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Operation Update

Philippines: Re-emergence of vaccine preventable diseases – Polio outbreak

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal n° MDRPH032	GLIDE n° EP-2019-000110-PHL
EPoA 6-month update 30 April 2020	Timeframe covered by this update: 28 September to 28 March 2019
Operation start date: 28 September 2019	Operation timeframe: 15 months ending on 31 December 2020
Funding Requirements: CHF 1,990,056	N° of people being assisted: 1.2 million N° of people reached: 777,120
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: PRC is working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in this operation. International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) are also supporting PRC along with other in country PNSs.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government agencies including the Department of Health (DOH), Department of Interior and Local Governments (DILG), Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and local government units are aiding affected households. International agencies such as WHO (World Health Organization) and UNICEF are also responding. OCHA, the Humanitarian Country Team and Health Cluster are also providing coordination.	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Timeline

19 September 2019: The Department of Health (DOH) confirms the re-emergence of polio in the Philippines and declares a national polio outbreak.

28 September 2019: At the request of the PRC, the IFRC launches a DREF operation in response to polio outbreaks in the Philippines for an amount of CHF 336,302 to reach 30,000 children in the 0 to 59 age group through social mobilization, health promotion and oral vaccination against polio

15 November 2019: As new cases continue to emerge, the polio emergency plan of action (EPoA) is revised and integrated as part of the revised emergency appeal MDRPH032 “Re-emergence of vaccine preventable diseases” (previously known as “Philippines: Measles Operation”). This revised Emergency Appeal supports the Philippine Red Cross in its operations against measles and polio. Although each operation has its respective EPoA, they have been placed under a common appeal to benefit from operational synergies and to improve efficiency. Under Emergency Appeal MDRPH032, the polio response plan is scaled-up to an amount of CHF 1,990,056 to reach 1.2 million people over 16 months and now includes mid-term routine immunization enhancement and epidemic preparedness.

23 December 2019: Operations update no. 2 for the polio outbreak is published.

6 January 2020: The DOH announces the extension until April 2020 of the synchronized polio vaccination campaign “Sabayang Patak Kontra Polio”.

16 March 2020: Philippines raises the COVID-19 alert system to code red sublevel 2 with consequent measures to combat the spread of the coronavirus.

18 March 2020: DOH suspends the Extended Vaccination Round until further notice, as the response to COVID-19 pandemic is prioritized.

On 18 March 2020, the DOH made the decision to suspend the Extended Vaccination Round which was scheduled to begin on 23 March 2020 until further notice. This campaign was being supported by PRC under the MDRPH032 Re-emergence of vaccine preventable diseases appeal, which along with other activities related to strengthened routine immunization, epidemic preparedness, protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and National Society development (NSD) have now been put on hold. The decision is informed by the prioritization by DOH, PRC and other partners of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic. PRC will continue to monitor the situation in consultation with DOH and seek to recommence the implementation of these activities at the earliest possible time, to ensure that negative impacts of the disruption to targeted communities are minimized. The PRC has also entered into a partnership with UNICEF, under which they will receive funding.

Description of the disaster

On 19 September 2019, the Department of Health (DOH) confirmed the re-emergence of polio (vaccine-derived poliovirus-VDPV) in the Philippines and declared a national polio outbreak, in accordance with international health regulations. It was declared after environmental samples taken in Davao City and Metro Manila tested positive, and a human case of circulating VDPV polio was reported in Mindanao. This was quickly followed by a second case of human infection in Laguna province, south-east of Manila. The re-emergence occurs almost 20 years after the Philippines was declared polio-free in 2000 and the last case of wild poliovirus was recorded in 1993.

From 1 July 2019 to 20 March 2020, the total number of human infection cases in the country reported by the DOH is 17. Of these 17 cases, 14 cases have been circulating VDPV Type 2, one case of circulating VDPV Type 1, one case of VDPV1, and one case with immunodeficiency related VDPV Type 2 (iVDPV2). Latest case of human polio infection was confirmed on 15 February 2020.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), VDPVs are rare strains of genetically mutated poliovirus derived from the strain contained in oral polio vaccines (OPV). VDPVs occur on rare occasions in areas with inadequate sanitation. In seriously under-immunized populations, an excreted vaccine virus can mutate and cause acute flaccid paralysis (AFP). VDPVs, therefore, pose a risk of reintroduction of poliovirus after polio eradication.

The resurgence of polio in the Philippines came as the DOH and other partners were responding to dengue outbreaks and measles outbreaks. According to the Philippines Epidemiological Overview 2020, as of 8 February 2020, between 1 January to 8 February 2020, there was 25,502 cases of dengue and 38 deaths reported, as well as 1,433 cases of measles and 12 deaths¹. An increasing number of cases of diphtheria are also being reported, the DOH confirming 167 cases and 40 deaths in 2019 compared to 122 cases and 30 deaths in 2018²

The first rounds of the National polio vaccination campaign “Sabayang Patak Kontra Polio” (SPKP) started in October 2019. On 6 January 2020, The DOH announced it was extending the polio campaign until April 2020 in all regions of Mindanao and the National Capital Region (NCR). The additional rounds of the SPKP campaign were scheduled for NCR and all areas of Mindanao, to address new positive polio cases reported from the Acute Flaccid Paralysis Surveillance in Mindanao and positive environmental samples in Metro Manila. With the extension of the campaign, the DOH aimed to achieve at least 95 per cent coverage in all identified areas for every SPKP round to ensure that there will be no child missed.



Tiring but fulfilling. PRC volunteers and staff do not hesitate to go to remote and hard to reach areas to deliver lifesaving polio vaccines.
(Photo: France Noguera/IFRC)

¹ DOH. *Dengue and Measles Philippine Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (PIDSR) (1 January-16 November 2019)*, published 24 February 2020. All data is subject to change after inclusion of delayed reports.

² ABS CBN News. *DOH says Manila student died of diphtheria*, online at <https://news.abs-cbn.com/news/09/26/19/doh-says-manila-student-died-of-diphtheria>, published 26 September 2019.

