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DREF operation update *(revised plan/budget)* Philippines: Typhoon Koppu



DREF n° MDRPH019	GLIDE n° TC-2015-000143-PH
DREF operation update n° 3: Issued on 26 February 2016	Timeframe covered by this update: 1 December 2015 to 31 January 2016
Operation start date: 18 October 2015	Operation timeframe: 4.5 months (28 February 2016)
Current DREF budget: CHF 397,643	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 269,794
N° of people assisted to date: 4,138 households (approximately 20,690 people)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: 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 International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Qatar Red Crescent Society.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The Government of the Philippines' National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) coordinates the overall response to the typhoon. National authorities are supporting local government units in their response. Other than the Red Cross Red Crescent, UN agencies and INGOs with presence in-country such as Save the Children, IOM, WFP and WHO have also responded.	
DREF history: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 October 2015 – CHF 269,794 is allocated from DREF to support PRC in providing assistance to 2,500 families. • 6 November 2015 – A revision is made, DREF allocation is increased to CHF 397,643 and the number of beneficiaries targeted is increase to 4,500 families. • 29 December 2015 – A no-cost, 40-day, extension of timeframe is approved to accommodate additional activities (reflected in Operations Update n°. 2). The operation will be completed by 28 February 2016. • 26 February 2016 – Minor adjustments were made to the DREF budget lines. 	
On behalf of the PRC, IFRC would like to thank all partners for the generous contribution to the replenishment of this DREF. The partners include Canadian Red Cross Society/Canadian Government (DFATD), Netherlands Red Cross/Netherlands Government (SEF) and DG ECHO.	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Typhoon Koppu (locally known as Lando) made landfall over the town of Casiguran, Aurora province, eastern Luzon on October 18, 2015 as a Category 3 typhoon with maximum sustained winds of 185km/h and gusts up to 220km/h. Aside from its sheer intensity, Koppu was also a slow-moving typhoon that brought heavy to intense rainfall (300-760 mm) in central and northern Luzon for 5 days. The one month's worth of rainfall flooded many provinces, damaging homes, destroying crops and livestock, and altering the course of agricultural production. The greatest impact of the typhoon was felt in Central Luzon (Nueva Ecija and Pampanga provinces) and Cagayan Valley (Isabela and Cagayan provinces) due to severe flooding and landslides.

The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) reported that more than 3.13 million people (626,000 families) were affected, with displaced to evacuation centres. Koppu left 48 people dead and 83 injured, destroyed almost 19,000 houses and damaged some 119,000 more. In addition, losses to agriculture were estimated to be worth than PHP 9 billion (CHF 191 million), with the livelihoods of thousands destroyed.

Coordination and partnerships

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent actors in-country

In response to this operation, Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, apart from PRC and IFRC, include the ICRC, which made food and non-food items available for distribution as well as the Qatar Red Crescent Society which provided funding for food support. Non-food item stocks pre-positioned after 2013's Typhoon Haiyan funded by New Zealand Aid and the Government of Australia, were also released by PRC for distribution.

Overall, the PRC works with the IFRC, ICRC and in-country Partner National Societies (PNS) including 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.

Movement Coordination

The IFRC country office liaises and supports coordination with the PRC, ICRC, PNS in-country and external organizations, as needed. This DREF is a contribution to the overall response plan of the PRC.

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

Coordinating with the authorities

As an 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 (DRRMCs); 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 public authorities by participating in pre-disaster risk assessment and preparedness meetings.

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 humanitarian country team meetings. PRC also provides consistent updates to Movement partners with in-country presence as well as to its 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 in Kuala Lumpur, and the Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) in Bangkok participate in regional IASC meetings.

Operational implementation

Overview

This DREF operation is contributing to the overall PRC plan of action and targets to provide assistance to a total of 4,500 households (approximately 22,500 people).

As of 31 January 2016, this operation had reached a total of 4,138 households, i.e. 2,600 households with non-food relief items, with 2,500 of them also receiving food assistance, and 1,538 families with unconditional cash grants.

PRC's first response was to deploy water search and rescue teams and support families in the evacuation centres. PRC supported the evacuation centres with hot meals, welfare desks, hygiene promotion and psychosocial support services. Affected families were also supported with food packs for up to three days, and non-food items, such as sleeping mats, blankets, mosquito nets, jerry cans and hygiene kits. Tarpaulins were also distributed to households which sustained damage to their homes. Where markets were available, unconditional cash grants were also disbursed to affected families. PRC has also supported post flooding clean-up, particularly of farm land so farmers can restart their livelihoods.



