

Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Philippines: Typhoon Phanfone

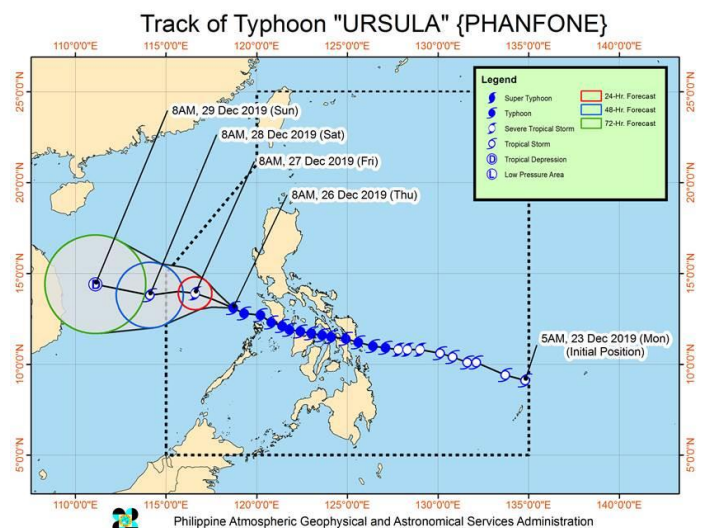
DREF Operation n°	MDRPH038	Glide n°:	TC-2019-000176-PHL
Date of issue:	26 December 2019	Expected timeframe:	4 months
		Expected end date:	30 April 2020
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF allocated: CHF 298, 313			
Total number of people affected:	4.7m (GDACS)	Number of people to be assisted:	15,000 people (3,000 families)
Regions affected:	MIMAROPA, Region V, VI, VII, VIII and CARAGA	Regions targeted:	Selected provinces in MIMAROPA, Region VI, VII, VIII,
Host National Society presence: Philippine Red Cross (PRC) is the nation's largest humanitarian organization and works through 104 chapters covering all administrative districts and major cities in the country, including the four regions above. PRC has more than 1,700 staff at national headquarters and chapter levels, and approximately two million volunteers and supporters, of whom some 500,000 are active volunteers. At the chapter level, a programme called Red Cross 143 is established that sees volunteers trained, equipped and in place at the community (barangay) level - enhancing the overall capacity of the National Society to prepare for and respond to disaster situations.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners likely to be actively involved in the operation: PRC will lead the overall response operation. This action is supported by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government preparedness for the response is being coordinated through the assessment National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) of which PRC is a member. Other Government agencies are involved including the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Health and Department of Education. The humanitarian sector response readiness is being coordinated by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) via OCHA.			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

According to the Philippines Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) Typhoon Phanfone (known locally as Typhoon Ursula) the typhoon made landfall with maximum winds of 120 kilometres per hour (km/h) and gustiness of up to 150 km/h (Category 1). The typhoon then travelled across the country following a similar path to Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) in November 2013 making a total of seven landfalls over two days as follows:

- Tuesday, 24 December 2019: Salcedo, Eastern Samar - 4:45 pm; Tacloban City, Leyte - 7:30 pm; Cabucgayan, Biliran - 9:15 pm (local time).
- Wednesday, 25 December 2019: Gigantes Islands, Carles, Iloilo - 2:30 am; Ibabay, Aklan - 8:40 am; Semirara Island, Caluya, Antique - 1 pm; Bulalacao, Oriental Mindoro - 3 pm (local time).



Based on its latest forecast track, Phanfone is expected to leave the Philippine Area of Responsibility on Saturday morning, 28 December 2019.

Heavy flooding and serious damage were seen in areas in the typhoon's path from the first landfall in Samar, Eastern Visayas to Panay Island, Western Visayas. Particularly heavy flooding was reported in Capiz, Panay Island.

The initial and latest National Disaster Risk Reduction Council ([NDRRMC situation report #5](#)) report states:

- A total of 16 dead and six missing in Regions VI and VII.
- A total of 12,139 families or 45,757 persons are affected in 340 barangays in Regions MIMAROPA V, VI, VII, VIII and CARAGA.
- There are 10,905 families or 38,832 persons taking temporary shelter in 90 evacuation centers in Regions VII and CARAGA, while 344 families or 1,089 persons are currently staying with their relatives and/or friends.
- A total of two schools were partially damaged in Iloilo and Roxas City (Region VI).
- A total of 115 cities/municipalities experienced power outages in Regions VI and VIII – power in 25 areas were already restored.
- Typhoon Phanfone earlier left at least 23,789 passengers stranded.
- More than 150 domestic flights have been cancelled since Christmas Eve until Friday, 27 December 2019.

The numbers of affected and damage are expected to rise as more reports are compiled and published. Several areas have now been declared as state of calamity including Capiz Province and Cabucgayan, Biliran. Refer to [Annex 1](#) to see the map of potential affected areas.

The [Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System](#) (GDACS) raised its impact score to “orange” (1.5 out of 3) and forecast the expected level of humanitarian impact (of the typhoon) as “medium”. Exposed population as 4.5 million in Category 1 or higher. Maximum wind speed 176 km/h, Category 2 typhoon.

