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DREF operations update Philippines: Habagat Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRPH028	GLIDE n° TC-2018-000113-PHL
Date of issue: 19 August 2018	Timeframe covered by this update: 29 July 2018 to 13 August 2018
Operation start date: 29 July 2018	Operation timeframe: 3 months; ends on 29 October 2018
Overall operation budget: CHF 417,320	N° of people being assisted: 30,000
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: Philippine Red Cross (PRC) is working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in this operation. There are nine Partner National Societies (PNS) with presence in the Philippines (details provided below). PRC and IFRC are also coordinating with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on this operation.	
Other partner organisations actively involved in the operation: Government agencies including the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Labour and Employment (DOLE), the Philippine Armed Forces, the Philippine National Police Force and Local Government Units are providing assistance to affected households. PRC has a seat on the NDRRMC.	

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

1. This Operations Update details the adjustment of the DREF budget from CHF 287,870 to CHF 417,320 due to increased case load and corresponding response activities.
2. Since the launch of the original DREF allocation, PRC has been responding with activities for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, Psychosocial Support (PSS), Non-Food Item (NFI) distributions with the main geographical focus being Pangasinan and Bataan provinces.
3. However, a new weather system entered the Philippines Area of Responsibility (PAR) from 7 August that further enhanced the effects of the southwest monsoon, bringing near continuous heavy rainfall to many parts of Metro Manila and adjacent northern provinces. These areas were put under the highest rainfall alert in accordance with the national weather bureau. This new weather system caused more flooding and displacements in some of the same and in additional geographical areas in Luzon; notably parts of Metro Manila and adjacent northern provinces of Rizal and Bulacan.
4. As such, PRC have requested additional funding from the DREF to support this additional case load of vulnerable communities in Metro Manila (Marikina), Rizal and Bulacan provinces.
5. Details of the response based on the original DREF and the adjustment are held in the following sections of this Operations Update.

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

17 July 2018: Tropical Storm Son-tinh (locally known as Henry) makes landfall in Cagayan, northeast Philippines, enhancing the southwest monsoon affecting the country.

19 July: Severe Tropical Storm Ampil (locally known as Inday) makes landfall over the east of the Philippines, causing more rain as it further enhanced the monsoon.

21 July: Tropical Depression Josie, which formed inside the PAR, further enhances the monsoon, bringing more rain to already inundated areas. Flood and landslides were reported, while more than one million people are affected across 21 provinces and seven regions.

7 August: Tropical Depression Yagi (locally known as Karding), formed inside the PAR. The southwest monsoon enhanced by Karding brought scattered to widespread monsoon rains over the Northern Luzon, Central Luzon and western section of Southern Luzon.

11 August: Metro Manila and Rizal provinces are put under the highest weather warning alert and experienced periods of intense rainfall. Rivers and some dams exceeded their alter level, significant floods occurred in Metro Manila, Rizal and other provinces. The Government requested evacuations of the most at risk areas to flooding and evacuation centres were established.

Northern Luzon, Central Luzon have been affected by a series of successive weather systems that have enhanced the southwest monsoon since mid-July. There are two specific outcomes due to successive weather systems:



Widespread flooding is being experienced in many areas of Metro Manila due to continuous and heavy raining brought by southwest monsoon which is enhanced by Tropical Storm Karding. (Photo: Patrick Mongoya/PRC)

1. From mid to 30 July, three weather systems (Tropical Storms Son-tinh and Ampil and Tropical Depression Josie) enhanced the southwest monsoon which caused heavy rainfall that resulted in widespread flooding in the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), National Capital Region (NCR), CALABARZON, Western Visayas, Ilocos region, Cagayan Valley and Northern Palawan.

2. From 7 August, a fourth weather system (Tropical Depression Yagi) further enhanced the southwest monsoon. From 11 August, heavy to intense rains were experienced mainly over Central Luzon with a particular concentration in NCR. Due to the most recent heavy rains from 11 August, significant flooding was reported in Rizal Province and Metro Manila particularly Marikina City. As of 13 August, the weather condition which was enhanced by TD Yagi, caused five basins, sub-basins and rivers for under [flood watch](#). Additionally, four major dams in Luzon are

currently releasing water as they reach their alert levels. Residents of these regions, particularly those living near rivers, in low-lying areas or mountainous areas, were advised by the Philippine Government to take actions against flooding and landslides. Evacuations were ordered in some areas. State weather bureau, Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) has forecasted more rain in the coming days as the southwest monsoon continues to affect the country.