Since January 2020, the country has been wrestling with the continuing spread of the COVID-19. The Philippines on 12 March 2020 raised the COVID-19 alert system to code red sublevel 2 as recommended by the Inter-Agency Task Force on Emerging Infectious Diseases (ITAF-EID). This has imposed stringent measures on the country among which measures of physical distancing, enhanced community quarantines and limitation of movement within the country which have had significant impact on polio outbreak response activities. On 16 March 2020, the entire Luzon was put on enhanced community quarantine until 13 April 2020, which was later extended until 15 May 2020. The DOH rapid response vaccination in selected areas of Region 3 and the third round planned for Mindanao, originally scheduled to begin on 23 March 2020 has been postponed until further notice.

These health emergencies occur while the government and its partners are also responding to the recent following natural disasters in the country: the eruption of Taal Volcano, the Mindanao earthquakes, typhoon Phanfone and typhoon Kammuri.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

PRC leads the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement response to the polio outbreak. The organization has demonstrated its experience in social mobilization and awareness raising in times of epidemics through its responses to the dengue and measles outbreaks. Since the declaration of the national outbreak, in consultation with the DOH, UNICEF and WHO, the PRC launched and was involved in the following activities:

- In accordance with PRC response standard operating procedures (SOP), the Operation Center (OpCen) is on call 24/7, monitoring the situation and providing regular updates to leadership staff.
- At the national level, PRC is coordinating with DOH Epidemiology Bureau updating and monitoring cases. For relevant information sharing and support, PRC continues to engage and coordinate with the National Capital Region (NCR) Infectious Diseases Cluster.
- In support of DOH, PRC alerted its local chapters to activate community-based volunteers (RC143) and chapter-based volunteers (RCAT) to organize health information dissemination, carry out active community surveillance and support vaccination as part of the work of the government's regional and provincial epidemiology programme.
- PRC prepared key polio messages to be published through its various social media accounts to inform, educate and warn the public of the dangers brought by this disease outbreak.
- PRC along with IFRC developed and shared synchronized plans and strategies to support the DOH and other health cluster partners in reaching out to children in the age group of 0 to 59 months.
- Planning meetings with NCR and Mindanao chapters as well as technical review of the chapters' plans were organized before each round as well as post-round meetings for debriefings, capture of lessons learned and planning purposes.

The following table presents the National and PRC targets and results achieved during the different vaccination rounds of the national "Sabayang Patak Kontra Polio" (SPKP) campaign:

Activity	Date	Area	National Target	National Output	PRC Target	PRC Accomplishment	
Round 1	14 to 27 Oct 2019	National Capital Region Mindanao selected areas (Davao City Davao del sur, Lanao del sur and Marawi City)	1,706,996	1,629,649	65,000	62,843	97%
Round 2	25 Nov to 7 Dec 2019	National Capital Region All Mindanao areas	4.4 million	4,309,566	100,000	155,424	156%
Round 3	20 Jan to 2 Feb 2020	All Mindanao areas	3.1 million	3.1 million	60,000	105,417	176%
Extended Mass Polio Vaccination							
Extended rounds for Mindanao	17 Feb to 1 Mar 2020	All Mindanao areas	3.1 million	3,439,585	80,000	147,284	184%
	23 Mar to 4 Apr 2020	All Mindanao areas	3.1 million	postponed	80,000	Postponed due to COVID-19 priority	
Extended rounds for NCR	27 Jan to 7 Feb 2020	National Capital Region	1.2 million	1.4 million	80,000	N/A	N/A
	24 Feb to 8 Mar	National Capital Region	1. million	1.432,065	80,000	N/A	N/A

Source: WHO/UNICEF situation reports 15, 16 and 18 and PRC operations updates.

Since the last reporting period, PRC has participated in different vaccination rounds. Below are the details of the Round 3 vaccination, which took place in all areas of Mindanao from 20 January to 2 February 2020 and the Extended Vaccination Round, which also took place in Mindanao but from 17 February to 1 March. Results from the NCR, where PRC teams are currently busy with simultaneous emergency operations, including COVID-19 response with NCR being the epicentre of the epidemic, have not yet been compiled to be shared. These will be shared in the next operations update. It should be noted, as indicated above, that the Extended Vaccination Round from 23 March to 4 April 2020 is postponed until further notice.

**PRC Round 3 Polio Vaccination in Mindanao areas
20 January to 2 February 2020**

Region	Chapters	Target	Accomplishment	Percentage
		Children	Vaccinated	
Mindanao		60,000	105,417	176%
CARAGA	Surigao del Norte	3,500	2,893	83%
	Agusan del Sur	2,000	4,516	226%
	Agusan del Norte	2,000	2,521	126%
Zamboanga Peninsula	Zamboanga City	15,000	22,886	153%
Northern Mindanao	Iligan City	2,000	10,529	526%
	Bukidnon	2,000	7,112	356%
	Gingoog City	1,500	3,607	240%
Davao Region	Davao del Norte	2,600	2,649	102%
	Davao Oriental	2,500	3,472	139%
	Davao Del Sur	4,000	9,763	244%
	Davao City	3,000	4,038	135%
SOCCSKSARGEN	Sultan Kudarat	2,000	2,651	133%
	General Santos – Sarangani	3,500	7,577	216%
BARMM	Cotabato City	2,500	2,878	115%
	Sulu	2,000	3,496	175%
	Tawi-Tawi	5,000	8,513	170%
	Lanao del Sur	5,000	6,316	126%