Typhoon Phanfone is the Philippines' 21st tropical cyclone for 2019, exceeding the yearly average of 20. Typhoon Phanfone is also the second tropical cyclone for December, after Typhoon Kammuri (MDRPH037). Typhoon Usman (MDRPH030) (PAGASA earlier said it was expecting one or two tropical cyclones during the month. Other emergencies this year include public health (measles and polio, MDRPH032) and earthquakes (Mindanao, MDRPH036).

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society response action

In accordance with Philippine Red Cross (PRC) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), the Operations Centre (OpCen), which functions 24/7, has been monitoring Typhoon Phanfone since it was identified as incoming to the Philippines, and has been issuing regular updates on the situation as it has evolved.

Before the typhoon made landfall, the PRC undertook actions to prepare for the storm's potential impact, this included supporting local government with preventative evacuation in high risk areas, mobilization of assets, stocks and personnel as well as pre-positioning of essential household and emergency shelter items in strategic locations.

The PRC chapters affected have coordinated with respective LGU's (local government unit) on regional / provincial RDRA (Pre-Disaster Risk Assessment) meetings and activated community volunteers (Red Cross 143) and Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT143) in all municipalities. Fifteen chapters have prepared initial relief items for possible distribution in evacuation centres, other logistic equipment and teams for response.

Regional Warehouses including in Batangas, Mandaluyong and Subic have been activated. Emergency Response Units (ERU) for disaster relief, health, water and sanitation, search and rescue and welfare have all been activated; as have National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT). The PRC Communications teams has been posting updates and photos of the situation on [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#).

Summary of activities reported by PRC:

- Chapters reporting: Eastern Samar; Western Samar; Leyte; Biliran; Ormoc; Cebu; Bohol; Capiz; Antique; Aklan; Iloilo; Masbate; Mindoro Oriental; Negros Oriental and Occidental; Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur; Guimaras.
- 186 PRC personnel activated starting 24 December (Staff, RC143, RCAT143 and RCY).
- Six welfare desks set up (Cebu, Ormoc, Surigao del Norte and Masbate).
- Seven first aid stations established in evacuation centres and ports (Cebu, Ormoc, Negros Oriental, Iloilo, Surigao del Sur).
- 1,279 individuals provided with hot meals (Cebu, Iloilo and Masbate).

- WASH: Alerted four WASH Hubs (Batangas, Albay, Iloilo, Cebu) for possible mobilization. Alerted the members of Red Cross Action Team specialized on WASH from Luzon and Visayas to monitor the situation and status of water supplies. Continuous coordination with water districts and Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Council from affected areas.

Overview of International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement actions in country

PRC will lead the overall response operation. PRC maintains close coordination with in-country Movement partners and continues to provide updates. In addition to the IFRC, a significant number of Movement partners are present in the country: International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, the Netherlands Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent Society.

PRC host Movement coordination meetings and operational meetings to share information with partners. IFRC Philippine Country Office (CO) is supporting PRC in disseminating updates to Movement partners in-country and coordinating with the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur in accordance with the IFRC Secretariat's Emergency Response Framework. IFRC CO and PRC are also coordinating closely with ICRC on security.

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

Coordination with the authorities

Republic Act 10072 (Philippine Red Cross Act of 2010) recognizes PRC as an independent, autonomous, non-governmental organization auxiliary to the authorities of the republic of the Philippines in the humanitarian field.

As an auxiliary to the public authorities, PRC maintains a strong relationship and collaboration with (i) NDRRMC; (ii) provincial, municipal and barangay (village) disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) local government units defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act. PRC participates in NDRRMC meetings and coordinates with the DSWD and Department of Health (DOH).

Inter-agency coordination

At country level, PRC and IFRC are observers to, and participate in, meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). 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.

IFRC is co-lead of the Shelter Cluster with government lead agency Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). The IFRC coordination focal point in country is coordinating with PRC, OCHA and sector partners on inter-agency rapid needs assessments in the affected areas.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Rapid assessments are underway at Chapter level. PRC NHQ are also deploying two expert multi sectoral teams to augment the Chapters.

The following analysis of the current secondary data available and primary data from the PRC Chapter rapid assessments have identified the following priority needs for relief as follows: WASH, emergency shelter, household NFIs, multi-purpose cash grants, psychosocial support (PSS), Restoring Family Links (RFL) and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI). Many of the areas most affected are considered low income rural communities with traditional light weight housing. As more data comes in there is an expectation that the number affected will increase.

Consideration has been given to the other most recent typhoons that affected these areas and to which PRC responded, supported by IFRC: Typhoon Kammuri (November 2019, MDRPH037). PRC is supporting the following provinces: Biliran, Aklan, Capiz, Eastern Samar, Southern Part of Oriental and Occidental Mindoro.

Shelter

At this time, available data on shelter damage is limited. However, we expect damage statistics to rise considerably as the results from assessments come in. There will be a need to support affected families meet their emergency shelter needs (shelter grade tarpaulins), as well as undertake repairs or rebuild their homes. Orientation and guidance on safer construction techniques is required. Flooding caused by the intense rainfall can also be expected to have resulted in affected families losing essential household items, such as blankets, sleeping mats etc. which will now need to be replaced.

