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DREF Final Report

Philippines: Tropical Depression Usman and Monsoon Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Final Report	Operation n° MDRPH030
Date of Issue: 30 June 2019	Glide n°: TC-2018-000426-PHL
Date of disaster: 31 December 2018	
Operation start date: 31 December 2018	Operation end date: 31 March 2019
Host National Society: Philippine Red Cross (PRC)	Operation budget: CHF 396,111
Number of people affected: over 1 million	Number of people assisted: 12,945
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: PRC were working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and Australian Red Cross in this operation.	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: Government agencies including the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), Department of Social Welfare and development (DSWD), Department of Agriculture, Department of Trade and Industry the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), the Philippine Armed Forces, the Philippine National Police Force and Local Government Units are aiding affected households. UN OCHA supported the coordination among the humanitarian sectors.	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

29 December 2018: Tropical Depression (TD) Usman made landfall in the vicinity of Borongan, Eastern Samar and weakened into a Low-Pressure Area. PRC deployed national ERUs, rapid assessment teams, equipment and personnel to the affected areas.

31 December 2018: IFRC allocated 242,368 Swiss francs (CHF) from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the National Society's readiness measures.

3 January 2019: PRC dispatched the first 800 sets of sleeping kits (blankets, mosquito nets and sleeping mats), hygiene kits and jerry cans.

18 January 2019: IFRC increased the DREF allocation from CHF 242,368 to CHF 396,111 to be implemented within the same timeframe. The top-up was to cover more areas identified by the emergency needs assessments conducted by PRC.

Description of the disaster

On 29 December 2018, TD Usman made landfall in the vicinity of Borongan, Eastern Samar and weakened into a low-pressure area. The combination of the low-pressure area and the northwest monsoon brought heavy sustained rainfall that caused widespread flooding to parts of southern Luzon. The heavy rains and flooding caused multiple landslides across the region that accounted for most of the casualties with 156 dead recorded. According to the data from the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), large volumes of rainfall, ranging from 200mm to 500mm, hit parts of Luzon and the Visayas in just two days. In several areas, the rain from 28 to 30 December was almost as much as the monthly recorded rainfall for December in previous years. The heavy rains prompted local officials to declare a state of calamity in Oriental Mindoro in MIMAROPA region and the Provinces of Albay, Sorsogon, Camarines Norte in the Region V.

[NDRRMC](#) and [DSWD](#) reported the following effects of TD Usman:

Families / individuals	238,100 families or 1,015,958 persons
Barangays	1,336 barangays
Cities/municipalities	139 cities/municipalities
Provinces	14
Regions	V, VIII, CALABARZON, and MIMAROPA
Evacuation Centres (ECs)	802
Displaced inside the ECs	33,301 families / 146,401 individuals
Displaced outside the ECs	112,435 families / 503,423 individuals
Damaged Houses	36,890 houses (4,132 totally and 32,758 partially)
Casualties	156 dead, 26 missing and 105 injured
Cost of damage	PHP 5.4 billion (PHP 1.9 billion in agriculture and PHP 3.5 billion in infrastructure)

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

PRC monitored the TD Usman through its Operations Centre, which functions 24/7. Based on the rapid assessment, PRC developed a plan of action to support the most affected vulnerable communities which formed the basis of the DREF. Based on the plan of action, below is the breakdown of PRC's overall response¹:

Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1,196 families received sleeping mats - 1,196 families received blankets - 1,196 families received mosquito nets - 970 families received clothing items
Livelihoods and basic care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15,111 individuals served with hot meals and ready to eat food - 856 families received 2 to 3-day ration dry-food packs while 370 families received rice packs - 1,927 families received multipurpose cash grant - 263 individuals provided with slippers
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 9 first aid stations were established, as part of welfare desks - 19 individuals were supported for ambulance transport - 25 individuals provided with first aid management - 10,695 individuals were reached for health promotion and disease prevention - 475 individuals assisted with blood pressure taking - 3 medical mission mobilized with 259 individuals reached - 1,969 individuals provided with psychosocial support (PSS, play therapy, film showing, etc) - 2,869 capsules of doxycycline delivered to local chapter - 73 families received dental kits - 5 larval surveys were conducted - 307 individuals first aid kits procured for distribution to RC 143/community volunteers and 50 first aid jump kits provided to priority chapters
WASAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 19 individuals assisted with transport, and 11 individuals retrieved - 40 body bags were deployed to support the Management of the Dead and Missing activity
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 water tankers were mobilized - 747,000 litres of potable water were distributed - 397 individuals provided with bottled water - 1,688 families received hygiene kits - 1,394 families received jerry cans - 4,802 individuals reached with hygiene promotion
PGI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 9 welfare desks established, including child-friendly activities
Manpower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seven chapters were mobilized which conducted rapid assessment - 258 staff and volunteers of Welfare, WASH, Health, Safety and Relief Officers were deployed in several areas - 6 Health partners were mobilized with 59 health professionals (doctors and nurses) - Composite assessment teams with 5 manpower were deployed from National Headquarters (NHQ) to Camarines Sur to augment chapter assessment