Source: PRC polio outbreak operations update

**PRC Extended Polio Vaccination for Mindanao areas
17 February to 1 March 2020**

Region	Chapters	Target	Accomplishment	Percentage
		Children	Vaccinated	
Mindanao		80,000	147,284	184%
CARAGA	Surigao del Norte	3,500	3,108	89%
	Agusan del Sur	3,000	7,292	243%
	Agusan del Norte	2,300	2,793	121%
Zamboanga Peninsula	Zamboanga City	20,000	47,071	235%
Northern Mindanao	Iligan City	3,000	7,681	256%
	Bukidnon	3,000	2,613	87%
	Gingoog City	4,000	5,180	130%
Davao Region	Davao del Norte	3,000	4,004	133%
	Davao Oriental	3,000	5,852	195%
	Davao Del Sur	8,000	17,653	221%
	Davao City	3,000	3,794	126%
SOCCSKSARGEN	Sultan Kudarat	2,500	2,920	117%
	General Santos – Sarangani	4,000	6,684	167%

Source: PRC polio outbreak operations update

Apart from the health emergencies Re-emergence of vaccine preventable diseases ([MDRPH032](#)) and COVID-19 operations ([MDRCOVID19](#)), PRC with the support of IFRC, is currently responding simultaneously to the following operations: Mindanao earthquakes ([MDRPH036](#)), typhoon Kammuri ([MDRPH037](#)), typhoon Phanfone ([MDRPH038](#)) and Taal Volcano eruption ([MDRPH039](#)) which started sequentially since September 2019.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

On 28 September 2019, at the request of the PRC, IFRC launched a DREF operation in response to the polio outbreak in the Philippines for an amount of CHF 336,302. This DREF plan of action aimed to reach 30,000 children under five years through social mobilization, health promotion and oral vaccination against polio. This polio operation plan of action was then revised and integrated, with the measles outbreak emergency appeal, under a single overarching emergency appeal, namely "Re-emergence of vaccine preventable diseases" ([MDRPH032](#)), published on 13 November 2019. Under this emergency appeal, the polio operation is scaled-up to an amount of CHF 1,990,056 to reach 1.2 million people over 16 months and now includes mid-term routine immunization enhancement and epidemic preparedness.

With the new single emergency appeal, PRC and IFRC aim to increase synergies between the two responses and rationalize resources, mostly human resources, already in high demand among all operations led by PRC.

For this operation, the IFRC Country Office (CO) is coordinating with the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO), based in Kuala Lumpur, in accordance with the IFRC secretariat's Emergency Response Framework. The IFRC CO has a dedicated operations manager and a health manager who provide technical support to the PRC as requested. The IFRC APRO rapid response desk also coordinates with other National Societies. The latter contributed financial resources, see [donor response](#), and deployed specialist surge support with public health and PMER profiles to support this operation.

The IFRC CO coordinates with Partner National Societies (PNSs) in Philippines, including American Red Cross, The Canadian Red Cross Society, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, The Netherlands Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross. PRC is also supported by International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) in this polio response for selected areas with high security risks, particularly in Mindanao. For larger scale disaster situations, ICRC, IFRC and PRC refer to the Movement Coordination Agreement for cooperation during emergencies. Reference is also made to the access map for Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country

Coordinating with authorities

The [Republic Act 10072](#) (Philippine Red Cross Act of 2010) recognizes PRC as an independent, autonomous, non-governmental organization auxiliary to the authorities of the republic of the Philippines in the humanitarian field. Since the establishment the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), PRC has served as one of the original member agencies and the only non-government agency sitting in the council membership. 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 (community) disaster risk reduction and management councils, and (iii) the local government units defined in the disaster risk reduction and management.

In this response, PRC works in close cooperation with the Philippines DOH, which is leading the "Sabayang Patak Kontra Polio" campaign at national and local levels.

Inter-agency coordination

At country level, PRC and IFRC are observers to and 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. In this response, PRC participates in the Health Cluster and Inter-Cluster Coordination Group meetings.

IFRC and PRC are coordinating with WHO and UNICEF on the response, sharing information and contributing to updates. WHO co-chairs the National Health Cluster coordination through NDRRMC mechanism led by DOH. Health cluster coordination meeting are held on a regular basis to discuss health partners' progress and possible interventions in the polio outbreak response. The Cluster is requesting partners to share their plans in support of the response, particularly in affected areas (Davao, Lanao del Sur and Metro Manila). In the actual COVID-19 pandemic context, [WHO](#) reminded the importance of continuing immunization programs and warned that suspending vaccination could give rise to other health crises. During the pandemic, countries should still conduct polio vaccination where it is feasible and with appropriate infection control. The PRC has entered into a partnership with WHO. Under this partnership PRC will receive funding to mobilize volunteers to support the vaccination campaigns, once they are rescheduled.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

On 19 September 2019, Philippines declared a polio outbreak in the country with four environmental samples tested positive from Davao and Metro Manila. Currently, 17 cases are confirmed with vaccine-derived polio virus. There are 14 cases of cVDPV2, one case of cVPD1, one case of VDPV1, and one case of immunodeficiency related VDPV Type 2. Philippines is affected by both cVDPV1 and cVDPV2. The cVPDV is considered a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC).

According to WHO, with an increasing number of human cases and environmental samples tested positive for poliovirus types 1 and 2, the risk of subsequent transmission of polio continues to be considered high at the national level, due to chronically sub-optimal vaccination coverage, sub-optimal performance of acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) surveillance, and poor sanitation and hygiene conditions. No new cases of polio were reported after 15 February 2020 in the Philippines.

There is no cure for polio. It can only be prevented through the polio vaccine. To stop the spread of polio, at least 95 per cent³ of people must be vaccinated. However, polio vaccination coverage in the Philippines has been steadily declining. According the WHO, the estimated vaccination coverage for children aged under one year with the required three doses of bivalent oral polio vaccine in the Philippines for 2018 was 66.8 per cent (compared to the recommended 95 per cent), and for the inactivated poliovirus (IPV) the coverage has been below 50 per cent since its introduction in 2016. In 2019, it was at 23 per cent. More details on the needs can be found in the [revised Emergency Plan of Action](#).

