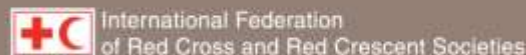


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## DREF operation update Philippines: Typhoon Koppu



<b>DREF n° MDRPH019</b>	<b>GLIDE n° <a href="#">TC-2015-000143-PH</a></b>
<b>DREF update n° 2; 29 December 2015</b>	<b>Timeframe covered by this update: 3 November 2015 to 30 November 2015</b>
<b>Operation start date: 18 October 2015</b>	<b>Operation timeframe (<i>revised</i>): 4.5 months</b>
<b>Total DREF amount allocated: CHF 397,643</b>	<b>DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 269,794</b>
<b>N° of people being assisted: 4,500 households (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 has also received support from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Qatar Red Crescent Society.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> The Government of the Philippines, through the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), is leading coordination of the response. Local Government Units are implementing response interventions led by public authorities at local level. The Government did not request for international support in this response but other than the Red Cross Red Crescent, UN agencies (such as IOM, WFP and WHO) and INGOs with presence in-country (including Save the Children) are also undertaking response interventions. PRC launched a national appeal and contributions have been received from their corporate partners, among them the newspaper group Philippines Daily Inquirer and Chevron Malampaya LLC. PRC has also received bilateral support for the response through existing agreements with the governments of Australia and New Zealand.	
<b>DREF History:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>21 October 2015</b> – CHF 269,794 is allocated from the <a href="#">IFRC's DREF</a> to support the PRC in providing assistance to 2,500 families (12,500 people) affected by Typhoon Koppu.</li> <li>• <b>6 November 2015</b> – A <a href="#">revision</a> is made to the initial EPoA, the DREF allocation was increased by 47 per cent to CHF 397,643 to support 4,500 families (22,500 people).</li> </ul>	

### Summary:

This DREF operation update also informs the no-cost timeframe extension of 40 days to accommodate the provision of unconditional cash transfers. The operation will end by 28 February 2016 with the final report published 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, on the eastern coast of Luzon island, around 350 km northeast of Manila. This took place at 1:00 AM local time, on Sunday, October 18, as a Category 3 typhoon with maximum sustained winds of 185km/h and gustiness up to 220km/h. Storm surge warnings were issued for coastal communities and households were pre-evacuated by local authorities.

The slow speed of Koppu resulted in heavy to intense rainfall (300-760mm) in central and northern Luzon for five days, amounting to a month's worth of rainfall in a normal year. Heavy rain and strong winds were also experienced in La Union, Pangasinan, and the Cordillera Region on the western coast of Luzon. By 21 October, Koppu was downgraded into a tropical depression and exited the Luzon landmass.

As the information from Philippine Red Cross (PRC) chapters and other sources became available the impact of the typhoon has become clearer. The greatest impact of the typhoon was due to the severe flooding and landslides reported in Central Luzon (Nueva Ecija and Pampanga provinces) and Cagayan Valley (Isabela and Cagayan provinces). Fast moving currents caused severe damage to low quality housing, infrastructure and crops. Mud residue in farming areas will delay the next planting season. In some cases families have gone into debt or sold assets to

restore their fields and purchase seedlings. Furthermore, El Niño, which has brought low rainfall and consequently reduced the crop yield in the same areas, compounds the negative impacts of Koppu on agriculture.

In all, NDRRMC reported that more than 730,000 families were affected and many displaced to evacuation centres with 48 dead and 83 injured. Koppu also destroyed almost 19,000 houses and damaged almost 119,000 more. NDRRMC reports more than PHP 9 billion worth of agricultural assets have been lost, while damage to infrastructure is estimated at than PHP 1.3 billion (approximately CHF 37 million).

**The IFRC, on behalf of the PRC, would like to thank all partners for the generous contribution to the replenishment of this DREF. These include Canadian Red Cross Society/ Canadian Government (DFATD), Netherlands Red Cross/ Netherlands Government (SEF), and DG ECHO.**

## **Coordination and partnerships**

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

The PRC works with the IFRC, ICRC and partner national societies (PNS) with a presence in-country, which include American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, 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. Most of the PNS are supporting recovery interventions relating to the Typhoon Haiyan response and have not been involved in the response to Typhoon Koppu.

The IFRC is supporting PRC's overall response plan for Typhoon Koppu through funds allocated from DREF as well as through technical assistance provided by staff and delegates. The ICRC has also supported PRC's overall response plan by making available food and non-food items while Qatar Red Crescent Society has provided funding for food through bilateral arrangements with PRC.

