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# DREF Final Report

## Philippines: Habagat Floods (Southwest Monsoon)

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>DREF Final Report</b>   | <b>Operation n° MDRPH028</b>                        |
| <b>Date of Issue:</b> 3 April 2019   | <b>Glide n°:</b> <a href="#">TC-2018-000113-PHL</a> |
| <b>Date of disaster:</b> 17 July 2017  |   |
| <b>Operation start date:</b> 29 July 2018  | <b>Operation end date:</b> 29 November 2018         |
| <b>Host National Society:</b> Philippine Red Cross (PRC)   | <b>Operation budget:</b> CHF 417,320                |
| <b>Number of people affected:</b> 2,231,101  | <b>Number of people assisted:</b> 36,614            |
| <b>N° of National Societies involved in the operation:</b>   |   |
| PRC was only working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in this operation.   |   |
| <b>N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation:</b>  |   |
| The following Government agencies were part of the Government led response: 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 provided assistance to affected households. PRC has a seat on the NDRRMC. |   |
| The DREF contributed to the overall PRC plan of action. NFIs were released from the disaster preparedness stocks supported by the Australian Government - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). The DREF supported the mobilization of these stocks.   |   |

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS



The Philippine Red Cross Pangasinan chapter, which has its own blood center, remained operational since the onset of the flooding, even though the chapter building itself was submerged in floods throughout most of its emergency operations. The chapter was able to deploy a search and rescue team to evacuate people in high-risk areas, as well as WASH and welfare teams to conduct health and hygiene promotions and give out hot meals inside the evacuation centers. 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 in northern and central Philippines. *(Photo by Maryjoy Evalarosa / IFRC)*

## Description of the disaster

**17 July 2018:** Tropical Storm Son-tinh (locally known as Henry) made landfall in Cagayan, northeast Philippines, enhancing the Southwest Monsoon (locally known as Habagat) affecting the country.

**19 July:** Severe Tropical Storm Ampil (locally known as Inday) enters Philippines Area of Responsibility (PAR) while it did not make landfall it further enhanced Southwest Monsoon.

**21 July:** Tropical Depression Josie, which formed inside the PAR and made landfall over north west of the Philippines further enhanced the south west 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.

**29 July:** DREF launched for CHF 287,870.

**7 August:** Tropical Depression Yagi (locally known as Karding), formed inside the PAR while it did not make landfall makes landfall over the east of the Philippines, it further enhances causing more rain as it further enhanced the Southwest Monsoon.

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

**17 August:** DREF increased to CHF 417,320.

From 17 July to 7 August, four weather systems (Tropical Storms Son-tinh and Ampil, Tropical Depressions Josie and Yagi) entered the PAR and enhanced the Southwest Monsoon (known locally as Hagabab). This sequence of weather system brought significant and prolonged 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.

NDRRMC reported the following effects of four consecutive weather systems that enhanced the Southwest Monsoon:

**Table 1. Effects of the Southwest Monsoon enhanced by weather systems**

| Affected                                   | <u>17 Jul to 21 July</u><br><u>SW Monsoon enhanced by TS Son-tinh, TS Ampil, TD Josie</u> | <u>From 7 Aug</u><br><u>SW Monsoon enhanced by TD Yagi</u> |
|--|---|--|
| Families / Individuals                     | 532,066 families / 2,231,101 individuals  | 422, 653 families / 1,709,511 individuals                  |
| Barangays:                                 | 1,853   | 1,280  |
| Regions:                                   | I, III, VI, CAR, NCR, CALABARZON, and MIMAROPA  | I, III, CAR, NCR, and CALABARZON                           |
| Evacuation Centers (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 individuals                       |
| Damaged Houses:                            | 8,551 houses (393 totally and 8,158 partially)  | 2,111 (362 totally and 1,749 partially)                    |
| Flooding incidence                         | 978 areas in Regions I, III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, VI, X, CAR, NCR                        | 816 areas in Regions I, III, CALABARZON and NCR            |
| Casualties:                                | -   | 2 dead and 3 missing                                       |
| Number of areas declared state of calamity | 4 provinces, 28 cities/municipalities and 3 barangays                                     | 1 province and 6 cities/municipalities                     |

## Summary of response

### Overview of Host National Society

PRC monitored all four weather disturbances through its Operations Center 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). PRC complemented the efforts and assistance provided by the Government to the affected population.