Targeting

On 6 January 2020, The DOH announced it was extending the polio campaign until April 2020 in all regions of Mindanao and the National Capital Region. The additional rounds for the “Sabayang Patak Kontra Polio” (SPKP) campaign were scheduled to address the reported positive polio cases from the AFP surveillance in Mindanao and positive environmental samples in Metro Manila. With the extension of the campaign, the DOH aimed to achieve at least 95 per cent coverage in all identified areas for every SPKP round to ensure that there would be no child missed. For NCR, two additional rounds were scheduled on 27 January to 7 February 2020 and 24 February to 8 March 2020. For Mindanao, an additional two rounds for all regions in Mindanao were scheduled on 17 February to 1 March and 23 March to 4 April 2020. As mentioned, the round scheduled for 23 March to 4 April 2020 has been postponed until further notice.

Extended Mass Polio Vaccination				
Vaccination Rounds	Dates	Areas Covered	National Target	PRC Target
Extended rounds for Mindanao	17 Feb to 1 Mar 2020	All Mindanao areas	3.1 million	80,000
	23 March to 4 Apr 2020	All Mindanao areas	3.1 million	80,000
Extended rounds for NCR	27 Jan to 7 Feb 2020	National Capital Region	1.2 million	80,000
	24 Feb to 8 Mar 2020	National Capital Region	1.2 million	80,000

For more details on this section, kindly refer to the [revised Emergency Plan of Action](#).

Scenario planning

For this section, kindly refer to the [revised Emergency Plan of Action](#).

Operation risk assessment

For this section, kindly refer to the [revised Emergency Plan of Action](#).

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall operational objective

The overall objective of this appeal is to contribute to preventing and reducing morbidity and mortality resulting from vaccine preventable diseases with a focus on the current declared polio outbreaks in the Philippines targeting 1.2 million people over 16 months.

This appeal covers the following objectives:

- Respond to the national polio outbreak, in line with the DOH plan.
- Strengthen routine immunization for children below five years of age, by undertaking social mobilization through an extensive network of volunteers supported by strong PRC chapters.
- Establish and operationalize an epidemic preparedness plan for the Philippines (EP2) initiative.
- Strengthen PRC’s planning, projection and modelling capacities for the outbreaks at all levels.

For immunization, the PRC will continue to conduct regular social mobilization and awareness activities and will ensure a steady improvement in the attendance rate of children during local immunization days. At the same time, PRC will strengthen the capacity of the local chapters and governments’ line departments in epidemic and pandemic planning, contingency planning, logistics, cold chain management and surveillance.

WHEN	WHAT	WHERE	WHO	TARGET
Jan to Dec 2020 (suspended as of 18 Mar 2020)	Strengthen routine Immunization Heighten environmental and acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) surveillance	25 at most at-risk chapters that either responded to measles and polio outbreaks or responded to any of the outbreaks	Children, their family members and community people in general.	70,000 children 300,000 people with hygiene promotion 1.2 million people with messages

More details can be found on the [revised Emergency Plan of Action](#).

³ Polio is a vaccine preventable disease and a herd immunity against polio can be achieved by immunizing at least 95 per cent people in a community.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Health

People reached: 155,424

Male: 77,712

Female: 77,712

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

Indicator:	Target	Actual
# of people reached to lessen immediate risks to the health	90,600	155,424

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers ⁴ mobilized in the response phase, providing direct services to people through the polio vaccination and surveillance	1,100	1,900 ⁵
# volunteers and staffs ⁶ provided with PPE and immunization for protection from disease while responding	1,200	2,020

Progress towards outcomes

From 20 January to 2 February 2020, PRC, in close coordination and collaboration with the DOH, and health partners (WHO and UNICEF) and the rural health units (RHU), completed a third round of synchronized polio vaccination covering 250 communities in Mindanao areas. A total of 105,417 children aged five years and under were vaccinated in Mindanao, well above the target of 60,000. The PRC, through its chapters and partners, mobilized 1,900 volunteers and staffs divided in teams of four members. Each team is made up of a team leader, a vaccinator, a recorder and a health educator. Vaccination teams ensure that eligible children receive and supplement their polio vaccine shots and that mothers have a good understanding of the vaccine, and receive adequate health and good hygiene messages.

Following Round 3, at the request of the government, PRC joined its DOH, WHO and UNICEF partners for the extended polio vaccination campaign, including additional vaccination rounds in Mindanao and NCR from January to April 2020. Those additional rounds, announced on 6 January by the DOH, were planned in response to new declared polio cases; to ensure that no child would be left unvaccinated and to boost protection for those already vaccinated.

During the first extended round of vaccination that took place from 17 February to 1 March 2020, PRC was able to vaccinate 147,284 children under the age of five years against the goal of 80,000 children, in 17 chapters of the regions of CARAGA (XIII), Zamboanga (IX), Northern Mindanao (X), Davao (XI), SOCCSKAGEN (XII) and BARMM, reaching above targets for each one of these regions.

However, as the government declared a National Emergency for the COVID-19 pandemic, with all ensuing measures restricting movement and activities, the activities of the polio campaign were suspended and health resources such as volunteers, staff and vehicles redirected to the COVID-19 emergency, until further notice. Among the additional rounds that had been planned for the extended campaign, the following could not be held: the 23 March to 4 April 2020 round for Mindanao as well as a rapid response vaccination round in selected areas of Central Luzon (Region 3).

For each round, volunteers were divided into teams of the following composition: (i) a team leader to lead in the identification and localization of children eligible for vaccination and responsible for ensuring that the vials used are stored properly; (ii) a volunteer to record relevant information about children and guardians and ensure informed consent for the administration of the vaccine; (iii) a hygiene promoter/ health educator to provide information on the vaccine administered and provide information on hygiene and sanitation; (iv) a vaccinator to administer the polio vaccine and ensure the availability and safety of the vaccines.

⁴ 1,000 for polio vaccination and 100 for surveillance.

⁵ At least 1,900, with 1,100 in Mindanao and 800 in NRC.

⁶ 1,000 for polio vaccination, 100 for polio surveillance and 100 staff for surveillance for all the outbreaks.