To date, the NDRRMC reports the following effects of the first three and subsequent fourth weather system that enhanced the Southwest Monsoon:

Effects of the Southwest Monsoon enhanced by weather systems		
Affected	Enhanced by TS Son-tinh , TS Ampil , TD Josie	Enhanced by TD Yagi
Families / Individuals	532,066 families / 2,231,101 individuals	260,131 families / 1,143,448 individuals
Barangays:	1,853	821
Regions:	I, III, VI, CAR, NCR, CALABARZON, and MIMAROPA	I, III, CAR, NCR, and CALABARZON
Evacuation Centres (ECs):	98	358
Displaced Inside ECs:	10,528 families / 43,694 individuals	23,724 families / 104,136 individuals
Displaced Outside ECs:	77,603 families / 339,302 individuals	18,741 families / 79,367 persons
Damaged Houses:	8,551 houses (393 totally and 8,158 partially)	412 (131 totally and 281 partially)
Casualties:		2 dead and 1 missing
ECs and families/individuals catered by PRC:	48 ECs with 2,250 families / 8,929 individuals	74 ECs with 8,809 families / 39,128 individuals

[NDRRMC](#) has reported that 978 areas have experienced flooding in Regions I, III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, VI, X CAR and National Capital Region (NCR). Of those areas, floodwaters in 778 areas have already subsided. NDRRMC has also reported 94 incidents of landslides or rockslides, collapsed structures and maritime incidents.

The effect of the southwest monsoon enhanced by four consecutive weather systems exacerbated the condition of those people which has been previously affected by the heavy rainfall and flooding. The further intense rainfall caused widespread flooding, prompting 93 municipalities and cities to declare a state of calamity as follows:

Province	City/Municipality
Metro Manila	Marikina
Cavite	23 cities and municipalities
Bataan	12 cities and municipalities
Pangasinan	47 cities and municipalities
Zambales	Olongapo city
Tarlac	La Paz
Nueva Ecija	Licab
Ifugao	Lamut, Lagawe, Asipulo
Bulacan	Paombong, Calumpit and Marilao

Summary of current response

PRC monitored all three weather disturbances through its Operations Centre which operates 24/7. Information from the chapters regarding the effects and the situation, as well as the chapters' responses, were gathered to ensure proper coordination and timely deployment of support from the National Headquarters (NHQ) as needed.

Summary of PRC's overall response at the time of reporting is as follows:

Sector	Accomplishment
Health and Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 818 individuals assisted for transportation from residence to evacuation centres (ECs) - 30 patients assisted through blood pressure taking, 39 patients assisted through wound dressing - 2,000 capsules of 100mg doxycycline delivered in Bataan, Pangasinan, Olongapo City and NHQ-ERU for the leptospirosis prevention - 1,545 individuals reached through health promotion/diseases prevention sessions such as proper hand washing, dengue and leptospirosis prevention in Bulacan and Pangasinan - 17 welfare desks established in ECs in Antique, Bataan, Bulacan, Pampanga, Pangasinan, La Union, Zambales, Nueva Ecija and Metro Manila - 4,319 individuals reached through psychosocial support in Bataan, Bulacan, Metro Manila, Olongapo City and Pangasinan - PRC has provided hot meals to 5,378 people in Marikina, Rizal, Quezon City, Navotas