**Table 2. Breakdown of PRC's overall response**

| AOF                         | Row Labels             | PRC over-all accomplishment | Unit        | Support |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|---------|
| Shelter and NFI's           | Kitchen Set            | 7                           | Families    |         |
|                             | Linen                  | 42                          | Families    |         |
|                             | Pillow Case            | 178                         | Families    |         |
|                             | Blanket                | 6,470                       | Families    | DREF    |
|                             | Sleeping mat           | 5,439                       | Families    | DREF    |
|                             | Mosquito net           | 5,397                       | Families    | DREF    |
|                             | Slippers               | 21                          | Families    |         |
|                             | Tarpaulin              | 722                         | Families    | DREF    |
|                             | Towel                  | 21                          | Families    |         |
|                             | Used clothing          | 389                         | Families    |         |
| Livelihoods and basic needs | Hot meals and biscuits | 24,584                      | Individuals |         |
|                             | Food packs             | 7,237                       | Families    | DREF    |
| Health                      | 100 mg Doxycycline     | 8,300                       | Pieces      | DREF    |
|                             | 200 mg Doxycycline     | 110                         | Pieces      | DREF    |
|                             | Blood Pressure         | 21                          | Individuals | DREF    |
|                             | First aid              | 106                         | Individuals | DREF    |
|                             | Health education       | 2,385                       | Individuals | DREF    |
|                             | PSP                    | 8,708                       | Individuals | DREF    |
|                             | Rescued/Assisted       | 247                         | Individuals | DREF    |
| WASH                        | Bottled water (1L)     | 241                         | Families    | DREF    |
|                             | Bottled water (7L)     | 85                          | Families    | DREF    |
|                             | Hygiene Kit            | 5,825                       | Families    | DREF    |
|                             | Hygiene Promotion      | 8,005                       | Individuals | DREF    |
|                             | Jerry Can (10L)        | 4,999                       | Families    | DREF    |
|                             | Provision of Water     | 11,216                      | Individuals | DREF    |
| Education                   | School Kits            | 1,199                       | Individuals | DREF    |

Click [here](#) for the operational areas of Habagat DREF operation.

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

PRC worked with the IFRC, ICRC and 10 PNS in-country: American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, The Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent Society.

### Movement Coordination

The National Society maintained close coordination with in-country Movement partners and continued to provide updates. IFRC Country Office was 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. The Country Office was also in close contact with ICRC on any security-related considerations.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

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

As auxiliary to the public authorities, PRC maintained a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with (i) the NDRMC; (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 participated in NDRMC meetings and coordinated with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and Department of Health.

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

At country level, PRC and IFRC consistently participated in meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) held both during disasters and non-emergency times. PRC and IFRC were 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.

## **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

### **Needs analysis**

Initial assessments indicated the need for food, water, medical and welfare services. The sustained provision of water was necessary, especially in some evacuation centers (ECs) with limited sources. There was damage to agricultural assets such as farmlands, seeds, livestock, and to aquaculture as large parts of the affected areas have commercial fish farms, that also caused disruption to income-generating activities and difficulties to access essential items. Based on assessment, the key activities of PRC in response to the disasters included the implementation of education, health and first-aid, support through non-food item (NFI) distribution, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and welfare and psychosocial support (PSS).

Click [here](#) for the operational areas of Habagat DREF operation.

### **Scenario planning**

More weather systems entered the Philippines Area of Responsibility from 7 August which further enhanced the effects of the Southwest Monsoon. The most significant of these was Super Typhoon Mangkhut which struck north Luzon on 15 September 2018. Some of the Chapters supported by the DREF were also directly impacted by Typhoon Mangkhut and as such mobilized staff, volunteers and assets responded. NHQ technical and support services also responded. Over the short term, this caused a delay to the final DREF activities and reporting. It should be noted that the response activities covered by the DREF did not overlap with any activities covered in the Mangkhut Appeal. However, due to the delays, IFRC CO requested for an extension to the DREF of one month to complete final activities and reporting.

### **Operation Risk Assessment**

There was a low security risk posed by armed groups in the affected provinces which was considered. Hence, security regulations were followed by all staff and volunteers involved in the operation. There was also an increased risk for flooding due to continuous rain. Safety of staff and volunteers due to landslides, flash flood and general bad weather was considered.

## **B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY**

### **Proposed strategy**

Through the DREF, PRC focused in supporting a total number of 6,000 families (30,000 people) affected by the floods with NFIs or cash grants, health and welfare services. The allocation also supported PRC assessments and deployment of emergency response units. PRC lead the overall response and this DREF directly contributed to the overall PRC plan of action. This operation was implemented over four months and was completed by 29 November 2018.

The operation was underpinned by a commitment to quality programming that involved:

- Continuous and detailed assessments and analyses to inform the design and ongoing implementation of the programme.
- Adjustments of plans based on the 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 was informed by appropriate monitoring and evaluation.
- Cash Based Interventions (CBI) was implemented based on the needs and feasibility.

### **Targeting**

In its responses, PRC ensured 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.

Geographical targeting was based on the data and information from the Government. Priority was provided to areas with high needs. Beneficiary selection was made through community participatory approach in which the PRC worked closely with community leaders to select the beneficiaries following the set selection criteria. This was followed by validation through community participation whether the pre-identified beneficiaries met the selection criteria. Once validated, beneficiaries were given a PRC beneficiary card with their individual and household members' names. The

card form the basis for recognition of bearers as beneficiaries of the PRC. During implementation, PRC volunteers counterchecked the names on the card if they were listed in distribution sheets. Upon receipt of any item or assistance, beneficiaries signed award sheets or participation lists. With these records, cases of double-assistance or double-counting was eliminated.

This DREF operation supported PRC on its operational response in Provinces of Bataan, Bulacan, Marikina in Metro Manila, Pangasinan, Rizal.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Shelter

People reached: 17,005

Male: 8,503

Female: 8,502

| Indicators:   | Target | Actual           |
|---|--------|------------------|
| # of people reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement   | 17,500 | 17,005           |
| # of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance                                     | 3,500  | 3,401            |
| # of households provided with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support they receive | 700    | 722 <sup>1</sup> |

### Narrative description of achievements

Most schools were used as ECs and there was a need to provide sleeping materials: blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets and in some cases tarpaulins.

A total of 6,466 families were provided by PRC with essential non-food items to support the immediate households item needs of the most vulnerable affected population.