Livelihoods and basic needs

NDRRMC has reported that families are held up in evacuation centres and also stranded due to transportation system

being severely disrupted. They will be a need to provide them with food assistance, while they await being able to return to their homes. Based on the current understanding of impact, and experience of previous operations in the affected areas, it is expected that market will be operational three days after the typhoon and will allow for cash and or commodity voucher interventions. The impact of the typhoon has affected livelihoods including agriculture; however, the extent of the damage is not yet available, but this will be assessed in coordination of with the Ministry of Agriculture.

Health (including psychosocial support)

Even before the arrival of Typhoon, the public health services were already stretched – with on average of 2.2 health facilities (hospitals, rural health clinics and barangay health stations) available per 10,000 people in some of the affected provinces. These have been disrupted in some areas, including neonatal and maternal support, leaving the affected population with reduced access to essential services. Search and rescue and first aid will also continue to be required in the coming days as rains associated with the typhoon leads could lead to flash floods and landslides, there will be an ongoing need for search and rescue, as well as the provision of first aid services to the sick and injured.

Flooding and displacement also raise the vulnerability of affected communities to disease outbreaks such as leptospirosis, dengue, acute respiratory infections and diarrhoea especially children and vulnerable population. Disease prevention, surveillance and hygiene promotion will be needed in affected communities and evacuation centres to prevent outbreaks; while insecticide-treated mosquito nets required as a preventative measure. The impact on people's psychosocial well-being will also need to be considered, as they may have lost loved ones, or seen their homes and livelihoods destroyed. Therefore, psychosocial first aid (PFA) and psychosocial support (PSS) will be required.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Water supply systems have been damaged and/or contaminated leaving the affected families without reliable access to safe water. There will be a need to ensure water treatment, storage and distribution facilities are installed, and as water storage containers (jerry cans) are provided, especially for those families that have been displaced and are staying in the evacuation centres. It may also be necessary to install toilets, shower or washing facilities and handwashing in the evacuation centres. Contamination of water sources resulting from damage to sanitation facilities increases the risk of waterborne disease; and there may be a need for cleaning campaigns in the worst affected communities. This will be determined by the results of the rapid needs assessment. Emergency dissemination of information on personal hygiene, menstrual hygiene, prevention of diarrhoea, solid waste management and water storage will also be required. Hygiene items may have been lost during flooding and/or landslides, need to be replaced/replenished.

Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI)

Following disasters, protection concerns, particularly regarding separated and unaccompanied children, and young women are known to increase. Vulnerable groups are at risk to exploitation, psychosocial trauma and gender-based violence (GBV). Housing units of host families may have limited access to basic facilities that are safe for women and children. Addressing such risks are to be incorporated in the response plans and in the messaging and community engagement of the PRC. There will be a need to ensure that mapping of local child protection services and GBV referral systems is carried out and information provided to affected households. Additionally, family tracing and reunification processes for unaccompanied, separated and orphaned children, provision of psychosocial support services for children, as well as set up of child-friendly spaces where they have opportunities for safe play, recreation and non-formal education, have also been identified as a priority need.

PGI minimum standards will be used to ensure a do no harm approach, and elaborate on how the mitigation approach will (ideally) include establishment of protection referral pathways, training and sensitisation of staff and volunteers to identify and refer protection concerns, and safeguarding in the operation (such as signing the Code of Conduct and Child Protection policy) for all staff and volunteers

Community engagement and accountability (CEA)

As stated from the [IFRC World Disasters Report](#), information is a vital form of aid. The seven movement wide CEA commitments and minimum actions that were recently adopted by the council of delegates emphasise the importance of information sharing via preferred languages of the local communities, including community participation in all programme phases and collecting and addressing community feedback continuously. Timely, accurate and appropriate information can save lives, livelihoods and resources. With various concerns arising after the typhoons, ensuring that information in the local language is immediately provided to the affected families is significant to lessen the negative impacts and ensure that the most vulnerable can access government and non-government assistance.

PRC has been strengthening its capacity in community engagement and accountability through a variety of community-based programmes and projects, as well as emergency operations nationwide. Community accountability mechanisms are integrated into relief and recovery programmes to ensure that affected populations have direct access to information on the nature and scope of services provided by PRC, as well as the mechanisms and processes that enable community

participation and feedback. It is important to incorporate sustainable behaviours and practices within this operation. Actions taken should cause no harm to the communities being supported.

PRC uses trusted and preferred channels of communications, including radio, newspaper, telephone hotline, help desks, printed materials, SMS and social media. The preferred media for communication is validated through community consultations. These media are utilized to provide and receive information to and from beneficiaries. The "[Virtual Volunteer](#)" web app could also be utilized to exchange information, such as where affected families can receive assistance.

Green response

The Philippines is prone to floods, drought, typhoons, seismic and volcanic events. As part of PRC strategic plan; awareness, sustainable development, ecological transition and partnerships are key priorities needed to incorporate "Green Response". These responses should respect the values and principles which can help minimize the impact of humans on the environment and thus facilitate sustainable development. With the help of active partner agencies and other PNS, PRC can identify which ecological products and processes are likely to be used in emergencies, interventions following disasters, recovery, disaster risk reduction and short/long term developments (relief distribution, CTP, shelter and livelihoods). "Green Response" approach will be considered in the design and implementation of activities under this operation.