Relief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3,452 households provided with food items in Tarlac, Olongapo City, Pangasinan and Nueva Ecija - 375 households provided with hygiene kits in Pangasinan - 21 households provided with assorted non-food items (NFIs) in Benguet - 389 individuals provided with clothing items in Nueva Ecija - 6,730 individuals served with hot meals in Bataan, Bulacan, Marikina, Metro Manila, Nueva Ecija, Pangasinan and Rizal - 1,291 received biscuits in Valenzuela, Pangasinan and Zambales - 2,000 bottled water (355ml) delivered in Manila
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 56,000 litres of water distributed in Olongapo City and Pangasinan - 1,562 hygiene kits distributed - hygiene promotion activities to increase public awareness and prevent diseases related to poor hygiene practices were implemented by PRC reaching 1,507 people - 15 portalets (portable toilets) installed in Pangasinan - 1 water bladder (5,000 litres of water capacity) installed in Pangasinan
Assets and Logistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 254 staff and volunteers mobilised to the affected areas – including NDRT and RCAT - 17 ERU-WASAR team members and 3 drivers deployed to support Bataan, Pangasinan, Tarlac Rizal- Pasig City, Manila, Quezon City, Marikina City - 2 NDRT teams deployed for rapid assessment in Bataan and Pangasinan - 2 NDRT trained members deployed for relief operation in Bataan and Pangasinan - Deployed 3 units of 6x6 rescue vehicles, 3 units of rescue boats, 2 units of amphibians, 1 unit of hot meals on wheels, and 3 units of water tankers in Bataan, Olongapo City, Marikina, Pangasinan, Tarlac and Nueva Ecija

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in-country

PRC works with the IFRC, ICRC and nine PNS in-country: American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, The Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent Society.

Movement Coordination

The IFRC country office is supporting PRC in disseminating updates to Movement partners with in-country presence and coordinating with the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur in accordance with the IFRC Secretariat's Operational Response Framework. IFRC country office is also coordinating with other PNSs. The country office is also in close contact with ICRC on any security-related considerations.



PRC swiftly mobilises ERU-WASAR team to support the rescue efforts for people who are trapped or stranded due to flooding. (Photo: Patrick Mongaya.PRC)

Overview of non-RCRC 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) 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 (DSWD), and Department of Health.

Inter-agency coordination

At country level, PRC and IFRC consistently participate in meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) held both during disasters and non-emergency times. PRC and IFRC are involved in relevant government-led cluster information sharing, planning, and analysis at all levels while IFRC supports PRC coordination efforts through representation in other relevant clusters as required.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

Initial assessments have indicated the need for food, water and medical and welfare services. Sustained provision of water is also necessary especially in some ECs with limited sources. The damage to agricultural assets such as farmlands, seeds, livestock, and to aquaculture as large parts of the affected areas have commercial fish farms, will also cause disruption of income generating activities and difficulties to access essential items such as sleeping kits and hygiene materials especially for women and children.

Due to the fourth weather system and the extension of the floods to the urban areas of Metro Manila and other urban hubs in Central Luzon and their corresponding dense and often congested environments this has exacerbated the situation of the most vulnerable families located along river banks and low-lying areas. Often the poorest families are in the areas most at risk to flooding. Many houses and business have been inundated with foul flood waters, causing damage, loss of household and livelihoods assets and increased the risk to the spread of waterborne diseases and other health, water and sanitation impacts commonly observed during floods.



The combined effects of Tropical Storms Son-Tihn, Ampil and Tropical Depression Josie, which hit the Philippines within days of each other, worsened the southwest monsoon and dumped torrential rains and caused major flooding across 21 provinces in northern and central Philippines. (Photo: MaryJoy Evarosa/IFRC)

Shelter and household items:

- Schools are being used for most of the ECs and classes were suspended in many areas because of this and also due to lack of access/transportation during flooding.
- The cold temperature inside ECs due to continuous rain and the lack of provision of sleeping kits may pose significant health risks.
- The presence of mosquitos in the ECs also pose significant health risks. This is exacerbated in the denser urban environments of Metro Manila.
- Families whose houses were flooded will also need to recoup lost essential household items.

Livelihoods and basic needs:

- Livelihoods activities have been significantly disrupted due to the floods increasing the vulnerability of many households.
- Food is a priority for the displaced. There will be at least a short-term need to support hot meals and longer-term need to provide families with food packs.
- There is a need to support the most vulnerable families to sustain themselves during this period of displacement and when they return to their homes and restart income-generating activities.
- Crops and aquaculture produce have been damaged or lost. These families will most likely have to incur loans to restart activities.
- Cash grants provided are multipurpose and unconditional, so they can be used for various needs households prioritize.