Table 3. Breakdown of areas provided with household items

| Province           | No. of municipality | No. of barangay | Sleeping kit |              |              | Sleeping kit through the DREF | Tarpaulin  | Tarpaulin through the DREF |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|
|                    |                     |                 | Blanket      | Sleeping mat | Mosquito Net |                               |            |                            |
| Bataan             | 6                   | 35              | 1,335        | 1,335        | 1,335        | 905                           | 722        | 722                        |
| Benguet            | 1                   | 1               | 21           |              |              |                               |            |                            |
| Bulacan            | 4                   | 12              | 1,760        | 733          | 733          |                               |            |                            |
| Metro Manila       | 4                   | 4               | 535          | 484          | 442          |                               |            |                            |
| Pangasinan         | 6                   | 13              | 2,496        | 2,496        | 2,496        | 2,496                         |            |                            |
| Rizal              | 2                   | 2               | 319          |              |              |                               |            |                            |
| <b>Grand Total</b> | <b>23</b>           | <b>67</b>       | <b>6,466</b> | <b>5,048</b> | <b>5,006</b> | <b>3,401</b>                  | <b>722</b> | <b>722</b>                 |

This DREF has supported a total of 3,401 families with sleeping kits and 722 families with tarpaulins.

1,750 NFI sets were also released from the PRC disaster preparedness stocks supported by the Australian Government (DFAT) – these were mobilised and distributed through the support of the DREF.

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 required tarpaulins, hence, the number has been reduced.



NFI beneficiaries in Pangasinan show their beneficiary card as a proof that they were included on the master list of PRC. (Photo: PRC)

<sup>1</sup> Total figure is now corrected from 1,152 to 722 after PRC DMS validation of distribution list.

## Challenges

A post distribution assessment was conducted for NFI distribution to monitor and evaluate the programme implementation. Results are as follows:

| Label   | Yes | No  | Don't know | No response |
|---|-----|-----|------------|-------------|
| Know how to reach the PRC   | 36% | 56% | 8%         |             |
| Has PRC's contact number  | 28% | 66% | 6%         |             |
| Knows PRC's feedback mechanism  | 42% | 47% | 10%        |             |
| Has used Red Cross' feedback mechanism  | 10% | 78% | 12%        |             |
| All affected are in the PRC list  | 74% | 13% | 13%        |             |
| Understood the selection criteria   | 73% | 21% | 6%         | 1%          |
| Deserving beneficiaries   | 92% | 4%  | 4%         |             |
| Excluded beneficiaries  | 35% | 54% | 10%        | 1%          |
| Had difficulty accessing the programme  | 9%  | 81% | 8%         | 1%          |
| Fair selection process  | 91% | 4%  | 4%         | 1%          |
| 40% of the NFI beneficiaries would prefer cash as the modality of the assistance while 60 per cent would prefer NFI |     |     |            |             |
| 98% were satisfied with the NFI received  |     |     |            |             |
| 99% said that the NFI received was useful   |     |     |            |             |
| 95% said that they were informed about the date, time, and location of the distribution                             |     |     |            |             |
| 33% said they were informed on what they will receive (items and quantity), while 64% said they were not            |     |     |            |             |
| 48% said that their opinions or views on the Red Cross had changed after receiving the NFI items                    |     |     |            |             |

## Lessons Learned

See *Livelihoods and basic needs* section



## Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 10,325

Male: 5,163

Female: 5,162

| Indicators:  | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| # of households that have enough food, cash or income to meet their survival threshold | 2,250  | 2,065  |
| # of households reached with cash for basic needs                                      | 2,250  | 2,065  |

## Narrative description of achievements

Food was a priority for the displaced. PRC provided hot meals and dry food packs to support the immediate and short-term needs of people. Livelihoods activities have been significantly disrupted due to the floods increasing the vulnerability of many households. Crops and aquaculture produce were damaged/lost. There was 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. PRC provided multipurpose and unconditional cash grant to help the most vulnerable affected population prioritise various households' needs.

For the immediate food needs of the most vulnerable affected people, PRC provided hot meals to people who stayed in the evacuation centers and dry food packs which is good for two to three days. A total of 24,584 individuals were provided with hot meals and biscuits, and 6,757 families with dry food packs.

**Table 4. Breakdown of areas provided with hot meals and food packs by PRC**

| Province           | No. of municipality | No. of barangay | Hot meals and biscuits (individuals) | Food packs (families) | Multi-purpose cash |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Bataan             | 6                   | 16              | 1,930                                | 200                   | 184                |
| Benguet            | 4                   | 5               | -                                    | 201                   |                    |
| Bulacan            | 3                   | 13              | 2,817                                | 178                   |                    |
| Cavite             | 1                   | 1               | 238                                  | -                     |                    |
| La Union           | 1                   | 2               | -                                    | 298                   |                    |
| Metro Manila       | 6                   | 12              | 10,845                               | 970                   |                    |
| Nueva Ecija        | 1                   | 2               | 408                                  | 237                   |                    |
| Pangasinan         | 2                   | 3               | 1,858                                | 1,701                 | 1,881              |
| Rizal              | 6                   | 18              | 4,331                                | 841                   |                    |
| Tarlac             | 3                   | 12              | -                                    | 2,444                 |                    |
| Zambales           | 1                   | 3               | 2,157                                | 167                   |                    |
| <b>Grand Total</b> | <b>34</b>           | <b>87</b>       | <b>24,584</b>                        | <b>7,237</b>          | <b>2,065</b>       |

As part of the relief phase, unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to help the affected people obtain priority needs were provided in the provinces of Bataan and Pangasinan. A total of 2,065 households (10,325 people) were provided with PHP 3,000 (approximately CHF 60), which was provided on a one-stop basis. The cash modality was implemented according to recommendations from the market analysis conducted by the assessment team which reflected the availability of and access to a functional market.



