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DREF operation update

Philippines: Typhoon Sarika

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRPH021	GLIDE n° TC-2016-000108-PHL
DREF update n° 1: 14 December 2016	Timeframe covered by this update: 19 October – 30 November 2016
Operation start date: 16 October 2016	Operation timeframe: 3 months
Overall operation budget: CHF 169,011	N° of people being assisted: 8,095 people (1,619 families)
Host National Society: Philippine Red Cross (PRC) is the nation's largest humanitarian organization and works through 100 chapters covering all administrative districts and major cities in the country. It has at least 1,000 staff at national headquarters and chapter levels and approximately one million volunteers and supporters, of whom some 500,000 are active volunteers. At chapter level also, a programme called Red Cross 143, where volunteers are in place to enhance the overall capacity of the National Society to prepare for and respond in disaster situations.	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

On 16 October 2016, at 2:30 AM, Typhoon Sarika (locally known as Karen) made landfall over Baler, Aurora with maximum sustained winds of 150 km per hour and gustiness of up to 210 km per hour, and moved west across the Luzon mainland before heading out to the sea west of the Philippines. By morning of 17 October, Typhoon Sarika had exited the PAR, according to PAGASA.

At Sarika's peak, Tropical Cyclone Warning Signal (TCWS) number 3 was raised in 11 provinces, TCWS number 2 in 10 provinces and Metro Manila, and TCWS number 1 raised in 12 provinces.

According to the NDRRMC, a total of 70,169 families (300,396 person) were affected in 6 regions in I, II, III, CALABARZON, V and CAR. According to government data, 12,777 houses were damaged, of which, 11,356 are partially damaged and 1,421 are totally damaged. Furthermore, damage to agriculture sector amounted to PHP 3.6 billion (approximately CHF 74 million) while damage to infrastructure stands at around PHP 226 million (approximately CHF 4.6 million).



Philippine Red Cross staff teaches children on how to wash their hands properly during simplified hygiene promotion activity in Aurora. **Photo: Lionel Tsu/IFRC**

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

Since Sarika entered PAR, PRC's operation centre (OpCen), which functions 24/7, was monitoring the weather disturbance and was disseminating advisories from PAGASA and NDRRMC to chapters in areas that were likely to be affected. Trained and well-equipped staff and volunteers were deployed in areas affected by Sarika prior and after its landfall.









Prompt action from PRC included the conduct of rapid assessments through the mobilization of chapters' staff and volunteers to validate the effect of the typhoon. Impact of the typhoon to infrastructure and livelihoods were also assessed, among others.

From the findings, a response plan was developed and in support to PRC preparedness work, IFRC approved a CHF 169,011 DREF allocation on 19 October 2016 to augment the resources and capacity of the National Society to respond to the immediate needs on the ground following Sarika's landfall.

Overall, PRC has reached 1,619 families in the provinces of Aurora, Catanduanes and Nueva Vizcaya with the following items/support:



Community members in Catanduanes helped in discharging the relief items. **Photo: Lionel Tsu/IFRC**

	Item	No. of provinces	No. of families	No. of individuals served
	Cooking pot	1	209	
	Food items	3	1,383	
	Hot meals and biscuits	4	-	2,607
	Hygiene kits	3	1,599	
	Jerry cans	3	1,602	
	Pale (bucket)	1	209	
	Sleeping kits (blanket, sleeping mats, mosquito nets)	3	1,602	
	Tarpaulins	4	1,619	

The National Society was also able to provide psychosocial support to 122 individuals (in Aurora, Catanduanes, Camarines Norte and Nueva Ecija), took blood pressure of 20 people (in Alaminos), assisted and rescued 71 people (in Catanduanes) and conducted health and hygiene promotion (in Aurora and Catanduanes) to 562 individuals.

Food items were locally purchased by the chapters to support local economy, while non-food items were dispatched from PRC Central Warehouses in Subic and Manila, and delivered by trucks mobilized for the operation, i.e. 1 10-wheeler truck in Aurora, 2 10-wheeler truck in Catanduanes and 1 6-wheeler truck in Nueva Vizcaya.

