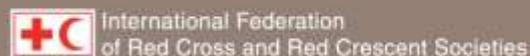


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# Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update

## Philippines: Typhoon Koppu



<b>DREF n° MDRPH019</b>	<b>GLIDE n° <a href="#">TC-2015-000143-PH</a></b>
<b>DREF update n° 1; 6 November 2015</b> <i>(revised EPoA)</i>	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> <b>18 October 2015 to 2 November 2015</b>
<b>Operation start date: 18 October 2015</b>	<b>Operation timeframe: 3 months (until 18 January 2016)</b>
<b>Overall budget: CHF 397,643</b>	<b>DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 269,794</b>
<b>N° of people being assisted: 4,500 families (22,500 people)</b>	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) is working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in this operation. The National Society also received support from the ICRC as well as the Qatar Red Crescent Society. The American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross Society, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, The Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross, in-country, also supports the National Society. The majority of these partners are supporting PRC's response to Typhoon Haiyan.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) has been monitoring Typhoon Koppu since before it entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR). The NDRRMC began issuing regular storm advisories on 14 October 2015, directing disaster risk reduction and management councils at the local level to undertake precautionary measures and initiate preparations for a possible response. Continuous monitoring of the typhoon is also being carried out by various government and non-government agencies, including members of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). Disaster preparedness stocks from the New Zealand and Australian governments were also dispatched for Koppu response.	

### Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

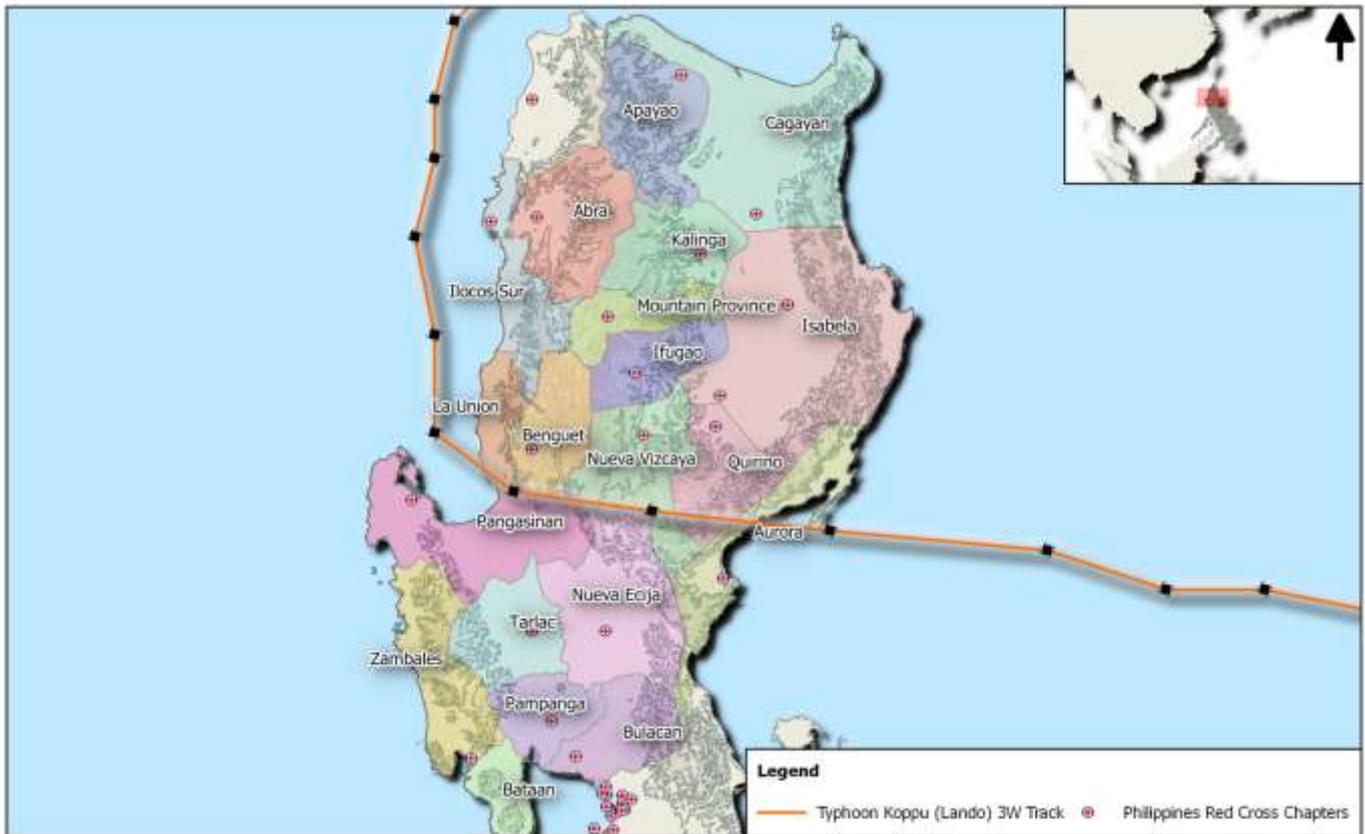
This operation update covers a revision and application for a second disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) allocation to support an additional 2,000 families affected by the typhoon. Following assessments, it has been identified by PRC that there are additional needs to be covered during the emergency relief phase, as such the plan of action has been revised. This revision covers an increase in the number of families to be supported with food, non-food items and emergency shelter materials from 2,500 to 4,500 families, resulting in an increase of the budget allocation from CHF 269,794 to CHF 397,643 *<please see revised budget>*. The operation is still set to be completed by 18 January 2016. A DREF final report will be available 90 days after the end of operation.

