced on a regular basis with particular emphasis placed on communicating around the needs of affected people, key milestones and timelines in the operation.

Below are samples of news story published related to this operation:

- [PRC continues to rescue, relief assistance despite “Josie” exit: Prepares for “Karding”](#)
- [Heavy, continuous monsoon rain across East Asia tests humanitarian system as IFRC announces emergency cash for Philippines](#)

Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilisation and programming.

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| # of post-distribution visits to affected communities | 3 | 2 |
| <i>Progress towards outcomes</i> | | |
| There has been regular monitoring visits from IFRC staff and the RDRT have been carried out so far. The RDRT is deployed permanently in the field embedded with the Chapters. IFRC Comms was also embedded in the assessment team. | | |

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| % of financial reporting respecting the IFRC procedures | 100% | 100% |
| <i>Progress towards outcomes</i> | | |
| The IFRC provides the necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to National Societies on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices – ensuring that the National Societies is complying to standard financial IFRC procedures. PRC has been supported for many years by the IFRC and is accustomed to these financial procedures. | | |
| Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities | | |
| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
| % of staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities | 100% | 100% |
| <i>Progress towards outcomes</i> | | |
| IFRC has a security focal point and an updated security guideline in place. The IFRC security framework will be applicable for this operation. With regards PRC staff and volunteers, the National Society’s security framework will apply. For this DREF operational areas, there are no security threats identified. | | |

D. BUDGET

Detailed expenditure is outlined in the attached interim financial report.

Reference documents



Click for:

- [Information bulletin](#)
- [DREF](#)
- [Operation Update n° 1](#)

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

In Philippine Red Cross

- Elizabeth Zavalla, secretary general; phone: +63 2 790 2300; email: secgen@redcross.org.ph
- Anna Mariquina, acting manager for disaster management services; email: anna.mariquina@redcross.org.ph

In IFRC Philippine Country Office

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In Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur

- Martin Faller, deputy regional director; email: martin.faller@ifrc.org
- Necephor Mghendi, head of disaster and crisis unit (DCPRR); email: necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org
- Johanna Arvo, operations coordinator; phone: +60 19 323 2647; email: johanna.arvo@ifrc.org
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In IFRC Geneva

- Nelson Castano, manager, operation coordination; email: nelson.castano@ifrc.org
- Cristina Estrada, response and recovery lead; phone: +412 2730 4260; email: cristina.estrada@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- Michael Brazier, resource mobilization coordinator in emergencies; email: michael.brazier@ifrc.org

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

- Siew Hui Liew, PMER manager; email: siewhui.liew@ifrc.org

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPH028 - Philippines - Habagat Floods

Timeframe: 29 Jul 18 to 29 Oct 18

Appeal Launch Date: 29 Jul 18

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2018/7-2018/8 | Programme | MDRPH028 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2018/7-2018/10 | Budget | APPROVED |
| Split by funding source | Y | Project | * |
| Subsector: | * | | |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

| | Raise humanitarian standards | Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development | Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work | Joint working and accountability | TOTAL | Deferred Income |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|---------|-----------------|
| A. Budget | | 417,320 | | | | 417,320 | |
| B. Opening Balance | | | | | | | |
| Income | | | | | | | |
| <u>Other Income</u> | | | | | | | |
| <i>DREF Allocations</i> | | 417,320 | | | | 417,320 | |
| C4. Other Income | | 417,320 | | | | 417,320 | |
| C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4) | | 417,320 | | | | 417,320 | |
| D. Total Funding = B + C | | 417,320 | | | | 417,320 | |

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

| | Raise humanitarian standards | Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development | Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work | Joint working and accountability | TOTAL | Deferred Income |
|---|------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|---------|-----------------|
| B. Opening Balance | | | | | | | |
| C. Income | | 417,320 | | | | 417,320 | |
| E. Expenditure | | -65,138 | | | | -65,138 | |
| F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E) | | 352,182 | | | | 352,182 | |

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| Reporting Timeframe | 2018/7-2018/8 | Programme | MDRPH028 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2018/7-2018/10 | Budget | APPROVED |
| Split by funding source | Y | Project | * |
| Subsector: | * | | |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

| Account Groups | Budget | Expenditure | | | | | TOTAL | Variance |
|---|----------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| | | Raise humanitarian standards | Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development | Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work | Joint working and accountability | | |
| | A | | | | | B | A - B | |
| BUDGET (C) | | | | | | 417,320 | | |
| Relief items, Construction, Supplies | | | | | | | | |
| Shelter - Relief | 19,500 | | | | | | 19,500 | |
| Clothing & Textiles | 59,500 | | | | | | 59,500 | |
| Food | 3,000 | | | | | | 3,000 | |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 62,250 | | | | | | 62,250 | |
| Medical & First Aid | 10,800 | | 561 | | | 561 | 10,239 | |
| Utensils & Tools | 9,100 | | | | | | 9,100 | |
| Other Supplies & Services | 2,600 | | | | | | 2,600 | |
| ERU | 10,000 | | | | | | 10,000 | |
| Cash Disbursement | 141,000 | | | | | | 141,000 | |
| Total Relief items, Construction, Sup | 317,750 | | 561 | | | 561 | 317,189 | |
| Logistics, Transport & Storage | | | | | | | | |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 2,000 | | | | | | 2,000 | |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs | 17,800 | | 180 | | | 180 | 17,620 | |
| Logistics Services | 10,300 | | | | | | 10,300 | |
| Total Logistics, Transport & Storage | 30,100 | | 180 | | | 180 | 29,920 | |
| Personnel | | | | | | | | |
| Volunteers | 8,000 | | | | | | 8,000 | |
| Total Personnel | 8,000 | | | | | | 8,000 | |
| Workshops & Training | | | | | | | | |
| Workshops & Training | 9,000 | | | | | | 9,000 | |
| Total Workshops & Training | 9,000 | | | | | | 9,000 | |
| General Expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Travel | 27,000 | | 2,022 | | | 2,022 | 24,978 | |
| Total General Expenditure | 27,000 | | 2,022 | | | 2,022 | 24,978 | |
| Operational Provisions | | | | | | | | |
| Operational Provisions | | | 58,400 | | | 58,400 | -58,400 | |
| Total Operational Provisions | | | 58,400 | | | 58,400 | -58,400 | |
| Indirect Costs | | | | | | | | |
| Programme & Services Support Recove | 25,470 | | 3,976 | | | 3,976 | 21,495 | |
| Total Indirect Costs | 25,470 | | 3,976 | | | 3,976 | 21,495 | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D) | 417,320 | | 65,138 | | | 65,138 | 352,182 | |
| VARIANCE (C - D) | | | 352,182 | | | 352,182 | | |