The operation is being implemented over three months and will be completed by 31 January 2017. A final report will be made available three months after the end of the operation.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

PRC is working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in this operation. The National Society also works with the IFRC and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) as well as American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, The Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent Society, The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Taiwan Red Cross Organization, in-country. A majority of these partners are supporting PRC's response to Typhoon Haiyan and Typhoon Melor, as well as an ECHO funded, Spanish Red Cross supported operation for the recent Typhoon Meranti, but some may potentially support PRC's response to Typhoon Sarika, should the assessments indicate the need for a scaled up International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement response.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) and the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) have been monitoring the Typhoon as soon as it developed as a low pressure area within the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR). The NDRRMC began issuing storm advisories since

13 October 2016, and directed Regional counterparts through the Office of Civil Defense Regional Offices to undertake precautionary measures in their areas of responsibility and subsequently advised local counterparts to initiate pre-emptive evacuation of families in low-lying and mountainous areas if the situation warrants. NDRRMC have also conducted pre-disaster risk assessment meetings on 12 and 13 October. Results of the meetings were disseminated to Regions I, II, III V and the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR). Continuous monitoring of the typhoon was also carried out by various government and non-government agencies, including members of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT).

Coordinating with the authorities

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

Inter-agency coordination

At country level, PRC and IFRC participate in Humanitarian Country Team (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 zone office and South-East Asia regional delegation participate in regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) meetings.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs assessment

Reports from PRC chapters showed that Sarika has left some substantial humanitarian needs. Three chapters in areas that were hardest hit have indicated that immediate needs are related to food, non-food and hygiene items.

This DREF allocation enables PRC to replenish pre-positioned relief supplies enough for 1,600 households which was released from its warehouse for distributions to affected areas. The items include mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets, hygiene kits, jerry cans and tarpaulins. In addition to the non-food relief, PRC is also providing food packs to families that stayed in evacuation centres for more than 72 hours.

Beneficiary selection

The vulnerabilities of the affected population are usually layered and multi-faceted. In its response, PRC ensures 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, families that have not received any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations, those belonging to the socially vulnerable households, and those who lack relevant resources to cope with basic humanitarian needs on their own. These groups were considered according to level of impact and more priority will be given to those who stay in evacuation centres for more than 72 hours.

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

Feasibility and delivery capacity

The PRC chapters in Aurora, Catanduanes and Nueva Vizcaya have technical capacity and experience to deliver the interventions planned in this DREF-supported response with minimal – if any – technical assistance from the PRC headquarters, IFRC and other Movement partners. All distributions of relief items and needs assessments are led and carried out by PRC staff and volunteers at the chapter level.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Over-all Objective

This DREF allocation support PRC to meet the immediate food and non-food needs of 1,600 households in the provinces of Aurora, Catanduanes and Nueva Vizcaya.

Proposed strategy

This DREF seeks to provide immediate support to the most affected communities with: food, non-food items, emergency shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene; fully in line with current PRC and IFRC policies, procedures and

commitments. All distributions of relief items and needs assessments is led and carried out by PRC staff and volunteers at the chapter level. PRC national headquarters and IFRC supports the chapters in monitoring to ensure that the operation is in line with procedures, quality and standards.

Operational support services

Human resources

Teams of volunteers were mobilized for search and rescue, welfare services and rapid assessments. In terms of staff, a surge support coordinator and two Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) members were deployed to support the on-going operation – the other RDRT member and surge support coordinator are also supporting the on-going Typhoon Haima operation.

The IFRC country office in the Philippines is led by the head of country office and consists 10 delegates and 25 national staff from various parts of the country where the IFRC supports PRC in ongoing recovery operations and longer-term development programming.

Logistics and supply chain

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

The IFRC in-country logistics team supported the PRC in the delivery and distribution of non-food items to 1,600 families in the provinces of Aurora, Catanduanes and Nueva Vizcaya. These items were dispatched from in-country prepositioned stocks in Manila and Subic warehouses. Materials sent include 3,200 blankets, 3,200 sleeping mats, 1,600 jerry cans (20 litres), 1,600 hygiene kits, 3,200 treated mosquito nets and 3,200 tarpaulins. PRC trucks were largely used for transporting the goods. Vehicle rental program (VRP) vehicles that are available in the country were deployed for rapid assessment and to monitor the distribution.

Procurement for the replenishment of the standard items of tarpaulin, mosquito nets and jerry cans has been sourced internationally through the Asia Pacific Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur (KL). All local procurement will be conducted by PRC with the support of IFRC in-country team. IFRC country office logistics team is composed of two international staff and the national staff supported the operation for despatch and distribution of goods. The KL RLU provided technical support as needed and assisted in the replenishment of stock.