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

Typhoon Koppu (locally known as Lando) made landfall over the town of Casiguran, Aurora province (around to 350 km northeast of Manila). According to state weather bureau Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), the centre of Typhoon Koppu struck the town at 1:00 AM, Sunday, October 18, as a Category 3 Typhoon with maximum sustained winds of 185 km/h near the centre and gustiness of up to 220 km/h. Storm surge warnings were issued for coastal areas.

After Koppu made landfall, it remained almost stationary over Aurora province before moving very slowly west at about 5 km/h. The typhoon passed west over the provinces of Abra, Ifugao, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Kalinga, Mt. Province, Nueva Ecija and Quirino before turning north along west coast of Luzon. The slow speed of the Typhoon resulted in heavy to intense rainfall over an extended period within a wide area, up to 600km at Koppu's peak. Heavy rains and strong winds were also experienced in the western provinces of La Union and Pangasinan, and as well as in the Cordillera Region even though Koppu had already weakened. By 21 October, Koppu was downgraded into a tropical depression and into a low pressure area by that afternoon.



It was reported that most of the island of Luzon received over 300 mm of rain within 5 days. Some areas near the typhoon's path were shown to be saturated with over 760 mm of rainfall. This amount of rainfall is close to what is normally recorded for a month at the same time of the year.

Severe flooding was reported in the regions of Central Luzon (Nueva Ecija and Pampanga provinces) and Cagayan Valley (Isabela and Cagayan provinces) with floodwater level reaching over four metres in some places. Multiple flooding incidents were reported as rainwater flowed down from the mountains to the river basins below. The rest of Cagayan Valley, Ilocos Region and Cordillera Administrative Region were also impacted by landslides.

As a result of the flooding many roads were made impassable and bridges washed away. Whole barangays (villages) and rice paddies were submerged by flood waters. In many cases the water current was particularly fast causing significant damage to housing stock and infrastructure. Rice due to be harvested from the beginning of November was heavily impacted by the floods which will result in low crop yield and loss of income for a large part of the community who rely on this as their sole income. This compounds the impact of El Niño which has brought low rainfall and hence reduced the crop yield.

In Aurora province, where Koppu made landfall, reports were received consistent with the impact of a large scale slow moving typhoon in a relatively rural province. A total of eight towns in the province of Aurora were severely affected and during the height of the typhoon, several communities were isolated as roads were impassable due to landslides and strong current of flood water coming from overspill of Abuleg River in Dinalungan.

Also in Nueva Ecija province, reports indicated communities being totally submerged by approximately 1.5 to 2 metres of flood as Pampanga river overflowed - with floods up to a storey high in some areas and families being rescued from roof tops of their houses. In total, 27 towns and 5 cities in Nueva Ecija were affected by the typhoon. Out of these affected areas, Gabaldon, Luuk, Palayan, San Antonio, Gapan City and Cabanatuan City were severely affected and isolated for 48 hours due to high level of flood and its strong current.

Further north in the provinces of Isabela and Cagayan, large areas of agricultural land were also flooded. A total of 5 provinces, 1 city and 12 municipalities were declared under State of Calamity. As flood waters recede and people start to return to their homes, evacuation centres are now emptying. However, in some areas where there remains flooding or where people have lost their homes, several thousand families are still at the evacuation centres or have moved in with their relatives. Many of these families are the most vulnerable and reliant on support for the first weeks after the disaster.