Distribution of non-food items to affected families in San Simon, Pampanga province (**Photo: PRC**)

As was indicated in [Operations Update no. 2](#), the process of reconciling food and non-food item distribution figures was undertaken during January. Also completed during the same period was replenishment of items that had been released from preparedness stocks. Under this DREF operation, replenishment of sleeping mats was not done,

instead additional blankets of an equal value were obtained. Following the reconciliation process, the number of **households targeted with food rations has been adjusted to 2,500**, the number of **households targeted with non-food items adjusted to 2,600**, the number of **households targeted with emergency shelter assistance reduced to 2,100** and the number of **households targeted with unconditional cash increased to 2,000**. These adjustments are reflected under the respective sectors below while corresponding **adjustments have been within budget lines**. [<Click here to go to revised budget>](#)

C. Detailed Operational Plan

Early warning and emergency response preparedness

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 response	
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			
In preparation for Koppu's landfall, PRC activated designated teams at the headquarters and chapters. PRC standard procedures were followed to quickly provide relief to affected families. In all, PRC set up 29 welfare desks inside evacuation centres, activated 79 water search and rescue teams, and mobilized 63 staff members and 296 volunteers for the response. IFRC also deployed its personnel to support PRC in needs assessments.			
For more information, see Operations Update no. 2 .			

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 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 the headquarters were mobilized to support the chapters for rapid assessments, supported by two IFRC delegates. The PRC plan of action was based on findings from the assessments. A communications delegate was also deployed to provide updates and media releases, including social media.			
Click here for stories on Typhoon Koppu.			
	Output		% of achievement
	Output 2.2 Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan		100%
Activities	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	X		100%

feedback mechanisms.			
Conduct post-action surveys to determine the level of satisfaction among beneficiaries	X		50%
Monitor and report on distributions	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
Based on assessments and information from chapters and secondary sources, the plan of action was amended to meet the actual needs on the ground and respond to the evolving context of the disaster, such as incorporating an unconditional cash transfer programme for emergency relief. An exit survey and post distribution monitoring survey were also implemented for the unconditional cash transfer programme to ensure the quality and effectiveness of the intervention. PMER officers and other technical staff members are analyzing the results of the survey and the findings will be included in the final report.			
	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%
Activities	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 acted upon by PRC and its partners	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
Through a system of community engagement and accountability, PRC applies feedback mechanisms wherein households are surveyed on the quality and appropriateness of the response. PRC staff and volunteers provided information to beneficiaries regarding the scope and content of the projects. 29 welfare desks were also set up to answer questions and refer matters to the proper authorities, when necessary and appropriate. Psychosocial support was also provided to 140 individuals to ease the trauma resulting from the typhoon.			
The National Society also engages communities in the selection of beneficiaries through formulation of barangay recovery committees that nominate the beneficiaries of programmes which community members themselves validate before the beneficiary list is being finalized.			

Water, sanitation and 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 2,600 households.	Output		% of achievement
	Output 3.1 Access to safe water by affected communities increased		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Provide affected households in evacuation centres and in the community with safe water	n/a		n/a
Collaborate with the relief sector in providing safe water storage in containers to target households	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
As other agencies and organizations provided safe water to families inside evacuation centres and communities, PRC focused on provision of jerry cans for safe storage of water. A total of 5,215 households received jerry cans of which jerry cans for 2,600 households were covered by the DREF allocation.			
	Output		% of achievement
	Output 3.2 Access to adequate sanitation in affected communities increased.		75%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	

Mobilize and deploy PRC equipment for debris clearing	X		75%
Mobilize community members to undertake environmental sanitation activities, including debris cleaning	X		75%
Progress towards outcomes			
In the aftermath of the disaster, debris on roads was quickly cleared by government responders and families cleaned debris and mud from their houses.			
In some locations, however, large areas of agricultural land were left two to three feet deep in mud. The mud rendered the land not suitable for planting and as such it has to be cleared by the community. PRC has deployed an excavator to assist the community clearing the mud. As of reporting, the excavator is still supporting clearing of mud in farm areas within the municipality of Bongabon, Nueva Ecija – which is the leading producer of onion in the Philippines. The municipality has a population of at least 59,000 people.			
	Output		% of achievement
	Output 3.3 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%
Progress towards outcomes			
PRC conducted hygiene promotion activities, reaching a total of 11,392 people. These activities are designed to improve community 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, so as to mitigate the threat of preventable diseases.			
Together with the provision of hygiene kits and mosquito nets (seen in section on household items) and jerry cans, these activities contribute to reducing risks of waterborne and water-related diseases.			