Health and nutrition:

- Based on initial discussions, the floods and subsequent evacuations have had a significant impact on the psychosocial well-being of the displaced people. There is a need for displaced persons to access psychosocial support (PSS).
- People need basic first aid services.
- There is a risk of spread of diseases such as leptospirosis, dengue, acute respiratory infections and diarrhoea, especially among small children, which will necessitate the provision of medicine. This is exacerbated in the denser urban environments of Metro Manila.
- There is also a need to provide tablets for prophylaxis to contain leptospirosis.
- There is a need to place ambulances on standby in some ECs to augment local capacities.
- Vector-borne diseases, especially dengue may spread as floodwaters recede, and the risk of other acute respiratory infection may also increase. There is a need to monitor this diseases inside the centres.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH):

- An immediate need of people in the ECs is safe drinking water, water purifying solution tablets and water for general use.
- There is a need to provide hygiene kits to households, small dignity kits as addition to hygiene kits to the women of that household, standard dignity kits to single women, newborn kits to pregnant and jerry cans alongside other non-food relief items.
- There is also a need to conduct hygiene promotion activities to improve 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.
- Clearing of debris and mud will need to be undertaken to prevent sanitation-related illnesses. This may be undertaken through a cash for work modality for beneficiaries.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI):

- ECs often become congested which can increase the risk for vulnerable people inside the centres. There is a need to ensure that facilities for men and women are separated from each other and with privacy. The facilities, alley ways and access points should be well lit, equipped with running water, friendly to people with disability and guarded.
- There will be a need to ensure that the support reaches all people without discrimination, addressing different needs and in consideration of gender, age, physical ability, culture and language.
- Child protection activities including by implementing child friendly spaces and PSS are also needed.
- Responding to specific needs with attention to age, gender, disability and other relevant aspects of diversity, PRC will require technical support.
- A grievance mechanism or system to address cases of exclusion from registration and assistance distribution is also necessary to ensure order inside the centres, following the principle of non-discrimination in access to assistance and services.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):

- There is a need to provide information on what support are available from governmental or non-governmental agencies and how the affected households can access them.
- As the situation evolves, there is a need to continuously monitor the needs of different population to ensure that the support provided address different specific needs.
- It is important to coordinate with other actors on CEA, like the CEA Community of Practice, the collective undertaking since Typhoon Haiyan. The community is establishing an enabling environment for coordinated communication system and accountability mechanisms across humanitarian and governmental agencies, which has been proven to be successful. The joint undertaking also stresses the importance of two-way communication as an aid (information as life-saving mechanism – as part of the early warning systems) and as a form of accountability to affected communities.

Targeting

In its responses, 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 disasters; households with persons with disability, older people, those suffering from chronic illnesses, children-headed households, families with children under five years old, families that have not received any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organisations, those belonging to the socially vulnerable households and those who lack relevant resources to cope with the basic humanitarian needs on their own. These groups will be considered according to the level of impact.

Once beneficiaries are identified, each will be given a PRC beneficiary card with their individual and household members' names. The card will form the basis for 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 item or assistance, beneficiaries will sign award sheets or participation lists. With these records, cases of double-assistance or double-counting will be eliminated.

Targeting by Chapters

The below table summarizes the Chapters with ongoing responses. The Chapters with ongoing and planned NFI and cash grant distributions under the current DREF allocation are Bataan and Pangasinan. For the additional DREF request, PRC have prioritised communities most affected and vulnerable in Marikina in Metro Manila, Rizal and Bulacan provinces. All other Chapters are responding with search and rescue, welfare, water, sanitation as necessary.