The extent of the disaster is now clearer as the flood waters continue to recede and assessment teams are reporting back. So far a summary of statistics reported by NDRRMC are shown in the table below:

**Table 1: Effects of typhoon Koppu (as of 1 November)**

Category	Impact	Remarks
Affected	7 regions	Ilocos, Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, Calabarzon, Bicol, Cordillera Administrative Region and National Capital Region
	25 provinces	
	3,445 barangays	
	733,152 families / 3,126,127 people	
Evacuation centres (EC)	37 centres operational	Reduced from 445. Due to the floods, some of these are remaining open for longer than normal.
Evacuated – inside EC's	2,399 families / 9,122 persons	Remains inside EC's as of 30 October
Evacuated – outside EC's	163,627 families / 704,441 persons	
Casualties	48 people dead / 83 people injured / 4 missing	
Houses	18,788 destroyed	These government figures will increase as numbers from all affected provinces are tallied. In Aurora where the Typhoon made landfall, the numbers are currently 970 houses destroyed and 5,460 damaged.
	118,885 partially damaged	
Schools and health facilities	Damage is reported in Aurora, Nueva Ecija and Isabela	
Agricultural assets	9.6 billion Philippine peso (PHP) (CHF 202.7 million)	The most destructive impact of the storm has been on livelihoods.
Damage to infrastructure	PHP 1.3 billion (CHF 27.4 million)	

### Summary of current response

PRC continuously monitored the typhoon through its Operations Centre (OpCen) that functions 24/7 and conditions on the ground via its wide chapter network. In preparation for a prompt response, PRC chapters activated their response teams, and alerted chapter staff, community health volunteers and Red Cross 143 volunteers<sup>1</sup> for response. Other standard preparedness response measures were conducted, with existing preparedness stocks, rescue boats and other equipment readied and put on stand-by for potential dispatch/deployment to areas where they may be needed. The initial priority for PRC was the deployment of water search and rescue (WASAR) teams, provision of food and water, and setting up welfare desks in evacuation centres and distributing essential non-food items.



PRC provided families with 2- to 3-day food ration and standard non-food items (2 blankets, 2 plastic mats, 2 10L jerry cans, 1 hygiene kit, 2 mosquito nets and 1 tarpaulin). (Photo: Noel Celis/IFRC)

PRC national headquarter (NHQ) also released funds to cover immediate operational expenses and to cover the deployment of assessment teams as well as transportation of relief supplies.

IFRC embedded two field delegates in PRC rapid assessment teams. IFRC also deployed one communications delegate and provided a photographer to support communications. IFRC has also contributed two vehicles and drivers to support PRC assessments.

On 17 October, before the typhoon's landfall, IFRC released relief stocks for 1,500 families consisting of tarpaulins, blankets, 10 litre jerry cans, hygiene kit, mosquito nets and sleeping mats. These were dispatched to Aurora, Isabela and Cagayan chapters to support 500 families in each of the provinces. IFRC stock for 200 families had previously been repositioned in Nueva Viscaya Chapter. IFRC also provided support for logistics to deploy the stocks.

The IFRC Country Office for Philippines has also supported preparations by coordinating with the disaster management department of PRC and the disaster management unit of the Asia Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur, on preparedness planning. The programme coordinator of the country office is representing the IFRC in

<sup>1</sup> Red Cross 143 is composed of 1 leader and 43 members who make 44 volunteers on site and who will "take charge" and be first to predict, plan, prepare, practice, report and respond. Red Cross 143 was created to strengthen the PRC at the community level, by serving as the eyes, ears, hands and feet of the PRC on the ground.

NDRRMC and HCT meetings, together with relevant IFRC staff. Regular updates have been provided to both NDRRMC and HCT.

The information management delegate of the country office in Metro Manila, is supporting PRC in producing risk/hazard maps and compiling secondary data to augment preparedness and response planning.

With regards to this situation, this response is anchored to previous operations in the Philippines namely, [Typhoon Haiyan](#), [Typhoon Ketsana](#), [Typhoon Bopha](#), [Typhoon Maysak](#), and [typhoons and floods](#).

### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent actors in-country**

The PRC works with the IFRC, the ICRC and other in-country partners – American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross Society, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, The Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent Society, Spanish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross.

This DREF is a contribution to the overall response plan of PRC. ICRC has made available food and non-food items. In addition, the Qatar Red Crescent Society has also supported with funds for food. Non-food item stocks prepositioned after Haiyan with support from New Zealand Aid and the Government of Australia have also been released by PRC for distribution.