Cash assistance beneficiaries pose for a smile after they received the support from PRC. (Photo: PRC)

## Challenges

A post distribution monitoring was conducted for the unconditional/ multipurpose cash grants. The monitoring showed that 45% used the cash grant for food, 11% for medical expenses, 7% for school related expenses and 6% for debt payment. Other results are as follows:

| Label   | Yes | No  | Don't know | No response |
|---|-----|-----|------------|-------------|
| Know how to reach the RC  | 24% | 72% | 4%         | -           |
| Has Red Cross' contact number   | 23% | 74% | 3%         | -           |
| Knows Red Cross' feedback mechanism   | 36% | 59% | 5%         | -           |
| Has used Red Cross' feedback mechanism  | 3%  | 96% | 1 %        | -           |
| Understood the selection criteria   | 63% | 27% | 9%         | 1%          |
| The beneficiaries identified were deserving   | 89% | 7%  | 3%         | 1%          |
| There were beneficiaries excluded who should have been on the list  | 59% | 34% | 7%         | -           |
| 80% of the cash beneficiaries would prefer cash as the modality of the assistance while 20% would prefer NFI                              |     |     |            |             |
| 99% has positive perception on cash   |     |     |            |             |
| 78% perceived that the cash did not cause tension in the community  |     |     |            |             |
| 65% said that they were informed about the amount to be distributed, while 34% said they were not   |     |     |            |             |
| 96% said that they were informed about the date, time, and location of the distribution, while 2% said they were not                      |     |     |            |             |
| 99% said the distribution was convenient for them, while 1% said it was   |     |     |            |             |
| 97% said they felt safe, happy, and excited during the distribution, while 3% were anxious as they were receiving cash of that amount     |     |     |            |             |
| 43% said they received the cash in less than 1hour, 20% got them in 1-2 hours, while 37% waited for more than 2 hours to receive the cash |     |     |            |             |
| 99% said they felt safe going to the market with the cash, while 1% did not   |     |     |            |             |

## Lessons Learned

The following lessons learned were made based on the results of the post distribution monitoring both for NFI and unconditional/ multipurpose cash grants support and will be considered for future programming.

**Selection Process:** Information desks were set-up during the cash distributions. Information materials on the cash transfer programming were posted. However, there was still some feedback that not all people understood the whole process. During a focus group discussion for the cash assistance support, respondents said that only the barangay recovery committee members were oriented on the selection process and criteria and not all of them clearly understood the criteria before disseminating to the community members.

**Perception/Visibility:** Many of the respondents believed that the NS only dealt with blood donation activity, so there is a need for more information dissemination about the activities of the PRC.

**Community Engagement and Accountability:** Based on the post distribution monitoring, a number of respondents were not aware of the feedback mechanisms in place or how to reach PRC. Thus, we should continue improve the set up and practice a formal/structured CEA mechanism, training of staff and volunteers (NHQ and Chapters) on how to fully implement CEA activities.



An information desk is set up in Pangasinan during cash distribution receives queries from people. This is part of the feedback mechanism which PRC established during the operation. (Photo: PRC)



## Health

People reached: 36,614

Male: 18,307

Female: 18,307

| Indicators:  | Target | Actual              |
|--|--------|---------------------|
| # of people reached to lessen immediate risks to health  | 25,000 | 36,614 <sup>2</sup> |
| # of people reached by first aid services  | 500    | 106 <sup>3</sup>    |
| # of staff and volunteers received personal protective equipment (PPE)   | 200    | 254                 |
| # of people reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming                     | 15,000 | 14,196 <sup>4</sup> |
| # of volunteers continuously monitor the outbreak situations and report back to the OPCEN for immediate response | 80     | 122 <sup>5</sup>    |
| # of households provided with mosquito nets  | 3,500  | 3,401               |
| # of people reached by PSS   | 5,000  | 8,708               |
| # of volunteers mobilised for PSS  | 70     | 72 <sup>6</sup>     |

### Narrative description of achievements

First-aid services were provided by PRC. PRC also supported on the prevention of leptospirosis, dengue, acute respiratory infections and diarrhoea, especially among small children. Volunteers were also mobilized for diseases surveillance since vector-borne diseases, especially dengue may spread as floodwaters recede. Psychosocial support (PSS) was provided to the affected people, especially the displaced population who have stayed in the ECs.

Health stations were set up in the ECs as part of the PRC welfare desks. There were 30 welfare desks set up by PRC when affected and displaced people were still staying in evacuation centers in Antique, Bataan, Bulacan, Pampanga, Pangasinan, La Union, Zambales, Nueva Ecija and Metro Manila. First aid stations were set up in the evacuation centers as part of the PRC welfare desks, in which 21 individuals have been assisted through blood pressure taking and 106 individuals assisted through first aid. All staff and volunteers received personal protective equipment as part of their response service.