In addition to DREF and bilateral support from Movement partners, PRC has received support from its corporate partners, among them the newspaper group Philippines Daily Inquirer and Chevron Malampaya LLC, who have contributed towards PRC's national appeal. PRC has also received support through existing agreements with the governments of Australia and New Zealand; non-food item stocks pre-positioned with funding from the two governments were released for distribution.

### ***Movement Coordination***

The IFRC country delegation liaises 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 (village) disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) the local government units defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010. As a member of NDRRMC as well as regional, provincial and local DRRMCs, PRC coordinates with public authorities at all levels.

The PRC and the IFRC Country Office attended coordination meetings called by the Office of Civil Defence and the Department of Social Welfare and Development, as well as HCT meetings. PRC also provides consistent updates to its Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners with in-country presence as well as with its bilateral external partners.

#### ***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 Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) cluster and inter-cluster meetings. IFRC is also the lead agency for the IASC shelter cluster in the Philippines regionally; the IFRC Asia Pacific regional office and country cluster support team (CCST) in Bangkok participate in regional IASC meetings.

## **Operational implementation**

### **Overview**

This DREF contributes to the overall PRC operation plan, and targets supporting PRC in providing food to 1,500 households (7,500 people) and non-food relief items or unconditional cash transfers to 4,500 households (22,500 people) affected by Typhoon Koppu. The allocation also supported PRC to mobilize chapters and volunteers, undertake rapid assessments and deploy emergency response units, including water search and rescue (WASAR) teams.

During the initial phase of the response, IFRC had two field delegates working alongside PRC rapid assessment teams and deployed one communications delegate together with a photographer. IFRC also provided two vehicles and drivers to support PRC assessments.

The IFRC Country Office for Philippines also facilitated coordination in preparedness planning between the PRC disaster management department and the IFRC disaster management unit at the Asia Pacific regional office in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The IFRC Country Office also attended HCT meetings, with PRC providing regular updates to both NDRRMC and OCHA.

The impact of the Typhoon evolved over time and it became evident the damage was more due to flooding than wind. As a result, based on the assessments conducted by PRC teams, information provided by chapters and from secondary sources, such as information from local and national authorities, the plan of action has been further adjusted to suit the needs.



The officer-in-charge of PRC Cagayan chapter supervising the distribution of NFIs inside a local gym. Photo: Kate Marshall / IFRC

PRC's first response was to provide lifesaving water search and rescue assets and personnel. In addition, PRC also supported families who were displaced to evacuation centres with hot meals and distributed three-day food packs and NFI (sleeping mats, blankets, mosquito nets, jerry cans and hygiene kits). PRC also set up welfare desks, undertook hygiene promotion and provided psychosocial support in evacuation centres.

PRC is now in the process of identifying families to receive unconditional cash transfers for meeting multi-purpose needs. The National Society is also reconciling figures of food and NFI distributed – from the stocks dispatched to affected areas – so as to determine the exact quantities that will be replenished using the DREF allocation. The process also takes into account that PRC has received support from various partners and therefore not all quantities that were planned will be replenished using DREF. For instance, it has already been established that lesser numbers of tarpaulins were distributed compared to those initially planned.

Upon reconciliation of food and NFI distribution figures in January 2016, any savings made from having lesser in-kind distributions will be utilized in providing unconditional cash transfers for affected people to meet multi-purpose needs. This will result in adjustments within budget lines and targets per respective sectors. The DREF plan of action will, therefore, be revised during January to reflect the actual assistance to be provided. In view of this, **the operation's timeframe is being extended by 40 days and it will now be completed by 28 February 2016.** The extension will enable sufficient time for provision of unconditional cash transfers upon determination of savings made from having lesser in-kind distributions.

### C. Detailed Operational Plan

Early warning and emergency response preparedness			
Outcome 1: The PRC is better prepared to respond.	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			
Through its operations centre that functions 24/7, PRC monitored the typhoon and ground conditions using its wide chapter network in the affected regions. In preparation for a prompt response, PRC chapters located in areas that were in the direct path of the typhoon activated their response teams, and alerted chapter staff, community health volunteers and 143 Red Cross 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.			

As the typhoon made landfall and flooded the areas, PRC immediately deployed WASAR teams. The teams successfully rescued 728 people and assisted 255 people in the first week of the response. Inside evacuation centres, 29 welfare desks were set up and provided psychosocial support to 11,001 people.