Targeting

Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted

PRC will target 1,500 households (7,500 people) for non-food items, 1,500 households for multipurpose cash grants, 1,500 households for emergency health and 3,000 (15,000 people) households for water and sanitation activities.

PRC ensures that its responses and programmes are aligned with its own as well as IFRC's commitment to take into account gender and diversity, for example, putting focus on and targeting women/child-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, and men, women and children made vulnerable by disasters; families with persons with disability, elderly, those suffering from chronic illnesses, families with children under five years old, families that have not received any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations, those belonging to the socially vulnerable families and those who lack the resources to deal with basic humanitarian needs alone.

Once beneficiaries are identified and verified in coordination with the community and or Barangay leaders, each will be provided with a PRC beneficiary card with their and family members' names. The card will form the basis for official recognition of bearers as beneficiaries of the PRC and during implementation, PRC volunteers will again validate the beneficiaries' names on the cards where they are listed in distribution sheets. Upon receipt of any item or assistance, beneficiaries will sign award sheets or participating lists. With these records and validation process, cases of double-assistance or double-counting can be eliminated.

For the early actions under the imminent crisis DREF; recipients of Cash-for Work support have been drawn from members of the targeted communities themselves to support activities such as early cropping and evacuation of livestock. These were identified by local barangay authorities in collaboration with PRC and German Red Cross. For other cash assistance, affected families will be targeted based on the above process.

For this DREF operation, PRC will focus on targeting the most vulnerable groups identified during the rapid need assessment. These groups will be considered as 'red' according to the level of impact experienced due to the Typhoon, their level of vulnerability and coping capacity. Based on 2015 [PSA](#) data, sex and age breakdown in Bicol Region is as follows:

Category	Estimated % of target group	% female	% male
Young Children (under 5 years)	11.8%	5.7%	6.2%
Children (5-17yrs)	31.3%	15.1%	16.2%
Adults (18-49 yrs)	41.3%	20.1%	21.3%
Elderly (>50 yrs)	15.5%	8.2%	7.2%
People with disabilities	1.85 ¹ %	n/a	n/a

¹ Based on 2010 PSA data

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
Rapid needs assessments confirm more extensive damage than anticipated, and the response required exceeds the resources available through the DREF.	Medium/High	Expand the operation under an Emergency Appeal with the inclusion of early recovery activities over a longer period. Consider mobilization of additional rapid response personnel to expand the operation
More weather disturbances will impact the same geographical areas affected by the typhoon causing increased flooding and landslides.	High	Continuous monitoring of weather systems and contingency planning with PRC chapters in the affected areas so that activities can be initiated as quickly as possible to lessen the impact possible typhoon conditions. Expand the operation under an Emergency Appeal with the inclusion of early recovery activities over a longer period.

Operation Risk Assessment

Possible operational risks are shown below:

- There is potential for more weather disturbances, which could lead to flooding and increase the risk of land and rockslides, exacerbating the humanitarian situation for the affected families. This could also result in issues if bridges and roads become blocked.
- Security risk posed by armed non-state actors in the areas most likely to be affected is regarded as low to medium, and not expected to impact on the implementation of the DREF operation or access by IFRC/PRC personnel. PGI minimum standards will be used to ensure a do no harm approach, and elaborate on how the mitigation approach will (ideally) include establishment of protection referral pathways, training and sensitisation of staff and volunteers to identify and refer protection concerns, and safeguarding in the operation (such as signing the Code of Conduct and Child Protection policy) for all staff and volunteers.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective

This DREF allocation aims to deliver humanitarian assistance to 15,000 people affected by the typhoon's winds and floods within four months. This DREF will support the PRC in conducting search and rescue, evacuations, first-aid, and psychosocial support, as well as in providing affected households with food, water, essential household items and emergency shelter materials. The DREF will also support PRC in health and hygiene promotion. The interventions will also ensure community engagement and accountability, as well as child protection and gender, diversity and disability inclusion. Cash transfer is also being considered, pending market assessments, as a mode of intervention to ensure that households are able to prioritize their immediate needs. PRC, with the support from IFRC, will also ensure that lessons learned from this operation are gathered, recorded and analyzed to be used in future operations.

Summary of proposed strategy:

Emergency response

- Mobilization of rapid needs assessment teams, response assets and personnel.
- Provision of services including first aid, and search and rescue; as well as distribution of mother and new-born baby kits to 250 recipients.
- Distribution of essential household items, shelter, WASH and health items for 1,500 affected families.
- Distribution of multi-purpose cash grants for 1,500 affected families (for one month).
- Treatment and distribution of safe drinking water; provision of hygiene items and key health/hygiene messages to affected families.
- Provision of essential welfare services, including protection, gender and inclusion, psychosocial support (PSS), food assistance, restoring family links support.

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

- Continuous and in-depth 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 (PGI) measures, with focus on disability inclusive development; this will include amongst other activities, the collection of sex-age and disability disaggregated data, application of Minimum Standards on PGI in Emergencies through the project cycle (including monitoring and reporting). There will be efforts made to ensure equitable balance of male and female staff and volunteers; as well consideration

made to promote the participation of women, men, girls and boys of all ages and backgrounds in the affected population, and of people with disabilities.