PRC Chapters Reporting	Muns/ Cities	Brgys.	Evacuation Centre	Families	Persons	Chapter request for FI, NFI and UCG's	Notes
GRAND TOTAL	18	125	76	10,410	47,618		
NCR	5	15	65	8,671	38,714		
Marikina	1		20	3,942	19,514	Requested - FI & NFIs	DREF top-up
Manila			1	21	105		
Quezon City	1	7	12	1,186	4,798	Requested - FI	
San Juan			1	241	714		
Pasig*	1	5	8	1,139	5,291	Requested - FI & NFIs	DREF top-up
Rizal Province*			14	1,697	6,711	Requested - FI & NFIs	DREF top-up
Mandaluyong City*	1		1	99	424		
Malabon			4	130	520		
Valenzuela	1	3	3	137	392		
Navotas			1	79	245		

SOUTHERN LUZON	2	1	2	67	236		
Cavite	1		1	64	224		
Batangas	1	1	1	3	12		
CENTRAL LUZON	4	49	4	1634	8459		
Zambales			2	125	489		
Bataan						Ongoing - NFI & UCGs	Current DREF
Bulacan	3	32	15	1509	7545	Requested - NFIs	DREF top-up
Olongapo	1	17	0	0	0		
Pampanga			2	85	425		
NORTHERN LUZON	7	60	5	38	209		
La Union			1	7	33		
Pangasinan	7	60	4	31	176	Ongoing - NFI & UCGs	Current DREF

*Rizal Chapter's branch

Scenario planning

Status	Effect/Needs	IFRC response
More weather disturbances enhance the monsoon and bring more rain	Medium humanitarian needs	Emergency appeal to support relief activities for more households for a longer period and some early recovery activities
One or more weather disturbance makes landfall in the country, causing farther reaching and more extensive damage	High humanitarian needs	An emergency appeal is launched to support relief and recovery activities for affected households

Operation Risk Assessment

Based on current analysis:

- There is low security risk posed by armed groups in the affected provinces.
- There is increased risk of flooding due to continuous rain.
- There is risk to safety of staff and volunteers due to landslides, flash flood and general bad weather.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

1. This DREF allocation aims to assist 6,000 families (30,000 people) affected by the floods with NFIs or cash grants, health and welfare services, and hygiene promotion.
2. The allocation will support PRC assessments and deployment of emergency response units.
3. This allocation will also support preparations being done by PRC (mobilisation of assets and volunteers) in the possibility of a larger response, as well as for disease and outbreak prevention.
4. PRC will lead the response and this DREF directly contributes to the overall PRC plan of action and national appeal.
5. The geographical coverage, by province, municipality and barangay, will be provided later based on assessment recommendations and as more information becomes available.
6. The operation will be implemented over three months and will be completed by 29 October 2018.

The operation will be underpinned by a commitment to quality programming that involves:

- Continuous and detailed assessments and analyses to inform the design and ongoing implementation of the programme.
- Ongoing process of adjustments based on these assessments.
- Adherence to protection, gender and inclusion measures.
- Establishment of mechanisms to facilitate two-way communication with, and ensure transparency and accountability to, disaster-affected people, and highlighting the nature of communication and information as life-saving mechanism.
- Management and delivery of the programme will be informed by appropriate monitoring and evaluation. Cash Based Interventions (CBI) is being considered based on the needs and feasibility.

Overview of the revision of the DREF as detailed in section C

Activity	Description	Existing DREF	Unit	DREF Extension	Unit
AoF 2: Shelter and Household Assistance	Overall target	7,500	People	17,500	People
	NFI support to households	1,500	Households	3,500	Households
	- Blankets	1,500	Households	3,500	Households
	- Sleeping mats	1,500	Households	3,500	Households
	- Tarpaulins	1,500	Households	700	Households
	Technical support on shelter	1,500	Households	700	Households
AoF 3: Livelihoods & basic needs	Overall target	7,500	People	11,250	People
	Unconditional cash grants	1,500	Households	2,250	Households
AoF 4: Health	Overall target	30,000	People	25,000	People
	First aid			500	People
	PPE for staff/volunteers	200	Staff/Volunteers	200	Staff/Volunteers
	Health promotion (CBDP)	6,000	People	25,000	People
	Volunteers mobilised	80	Volunteers	80	Volunteers
	PSS	3,000	People	5,000	People
	Mobilisation of volunteers to provide PSS during the relief and soft recovery	20	Volunteers	70	Volunteers
AoF 5: WASH	Overall target	30,000	People	30,000	People
	Assessment	3	Assessment	4	Assessment
	Safe water	30,000	People	30,000	People
	Households provided with jerry cans	1,500	Households	3,500	Households
	Cash for work	500	People	750	People
	Volunteers mobilised for HP	20	Volunteers	30	Volunteers
	Households provided with hygiene kits	1,500	Households	3,500	Households
	Provision of dignity kits	200	People	200	People
AoF 6: PGI	Overall target	30,000	People	30,000	People
	Welfare and other protection measures	30,000	People	30,000	People
	Children protection	10,000	People	10,000	People
SFI 2	Ratio of target population to be supported	37.5%	Ratio	30%	Ratio
SFI 2	RDRT deployment	1	Deployment	1	Deployment
SFI 2	Coordination meetings	3	Meetings	3	Meetings
SFI 3	Communication materials produced	6	AVP produced	6	AVP produced
SFI 3	Post-distribution visits	3	Visits	3	Visits