**Table 1: Summary of assets deployed by PRC**

Search and Rescue Assets	Total units	Deployed from	Deployed to	Number of units per location
6x6 trucks	5	National Headquarters - Manila	Nueva Ecija	1
			Pangasinan	1
		National Headquarters – Subic	Bulacan	2
Humvee vehicles	3	National Headquarters – Manila	Bulacan	3
Plastic rescue boats	8	National Headquarters	Nueva Ecija	2
			Bulacan	2
		Rizal Chapter	Bulacan	1
		Manila Chapter		1
Olongapo City Chapter		2		
Rubber rescue boats	4	Cavite Chapter	Pangasinan	1
		Laguna Chapter		1
		Olongapo City Chapter		1
		Pangasinan – Dagupan City Chapter		1
Steel boat	1	Bulacan Chapter	Bulacan	1
Mobile kitchen units	2	National Headquarters	Nueva Ecija	2

**Table 2: Summary of deployment of PRC staff and volunteers**

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

## 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		100%
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 in conducting assessments	X		100%
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 mobilised 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 further contributed two vehicles and drivers to support PRC assessments. Assessment reports and updates were sent to the delegation's operations manager, while the communications delegate provided updates through various platforms, including social media.

**Table 3: Summary of deployment of assessment teams**

Assessment team	Date deployed	Location	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			

\* Teams with IFRC delegates

<b>Outcome 2:</b> Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.	<b>Output</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
	<b>Output 2.2</b> Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan		100%
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
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%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
<p>Based on continuous assessments conducted by PRC teams, information provided by chapters and from secondary sources, such as information from local and national authorities, the strategy of the DREF-supported response has been updated to meet the actual needs and respond to the evolving context of the disaster.</p> <p>While food, non-food and emergency shelter items still make up much of the response, unconditional cash transfers will be provided for affected people to meet multi-purpose needs. This takes into consideration that PRC received support from various partners and therefore not all quantities that were planned will be replenished using DREF.</p> <p>Furthermore, as markets have since stabilized, cash transfers are deemed the most appropriate form of assistance at this point on as they will enable beneficiaries to meet multi-purpose needs. PRC has an extensive capacity in cash transfer programming (CTP), both in relief and recovery phases.</p> <p>A post-action survey will be undertaken upon completion of all in-kind and cash distributions.</p>			
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.	<b>Output</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
	<b>Output 2.3</b> Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with and ensure transparency and accountability to disaster-affected people		75%
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
Provide appropriate information, including on the scope and content of projects, to disaster affected people	X		75%
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		75%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
<p>PRC staff and volunteers provide information to beneficiaries regarding the scope and content of the projects. During the emergency phase, welfare desks were set up in evacuation centres and had dedicated personnel to respond to various enquiries from beneficiaries and to refer matters to departments/agencies best place to address them.</p> <p>The National Society also engages communities in the selection of beneficiaries through formulation of barangay committees which nominate the beneficiaries of programmes while community members validate before the beneficiary list is finalized. This is currently underway for the unconditional cash transfers.</p> <p>Further, through a system of community engagement and accountability, PRC applies feedback mechanisms wherein households are surveyed on the quality and appropriateness of the response.</p>			

## Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

**Needs analysis:** In the aftermath of the Typhoon Koppu, wherein infrastructures were damaged and flooded, it was necessary to secure immediate access to safe water supply. There was also a need to ensure that proper hygiene and sanitation practices were observed, especially inside evacuation centres.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion			
<b>Outcome 3</b> Risk of waterborne, water-related and vector-borne disease in communities affected by Typhoon Koppu reduced for 4,500 households.	Output		% of achievement
	<b>Output 3.1</b> Access to safe water by affected communities increased		0%
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	n/a
Collaborate with the relief sector in providing safe water storage in containers to target households	X		83%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>It was planned to provide safe drinking water to families in evacuation centres as well as in communities where supply had been disrupted as a result of the typhoon. However, as other agencies and public authorities provided adequate safe drinking water in affected communities, pending restoration of usual supply, PRC determined that it would not undertake water distributions.</p> <p>Nevertheless, the National Society has provided jerry cans for safe water storage at household level. As of the reporting period, PRC had distributed 1,987 jerry cans (supported by this DREF) to households affected by Typhoon Koppu (refer to <a href="#">Table 4</a>). Safe storage of drinking water will contribute to reducing the risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in the communities.</p>			
<b>Outcome 3</b> Risk of waterborne, water-related and vector-borne disease in communities affected by Typhoon Koppu reduced for 4,500 households.	Output		% of achievement
	<b>Output 3.2</b> Access to adequate sanitation in affected communities increased.		0%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Mobilize and deploy PRC equipment for debris clearing		X	0%
Mobilize community members to undertake environmental sanitation activities, including debris cleaning		X	0%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>In the aftermath of the typhoon, debris clearing was quickly undertaken by government responders. However, based on assessments by PRC, it is observed that when floodwater receded, mud was left covering majority of farmlands in Bulacan, Nueva Ecija and nearby provinces. PRC is planning activities to support the environmental clean-up and clearing of fields to allow local farmers to restart agricultural activities.</p>			
<b>Outcome 3</b> Risk of waterborne, water-related and vector-borne disease in communities affected by Typhoon Koppu reduced for 4,500 households.	Output		% of achievement
	<b>Output 3.3</b> Knowledge, attitude and practice on safe water, sanitation and hygiene by target population increased		100%
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	X		100%