As part of the preparation, volunteers were oriented on the polio's transmission and prevention/mitigation. They also received a vaccination team kit containing: (1) a vaccine carrier, (2) a first aid kit, (3) take-away cards containing information on polio and measures to prevent its transmission, (4) a set of gloves, (5) a mask, and (6) reporting forms. The mobilized volunteers were also guided and trained by the DOH on vaccination procedures and protocols, with a focus on the proper disposal of used vials.

The PRC organized micro-planning workshops in preparation for the synchronized vaccination round. The aim was to guide the chapters on polio response-related activities and to map and address the challenges of previous rounds. To address the issues raised, PRC developed a guide for the volunteers. The guide covers the DOH's practical information on polio and what to do when a parent refuses vaccination.



The Sabayang Patak Kontra Polio vaccination campaign was extended to ensure that 95% coverage is achieved in identified areas and no child is missed with sufficient doses of the vaccine. (Source: PRC)

The PRC is continuously coordinating with the health department from the start of synchronized vaccination up to the level of follow-up called rapid coverage assessment (RCA). The RCA searches for forgotten children in each community through random home visits. When the team identifies at least three missed children in each purok⁷, the information should be reported to the rural health unit and the vaccinators should revaccinate for the entire purok.

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# people reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming	300,000	777,120 ⁸
# of volunteers ⁹ mobilized to support outbreak prevention and management activities in the communities	1,100	1,900

Progress towards outcomes

The PRC has shared polio-related information¹⁰ through: (i) the publication on social media of key information on polio, (ii) the dissemination of Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials in the community, (iii) public announcements in the community through mobile speakers, especially when inviting mothers/guardians to vaccinate their children. In addition, during vaccination, a hygiene promoter/ health educator ensures that mothers/guardians receive a takeaway card containing information on the polio vaccine, including the schedule for routine immunization. The team also provides information on hygiene and sanitation.

Output 1.4: Epidemic prevention and control measures carried out

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached through direct social mobilization campaign and social media coverage	1,200,000	681,584 ¹¹
# volunteers continuously monitor the outbreak situations and report back to the OpCen for immediate response	100	1,900
# of children below 5 years of age, reached with vaccination for polio	100,000	155,424

Progress towards outcomes

Thanks to its partnership with the DOH, the PRC was able to vaccinate a total of at least 155,424 children in Mindanao and NCR. Volunteers conducted house-to-house visits and set-up vaccination stations in key areas such as shopping malls, seaports, and bus stations to ensure that no children will be left unvaccinated.

⁷ Municipalities and cities in the Philippines are subdivided into barangays and purok is a division within a barangay.

⁸ Number of children vaccinated multiplied by their household members (5 members per family).

⁹ 1,000 for polio vaccination and 100 for surveillance. Number of staff involved with polio operation is approximately 120.

¹⁰ Material developed by PRC based on the DOH, WHO and UNICEF standards.

¹¹ Social media reach and number of people vaccinated.

In addition to the vaccination activities, the team also conducted an information campaign on hygiene and sanitation and take-away cards were given to parents and/or guardians. Shared information included topics such as (i) what is polio?; (ii) how can it be prevented?; (iii) what to expect after vaccination?; (iv) how to prevent the transmission of the virus?; (v) when will the next vaccination take place?; and (vi) how to contact the Red Cross for questions and concerns?

In order to inform the public about ongoing vaccination activities, each team uses a speaker with a pre-recorded message informing the community. The message includes information on measures to mitigate the spread of the polio virus and the importance of getting their child vaccinated – this method has proven effective as parents and guardians gets out of their homes upon hearing the message. In addition, a loudspeaker was mounted on a vehicle that goes around the city to inform the community about synchronized polio vaccination.

Output 1.5: Psychosocial support provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers mobilized for psychosocial support (PSS)	100	To be conducted

Progress towards outcomes

The PRC welfare team plans to conduct PSS activities for all staff and volunteers involved in the polio operation right after the last polio round mass vaccination – a batch for NCR chapters and another batch for the Mindanao chapters. PSS for humanitarian workers will be conducted once the polio vaccination rounds are completed.

Outcome 2: The medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Progress towards outcomes

Once the polio mass vaccination rounds are completed, PRC through its 25 chapters will support the DOH's Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI). PRC will implement key activities such as the Routine Immunization Enhancement and Epidemic Preparedness in the Philippines (EP2) Initiative in which volunteers will be mobilized to monitor unvaccinated children in their respective areas and to help encourage mothers to bring their children in the health facilities for immunization to ensure that target 0 to 5 year-old children are fully immunized.

However, the DOH's Expanded Program on Immunization is currently postponed until further notice due to COVID-19 pandemic situation in the country. See the Re-emergence of vaccine preventable diseases (polio) [EPoA](#) for details on all the Health Outcome 2 activities to be conducted.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: N/A

Male: N/A

Female: N/A

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

Indicator:	Target	Actual
# of people directly provided with safe water messages and services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context	300,000	To be conducted

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessments/monitoring visits undertaken for polio operation	2	To be conducted
# of water samples from each chapter across 20 chapters collected and tested for 3 times, within the operation period to formulate a risk profile	10	To be conducted

Progress towards outcomes

The majority of WASH activities (from Outcome 1: Outputs 1.1 and 1.5; and Outcome 2: Outputs 2.1 to 2.4) were planned for January 2020. However, due to the high number of disaster operation supported simultaneously by PRC

and following the raise in Philippines of the COVID-19 alert system to code red sublevel 2 on 12 March 2020, activities under the emergency appeal were postponed until further notice, as recommended by DOH. Longer term WASH activities will be carried out once the operation resumes. See the Re-emergence of vaccine preventable diseases (polio) [EPoA](#) for details on all the WASH activities to be conducted.