- Awareness of the impact of climate change and promotion of climate smart solutions as part of the operations.
- 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 a life-saving mechanism.
- Management and delivery of the programme will be informed by appropriate monitoring and evaluation.
- Market assessments will be integrated with the in-depth assessment as cash-based interventions are being considered based on the needs and feasibility.
- A review of the support provided through the DREF; will be conducted to assess its impact on the timeliness and of the response conducted. This include both the activation of the tool in advance of the disaster for imminent crisis (preparedness and early action); and the emergency response undertaken.

Human resources

All relief activities will be implemented by utilizing existing staff and Red Cross 143 volunteers, RCAT143 and NDRT from other chapters, where needed. The DREF will cover insurance, vaccination and visibility costs (bibs, caps, polo shirts etc.) for volunteers supporting the response efforts. IFRC CO will support PRC in providing technical and support service staff as required to ensure accountability and compliance with regards to the operation.

In addition, provision has been made for IFRC rapid response personnel and regional disaster response team (RDRT) to provide surge support to the IFRC CO and PRC as required. The RDRT will be mobilized based on technical support requirements of the National Society.

Communication

PRC communications team will ensure that Red Cross response efforts are effectively communicated and visible amongst its key public audiences, in a timely manner. PRC staff and volunteers across the country are actively contributing to institutional communications through its own social media networks. A composite team of PRC and IFRC communications officers will work together to generate high quality photos, video clips and news stories for use across IFRC and PRC multimedia platforms. Mobile messaging groups (via Facebook Messenger) were set up between PRC's operations centre, DMS, deployed assessment teams, PRC and IFRC communications' focal persons to share real-time information and data from responders on the ground and vice versa.

Information technology and telecommunications

The DREF will cover costs of mobile phone credits and internet cards for the chapters involved. PRC will ensure that staff and volunteers involved in the operation are accessible via mobile phones. Where necessary, satellite phones will be made available. The chapter will have enough computer software and hardware capacity, and support for the operational requirements.

Security

The National Society's security framework will apply to PRC staff and volunteers throughout. All PRC staff and chapter volunteers are encouraged and will be supported to complete IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses. Where the presence of personnel under IFRC Security responsibility is approved, the IFRC security framework, including the IFRC Philippines country Security Regulations and contingency plans are applicable to those personnel. An area specific Security Risk Assessment will be conducted for the operational area; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented as required. This will include security briefings for all IFRC personnel, movement monitoring for Field travel and availability of safety equipment. Coordination with the ICRC will be observed through regular information-sharing in accordance with the existing and agreed MVT arrangements.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA)

A community feedback mechanism with multiple channels will be integrated into the operation to ensure that affected populations have access to share feedback and receive answers. These channels will also provide information on the scope and nature of PRC activities in order to contribute to understanding and transparency. Feedback from the community will be used to adapt programmes and therefore contribute to a more participatory response. A Barangay Recovery Committee (BaReCoM) will be formed to support community engagement as they are direct representatives from their own communities. The community can directly provide feedback to the BaReCoM members, which are essential for continuous improvements of the programme implementation. BaReCoM is composed of a representative number of community representatives – barangay/purok officials, representative of all sectors in the community such as farmers, elderly group, women's group, persons with disabilities, health workers, etc.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

Reporting on the operation will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC reporting standards. Regular updates will be issued during the operation's timeframe with a final report issued within three months after the end of the operation. The operation team will have technical PMER capacity and additional technical support is provided through IFRC APRO PMER team. The operation monitoring teams will conduct field visits as needed. This will help identify and, where

possible and necessary, resolve any issues. Necessary tools and templates for regular data collection and reporting will be adopted from existing PMER resources. A lesson learnt workshop will be conducted which review the activation of DREF in advance of the disaster for imminent crisis (preparedness and early action); and the emergency response then undertaken. Emphasis will be place on learning gained from the early actions taken which were informed by the Early Action Protocol (EAP).

Administration and finance

The IFRC provides the necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to PRC on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices. PRC is accustomed to and competent in delivering these financial procedures to the required standards.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics activities aim 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. Logistics support for this operation is being provided through the strong capacity of the PRC logistics built over the last years, supported by an experienced IFRC CO logistics team.

The main supply chain strategy to meet immediate operational needs is to relocate required relief items for 1,500 families, including blankets, sleeping mats, hygiene parcels, jerrycans and tarpaulins from PRC existing prepositioned stocks. IFRC CO is supporting PRC to mobilize and transport needed equipment and relief items to the affected areas. The items released to meet immediate needs will be replenished by the IFRC following IFRC standard procurement procedures. Items with the local specification to meet local cultural context will be replenished locally by the IFRC CO logistics team whereas IFRC standard relief items, such as hygiene parcels, jerrycans and tarpaulins will be replenished internationally by IFRC APRO Operational Logistics, Procurement and supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) department based in Kuala Lumpur Malaysia. Existing warehouse capacity of the PRC is enough to meet planned operational needs and at this stage there is no need to rent additional warehouse space. Strong PRC fleet will be providing the primary transport support for this operation. IFRC CO will extend its fleet support by making its vehicles available for this operation as and if required. A vehicle has already been released from another operation to be used for this response. IFRC AP OLPSCM will provide technical support to PRC and IFRC CO as needed.