As part of the stock reconciliation and optimisation process where there are stocks in excess of the target number for prepositioning, they will not be replenished; instead the equivalent value will be used to replenish stocks that are below the target number.

Information technologies (IT)

Staff and volunteers have been provided with mobile phone credit and Internet cards to ensure seamless internal communication. Surge support staff were also provided with local mobile phones. Satellite phones have also been provided as backup.

Communications

The PRC communications team is ensuring that Red Cross preparedness and response efforts for Typhoon Sarika are effectively communicated amongst its key public audiences. In addition to issuing a press release, the communications team is utilizing social media platforms to disseminate key messages. PRC staff and volunteers across the country are actively contributing to institutional communications through their own social media networks. PRC and IFRC communications worked together to generate news stories ([story 1](#), [story 2](#)) for use across IFRC and PRC multimedia platforms.

Beneficiary communications and accountability

No update at this stage.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

No update at this stage.

Administration and Finance

No update at this stage.

C. Detailed Operational Plan

This DREF allocation aims to support the mobilisation of PRC for the response by mobilising staff, volunteers, equipment and dispatching preparedness stocks, covering costs of mobilizing preparedness stocks to affected areas,

and replenishing stocks for repositioning. These stocks were distributed to affected families in Aurora, Catanduanes and Nueva Vizcaya (click [here](#) for the map of areas reached through this DREF).

Shelter (including household non-food items)

Needs analysis: Initial assessments indicated needs in the sectors of immediate relief and emergency shelter. There were households who sought temporary shelter in evacuation centres and required essential items to meet immediate needs in a dignified manner. This operation will therefore support provision of non-food items, including mosquito nets (2 per family), sleeping mats (2 per family), blankets (2 per family), hygiene kits (1 per family), and jerry cans (2 per family) as well as emergency shelter items (tarpaulins – 2 per family) to affected families in the provinces of Aurora, Catanduanes and Nueva Vizcaya. Most of the distribution has almost completed by PRC utilizing items from in-country prepositioned stocks. Procurements are being done to replenish dispatched items.

Population to be assisted: 1,600 households will be assisted with emergency shelter (tarpaulins) and non-food relief items

Shelter (including household non-food items)						
Outcome 1 The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the population affected by Typhoon Sarika are met.	Outputs		% of achievement			
	Output 1.1 Essential household items are provided to the target population.		%			
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)			
	Yes (x)	No (x)				
1.1.1 Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions.	X		100%			
1.1.2 Mobilize and transport non-food items to affected areas.	X		100%			
1.1.3 Distribute non-food items to 1,600 affected households.	X		93%			
1.1.4 Replenish items distributed to 1,600 affected households.	X		%			
Progress towards outcomes						
Through the DREF, this operation was able to support PRC in providing 1,350 families with hygiene kits, 1,476 families with jerry cans and 1,480 families with sleeping kits (consists blankets, sleeping mats and mosquito nets) in the provinces of Aurora, Catanduanes and Nueva Vizcaya.						
Table 1. Breakdown of families provided with non-food items and emergency shelter.¹						
Province	Municipality	Barangay	Sleeping kits	Hygiene kit	Jerry cans	Tarpaulins
Aurora	2	9	271	271	267	271
Catanduanes	5	8	1,000	870	1,000	937
Nueva Vizcaya	3	29	209	209	209	209
Total	10	46	1,480	1,350	1,476	1,417
Outcome 1	Outputs		% of achievement			
	Output 1.2. Emergency shelter assistance is provided to the target population.		%			
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)			
	Yes (x)	No (x)				
1.2.1 Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions.	X		100%			

¹The PRC is currently consolidating and validating the data; data presented is considered partial.

1.2.2 Mobilize and transport emergency shelter items (tarpaulins) to the affected area.	X		100%
1.2.3 Distribute emergency shelter items to 1,600 affected households with appropriate software support (including information, education and communication materials on the best use of tarpaulins).	X		89%
Progress towards outcomes			
A total of 1,417 families from the provinces of Aurora, Catanduanes, and Nueva Vizcaya were provided with emergency shelter materials (2 tarpaulins per family). <i>Refer to table 1 for more details.</i>			

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: Hygiene kits and jerry cans were provided alongside other non-food relief items to reduce the risks of vector-borne and water-borne diseases in the affected communities. Households provided with hygiene kits were also reached by hygiene promotion activities.