### **Movement Coordination**

The Philippine Country Office currently has a programme coordinator in place who liaises frequently and supports coordination with the PRC, ICRC, Partner National Societies in-country, and external organizations as needed.

### **Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in-country**

#### ***Coordinating with the authorities***

As auxiliary to the public authorities, PRC maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with (i) NDRRMC; (ii) the provincial, municipal and barangay disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) the local government units defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act from 2010. As a member of NDRRMC as well as regional, provincial and local DRRMCs, PRC coordinates with the central and local governments by participating in Pre Disaster Risk Assessment and preparedness meetings. The National Society is also providing regular updates to its International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners with in-country presence as well as with its bilateral external partners.

The IFRC Programme Coordinator is attending the coordination meetings called by The Office of Civil Defence and the Department of Social Welfare and Development to consider the then current situation and preparedness activities by the government. The Programme Coordinator is also attending HCT meetings.

#### ***Inter-agency coordination***

At country level, PRC and IFRC participate in HCT forums held both during disasters and non-emergency times. PRC and IFRC are involved in relevant cluster information sharing, planning and analysis at all levels while IFRC supports PRC coordination efforts through representation in other relevant clusters as required. Regionally, the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office and Bangkok Country Cluster Support Team participate in regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee meetings.

## **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

### **Needs assessments**

PRC have assessed the emergency needs based on rapid assessments, chapter reports, government and other agency reports and assessments. PRC deployed four assessment teams – two before and two post landfall. As one of the main impacts of a typhoon is flooding, the overall impact has evolved over this past 12 days as the flood waters recede and the true impact is understood better.

### **The needs**

With additional information available, based on the further analysis, it was determined that there will be a need to increase the emergency relief response to support affected families with food, non-food and emergency shelter items. The greatest needs are a result of the typhoon's direct impact in the coastal areas of Aurora and also the subsequent flooding inland areas such as Nueva Ecija, Isabela, Cagayan and west coast.

As the flood water recedes, people are returning to their homes and evacuation centres are now emptying. However, in some areas where there remains flooding or people have lost their houses, they remain in the centres or move to host families. NDRRMC reports there are still 2,399 families / 9,122 persons in 37 evacuation centres. Many of these are the most vulnerable who are also reliant on support for the first weeks after the disaster. PRC are providing services to the centres with hot meals, welfare desks, etc.

The extent of flooding in the rice paddies was very visible in the river basins. The typhoon and flooding have washed away livelihoods, leaving many families with no means to meet basic needs. Due to the floods and now subsequent clean-up operation, the markets are still not fully functioning and families have lost their income. As such, there is still a need for food relief and PRC are providing food rations to support families for up to three days. PRC may move to unconditional cash grants to cover the immediate needs of the most vulnerable families for relief.

As the floods have washed away many of the personnel items, essential non-food items are also being distributed. Drinking water supply has been disrupted and PRC have responded by mobilizing water tankers. The impact on housing is now clearer with a reported 18,788 destroyed and 118,885 partially damaged. Here, emergency shelter is being supported with the distribution of tarpaulins.

**The original DREF request was to support 2,500 families in Aurora, Bulacan, Cagayan, Isabela and Nueva Ecija with non-food items. Based on the current assessment of needs for relief, PRC request to revise this upwards to support an additional 2,000 affected families in Benguet, Ifugao, Kalinga and Pampanga, bringing the total to 4,500 families supported by this operation, through the replenishment of pre-positioned stocks mobilized. While the budget is revised based on the provision of similar non-food items in the original DREF operation, assessments are ongoing to review the feasibility of a cash grant intervention. Should this be a feasible option, the support to these additional 2,000 families may be converted, and the plan and budget adjusted accordingly.**

### **Beneficiary selection**

In its responses, PRC will ensure that programmes are aligned with its own as well as IFRC's commitment to take into account gender and diversity, for example by targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, and men and boys made vulnerable by the disaster, who have been forced to migrate. These groups will be considered according to the level of impact and more priority will be given to those who have lost their houses.

The main criteria for validation will prioritize most vulnerable households among the populations directly affected by the disaster and who have not received any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations. Other considerations will be people staying in evacuation centres; those who lack relevant resources to cope with basic humanitarian needs on their own; those belonging to the socially vulnerable households, including women-headed households and those with many dependent children; persons with disabilities and of low economic resources, and; the sick and elderly with low economic base.

Once beneficiaries are identified, each will be given a PRC beneficiary card with their and household members' names. The card will form the basis for the official recognition of bearers as beneficiaries of the PRC and during implementation PRC volunteers will countercheck if the names on the card are listed in distribution sheets. Upon receipt of any items or assistance, beneficiaries will sign award sheets or participating lists. With these records, cases of double-counting will be eliminated.