AP005	Based on risk-information, mobilize equipment to areas most likely to be affected	x																
AP005	Mobilize PRC staff and volunteers to conduct Rapid Disaster Assessments and Needs Analysis (RDANA)		x															
AP005	Identify caseloads and validate beneficiaries in different target groups – integrate gender, diversity and disability in the response		x															
AP005	Distribution of the essential household items, emergency shelter (tarpaulins) to the affected population			x	x	x	x											
AP005	Post distribution monitoring of the essential household items and emergency shelter							x	x									
AP005	Coordination with relevant sectors, the government and other stakeholders	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
AP005	After action review of the support provided (including lessons learnt workshop)																x	x
P&B Output Code	Shelter 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	<i>1,500 affected families provided with guidance on safe shelter at point of distribution</i>																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP006	Provide technical support, guidance and awareness raising on safe shelter (BBS)			x	x	x	x											



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 7,500

Male: 3,795

Female: 3,705

Requirements (CHF): 106,027

Sector	Need analysis	Population to be assisted (the number, location etc.)
Food assistance	- Families displaced to evacuation centres need hot meals, especially the more vulnerable groups who may not be able to return back to their homes as quickly	- At least 4,500 affected people who are staying in evacuation centres will be provided hot meals / ready to eat food – this is also part of PRC Welfare Support.
Multipurpose cash grants	- In the immediate term, there is a need to support affected families to provision for destroyed assets and loss of employment opportunities (unrestricted cash) so that they can meet immediate needs.	- 1,500 affected families will be provided multi-purpose cash grants (CHF 70 per family in equivalent local currency – PHP), based on the calculated Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) of PHP 3,000) enabling affected families to prioritize their needs. This assistance will be aimed at supporting affected families for one month; however, the need for additional support will be based on the findings of the rapid need

		<p>assessment, and in consideration of the ongoing disruptions to livelihoods. A pre-identified Financial Service Provider (FSP) will be used to make these cash transfers which will enable PRC to expedite their support to the affected families as soon as they have been selected.</p> <p>- Market conditions will be assessed and then continuously monitored; including any fluctuations in prices of basic commodities so that transfer values can be considered accordingly, and in line with the MEB.</p>
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Programme standards/benchmarks:

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods	At least 1,500 affected families able to meet their basic needs																
	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities	4,500 of Ready to Eat Food / Hot Meals provided (as part of PRC Welfare Support)																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP008	Basic livelihoods/food distributions in form of Ready to Eat Food/Hot Meals (as part of PRC Welfare Support)			x	x	x	x											
P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs	1,500 affected families provided with multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP081	Conduct assessment on market conditions; and use of cash and commodity assistance			x														
AP081	Identify, validate and finalized beneficiary lists for the distribution of unconditional multipurpose cash			x	x													
AP081	Conduct community mobilization/sensitization to ensure that targeted communities understand the criteria for selection			x	x													
AP081	Mobilize existing financial service provider who has access in the response area			x	x													
AP081	Distribution of unconditional multipurpose cash to the targeted community					x	x	x	x									
AP081	Market monitoring during and after the unconditional multipurpose cash assistance			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x							
AP081	Post distribution monitoring of the unconditional multipurpose cash grant										x	x						



Health

People targeted: 7,500

Male: 3,795

Female: 3,705

Requirements (CHF): 32,856

Sector	Need analysis	Population to be assisted (the number, location etc.)
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Provision of care services in health facilities will have been disrupted in some areas, including neonatal and maternal support, leaving the affected population without access to essential services.- Flooding and displacement raise the vulnerability of affected communities to disease outbreaks such as leptospirosis, dengue, acute respiratory infections and diarrhoea especially children and vulnerable population. Insecticide-treated mosquito nets will be required as a preventative measure along with health promotion activities.- Floods and subsequent evacuations will likely have had a significant impact on the psychosocial well-being of the displaced people, as well as destruction to their homes and livelihoods, leaving people traumatized. Therefore, psychosocial first aid (PFA) and psychosocial support (PSS) will be required.- Rainfall associated with the Typhoon has resulted in flooding in some areas, and there is a need to mobilize search and rescue teams to support families who need assistance evacuating, as well as provide first aid to the sick or injured.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Deployment of water, search and rescue teams; and trained volunteers to provide first aid.- Provide rapid medical management of injuries and diseases through PRC chapter and Welfare Desks – at evacuation centres.- Approximately 1,000 people in the worst affected areas will be provided with immediate medical and PSS assistance.- Psychosocial support services like psychological first aid will be provided to children and most vulnerable segments of the population.- 1,500 families will be provided with mosquito nets (part of the standard essential household items package); which will be combined with sensitization on their use, and distribution of information, education and communication (IEC) materials.- 250 mothers' kits and 250 new-born kits will be distributed to the pregnant and lactating women according to minimum standards on maternal and childcare services- Distribution of doxycycline as post prophylaxis to contain leptospirosis.- Provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) for volunteers and staff that will be deployed in the affected area- Conduct one-day orientation to health volunteers with emphasis on the priority diseases in the area.- Mobilize health volunteers to support disease surveillance through early detection and reporting to PRC operation centre and local health unit.- Mobilize health volunteers to conduct health education and disease prevention sessions in the evacuation centres and affected communities to sensitize communities on vulnerabilities and enable them to take the preventive measures.