A re-orientation training on community-based disease prevention and health promotion was conducted in four chapters for the community health volunteers to be equipped with knowledge, skills and attitude on health promotion and disease prevention. The training was also designed to train CHVs to monitor disease occurrences in the affected community as part of surveillance. Coordination regarding health situation was done with local health authorities to inquire on any outbreak situation. Moreover, the CBDP and health promotion figures were estimated on the higher side, which after careful calculation and trends coming from the field have been reduced to 15,000 from the original target of 25,000.

Table 5. Breakdown of CHVs Trained on CBDP

| Province/Chapter | No. of CHVs Trained | Date of Training           |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Pangasinan       | 27                  | 11-13 October 2018         |
| Olongapo         | 25                  | 24-26 October 2018         |
| Bulacan          | 20                  | 29 Sept to 01 October 2018 |
| Total            | 72                  |                            |

Trained community health volunteers were mobilized and conducted community sessions targeting key messages on Leptospirosis, Dengue and Influenza. Room to room information dissemination in the schools which serve as the evacuation centers, health education session in the Barangay covered court and posting of IEC materials in the communities giving the public relevant information on signs and symptoms and disease prevention. Also, PRC conducted a free medical consultation in partnership with the local health unit in three barangays of Quezon City. A total of 107 community health volunteers were mobilized in Pangasinan, Olongapo, Bulacan, Quezon City and Calocan for health activities.

All the 8,300 people, who were provided with 100mg Doxycycline and 110 people, who were provided with 200mg Doxycycline as post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) for leptospirosis, also received health promotion messages about leptospirosis and ways of protection from it.

<sup>2</sup> 36,614 = 8,410 people provided with Doxycycline, 106 with first-aid, 17,005 with mosquito nets, 8,708 with psychosocial support, 2,385 with health promotion

<sup>3</sup> The operation targeted a total of 500 people to be provided with first-aid, considering the worst-case scenarios that might happened. As the situation unraveled, there was no significant need for first aid support.

<sup>4</sup> 14,196 = 8,410 people provided with Doxycycline, 3,401 with mosquito nets, 2,385 with health promotion

<sup>5</sup> There were 25 chapters who reported the situation on their respective areas to OpCen, with at least two volunteers per chapter doing the reporting. Those 72 volunteers who were trained for CBDP were also tasked to report outbreak situations in their respective areas.

<sup>6</sup> There are 30 welfare desks set up by PRC in different locations which had a minimum of two volunteers who supported PSS related activities in evacuation centers. Another 12 volunteers were mobilized to do PSS activities in community.

A total of 4,610 families were provided by PRC with two mosquito nets, in which 3,401 was supported through the DREF. The 2,843 families that received the mosquito nets also received health promotion messages on dengue, ways of protection and management of early symptoms and referral, along with correct use of the mosquito net etc. Considering the distribution mechanism, it can be said that at least 2,843 people from these 2,843 families received health promotion messages directly from the CHV. (*see more details in the shelter section*).

There were 8,708 individuals reached with PSS in Bataan, Bulacan, Metro Manila, Olongapo City and Pangasinan. For children, drawings and play therapy was conducted to help them cope with the new environment they were in.

### Challenges

At the NHQ level, health services staff were handling multiple operations causing divided attention on prioritising operational activities. Chapters were also stretched and, in some cases, lacked Chapter representatives for Health who would implement health activities in the communities. This caused some delays in the implementation. Chapter staff was then delegated to include health activities on their workloads aside from their regular functions to ensure that the operation will be implemented.

Dignity kits were not distributed since the local government health units were not able to provide the data needed (list of the pregnant women in the covered barangays), as previously agreed during the initial coordination with the chapter.

### Lessons Learned

Support chapters with capacity development and manpower in health. Assessment teams need to ensure that they get complete data sets from the community to plan the interventions.



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 36,226

Male: 18,113

Female: 18,113

| Indicators:   | Target | Actual              |
|---|--------|---------------------|
| # of people reached with adequate water, hygiene and sanitation solutions which meet Sphere and WHO standards | 30,000 | 36,226              |
| # of assessments and monitoring visits undertaken   | 4      | 6                   |
| # of people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards)   | 30,000 | 11,216 <sup>7</sup> |
| # of households provided with jerry cans  | 3,500  | 3,401               |
| # of people provided with cash for work for debris cleaning   | 750    | Cancelled           |
| # of volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities  | 30     | 10                  |
| # of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items  | 3,500  | 3,401               |

### Narrative description of achievements

<sup>7</sup> The relief figure for water distribution was estimated at a worst-case scenario, however the situation improved quickly in most of the Habagat impacted areas, leaving a gap of maximum 10,000 people in need of safe drinking water during the relief phase.

There was an immediate need of people in the ECs for safe drinking water, water purifying solution tablets and water for general use. There was a need to provide hygiene kits to households, standard dignity kits and new-born kits. Jerry cans were also provided as part of non-food relief items. There was 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.

Two NDRT teams were deployed for rapid assessment in Bataan and Pangasinan to conduct Rapid Disaster Assessment and Need Analysis (RDANA). Both teams had WASH personnel to assess needs related to WASH. As the emergency phase started, PRC WASH Unit undertook several assessment activities to determine WASH related needs in the affected areas. Four assessment and monitoring activities were undertaken in four different ECs in Calasiao and Dagupan City in Pangasinan, Marikina City and Olongapo City to determine the water needs.