Conduct hygiene promotion activities in target communities, in collaboration with the relief team, health team and other relevant sectors	x	100%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>PRC has conducted hygiene promotion activities in six provinces, reaching a total of 11,523 people. These activities aim to improve the knowledge, attitude and practice of sanitation and hygiene, and bridge knowledge and practice of safe water and food handling as well as practices such as hand-washing. Furthermore, PRC volunteers have also conducted education sessions on the benefits of breastfeeding, reaching a total of 91 mothers in affected areas.</p> <p>Together with the provision of hygiene kits, mosquito nets and jerry cans (refer to <a href="#">Table 4</a>), hygiene promotion and health education activities will contribute to reducing the risks of waterborne and water-related diseases.</p>		

## Food security, Nutrition, and Livelihoods

**Needs analysis:** There was a need for food distributions in the aftermath of the typhoon since some families had their food stocks lost or damaged by floodwater. However, as markets have since stabilized, cash transfers are deemed the most appropriate form of assistance at this point on as they will enable beneficiaries to meet multi-purpose needs, including those related to food and nutrition.

Food security, Nutrition and Livelihoods			
Outcome 4 Basic food assistance to meet the immediate food needs of 1,500 households	Output		% of achievement
	Output 4.1 Affected households have access to basic food assistance		100%
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 1,500 affected households	X		100%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
<p>Thus far, PRC has provided hot meals to 15,542 individuals in evacuation centres established in Aurora, Bataan, Bulacan, Kalinga, La Union, Nueva Ecija, Pangasinan and Zambales. In addition, the National Society distributed two-to-three-day food rations to 8,576 households (42,880 people) in the eight provinces; each food pack consists of four packets of noodles, four canned meat and five kilogrammes of rice. Food packs for 2,500 households (12,500 people) in Nueva Ecija have been covered by this DREF allocation, exceeding the initial target of 1,500 households.</p> <p>Since markets have now stabilized in areas that were affected by the typhoon, cash transfers are deemed the most appropriate form of assistance to be provided instead of food – and NFI – distributions. Already, PRC has started the process of selecting beneficiaries to be provided with unconditional cash transfers in Nueva Ecija. The National Society has also undertaken community consultations, after which it has set the amount to be provided per family in unconditional cash transfers: each family will be provided with PHP 3,500 (approximately CHF 74), which is the equivalent of a 10-day wage for the region, i.e. PHP 350 per day.</p> <p>In view of the adjustment to provide unconditional cash transfers for multi-purpose needs, the DREF plan of action – and budget – will be revised during January 2016. The exact number of families to be reached with cash transfers will be determined upon reconciliation of food and NFI distribution figures. Any savings made from having lesser in-kind distributions will be utilized in providing unconditional cash transfers for affected people to meet multi-purpose needs.</p>			

## Shelter and settlements (and household items)

**Needs analysis:** Based on assessments, there were needs in the sectors of immediate relief and emergency shelter houses were damaged or destroyed by strong wind and also flooding. 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).