The initial DREF covers 2 provinces in Bataan and Pangasinan. The DREF extension will add additional areas in Marikina, Rizal and Pasig.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached: 17,500

Male: 8,794

Female: 8,706

Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement	17,500	7,810

Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	3,500	1,562

Progress towards outcomes

Validation on the number of people reached is ongoing. PRC distributions for household NFIs are ongoing and planned as follows:

Province	Date	Municipality	Target households
Pangasinan (no tarpaulin allocation)	11 August 2018	Municipality of Sta. Barbara	412
	11 August 2018	Municipality of Calasiao	560
	9 August 2018	Dagupan City	410
	9 August 2018	Dagupan City	180
Sub Total			1,562 (completed)

Province	Date	Municipality	Target households
Bataan (complete set)	8 August 2018	Municipality of Abucay	100
	9 August 2018	Municipality of Pilar	70
	13 August 2018	Municipality of Dinalupihan	250
	13 August 2018	Municipality of Hermosa	200
	14 August 2018	Municipality of Mariveles	80
Sub Total			700 (to be validated)

Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support they receive	700	700

Progress towards outcomes

Validation on the number of people reached is ongoing.

Orientation on the use of tarpaulins as emergency shelter materials was conducted after the distribution (as part of a set of NFIs). Due to the nature of the disaster not all families require tarpaulins, hence, the number has been reduced.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 11,250

Male: 5,653

Female: 5,597

Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households that have enough food, cash or income to meet their survival threshold	2,250	Ongoing
Output 1.1: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households reached with cash for basic needs	2,250	Ongoing
<i>Progress towards outcomes</i>		
Assessments are underway to confirm communities and provide market assessments.		



Health

People reached: 25,000

Male: 12,563

Female: 12,437

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached to lessen immediate risks to health	25,000	1,545

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by first aid services	500	69
# of staff and volunteers received personal protective equipment (PPE)	200	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

Validation on the number of people reached is ongoing.

First aid stations are set up in the evacuation centres as part of the PRC welfare desks. So far at least 17 welfare desks have been set up. To date, 30 individuals have been assisted through blood pressure taking and 39 individuals assisted through wound dressing.

Staff and volunteers received personal protective equipment as part of their response Service or as part of the general clean up. Figures to be confirmed.

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming	25,000	1,545

Progress towards outcomes

Validation on the number of people reached is ongoing.

Health stations are set up in the evacuation centres as part of the PRC welfare desks. So far at least 17 welfare desks have been set up. To date as per reporting trained volunteers were mobilised to conduct health promotion activities in Bulacan and Pangasinan, in which PRC has reached 1,545 people. During the health promotion, disease prevention related to dengue and leptospirosis was also covered. Alongside health promotion activities, PRC also provided hygiene promotion activities to the same people. A handwashing session was conducted, giving emphasis on personal hygiene and disease prevention through proper handwashing.

Output 1.4 Epidemic prevention and control measures are carried out

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers continuously monitor the outbreak situations and report back to the OPCEN for immediate response	80	Ongoing
# of households provided with mosquito nets	3,500	1,562

Progress towards outcomes

As part of the emergency response, Volunteers have been mobilised to report on the health situation. Figures are still to be confirmed.