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

Indicator:	Target	Actual
# volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities	60	475

Progress towards outcomes

Although WASH activities have not yet started, one member of each vaccination team is responsible for disseminating basic health and hygiene messages during the vaccination campaign. The key messages provided relate to personal hygiene and environmental sanitation. Volunteers will also be mobilized during WASH activities and receive formal training for hygiene promotion.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: N/A

Male: N/A

Female: N/A

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
All people received Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) services provided by PRC as part of the Public Health Emergencies operation by Dec 2020	Yes	Yes

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
PRC ensured improved equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors	Yes	Yes
# of staff and volunteers trained for PGI activities	100	To be conducted
# of staff and volunteers mobilized to support PGI activities	100	To be conducted

Progress towards outcomes

The PRC national headquarters (NHQ), through the Social Services Office, has begun all coordination of PGI activities at the chapter level. Guidance / training on protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) for staff and volunteers is provided in the Davao, Davao del Sur, Lanao del Sur and NCR chapters. PGI activities were planned to start in January 2020.

The implementation of the PGI activities specific to this polio outbreak response are currently postponed due to the high number of disaster operation supported simultaneously by PRC, which limits resources and requires prioritization. PRC resources are currently targeting in priority the COVID-19 pandemic situation in the country. However, concerns related to PGI and SGBV are an important element to take account in the COVID response, to which is paid attention. The PGI-related activities related to the polio operation will be carried out when the operation resumes.

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 staff and volunteers mobilized to support SGBV activities	100	To be conducted

Progress towards outcomes

The prevention of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is an integral component of all PGI activities. A stakeholder mapping exercise and the establishment of a referral mechanism for SGBV and child protection were due to start in January 2020. Initial coordination with the chapters were done for activities planned.

Output 1.3: National Society educational and advocacy programmes raise awareness on humanitarian challenges, cultivate humanitarian values and develop relevant interpersonal skills

Indicators:	Target	Actual
100% of information, education and communication (IEC) and behaviour change communication (BCC) materials developed by and all training programs conducted by PRC, are compliant with the PGI minimum standards.	Yes	Yes

Progress towards outcomes

The PRC ensure that interventions are aligned with its own commitments, as well as those of the IFRC on minimum standard for protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) during emergencies. In particular, IFRC has zero tolerance for any form of violence against children especially since this operation is targeting children under five years. The child protection policy is part of the mandatory orientation provided to volunteers mobilized 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 were 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.

Indirectly, all people reached through this operation, benefited from various services that meet the IFRC minimum standards in terms of protection, gender and inclusion.

Strengthen National Society

Outcome 1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of PRC chapters that are well functioning and prepared to manage outbreaks and prevent epidemics	25	25

Output 1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured ¹²	1,100	1,900
# of volunteers trained ¹³	1,100	1,900

Progress towards outcomes

The PRC supported 25 chapters in NCR (Caloocan, Malabon, Manila, Marikina, Navotas, Pasay, Quezon City, Rizal and Valenzuela) and Mindanao (Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Cotabato, Davao City, Davao del Norte, Davao del Sur, Davao Oriental, General Santos, Iligan City, Lanao del Sur, Sultan Kudarat, Sulu, Surigao del Norte, Tawi-Tawi and Zamboanga City). These chapters lead the overall response activity for the polio vaccination, with support from PRC NHQ.

¹² 1,000 for Polio and 100 for surveillance
¹³ 1,000 for Polio and 100 for surveillance



Volunteers and staff involved in the polio campaign are trained during pre- and post-round workshop and participate in daily briefings to stay updated and improve their practices (Source: PRC)

All volunteers received appropriate training prior to their mobilization. So far, at least 1,900 trained volunteers have been mobilized for the vaccination campaign in NCR and in Mindanao.

Proper security orientation was provided to volunteers before going to different communities, especially in the Mindanao areas. All volunteers recruited and mobilized received orientation on the history and seven fundamental principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. All volunteers mobilized for this operation are insured under the Membership and Accident Assistance Benefit (MAAB) of PRC.

Output 1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of PRC chapters equipped and supported to actively and efficiently participate in the polio prevention and management campaign	25	25
# of staffs and chapter level regular volunteers from 25 chapters are equipped and trained to understand vaccine preventable diseases management activities and enhancing immunization	300	300

Progress towards outcomes

After the completion of the first two-rounds, the DOH recognized and commended the contribution of the PRC during the first two rounds of the “Sabayang Patak Kontra Polio” campaign, carried out in good coordination with their respective local health counterparts. PRC chapters, with their solid network of volunteers, were able to respond to DOH’s request and mobilize their teams to work in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas (GIDA) in order to vaccinate more children.

In order to reach more children than those initially targeted, PRC chapters increased their targets and mobilized additional staff and volunteers in the areas allocated to them. PRC Health at NHQ ensured that all staff and volunteers were equipped with skills and knowledge on vaccine preventable diseases and vaccination through pre-round meetings, orientations and daily briefings. PRC also provided the 25 chapters with the following booklets and manuals as a guide and reference for current activities:

1. PRC handbook for vaccination teams – this is a practical / ready-to-use document for vaccination teams to which they can refer as a guide on the vaccination activities, their roles and responsibilities.
2. PRC orientation module for polio vaccination teams – a presentation to orient and prepare volunteers to be part of the vaccination teams.

From 10 to 11 January 2020, PRC organized a post-round Meeting and Planning workshop in Davao City. The activity aimed to bring together updates on accomplishments and lessons learned from the Mindanao chapters of the concluded polio vaccination that took place from 25 November to 7 December 2019. In addition, the chapters discussed their plans and targets for the next round of 20 January to 2 February 2020. Sixteen chapters (Zamboanga City, Agusan Del Sur, Gingoog City, Davao Del Norte, Davao Oriental, Davao del Sur, Davao City, General Santos – Saranggani, Sultan Kudarat, Cotabato, Agusan del Norte, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi) and representatives from WHO, DOH, UNICEF, ICRC and IFRC, participated to the activity.

On 22 January 2020, PRC organized a technical orientation and planning meeting for the NCR chapters, in preparation of the extended polio outbreak response. It aimed to orient the chapters on the two additional rounds of vaccination and technical considerations, as well as to set targets for each chapter.