Population to be assisted: The 1,600 households targeted with jerry cans, mosquito nets and hygiene kits in the provinces of Aurora, Catanduanes and Nueva Vizcaya were also reached with hygiene promotion.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion			
Outcome 2: Risk of waterborne, water-related and vector-borne diseases in communities affected by Typhoon Sarika reduced.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 2.1: 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)	
2.1.1. Collaborate with the relief sector in providing hygiene kits and hygiene promotion for the usage of safe water storage containers.	X		100%
2.1.2. Recruit and train new or mobilize existing community health volunteers to participate in hygiene promotion activities, in coordination with the health team.	X		100%
2.1.3. Conduct hygiene promotion activities in target communities, in collaboration with the health team and other sectors.	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
As reflected above under shelter (including non-food items), families from Aurora, Catanduanes, and Nueva Vizcaya were provided with the following: 1,350 with hygiene kits, 1,476 with jerry cans, and 1,480 with mosquito nets. <i>Refer to table 1 for more details.</i>			
The same families who received the above items were also reached with hygiene promotion activity, improving hygiene behaviour and bridge knowledge and practice of safe water and food handling, as well as hygiene practices such as hand-washing to mitigate the risk of preventable diseases. This activity was conducted alongside the distribution of non-food items.			

Food security, Nutrition, and Livelihoods

Needs analysis: There is a need to ensure sufficient supplies of emergency food rations to meet immediate food and nutrition requirements of affected people, especially those displaced for days but with access to cooking utensils.

Population to be assisted: 1,000 households in the provinces of Aurora and Catanduanes were provided with a 2-3 day PRC food pack which contains five kilos of rice, four cans of sardine and four packets of noodles. The packs complemented food items provided by the authorities and other actors.

Food security, Nutrition, and Livelihoods

Outcome 3: The immediate food needs of households affected by Typhoon Sarika are met.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 3.1: Appropriate food packs are distributed to 1,000 households		%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
3.1.1 Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions.	X		100%
3.1.2 Mobilize and transport food items to affected areas.	X		100%
3.1.3 Distribute food packs to 1,000 affected households.	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
To support the immediate food needs of affected families, a 2-3 day food pack, consisting of four kilos of rice, four pieces of canned goods and four packets of noodles, was distributed by PRC to families in Aurora and Catanduanes. A total of 1,019 families were reached with food items, exceeding the overall target of 1,000 in the Plan of Action.			
Table 2. Breakdown of families provided with food packs			
Province	Municipality	Barangay	Food pack
Aurora	2	2	297
Catanduanes	3	5	722
Total	5	7	1,019

Quality programming

Quality programming			
Outcome 4: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 4.1: Needs assessments are conducted and response plans updated according to findings.		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
4.1.1 Undertake assessments to determine specific needs of beneficiaries.	X		100%
4.1.2 Develop a response plan with activities that will meet identified beneficiary needs.	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
Following landfall, PRC assessment teams were sent to the field to assess the impact of the disaster. Planning for emergency response was carried out in coordination with local government and other humanitarian actors in order to determine the roles and responsibilities of each party involved, to prioritize gaps and to ensure that duplication of interventions was avoided. In the midst of the relief distribution, National Disaster Response Team and Regional Disaster Response Team personnel were deployed to support the operation at the chapter level.			
However, simultaneous response operations for Typhoons Meranti, Sarika and Haima are currently on-going, limiting the National Society's capacity in terms of capital (in terms of vehicles) and human resources. Some of the provinces affected by Sarika were also affected by Typhoon Haima (locally Lawin). This inclement weather resulted to difficulties in penetrating the affected areas, causing some delays in the implementation.			
		Outputs	% of achievement

Activities	Output 4.2: Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan		%
	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
4.2.1 Ensure that any adjustments to initial plans are informed by continuous assessment of needs and through established feedback mechanisms.	X		%
4.2.2 Conduct post-action surveys to determine the level of satisfaction among beneficiaries.	X		%
Progress towards outcomes			
Most of the distribution was already completed; consolidation and validation of data is on-going. At this point, no further support is needed.			

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [DREF Operation](#)

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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**.

Map: Municipalities where DREF operation is supporting