Output 1.5: Psychosocial support provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by PSS	5,000	4,319
# of volunteers mobilised for PSS	70	TBC

Progress towards outcomes

Validation on the number of people reached is ongoing.

PRC has set up at least 17 welfare desks at this time as part of ECs in Antique, Bataan, Bulacan, Pampanga, Pangasinan, La Union, Zambales, Nueva Ecija and Metro Manila. The desks serve as the main stop for client-relations including registration of affected people in need of assistance, determining the immediate needs of registered people and referring them to the relevant PRC department or another agency for assistance.

There were 4,319 individuals reached with PSS in Bataan, Bulacan, Metro Manila, Olongapo City and Pangasinan. For children, play therapy was conducted. Information is being collected to determine the total number of people reached, and sex and age disaggregation data.

Inside the evacuation centres the PRC Welfare services are providing psychosocial support to children through play therapy to help them cope with the new environment they are in.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 30,000

Male: 15,075

Female: 14,925

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with adequate water, hygiene and sanitation solutions which meet Sphere and WHO standards	30,000	5,440

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessments and monitoring visits undertaken	4	2

Progress towards outcomes

2 NDRT teams were deployed for rapid assessment in Bataan and Pangasinan to conduct Rapid Disaster Assessment and Need Analysis (RDANA). Both teams had a WASH personnel to assess needs related to WASH.

Output 1.2 Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards)	30,000	Ongoing
# of households provided with jerry cans	3,500	1,562

Progress towards outcomes

Validation on the number of people reached is ongoing.

PRC has distributed 56,000 litres of water in Olongapo City and Pangasinan. 1 water bladder (with 5,000 litres of water capacity) was installed in Pangasinan. For proper water storage and handling, PRC distributed jerry cans to 1,562 households.

Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with cash for work for debris cleaning	750	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

Access to sanitation facilities is one of the major challenges inside the evacuation centres due to overcrowding. PRC installed 15 portable toilets in Pangasinan to provide sanitation access to the people sheltering inside the ECs.

Volunteers and Community members, Payloaders and other clean up equipment have been mobilised for clean-up operations that are underway as water recedes in some areas such as Marikina and Pangasinan. Cash for work is also being considered in Pangasinan

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities	30	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

Validation on the number of people reached is ongoing.

Emergency hygiene promotion activities to increase public awareness and prevent diseases related to poor hygiene practices were implemented by PRC reaching 1,507 individuals to date.

Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items	3,500	1,562
# of single women received dignity kits	200	On going

Progress towards outcomes

A total of 1,562 households in Pangasinan were provided with hygiene kits which contain 12 pieces body soap, 5 pieces laundry soap, 40 pieces sanitary pads, 5 pieces bath towels, 6 pieces toilet paper, 2 pieces toothpaste, 5 pieces toothbrush and 4 pieces of disposable razor.

Continues assessment is being undertaken at the chapter level to determine maternal and neonatal needs to the affected population.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 30,000

Male: 15,000

Female: 15,000

Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with equitable access to disaster response	30,000	Ongoing

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NS ensure improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors	1	1

Progress towards outcomes

Monitoring, reporting and validation on the number of people reached is still ongoing in this operation as field reports are received from the Chapters and consolidated.

It was considered that all people who were provided with PRC support were also reached and supported in line with PRC's protection, gender and inclusion policy to ensure equitable access to disaster response services.

In addition, PRC established 17 welfare desks which serve as a one stop shop for the people which provide services such as: (i) restoring family links; (ii) tracing; (iii) psychosocial support; (iv) critical incident stress management; (v) guidance and counseling; (vi) inquiry and communications; (vii) contact of relatives; and (viii) referral. To date, there are 254 staff and volunteers mobilised for the operation, providing immediate support to the people affected.

Output 1.2: Emergency response operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and all forms of violence against children

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of children with access to equitable services preventing sexual- and gender-based violence	10,000	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

IFRC has zero tolerance for any form of violence against children. Child protection policy is part of the mandatory orientation provided to volunteers mobilised in this operation where all staff and volunteers signed a document that they have read, understood and would abide by the policy. Careful programming across all the sectors and operational areas of IFRC ensured that children are protected from exploitation and abuse regardless of their nationality, culture, ethnicity, gender, religious or political beliefs, socio-economic status, family or criminal background, physical or mental health or any other factors for discrimination.