Food security, Nutrition, and Livelihoods

Food security, Nutrition and Livelihoods			
Outcome 4a: Basic food assistance to meet the immediate food needs of 2,500 households	Output		% of achievement
	Output 4a.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 affected households	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
PRC provided hot meals to 15,542 individuals in evacuation centres in the provinces of Aurora, Bataan, Bulacan, Kalinga, La Union, Nueva Ecija, Pangasinan and Zambales.			
PRC also provided 82,770 people (16,554 households) with 2 to 3-day food rations. Of this number, the DREF allocation covered provision of food rations to 12,500 people (2,500 households) in Nueva Ecija. A corresponding provision in the budget has been made.			
Outcome 4b: Unconditional cash grants for up to 2,000 households	Output		% of achievement
	Output 4b.1 Affected households have the capacity to acquire immediate needs		75%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions	X		100%

Engage a suitable cash remittance service provider with a network in affected areas and capacity to disburse to 2,000 households	X		65%
Disburse unconditional cash grants	X		65%
Monitor and report on the distributions	X		65%

Progress towards outcomes

PRC, with the support of IFRC, has so far provided unconditional cash grants worth PHP 3,500 (CHF 74) each to 1,538 affected families. With markets stable, the grant was aimed at supporting households to acquire basic necessities, while supporting the local economy. Distribution continues, with the target of reaching 2,000 households.

In this operation, PRC has used the Open Data Kit (ODK) for beneficiary registration and satisfaction surveys, particularly relating to unconditional cash transfers. An information management delegate is providing technical assistance to PRC. An exit survey was undertaken in Nueva Ecija, reaching 340 households which received cash. Survey findings indicate that 91 per cent of the respondents were satisfied with assistance provided by PRC.

Shelter and settlements (and household 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 2,600 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		100%
Distribute non-food items to affected households	X		100%
Monitor and report on the distributions	X		100%

Progress towards outcomes

In addition to dispatching items from IFRC-supported preparedness stocks, PRC released some items from its own stocks pre-positioned with funding from the governments of Australia and New Zealand. Furthermore, PRC also had assorted items left over from in-kind donations after 2013's Typhoon Haiyan relief response.

As of this reporting period, the National Society had distributed non-food items to a total of 6,484 households. Given the availability of items from various sources, the number of households targeted to receive NFI under this DREF operation was adjusted to 2,600. The target has been fully achieved.

Table 1: Non-food items (number of households)

Reached by PRC	Item distributed	Supported by the DREF
6,484	Sleeping kits	2,600*
5,106	Hygiene kits	2,600
5,215	Jerry cans	2,600

The savings made by distributing NFI to a reduced number of households targeted have translated to an increase in the number of households targeted with unconditional. In this regard, the cash increased to 2,000.

Procurement of items for replenishment is now complete.

*During the replenishment process, it was determined that the quantity of sleeping mats in preparedness stocks was sufficient and there was no need to procure any more quantities. Instead of replenishing sleeping mats, additional blankets of an equal value were obtained.

Activities	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	X		100%

distributions			
Mobilize and transport emergency shelter items (tarpaulins) to affected areas	X		100%
Distribute emergency shelter items to affected households	X		100%
Monitor and report on the distributions	X		100%

Progress towards outcomes

A total of 2,324 households have received tarpaulins, for emergency shelter, from PRC. Of these, tarpaulins for 2,100 households were covered by the DREF allocation. Continuous assessments revealed that emergency shelter needs had been significantly covered by the authorities and other actors. This prompted PRC to reduce the overall numbers targeted with tarpaulins. The revised target, under this DREF-supported operation, has been fully achieved and all distributed tarpaulins have been replenished.

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [DREF EPoA](#)
- [Update N° 1](#)
- [Update N° 2](#)

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1. Revised DREF budget [below](#)
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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

11/02/2016

MDRPH019 Philippines : Typhoon Koppu

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	33,800
Clothing & Textiles	51,312
Food	20,056
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	39,000
Utensils & Tools	15,600
Other Supplies & Services	1,352
Cash Disbursements	112,342
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	273,462
Storage, Warehousing	1,872
Distribution & Monitoring	3,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	39,813
Logistics Services	15,000
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	59,686
National Staff	1,498
National Society Staff	5,295
Volunteers	15,229
Total PERSONNEL	22,021
Travel	11,420
Information & Public Relations	2,080
Office Costs	1,874
Communications	1,831
Financial Charges	1,000
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	18,205
Programme and Services Support Recovery	24,269
Total INDIRECT COSTS	24,269
TOTAL BUDGET	397,643