On 08 February 2020, PRC conducted a technical orientation and planning meeting for the Mindanao chapters in preparation of the extended polio outbreak response. Seventeen chapters from Mindanao participated. An

orientation session on COVID-19 was integrated during the meeting to update the chapters on the latest situation and key messages.

International Disaster Response

Outcome 2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Effective and coordinated international disaster response ensured	Yes	Yes

Output 2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# RDRT/ global surge support members deployed in the country for the Public Health in Emergencies (PHE) operations.	3	4

Progress towards outcomes

The PRC mobilized the NHQ and chapters' existing staff, the Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT134) and the Red Cross 143 volunteers who are trained on WASH and Health to support the operation.

To support the PRC, the IFRC deployed four global surge support members including: (i) a member with expertise in community mobilization, health promotion, community surveillance and project management from November 2019 to early January 2020, (ii) a member with expertise in PMER, to support the operation from November 2019 to March 2020, (iii) an operations manager from November 2019 to March 2020, iv) and a member with information management expertise in January 2020. The operations manager, IM and PMER also support the other ongoing DREF and emergency appeal operations.

Output 2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of target population satisfied with level of consultation, information and involvement in the operation	80	To be conducted
% of target population satisfied with support received	80	To be conducted
% of affected population with awareness of RCRC action in their community	80	To be conducted
% of targeted population satisfied that they have access to information, feedback mechanisms and can influence the programme/response	80	To be conducted
# of staff/volunteers trained to provide clear information to communities during assessments	100	2,020
% of the overall beneficiaries joined the client satisfaction survey	3	To be conducted

Progress towards outcomes

The Community engagement and accountability approach (CEA) has been integrated into programming to ensure that at-risk communities and affected people have direct access to information about the nature and scope of services provided by PRC and to ensure that they can participate and feedback to PRC.

To engage with the communities and provide vital information, the PRC had various initiatives and used different platforms:

- PRC and IFRC conducted informal assessments of the media landscape and preferred communication channels. Based on the CEA assessment for the CEA Implementation Guideline, it was found that most at-risk communities in urban and rural areas have wide access to mainstream platforms and social media. With extensive social media coverage across the country, PRC regularly uses Facebook and Twitter to raise awareness about vaccination and engage with communities most at-risk. More details on the social media reached can be found in SFI 3: Output 3.1.1.
- Volunteers visited communities to disseminate lifesaving messages and engage meaningful dialogues.
- Mobile loudspeakers were used to make public announcement of scheduled vaccination in communities and to encourage parents / guardians to vaccinate their children.

- IEC materials, with key polio messages, were printed and posted at different location in communities, allowing the public to see the information.
- Text messaging. Cards were provided to parents / guardians which contain PRC's contact details of the PRC for questions, clarifications or any form of feedback.

Generally, feedbacks are being resolved face to face during volunteer mobilization and through the mobile number provided. Most of the feedback were the following:

- Questions on the schedule of vaccination
- Appreciation to PRC vaccination teams
- Inquiry related to the age of child qualified for the polio vaccine
- Signs and symptoms of polio
- Next visit of vaccination teams for the next round

These activities aimed to support government efforts to increase the national immunization rate in addition to its ongoing national campaign against polio. Volunteers and staff were to provide clear information to communities during, pre and post workshops; they received guidelines and manuals, containing key messages and description of their duties and responsibilities. They also received daily briefings.

A client satisfaction survey was initially planned for the January 2020 synchronized vaccination round activity to help adjust programmes if necessary. However, the survey did not take place due to the high number of emergency operations supported simultaneously by PRC, which limited resources and led to prioritization. Currently, PRC is also responding to the COVID-19 pandemic situation in the country.

Output 2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics for replenishment and other procurements	Yes	Yes

Progress towards outcomes

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, fleet, storage and transportation to distribution sites in accordance with the requirements of the operation and aligned with IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

For this operation, IFRC CO Logistics supports PRC with the following activities:

- Rental of nine vehicles used when mobilizing volunteers during the polio vaccination.
- Procurement of four cameras and a printer to support the operation.
- Organization of hotel accommodation and food catering for each pre- and post-polio round meetings as well as during planning and technical orientation for staff and volunteers.
- Support with printing manuals and forms used for polio vaccination.

Output 2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
A coordinated and strategic response plan according to humanitarian minimum standards is adopted by actors in support of the government	Yes	Yes

Progress towards outcomes

PRC supported by the IFRC ensures that all activities are in line with the national government plans, strategies and standards through regular information, planning and coordination meetings. Among these, the health team attended the following DOH meetings and WHO health cluster meetings.

- On 2 October 2019, the PRC convened a technical training on polio response with the participation of the DOH and chapter representatives from Manila and Mindanao. Supporting agencies included IFRC, ICRC, WHO and UNICEF. Partner agencies included Philippine Nurses Association, Perpetual Help University, Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila (University of the City of Manila), Manila Central University, Drug Store Associations and the Rotary Clubs. The meeting was co-convened by Health and WASH from PRC. The workshop resulted in the development of local plans to support polio vaccination in collaboration with local government units and the Department of Health.

- The WHO health partners meeting on 15 November 2019, which discussed the respective contributions of health partners during the rounds of the polio vaccination campaign. With regard to social mobilization, UNICEF explained in more details the standard approach for reaching different audiences more effectively, as indicated in the DOH guidelines for social mobilization. Regarding independent monitoring, UNICEF and WHO provided guidance on the specifics of independent monitoring and the accurate use of existing forms for this purpose.
- On 3 December 2019, IFRC organized a meeting with UNICEF and PRC to discuss details of available bilateral support from UNICEF for social mobilization in selected areas of Mindanao.
- On 11 December 2019, the PRC and the IFRC team attended the meeting organized by the DOH Epidemiological Bureau team where the support for acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) was discussed and PRC agreed to mobilize 30 volunteers to support DOH Manila for AFP surveillance in the barangays Santa Cruz and Legarda, in Manila.
- The IFRC participated in the monthly meetings of the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group organized by OCHA where at times they presented updates on the polio operation on behalf of the health cluster.
- The PRC organized planning and technical orientation for staff and volunteers from all chapters involved in the operation with representatives from DOH, WHO and UNICEF.
- IFRC and PRC receive, on a regular basis, WHO's situation reports for the current polio situation in the Philippines.
- The IFRC and the PRC share their operation updates on polio with the Partner National Societies during movement partners' coordination meeting, held monthly.