### **Feasibility and delivery capacity**

The PRC chapters in Luzon have technical capacity and experience to deliver in this potential response with support from the PRC headquarters, the IFRC and other Movement partners, including for cash transfer programmes. All distributions of relief items and needs assessments were led and carried out by PRC staff and volunteers at the chapter level.

## **B. Operational strategy and plan**

### **Overall Objective**

This DREF operation was revised to cater to the immediate needs of 4,500 families (22,500 people) affected by typhoon through provision of food and non-food relief supplies (or potentially through cash transfer if deemed feasible). It will also include the distribution of safe water and mobilization of communities to undertake environmental sanitation activities. It also covers support for PRC to mobilize chapters and volunteers, undertake rapid assessments and deploy emergency response units including the WASAR units.

### **Proposed strategy**

This revised DREF is fully in line with current PRC and IFRC policies, procedures and commitments, and seeks to provide immediate support to the most affected communities with: food, non-food items, emergency shelter and safe drinking water. This helps to ensure that immediate food needs are met and shelter, water and sanitation conditions are improved, thereby reducing the prevalence of illnesses and diseases. Where markets permit, cash transfer will be considered as a methodology for response. The DREF also supported mobilization of PRC chapter, WASAR teams and assets used in response deployed to the most affected areas for floods. This revised DREF contributes to PRC's overall relief plan of action.

Any existing disaster preparedness stocks currently available in the warehouses are being deployed and distributed. This DREF allocation covers replenishment of these stocks.

This operation is expected to be implemented over three months, and will therefore be completed by January 2016.

## **Operational support services**

### **Human resources**

PRC rapid assessment teams and emergency response teams have been deployed along with chapter staff and volunteers. Two IFRC field delegates, a communications delegate and professional photographer were also deployed with the PRC assessment teams. One field delegate will follow up and report on distributions.

The IFRC Country Office in the Philippines is led by a head of country office and consists of some 50 national and 28 international staff in Manila and Haiyan affected areas. The operations manager, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), logistics, information management (IM), finance and administration, are currently supporting this operation.

### **Logistics and supply chain**

Logistics support is provided by an in-country IFRC team led by one coordinator and five delegates covering warehousing, procurement and fleet management as well as national staff based in Manila and the Chapters covered by operations. Logistics activities will aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, clearance, storage and forwarding to distribution sites following PRC and IFRC logistics procedures, with full audit trail.

### **Information technology and telecommunications**

IFRC supports sustainable skills training and equipment maintenance knowledge of PRC staff and volunteers. The IM delegate at the country office is also supporting the PRC in producing risk/hazard maps to support readiness and planning.

### **Communications**

IFRC has deployed a communications delegate to Nueva Viscaya Chapter along with a photographer/videographer. They are providing timely and accurate communications. They are supported by a Communications Officer in Manila. This will ensure that the wider Red Cross membership has immediate access to high quality audio-visual materials for use in their publicity efforts. Steps are also being taken to highlight PRC's preparedness measures via social media platforms and through direct engagement with local and international media.

### **Beneficiary communications and accountability**

The provision of information and two-way engagement with the affected population is a key point to consider during the response operation, so that PRC activities can be adjusted according to the expectations, needs and concerns of affected communities. Beneficiary communication components and mechanisms will be incorporated across the various programme sectors and will be closely linked with planning, monitoring and evaluation processes in order to build an environment of transparency and accountability.

### **Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)**

Reporting on the operation will be made in accordance with the IFRC minimum reporting standards. One update will be issued during the operation's timeframe and a final report within three months of the end of the operation. Monitoring of distributions is carried out through the use of beneficiary distribution lists and feedback from beneficiary households themselves. Post distribution surveys will be undertaken to determine the level of satisfaction among the people who will be reached with assistance, particularly relief distributions.

### **Administration and finance**

The IFRC Country Office finance provide the necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to the National Society on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices. The IFRC finance and administration team in Manila comprises one coordinator, one finance manager and three finance officers as well as two administration officers.