A total of 125,500 litres of water was provided in Metro Manila, Pangasinan and Zambales to 11,216 people. Four ECs in Calasiao and Dagupan City in Pangasinan, Marikina City and Olongapo City were provided with water bladders. There were 10 barangays which were provided with water rations through water truck-tankering. To support proper storage and handling of water, a total of 4,999 families were provided with jerry cans, in which 3,401 was supported through the DREF.

**Table 6. Breakdown of areas provided with jerry cans**

| Province           | No. of municipality | No. of barangay | Jerry cans   | Through the DREF |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| Bataan             | 6                   | 35              | 1,335        | 905              |
| Bulacan            | 1                   | 1               | 733          | -                |
| Pangasinan         | 6                   | 13              | 2,496        | 2,496            |
| Metro Manila       | 1                   | 1               | 435          | -                |
| <b>Grand Total</b> | <b>14</b>           | <b>50</b>       | <b>4,999</b> | <b>3,401</b>     |

Access to sanitation facilities was one of the major challenges inside the evacuation centers due to overcrowding. PRC installed 15 portable toilets in Pangasinan to provide sanitation access to the people sheltering inside the two ECs in Dagupan Astrodome and Calasiao Sports Complex. For privacy and protection issues, there was a designated toilet for female and male. Portable toilets were installed near water points so it will be accessible for handwashing.

Volunteers and community members, payloaders and other clean up equipment were mobilized for clean-up operations in areas such as Marikina and Pangasinan. The local government unit had the capacity to support debris cleaning activity in their respective areas of responsibility. Therefore, cash for work for debris clearing was not needed in the response.

Emergency hygiene promotion sessions were conducted in communities focusing on personal hygiene, solid waste management and as well as prevention of diarrhea. A special session on menstrual hygiene has been initiated in target female teens. Hygiene promotion activities which aimed to increase public awareness and prevent diseases related to poor hygiene practices were implemented by PRC reaching 5,620 individuals in Bataan, Bulacan, La Union, National Capital Region and Pangasinan. Alongside health promotion activities, PRC also provided hygiene promotion to 2,385 people, bringing the overall figure of 8,005 people reached with hygiene promotion activities. A handwashing session was conducted, giving emphasis on personal hygiene and disease prevention through proper handwashing with soap.

A total of 5,825 families were provided with hygiene kits, in which 3,401 was supported through the DREF. IFRC standard hygiene kit contains twelve pieces body soap, five pieces laundry soap, 40 pieces sanitary pads, five pieces bath towels, six rolls toilet paper, two pieces toothpaste, five pieces toothbrush and four pieces of disposable razor.



A child fetches a water from the tap stand set-up by PRC to provide the water needs of the affected population. A total of 11,216 people was reached with safe drinking water support. (Photo: PRC)



To improve hygiene practices, PRC volunteer demonstrates the proper handwashing to the children during hygiene promotion. A total of 10 hygiene promoter volunteers were mobilized for this operation (Photo: PRC)

**Table 7. Breakdown of areas provided with hygiene kits**

| Province           | No. of municipality | No. of barangay | Hygiene Kit  | Through the DREF |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| Bataan             | 6                   | 35              | 1,335        | 905              |
| Bulacan            | 3                   | 6               | 1,133        | -                |
| Metro Manila       | 3                   | 3               | 542          | -                |
| Pangasinan         | 6                   | 14              | 2,496        | 2,496            |
| Rizal              | 2                   | 2               | 319          | -                |
| <b>Grand Total</b> | <b>20</b>           | <b>60</b>       | <b>5,825</b> | <b>3,401</b>     |

### Challenges

See shelter and livelihoods sections

### Lessons Learned

A post distribution monitoring for NFIs (including WASH) was conducted, in which 98 per cent were satisfied with the items they received, including the hygiene kits and jerry cans. There were 99 per cent who reported that NFI received was useful.

See shelter section for more details.



### Protection, Gender and Inclusion

**People reached: 36,614**

Male: 18,307

Female: 18,307

| Indicators:  | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| # of people provided with equitable access to disaster response  | 30,000 | 36,614 |
| # of NS ensure improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors | 1      | 1      |
| # of children with access to equitable services preventing sexual- and gender-based violence                                       | 10,000 | 3,050  |

### Narrative description of achievements

ECs often become congested which can increase the risk for vulnerable people inside the centers. There was a need to ensure that facilities for men and women were separated from each other and with privacy. The facilities, alley ways and access points needed to be well lit, equipped with running water, friendly to people with disability and guarded. PRC ensured that the support reached all people without discrimination, addressing different needs and in consideration of gender, age, physical ability, culture and language. Child protection activities included implementing child friendly spaces and PSS. A grievance mechanism or system to address cases of exclusion from registration and assistance distribution was necessary to ensure order inside the centers, following the principle of non-discrimination in access to assistance and services.

An orientation on PGI Minimum standard, Child Protection, Gender and Diversity, and Disability Inclusion was conducted in 10 chapters in Alaminos and Dagupan chapters in Pangasinan, Bataan, Bulacan, Marikina City, Pampanga, Quezon City, Rizal, Tarlac and Zambales. This was to ensure these minimum standards will be incorporated during emergency operation. A total of 256 staff and volunteers participated in the orientation. From the participants, there was a representation of four indigenous people from Pampanga and Olongapo and one person with disability from Alaminos.