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
IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues	Yes	Yes

Output 3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Communications plan is developed and implemented	Yes	Yes
# of different communications materials produced (social media engagement, news articles, interviews, AV materials, etc.)	8	61

Progress towards outcomes

An update on the accomplishments of the Communications team during this reporting period will be provided in the next operations update, as compilation of recent publications could not be completed at this time. Below, a reminder of the latest operations update. key reference links for finding PRC's publications remain the same.

From September to December 2019, there have been 36 different polio-related posts published on PRC [Facebook page](#) while 68 posts on its Twitter account [@philredcross](#). Thus far, total Facebook reached was at 344,019 while Twitter had 182,141 impressions. PRC Twitter account has 570 thousand followers while PRC Facebook page has over 1 million followers. In collaboration with PRC's communicators, IFRC communications generated dozens of photos, as well as videos, stories, infographics, key messages and reactive lines that were shared with IFRC global members in the [ShaRED library](#) and via weekly Newswire updates and the internal Slack channel. IFRC Communications also promote PRC's activity with regional and international media.

The emergency appeal has been covering costs of mobile phone credits and Internet cards for the chapters involved. The PRC ensures that staff and volunteers involved in the operation are accessible via mobile phones.

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Two evaluations (one review and one final evaluation) of the response is undertaken and the findings are shared to a wider audience.	2	1

Progress towards outcomes

Reporting on the operation has been carried out in accordance with the IFRC reporting standards. The operation team has technical PMER capacity and additional technical support provided through IFRC APRO PMER team.

Post-round workshops have been held after each round in the National Capital Region (NCR) and Mindanao to take stock of the campaign, highlight lessons-learned and prepare next rounds. These workshops bring together chapters' administrators, representatives of the chapters' health services involved in the specific round, volunteer team leaders involved in mass vaccination. Representatives from DOH, UNICEF, WHO, IFRC and academic partners also participate in the workshop.

A final evaluation of the appeal will be carried out at the end of the operation.

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

Outcome 4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Effective performance of staff supported by HR procedures	Yes	Yes

Output 4.1.2: IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of compliance with technical and managerial support as demanded by PRC	100	100

Progress towards outcomes

IFRC Human Resources (HR) across the movement support PRC in achieving its goals for this project following compliance on PRC HR standards.

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

Progress towards outcomes

For the IFRC Country Office, technical support has been provided to the National Society to ensure accountability and compliance with regards to the Appeal. The IFRC Finance team meets regularly with PRC Finance team to ensure 100 per cent compliance with standard operating procedures.

The IFRC, through the finance department, provides operational support for review, budget validation, bank transfers, and technical assistance to National Societies on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices. The PRC – which takes part of the working advance system – has been supported for many years by the IFRC and is accustomed to these financial procedures. All financial transactions in this operation adhere to the IFRC's standard financial procedures. The IFRC finance and administration team in Manila provides administrative and transport support at NHQ and in the field.

Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritized in all IFRC activities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% operational staff for IFRC that received security briefing	100	100

Progress towards outcomes

The IFRC security framework is applicable for this operation. With regards to PRC staff and volunteers, the National Society's security framework will apply. Regular coordination is maintained with the ICRC and other Movement

partners, as per existing security framework and Movement coordination agreement. Regular information-sharing has been maintained and specific security protocols for each security level.

In the country, PRC staff and volunteers were oriented about measles and polio and were given prevention measures that they should apply at home and on their respective communities. All staff and volunteers are required to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses: Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security.

All staff and volunteers mobilized under this health emergency response were provided with personal protective equipment (PPE), to protect themselves against communicable diseases.

D. BUDGET

The [financial report](#) is attached at the end of this operation update.

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Information bulletin \(polio\)](#)
- [Revised Emergency Appeal](#)
- [Revised Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\) \(polio\)](#)
- [Revised Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\) \(measles\)](#)
- [Previous appeals and updates](#)
- [Previous polio DREF and updates](#)

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in 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**.

Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/9-2020/3	Operation	MDRPH032
Budget Timeframe	2019/2-2020/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 23 Apr 2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRPH032 - Philippines - Re-emergence of vaccine preventable

Operating Timeframe: 12 Feb 2019 to 31 Dec 2020; appeal launch date: 06 Mar 2019

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0
AOF2 - Shelter	-30,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	0
AOF4 - Health	130,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	300,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	20,000
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	-50,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	330,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0
Total Funding Requirements	700,000
Donor Response* as per 23 Apr 2020	840,524
Appeal Coverage	120.07%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0	0	0
AOF2 - Shelter	4,122	0	4,122
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	0	0	0
AOF4 - Health	1,060,479	570,713	489,766
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	44,281	6,330	37,952
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	10,486	4,670	5,816
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	13,380	-1,827	15,206
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	15,673	1,868	13,805
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	6,390	0	6,390
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0	0	0
Grand Total	1,154,811	581,753	573,057

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2020/03

Opening Balance	407,874
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	522,871
Expenditure	-581,753
Closing Balance	348,991
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	348,991

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	517,719	Reimbursed :	181,417	Outstanding :	336,302
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Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/9-2020/3	Operation	MDRPH032
Budget Timeframe	2019/2-2020/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 23 Apr 2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRPH032 - Philippines - Re-emergence of vaccine preventable

Operating Timeframe: 12 Feb 2019 to 31 Dec 2020; appeal launch date: 06 Mar 2019

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							407,874
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
British Red Cross	120,963				120,963		
DREF Allocations				336,302	336,302		
Finnish Red Cross	263				263		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	65,343				65,343		
Total Contributions and Other Income	186,569	0	0	336,302	522,871	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					930,745	0	