## C. Detailed Operational Plan

### Early warning & emergency response preparedness

Early warning & emergency response preparedness			
Outcome 1: The Philippine Red Cross is better prepared to respond to Typhoon Koppu	Output		% of achievement
		Output 1.1	Surge capacity from Manila provided support to PRC's immediate responses
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Place National Society staff and volunteers on stand-by in various locations for immediate response	X		100%
Mobilize/deploy IFRC delegates available in-country to support PRC in its immediate response	X		100%

#### Progress towards outcomes

PRC had been continuously monitoring the typhoon through its OpCen that functions 24/7 and conditions on the ground via its wide chapter network. In preparation for a prompt response, PRC chapters in areas that were in the direct path of the typhoon activated their response teams, and alerted chapter staff, community health volunteers and Red Cross 143 volunteers for response. Other standard preparedness response measures were conducted, with existing preparedness stocks, rescue boats and other equipment readied and put on stand-by for potential dispatch/deployment to areas where they may be needed, as the typhoon made landfall and caused floods.

**Table 2. Summary of assets deployed by PRC**

Search and rescue assets	Province	Area of assignment
5 6X6 Trucks	NHQ - Manila	Nueva Ecija – 1 truck Pangasinan – 1 truck Bulacan - 1 truck
	NHQ – Subic	Bulacan - 2 trucks
3 Humvee units	NHQ – Manila	Bulacan – 3 vehicles
8 Plastic rescue boats	NHQ	Nueva Ecija – 2 units Bulacan – 2 units
	Rizal Chapter	Bulacan – 1 unit
	Manila Chapter	Bulacan – 1 unit
	Olongapo City Chapter	Bulacan – 2 units
4 Rubber rescue boats	Cavite Chapter	Pangasinan – 1 unit
	Laguna Chapter	Pangasinan – 1 unit
	Olognapo City Chapter	Pangasinan – 1 unit
	Pangasinan – Dagupan City Chapter	Pangasinan – 1 unit
1 Steel Boat	Bulacan Chapter	Bulacan – 1 unit
2 Kitchen mobile units	NHQ	Nueva Ecija – 2 units

**Table 3. PRC staff deployed**

Search and rescue	Chapter and NHQ staff	Volunteers
79 WASAR team	63 staff members	296

PRC WASAR teams rescued 728 individual and assisted 255 more in the first week of the response. A total of 29 welfare desks in evacuation centres were set up and provided psychosocial support to 11,001 individuals.

### Quality programming

Quality programming			
Outcome 2: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.	Output		% of achievement
		Output 2.1	Needs assessments are conducted and response plans updated according to findings
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Mobilize PRC staff and volunteers for assessments	X		100%
Mobilize/deploy IFRC delegates available in-country to support PRC	X		100%

in conducting assessments		
Undertake assessments to determine specific needs of beneficiaries	X	100%
Develop a response plan with activities that will meet identified beneficiary needs	X	100%

### Progress towards outcomes

Four teams from NHQ were mobilized to support the chapters for rapid assessments. IFRC embedded two field delegates in PRC rapid assessment teams. IFRC also deployed one communications delegate and provided a photographer to support communications. IFRC has also contributed two vehicles and drivers to support PRC assessments.

**Table 4. Assessment teams deployed**

Assessment team	Date deployed	Location as of 21 October	Notes
1*	16 October	Nueva Ecija	Deployed pre landfall to the northeast Luzon, including Cagayan, Kalinga, Nueva Vizcaya and Santiago City.
2	17 October	Aurora	Deployed pre landfall to Baler, Aurora.
3*	20 October	Nueva Ecija	Deployed post landfall for rapid assessments starting in Nueva Ecija
4	20 October	Nueva Ecija	

\*Teams with IFRC delegates

Activities	Output		% of achievement
	Output 2.2 Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan		100%
	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Ensure that any adjustments to initial plans are informed by continuous assessment of needs and through established feedback mechanisms.	X		100%
Conduct post-action surveys to determine the level of satisfaction among beneficiaries	X		0
Monitor and report on distributions	X		50%

### Progress towards outcomes

Based on continuous assessments conducted by PRC teams, information provided by chapters and from secondary sources, such as information from local and national authorities, PRC have identified a greater case load to cover for relief. As such, the number of families targeted to receive food, non-food relief items and emergency shelter materials increased from 2,500 to 4,500.

Assessments and distributions are still underway. Post distribution monitoring and satisfaction surveys are planned but not yet reported.

Activities	Output		% of achievement
	Output 2.3 Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with and ensure transparency and accountability to disaster-affected people		100%
	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Provide appropriate information, including on the scope and content of projects, to disaster affected people	X		100%
Ensure that affected people can deliver feedback on programme activities and/or report any complaints, in confidence, and that such are actioned by PRC and its partners	X		100%

### Progress towards outcomes

PRC staff and volunteers provided information to beneficiaries regarding the scope and content of the projects. This is done via the welfare desks and also through chapter staff and volunteers before and at distributions to mobilize and inform the community. Through a system of community engagement and accountability, PRC also applies feedback mechanisms wherein households are surveyed on the quality and appropriateness of the response. Information is being collected as of reporting and will be collated to provide a clear analysis of the programmes.

## Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

**Needs analysis:** In the aftermath of the typhoon, immediate access to safe water supply must be secured. Environmental sanitation activities, including clearing of debris and other community clean-up efforts, were needed in the aftermath of the typhoon. Hygiene promotion activities were also implemented to improve hygiene behavioral and

bridge knowledge and practice of safe water and food handling as well as hygiene practices such as hand-washing so as to mitigate the threat of preventable diseases.

**Population to be assisted:** 4,500 households targeted with jerry cans, mosquito nets and hygiene kits will be provided with safe drinking water, including via trucking and bladders, they will also be reached with hygiene promotion

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion			
Outcome 3: Risk of waterborne, water-related and vector-borne disease in communities affected by Typhoon Koppu reduced for 4,500 households.	Output		% of achievement
		Output 3.1 Access to safe water by affected communities increased	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Provide affected households in evacuation centres and in the community with safe water	X		%
Collaborate with the relief sector in providing safe water storage in containers to target households	X		47%
Progress towards outcomes			
As of reporting, PRC has distributed 2,972 10-litre jerry cans. This will ensure that water is stored in a safe container, thus reducing the risk of waterborne and water related diseases in the communities. Water infrastructure has been damaged by the flooding and now the Chapters are working with the local authorities to check the sufficient availability of safe drinking water.			

Outcome 3: Risk of waterborne, water-related and vector-borne disease in communities affected by Typhoon Koppu reduced for 4,500 households.	Output		% of achievement
		Output 3.2 Access to adequate sanitation in affected communities increased.	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Mobilize and deploy PRC equipment for debris clearing			%
Mobilize community members to undertake environmental sanitation activities, including debris cleaning			%

**Progress towards outcomes**  
No update as of reporting period.

Outcome 3: Risk of waterborne, water-related and vector-borne disease in communities affected by Typhoon Koppu reduced for 4,500 households.	Output		% of achievement
		Output 3.3 Knowledge, attitude and practice on safe water, sanitation and hygiene by target population increased	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Recruit and train new or mobilize existing community health volunteers to participate in hygiene promotion activities			%
Conduct hygiene promotion activities in target communities, in collaboration with the relief team, health team and other relevant sectors			%

**Progress towards outcomes**  
PRC conducted hygiene promotion activities in 6 provinces, reaching a total of 8,608 people. These activities aim to improve the knowledge, attitude and practice of sanitation and hygiene. Together with the provision of hygiene kits and mosquito nets (seen in section on household items) and jerry cans, these activities help reduce risks of waterborne and water-related diseases. PRC volunteers also conducted education sessions on the benefits of breastfeeding, reaching a total of 91 people.

## Food security, Nutrition, and Livelihoods

**Needs analysis:** The extent of flooding in the rice paddies was very visible in the river basins. The typhoon and flooding have washed away livelihoods, leaving many families with no means to meet basic needs. Due to the floods and now subsequent clean-up operation, the markets are still not fully functioning and families have lost their income. As such, there is still a need for food relief and PRC are providing food rations to support families for up to three days. PRC may move to unconditional cash grants to cover the immediate needs of the most vulnerable families for relief.

**Population to be assisted:** Up to 1,500 households will be assisted with basic food rations. This takes into consideration the findings from needs assessments, consultation with the barangay committees and affected people, issues of gender, disability, age, and social exclusion which also constitute part of the PRC's established beneficiary selection criteria.

Food security, Nutrition and Livelihoods			
Outcome 4: Basic food assistance to meet the immediate food needs of 4,500 households	Output		% of achievement
		Output 4.1 Affected families have access to basic food assistance	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on the beneficiary revalidation process and distribution protocols	X		100%
Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distribution	X		100%
Distribute basic food items to 500 affected households	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
At the time of reporting, PRC has provided hot meals to 10,799 individuals in evacuation centres across several provinces, as well as 6,669 families (33,345 people) with 2 to 3 days food ration consisting of 4 packets of noodles, four canned meat and five kilogrammes of rice.			

### Shelter and settlements (and household items)

**Needs analysis:** Based on previous experience, needs were expected in the sectors of immediate relief and emergency shelter as thousands of households risk being displaced if their houses are damaged or destroyed. Furthermore, thousands of households sought temporary shelter in evacuation centres and required essential items to meet immediate needs in a dignified manner. This operation therefore supported provision of non-food items, including mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets, hygiene kits, and jerry cans as well as emergency shelter items (tarpaulins).