It was considered that all 36,614 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. PRC targeting and distribution was based on PGI minimum standard guidelines. All staff deployed, and all volunteers mobilized were supported through the DREF. PGI unit of PRC Welfare Services monitored the quality of implementation in adherence with the PGI minimum standards.



PRC sets up a welfare desk which offers several 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. Feedbacks from people were also received through the desk. **(Photo: PRC)**

In addition, PRC established 30 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 mobilized for the operation, providing immediate support to the people affected.

Inside the EC's, PRC Welfare Services provided psychosocial support to children through play therapy to help them cope with the new environment they were in.

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.

### Challenges

Providing reporting on PGI activities and integration has been challenging since there are few PGI focal points in the chapters. PRC NHQ had then conducted constant follow up and technical guidance to ensure that PGI was integrated.

### Lessons Learned

Follow up on the implementation is needed to ensure that PGI minimum standards in emergency operations are integrated into the response. A monitoring tool is needed to capture and highlight PGI interventions implemented in the communities.

## International Disaster Response

| Indicators:  | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| Ratio of people reached by the IFRC disaster response operations to the people affected by these emergencies | 30%    | 30%    |
| # of IFRC RDRT support deployed  | 1      | 1      |
| % of international procurement respecting the IFRC procurement process                                       | 100%   | 100%   |
| # of coordination meetings with other stakeholders   | 3      | 7      |

### Narrative description of achievements

PRC target remains to assist at 30% of affected vulnerable population.

An RDRT Operations Manager was deployed in the country since July to support the ongoing programmes and emergency operations. The same RDRT was extended for two months to continue the support for this Habagat Floods DREF operation.

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. 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.

IFRC DP stocks good for 3,500 families (3,500 pieces hygiene kits; 7,000 pieces jerry cans; 7,000 pieces mosquito nets; 7,000 pieces blankets; 7,000 sleeping mats and 1,500 pieces tarpaulins) were released and mobilized for two affected provinces in Bataan and Pangasinan. Transportation and distribution of these NFIs was organized in close coordination with PRC Logistics Department and Disaster Management Services Department. Blanket and sleeping mats, with local specification was procured locally and was initiated by IFRC CO while procurement for IFRC standard items such as hygiene kits, jerry cans, mosquito nets and tarpaulins was initiated by IFRC Asia Pacific Regional OLPSM in Kuala Lumpur. IFRC CO also supported this operation by deploying IFRC vehicle and driver to support transport requirement of staff and volunteers.

IFRC and PRC coordinated and collaborated with other stakeholders by attending meetings and participation of events such as follows:

1. Two movement coordination meetings held with PNS, ICRC and PRC leadership.
2. One 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 were very active members of the Cash Peer Working Group of the HCT system, and co-facilitator of the Emergency Shelter cluster.
6. 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

| 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    |
| # of communication materials produced (social media, media articles, interviews, etc.)   | 6      | 10     |
| # of post-distribution visits to affected communities  | 3      | 4      |

#### **Narrative description of achievements**

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

Below are samples of news stories published related to this operation:

- [PRC continues to rescue, relief assistance despite "Josie" exit: Prepares for "Karding"](#)
- [Heavy, continuous monsoon rain across East Asia tests humanitarian system as IFRC announces emergency cash for Philippines](#)
- [Red Cross: Immediate help after Philippine floods](#)
- [Red Cross Staff, volunteers brave "Habagat"; rescue equipment deployed](#)

Some notable tweets on Habagat from the IFRC social media platforms: [link 1](#), [link 2](#), [link 3](#), [link 4](#), [link 5](#), [link 6](#)

There were regular monitoring visits from IFRC staff and the RDRT carried out during the implementation. The RDRT was deployed permanently in the field embedded with the Chapters. IFRC Comms was also embedded in the assessment team. A post distribution monitoring was also conducted to NFI and cash support.

### **Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):**

There was a need to provide information on what support were available from governmental or non-governmental agencies and how the affected households can access them. The Operations Team monitored the needs of different populations to ensure that the support provided addressed specific needs. Hence, the original DREF was increased to cater the needs of the wider population.

Welfare desks served as a feedback mechanism inside the EC's. The desks served 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. For the cash transfer programming, information desks were set-up during the distribution of cash where beneficiary and community people could direct all their inquiry, comments and suggestions. Information materials on the cash transfer programming was also posted to guide both beneficiary and community people on the programming process and selection criteria.

### **Effective, credible and accountable IFRC**

| <b>Indicators:</b>  | <b>Target</b> | <b>Actual</b> |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| % of financial reporting respecting the IFRC procedures   | 100%          | 100%          |
| % of staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities | 100%          | 100%          |

#### **Narrative description of achievements**

IFRC CO finance team provided 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 complied to the standard financial IFRC procedures. PRC has been supported for many years by the IFRC and is accustomed to these financial procedures.

IFRC has a security focal point and an updated security guideline in place. The IFRC security framework was applied for this operation. With regards PRC staff and volunteers, the National Society's security framework applied. For this DREF operational areas, there were no security threats happened during the implementation.