AP026	Distribute clean water through the PRC ERU WASAR and Water Treatment units		x	x	x	x													
AP026	Monitor use of water through household surveys and household water quality tests.		x	x	x	x													
AP026	Distribute water containers to the affected population; and provide sensitization on safe water treatment and storage				x														
AP026	Coordinate with other WASH actors on target group needs and appropriate response.	x	x	x	x	x													
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population	<i>7,500 people reached by hygiene promotion activities</i>																	
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP030	Conduct needs assessment: define hygiene issues and assess capacity to address the problem.			x															
AP030	Select target groups, key messages, and methods of communicating with affected population (mass media and interpersonal communication).			x															
AP030	Reprint/reproduce IEC materials			x															
AP030	Conduct hygiene promotion activities (including MHM)					x	x	x	x										
P&B Output Code	WASH 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	<i>1,500 families provided with hygiene kits</i>																	
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP030	Determine the needs for hygiene NFIs for the affected population based on health risks and user preference in targeted communities in coordination with the WASH group or cluster.			x															
AP030	Identify caseloads and validate beneficiaries in different target groups – integrate gender, diversity and disability in the response			x															
AP030	Distribute hygiene kits to the 1,500 HH from affected population.					x	x	x	x										



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 7,500

Male: 3,750

Female: 3,750

Requirements (CHF): 4,173

Sector	Need analysis	Population to be assisted (the number, location etc.)
PGI	- The DREF operation needs to integrate a 'do no harm' approach into all aspects of planning and programming. PRC will capture sex and age disaggregated data for the purpose of accountability to communities, to analyse who	- All the people assisted in either relief phase and through any sectoral interventions, must include PGI lenses, especially in beneficiary selection, delivery of interventions, monitoring and reporting.

AP054	Ensure that the Principles and Rules, Emergency Response Framework and Emergency Appeal and DREF procedures are well understood and applied	x	x	x														
AP054	Develop or adapt, review, translate into local languages and disseminate targeted messages for media, volunteers, local and community leaders and other stakeholders to inform community dialogue and feedbacks.		x	x														
AP054	Design and set up multi-sectoral feedback mechanism and collect information on current interventions and focus group interests to improve services across all sectors (e.g. shelter, livelihoods, health, WASH, etc)		x	x	x	x	x											
AP054	Community communication activities ensure people are kept informed of operational plans and progress and have information to make informed decision		x	x	x	x	x											
AP054	Client satisfaction survey														x	x		
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards	<i>Logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurements.</i>																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP051	IFRC country office's logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurements		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced	<i>(At least) 3 coordination meetings held with other stakeholders</i>																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP049	IFRC CO supports PRC in coordination with other humanitarian actors and relevant clusters on a regular basis		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
AP049	Support service delivery of humanitarian shelter actors			x	x	x	x	x										
AP049	Support the development and implementation of the shelter strategy			x	x	x	x	x										
AP049	Monitor and evaluate the humanitarian shelter response			x	x	x	x	x										
AP049	Support advocacy on behalf of the cluster			x	x	x	x	x										
AP049	Build national capacity of shelter cluster in preparedness and contingency planning			x	x	x	x	x										
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.2: The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced	<i>Complementarity and strengths of the Movement enhanced</i>																
	Output S2.2.1: In the context of emergencies the IFRC, ICRC and NS enhance their operational reach and effectiveness through new means of coordination.	<i>Movement coordination is well-established</i>																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

AP049	SMCC and movement coordination		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
P&B Output Code	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.								<i>IFRC and PRC participate in local, national and international dialogues/meetings</i>									
	Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues								<i>10 communications materials produced/published</i>									
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP054	Communications work of PRC is supported by the IFRC CO and APRO	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
AP054	Support the positioning of the Philippine Red Cross as a credible and leading humanitarian responder with a strong network of volunteers and expertise in disaster management.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
AP054	PRC, IFRC Communications team to ensure Red Cross response efforts, challenges, and milestones are effectively communicated amongst its key public audiences and maintain active online media engagement throughout the emergency		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
AP054	A composite team of PRC and IFRC communications officers will work together to generate high quality photos, video clips, and news stories for use across IFRC and PRC multimedia platforms.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
AP054	Identify and maximize opportunities for regional and international media outreach (pitching to individual media, press releases, press conferences, setting up interviews, media trips, briefing documents for media, writing opinion pieces or blogs).		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
AP054	Align messaging with PRC communications and support them to use national media and wider IFRC positions e.g. on migration, PGI, DRR, WASH etc.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
AP005	Lessons learnt workshop															x	x	
P&B Output Code	Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability								<i>Effective performance of staff supported by HR procedures</i>									
	Output S4.1.2: IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance								<i>100% compliance with PRC HR procedures</i>									
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP065	HR work – recruitment to PRC procedures	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
AP065	HR work – Clearance to PRC procedures													x	x	x	x	
P&B Output Code	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								<i>100% financial reporting respecting the IFRC procedures</i>									
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Budget