Inside the evacuation centres the PRC Welfare services are providing psychosocial support to children through play therapy to help them cope with the new environment they are inside in.

International Disaster Response

Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Ratio of people reached by the IFRC disaster response operations to the people affected by these emergencies	30%	30%

Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of IFRC RDRT support deployed	1	1

Progress towards outcomes

PRC target remains to assist at minimum, 30% of affected population. A RDRT Operations Management is currently deployed in the country since July to support the ongoing programmes and emergency operations. The same RDRT will be extended to continue the support for this habagat floods DREF operation.

Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of international procurement respecting the IFRC procurement process	100%	100%

Progress towards outcomes

Logistics support for this operation was provided through the strong capacity of the PRC logistics built over the past years and an experienced IFRC in-country logistics team, supported by a logistics delegate working in the IFRC country office. Logistics activities aimed to effectively manage the supply chain, including 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.

In support of the operation, the logistics team dispatched the non-food items on 4 August in Pangasinan (for 2,262 households) and Bataan (for 700 households).

Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of coordination meetings with other stakeholders	3	2

Progress towards outcomes

- 2 movement coordination meetings have been held with PNS, ICRC and PRC leadership.

2. 1 meeting was held with ECHO in country and discussed the DREF.
3. At country level, PRC and IFRC consistently participate in meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings
4. PRC and IFRC are involved in relevant government-led cluster information sharing, planning, and analysis at all levels while IFRC supports PRC coordination efforts through representation in other relevant clusters as required.
5. IFRC and PRC are very active members of the Cash Peer Working Group of the HCT system, and co-facilitator of the Emergency Shelter cluster.
PRC participated in different relevant government authorities: coordinated with the DSWD across all levels, from the national, provincial and municipal level, and Department of Health; and attended in NDRRMC meeting at national, provincial, municipal and barangay levels.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Does the operation demonstrate evidence of secretariat, together with National Societies can use their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable?	Yes	Yes
Is the perception of PRC by key Partners positive?	Yes	Yes

Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of communication materials produced (social media, media articles, interviews, etc.)	6	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

IFRC and PRC communications teams are working closely together to build public awareness around the humanitarian needs. Key messages, talking points and news stories are being produced on a regular basis with particular emphasis placed on communicating around the needs of affected people, key milestones and timelines in the operation.

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of post-distribution visits to affected communities	3	2

Progress towards outcomes

2 monitoring visits from IFRC delegate and RDRT have been carried out so far. The RDRT is deployed permanently in the field embedded with the Chapters. The Operations manager has visited Pangasinan for distributions during week commencing 6 August. IFRC Comms was also embedded in the assessment team.

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of financial reporting respecting the IFRC procedures	100%	100%

Progress towards outcomes

The IFRC provides the necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to National Societies on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices – ensuring that the National Societies is complying to standard financial IFRC procedures. PRC has been supported for many years by the IFRC and is accustomed to these financial procedures.

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities	100%	100%

Progress towards outcomes

IFRC has a security focal point and an updated security guideline in place. The IFRC security framework will be applicable for this operation. With regards PRC staff and volunteers, the National Society's security framework will apply. For this DREF operational areas, there are no security threats identified.

D. BUDGET

DREF OPERATION

MDRPH028 Philippines : Habagat floods

Budget Group	DREF Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	19,500
Clothing & Textiles	59,500
Food	3,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	62,250
Medical & First Aid	10,800
Utensils & Tools	9,100
Other Supplies & Services	2,600
Emergency Response Units	10,000
Cash Disbursements	141,000
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	317,750
Distribution & Monitoring	2,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	17,800
Logistics Services	10,300
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	30,100
Volunteers	8,000
Total PERSONNEL	8,000
Workshops & Training	9,000
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	9,000
Travel	27,000
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	27,000
Programme and Services Support Recovery	25,470
Total INDIRECT COSTS	25,470
TOTAL BUDGET	417,320

Reference documents



Click for:

- [Information bulletin](#)
- [DREF](#)

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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 Organisations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and peace.