## **D. THE BUDGET**

The total budget for this operation was CHF 417,320 of which CHF 319,675 (77%) was spent. The balance of CHF 97,645 will be returned to the DREF. The main variance in the operation and the reason for the return of funds are as follows:

- As the disaster evolved PRC received national and bilateral funds which contributed to the overall PRC plan of action, this resulted in the DREF component being reduced.
- Budget for the non-food items (sleeping kits, hygiene kits, jerry cans and tarpaulins) was higher compared to the actual price.
- The number of tarpaulins was also reduced.
- Food items have gone up in terms of coverage to accommodate the actual needs.
- Actual expenditure for the multi-purpose cash grants was lower against its target due to the final situation and needs on the ground
- Actual expenditure for workshops was lower against its target budget since the planned lessons learnt workshop was not carried out.

The financial report is attached at the [end of this report](#).

## Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Information bulletin](#)
- [DREF](#)
- [Operations Update No.1](#)
- [Operations Update No.2](#)

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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 (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**.

# DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

| Selected Parameters |                 |           |          |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2018/07-2019/1  | Operation | MDRPH028 |
| Budget Timeframe    | 2018/07-2018/11 | Budget    | APPROVED |

Prepared on 14/Mar/2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRPH028 - Philippines - Habagat Floods

Operating Timeframe: 29 Jul 2018 to 29 Nov 2018

### I. Summary

|                                 |                 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Opening Balance                 | 0               |
| <b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b> | <b>417,320</b>  |
| DREF Allocations                | 417,320         |
| <b>Expenditure</b>              | <b>-319,675</b> |
| Closing Balance                 | <b>97,645</b>   |

### II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

| Description   | Budget         | Expenditure    | Variance      |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction                            |                |                | 0             |
| AOF2 - Shelter  | 111,399        | 102,628        | 8,771         |
| AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs                        | 157,620        | 123,172        | 34,448        |
| AOF4 - Health   | 56,339         | 34,381         | 21,958        |
| AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene                      | 80,248         | 54,246         | 26,002        |
| AOF6 - Inclusion, gender and protection                   | 1,065          | 1,259          | -194          |
| AOF7 - Migration  |                |                | 0             |
| <b>Area of focus Total</b>                                | <b>406,670</b> | <b>315,685</b> | <b>90,985</b> |
| SF11 - Strengthen National Society capacities             |                |                | 0             |
| SF12 - Ensure effective international disaster management | 8,520          | 3,990          | 4,530         |
| SF13 - Influence others as leading strategic partners     | 2,130          |                | 2,130         |
| SF14 - Ensure a strong IFRC                               |                |                | 0             |
| <b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>                  | <b>10,650</b>  | <b>3,990</b>   | <b>6,660</b>  |
| <b>Grand Total</b>  | <b>417,320</b> | <b>319,675</b> | <b>97,645</b> |

# DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

| Selected Parameters |                 |           |          |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2018/07-2019/1  | Operation | MDRPH028 |
| Budget Timeframe    | 2018/07-2018/11 | Budget    | APPROVED |

Prepared on 14/Mar/2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRPH028 - Philippines - Habagat Floods

Operating Timeframe: 29 Jul 2018 to 29 Nov 2018

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

| Description                                 | Budget         | Expenditure    | Variance      |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| <b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b> | <b>317,750</b> | <b>249,574</b> | <b>68,176</b> |
| Shelter - Relief                            | 19,500         | 15,515         | 3,985         |
| Construction - Facilities                   |                | 15             | -15           |
| Clothing & Textiles                         | 59,500         | 55,676         | 3,824         |
| Food  | 3,000          | 6,205          | -3,205        |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene                 | 62,250         | 42,575         | 19,675        |
| Medical & First Aid                         | 10,800         | 1,086          | 9,714         |
| Utensils & Tools                            | 9,100          | 7,393          | 1,707         |
| Other Supplies & Services                   | 2,600          | 5,454          | -2,854        |
| ERU   | 10,000         |                | 10,000        |
| Cash Disbursement                           | 141,000        | 115,654        | 25,346        |
| <b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>   | <b>30,100</b>  | <b>21,889</b>  | <b>8,211</b>  |
| Storage                                     |                | 146            | -146          |
| Distribution & Monitoring                   | 2,000          | 5,798          | -3,798        |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs                  | 17,800         | 8,036          | 9,764         |
| Logistics Services                          | 10,300         | 7,908          | 2,391         |
| <b>Personnel</b>                            | <b>8,000</b>   | <b>6,126</b>   | <b>1,874</b>  |
| National Society Staff                      |                | 3,986          | -3,986        |
| Volunteers                                  | 8,000          | 2,140          | 5,860         |
| <b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>             | <b>9,000</b>   | <b>4,969</b>   | <b>4,031</b>  |
| Workshops & Training                        | 9,000          | 4,969          | 4,031         |
| <b>General Expenditure</b>                  | <b>27,000</b>  | <b>17,607</b>  | <b>9,393</b>  |
| Travel                                      | 27,000         | 14,730         | 12,270        |
| Information & Public Relations              |                | 2,474          | -2,474        |
| Office Costs                                |                | 305            | -305          |
| Communications                              |                | 96             | -96           |
| Financial Charges                           |                | 0              | 0             |
| Other General Expenses                      |                | 2              | -2            |
| <b>Indirect Costs</b>                       | <b>25,470</b>  | <b>19,511</b>  | <b>5,960</b>  |
| Programme & Services Support Recover        | 25,470         | 19,511         | 5,960         |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                          | <b>417,320</b> | <b>319,675</b> | <b>97,645</b> |