Shelter and settlements (and household items)						
<b>Outcome 5</b> The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the population affected by Typhoon Koppu are met for 4,500 households	<b>Output</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>			
	<b>Output 5.1</b> Essential household items are provided to the target population		70%			
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>			
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>				
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%			
Monitor and report on the distributions		X	0%			
<b>Outcome 5</b> The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the population affected by Typhoon Koppu are met for 4,500 households	<b>Output</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>			
	<b>Output 5.2</b> Emergency shelter assistance is provided to the target population		27%			
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>			
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>				
Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions	X		100%			
Mobilize and transport emergency shelter items (tarpaulins) to affected areas	X		27%			
Distribute emergency shelter items to affected households	X		27%			
Monitor and report on the distributions						
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>						
<p>PRC dispatched stocks from various sources to areas that were affected by the typhoon. As well as IFRC-provided stocks, the National Society released items that were prepositioned through funding and agreements with the governments of Australia and New Zealand. As of this reporting period, PRC had been able to provide plastic mats to 7,691 households, blankets to 6,971, mosquito nets to 5,590, hygiene kits to 4,129, sleeping kits to 1,869. A total of 2,707 households also received tarpaulins for emergency shelter.</p> <p>So far, the number of households provided with NFI utilizing the DREF allocation is 2,187 (see Table 3 for breakdown). PRC is reconciling figures of NFI distributed so as to determine the exact quantities that will be replenished using the DREF allocation. The process takes into account that PRC dispatched items provided by various partners and therefore not all quantities that were planned will be replenished using DREF.</p>						
<b>Table 4: Summary of households provided with NFIs supported by this DREF</b>						
<b>Province</b>	<b>Blankets</b>	<b>Plastic mats</b>	<b>Mosquito nets</b>	<b>Jerry cans</b>	<b>Tarpaulins</b>	<b>Hygiene kits</b>
<b>Cagayan</b>	463	463	463	463	0	463
<b>Isabela</b>	500	500	500	500	0	500
<b>Aurora</b>	500	500	500	300	1,000	300
<b>Bulacan</b>	500	500	500	500	0	500
<b>Tarlac</b>	224	224	224	224 <sup>1</sup>	224	224
<b>Nueva Vizcaya</b>	0	0	0	0	0	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,187</b>	<b>2,187</b>	<b>2,187</b>	<b>1,987</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>2,087</b>
<p>Meanwhile, procurement of the confirmed quantities of hygiene kits, jerry cans, mosquito nets and tarpaulins – for replenishment – is underway. These items have been sourced through the IFRC regional logistics unit (RLU) based in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, following IFRC standard procurement procedures and processes.</p>						

<sup>1</sup> Each household in Tarlac received one 20-litre jerry can (rigid type) while households in Aurora, Cagayan and Isabela received two 10-litre jerry cans (collapsible type) each.

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Reference documents



Click here for:

[Emergency](#)

[Plan of Action](#)

## Contact Information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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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 Disaster 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.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

**Disaster Response Financial Report**  
**MDRPH019 - Philippines - Typhoon Koppu**  
 Timeframe: 20 Oct 15 to 20 Jan 16  
 Appeal Launch Date: 20 Oct 15  
 Interim Report

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2015/10-2015/11	Programme	MDRPH019
Budget Timeframe	2015/10-2016/1	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>		397,643				397,643	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Other Income</b>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		397,643				397,643	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>		397,643				397,643	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		397,643				397,643	
<b>D. Total Funding = B +C</b>		397,643				397,643	

\* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

## II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>		397,643				397,643	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-6,857				-6,857	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		390,786				390,786	

**Disaster Response Financial Report**  
**MDRPH019 - Philippines - Typhoon Koppu**  
 Timeframe: 20 Oct 15 to 20 Jan 16  
 Appeal Launch Date: 20 Oct 15  
 Interim Report

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2015/10-2015/11	Programme	MDRPH019
Budget Timeframe	2015/10-2016/1	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>397,643</b>			<b>397,643</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	90,330						90,330	
Clothing & Textiles	74,564						74,564	
Food	4,265						4,265	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	76,003						76,003	
Utensils & Tools	27,000						27,000	
Other Supplies & Services	1,300						1,300	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>273,462</b>						<b>273,462</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	1,872						1,872	
Distribution & Monitoring	3,000						3,000	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	44,813		2,093			2,093	42,720	
Logistics Services	10,000						10,000	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>59,686</b>		<b>2,093</b>			<b>2,093</b>	<b>57,593</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff			1,256			1,256	-1,256	
National Staff	1,498		466			466	1,032	
National Society Staff	5,295		107			107	5,187	
Volunteers	15,229						15,229	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>22,021</b>		<b>1,829</b>			<b>1,829</b>	<b>20,193</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	11,420		776			776	10,644	
Information & Public Relations	624		1,741			1,741	-1,117	
Office Costs	2,080						2,080	
Communications	2,080						2,080	
Financial Charges	2,000						2,000	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>18,205</b>		<b>2,517</b>			<b>2,517</b>	<b>15,688</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recovr	24,269		418			418	23,851	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>24,269</b>		<b>418</b>			<b>418</b>	<b>23,851</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>397,643</b>		<b>6,857</b>			<b>6,857</b>	<b>390,787</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>390,787</b>			<b>390,787</b>		