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

DREF OPERATION

MDRPH038 Philippines: Typhoon Phanfone

26/12/2019

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	39,000
Clothing & Textiles	24,630
Food	2,177
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	35,280
Medical & First Aid	2,264
Utensils & Tools	6,000
Cash Disbursement	87,075
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	196,426
Storage	9,675
Transport & Vehicles Costs	12,529
Logistics, Transport & Storage	22,204
National Society Staff	3,290
Volunteers	24,661
Personnel	27,950
Professional Fees	4,354
Consultants & Professional Fees	4,354
Workshops & Training	5,750
Workshops & Training	5,750
Travel	18,578
Information & Public Relations	1,403
Office Costs	1,181
Communications	1,761
Financial Charges	500
General Expenditure	23,422
DIRECT COSTS	280,106
INDIRECT COSTS	18,207
TOTAL BUDGET	298,313



Click here for:

- [Information Bulletin](#)

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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



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



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



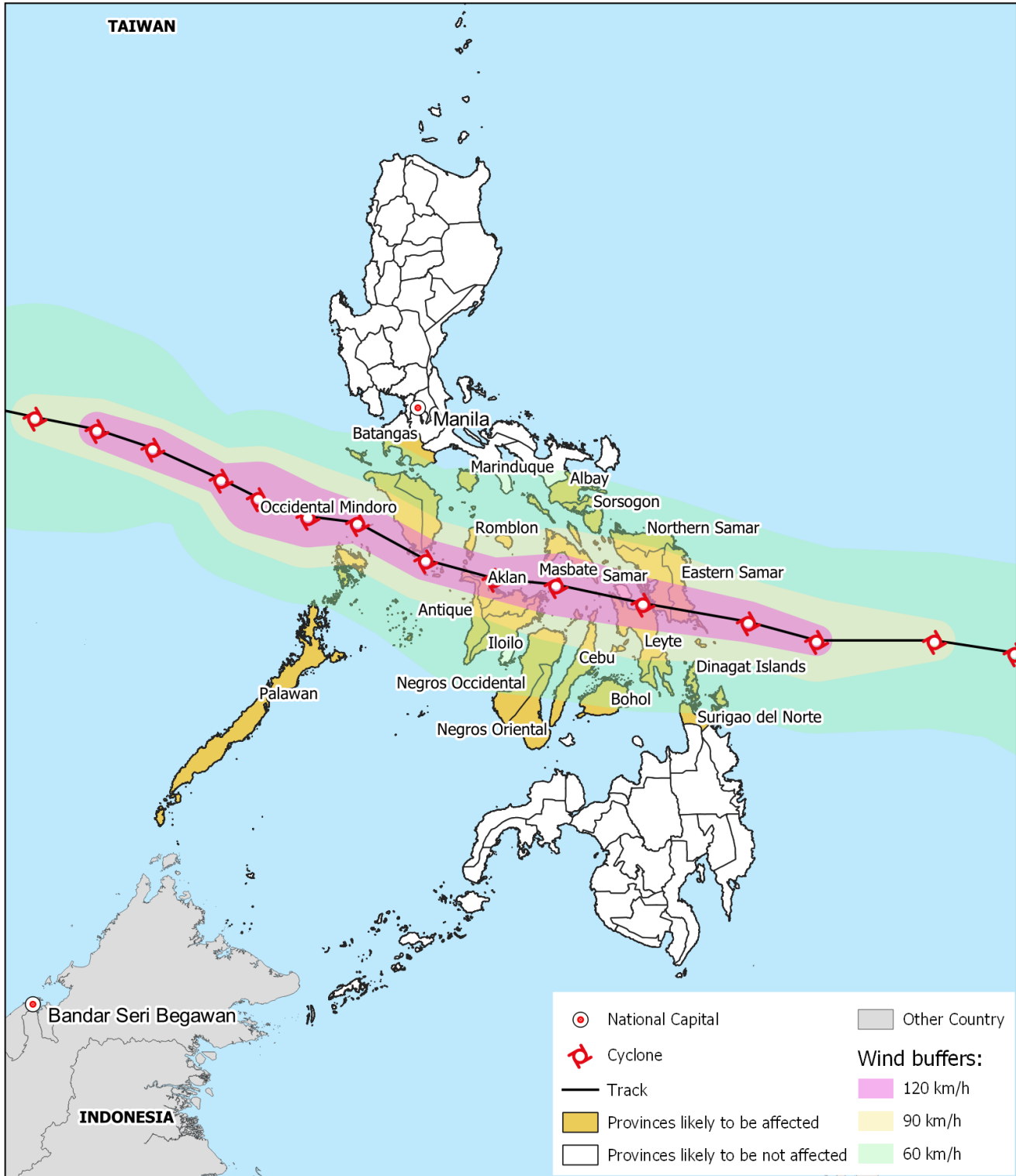
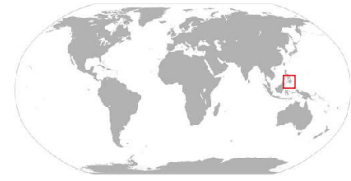
Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

Annex 1



Philippines: Typhoon Phanfone Disaster Relief Emergency Fund

26 December 2019



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of territory or its authorities. Map data sources: OCHA, OSM Contributors, ICRC, IFRC, GDACS-JRC (26 Dec 2019)

0 50 100 150 km