**Population to be assisted:** Up to 4,500 households will be assisted with emergency shelter (tarpaulins) and non-food relief items.

Shelter and settlements (and household items)			
Outcome 5: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the population affected by Typhoon Koppu are met for 4,500 households	Output		% of achievement
		Output 5.1 Essential household items are provided to the target population	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions	X		100%
Mobilize and transport non-food items to affected areas	X		70%
Distribute non-food items to affected households	X		70%
Outcome 5.2 Emergency shelter assistance is provided to the target population	Output		% of achievement
	Output 5.2 Emergency shelter assistance is provided to the target population		%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions	X		100%
Mobilize and transport emergency shelter items (tarpaulins) to affected areas	X		11%
Distribute emergency shelter items to affected households	X		11%
Progress towards outcomes			
On 17 October, IFRC initially released relief stocks for 1,500 families consisting of tarpaulins, blankets, 10-litre jerry cans, hygiene kits, mosquito nets and sleeping mats. These were dispatched to Aurora, Isabela and Cagayan chapters. IFRC is also providing support for logistics to deploy the stocks. Distribution of this stock began on Tuesday, 20 October.			
As of reporting, PRC, dispatching their own stocks and IFRC stocks, have been able to provide plastic mats to 6,498 households, blankets to 5,238, mosquito nets to 3,757, hygiene kits to 2,871, sleeping kits to 867. A total of 2,206			

households have also received tarpaulins to be used as emergency shelter.

The DREF allocation will be utilized to replenish stocks good for 4,500 families to ensure that there will be ample supply of non-food and emergency shelter stocks in case of another disaster.

**Table 5. Overall relief response by PRC**

<b>PRC distribution (no. of households supported)</b>	<b>Items</b>	<b>IFRC support (no. of households supported)</b>	<b>Notes on IFRC support</b>
5,238	<b>Blanket (2 per household)</b>	1,500	Distributed to households in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aurora</li> <li>• Cagayan</li> <li>• Isabela</li> </ul>
3,757	<b>Mosquito net (2 per household)</b>	2,300	Distributed to households in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aurora</li> <li>• Bulacan</li> <li>• Cagayan</li> <li>• Isabela</li> <li>• Tarlac</li> </ul>
6,498	<b>Plastic mat (2 per household)</b>	1,500	Distributed to households in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aurora</li> <li>• Cagayan</li> <li>• Isabela</li> </ul>
2,972	<b>10 L jerry can (2 per household)</b>	1,500	Distributed to households in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aurora</li> <li>• Cagayan</li> <li>• Isabela</li> </ul>
2,871	<b>Hygiene kit (1 per household)</b>	1,500	Distributed to households in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aurora</li> <li>• Cagayan</li> <li>• Isabela</li> </ul>
2,206	<b>Tarpaulin (1 per household)</b>	500	Distributed to households in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aurora</li> </ul>

## **D. Budget**

Please refer to the revised budget [below](#).



Click here for:

[MDRPH019 \(DREF\)](#)

## Contact Information

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

### Philippine Red Cross:

- Gwendolyn Pang, Secretary General, +63 2 525 5654; [secgen@redcross.org.ph](mailto:secgen@redcross.org.ph)

### IFRC Philippine Country Office:

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### For resource mobilization and pledges:

- Diana Ongiti, Senior Relationship Officer; mobile: +60 12 371 2004, [diana.ongiti@ifrc.org](mailto:diana.ongiti@ifrc.org)
- Please send all pledges for funding to [zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org](mailto:zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org)

### For planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries

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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 (NGO's) 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**.

# DREF OPERATION

04/11/2015

MDRPH019 Philippines : Typhoon Koppu

<b>Budget Group</b>	<b>DREF Grant Budget CHF</b>
Shelter - Relief	90,330
Clothing & Textiles	74,564
Food	4,265
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	76,003
Utensils & Tools	27,000
Other Supplies & Services	1,300
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>273,462</b>
Storage, Warehousing	1,872
Distribution & Monitoring	3,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	44,813
Logistics Services	10,000
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>59,686</b>
National Staff	1,498
National Society Staff	5,295
Volunteers	15,229
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>22,021</b>
Travel	11,420
Information & Public Relations	624
Office Costs	2,080
Communications	2,080
Financial Charges	2,000
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>18,205</b>
Programme and Services Support Recovery	24,269
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>24,269</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>397,643</b>