For the map of PRC response, click [here](#)

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

PRC led the overall response operation. PRC works 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

¹ This table summarises the whole PRC response. The items reported in this table that are covered by the DREF are held in Section C.

Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent Society. Bilateral support to PRC came from Australian Red Cross and Canadian Red Cross.

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 NDRRMC; (ii) the provincial, municipal and barangay (village) disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) the local government units defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act from 2010. PRC participated in NDRRMC 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

Based on the rapid assessment priorities were identified as follows: food and non-food items, water, health and welfare services, and livelihoods and basic needs. Refer to [Operation Update No. 1](#) for further details on needs analysis, beneficiary targeting, operation risk assessment and scenario planning.

The PRC response focused on five provinces (Albay, Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur in Region V; and Northern Samar and Western Samar in Region VIII). Selected beneficiaries were from the provinces with the highest number of total affected families. Food and non-food items were distributed to the most vulnerable population, complementing the efforts of the government and other non-government agencies responding to the disaster.

PRC's overall Plan of Action with the support of the DREF was able to address the needs population targeted and were able to deliver relevant and appropriate support and services: first aid management, welfare assistance, provision of hot meals, hygiene and health promotion; safe drinking provision; sleeping kits, hygiene kits, water containers, support on safe shelter and immediate support to the impact on livelihood through multipurpose cash grants.

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

This DREF allocation supported PRC to deliver humanitarian assistance to 47,115 people affected by the floods. This DREF supported 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 also supported PRC in health and hygiene promotion.

This DREF operation supported PRC on its operational response in the most affected provinces of Albay, Camarines Norte and Sur, Northern and Western Samar.

The interventions also ensured community engagement and accountability, as well as child protection and gender, diversity and disability inclusion. Cash transfer was used based on market assessments, as a mode of intervention to ensure that households were able to prioritize their immediate needs. PRC, with the support from IFRC, ensured that lessons learned from this operation were gathered, recorded and analyzed to be used in future operations.

Proposed strategy

The operation consists of closely integrated sectors aiming to provide:

1. **Relief assistance** of hygiene kit, blankets, mosquito nets and sleeping mats.
2. **Basic needs** will be supported by unconditional/multipurpose cash grants.
3. **Health** interventions focusing on basic health care, psychosocial support, first aid and provision of referral services as required.
4. **Water, sanitation and hygiene** interventions focusing on distribution of clean water and water storage and hygiene promotion.
5. **Support evacuation, search, rescue and retrieval effort** together with local government and other stakeholders.

The operation supported by this DREF covered a combination of replenishment of items available under PRC's prepositioned stocks and relief through local procurement for remaining items and its delivery to the most affected.

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.
- Ongoing process of adjustments based on these assessments.
- Adherence to protection, gender and inclusion measures, with focus on disability inclusive response.
- 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 detailed assessment as cash-based interventions are being considered based on the needs and feasibility.
- An after-action review on cash-based interventions, particularly on the multi-purpose cash grant, to measure impact and timeliness of cash transfer programmes.

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 were considered according to the level of impact.

Geographical targeting was based on the data and information from the Government and validation of PRC assessment teams. 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 formed 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.

Operational support services

Human resources

All relief activities were implemented by PRC chapters utilizing existing staff and Red Cross 143 volunteers, Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT134) and NDRT from other chapters. A total of 258 PRC staff and volunteers were mobilized to support the operation. IFRC country office provided technical and support service staff to ensure accountability and compliance with regards to the DREF. Two international staff provided surge support for this operation: Interim Field Coordinator and Surge Disaster Management Delegate – the latter was funded by Finnish Red Cross. One RDRT was mobilised for general operations management support.

Communication

The PRC and IFRC communications team ensured that Red Cross response efforts and activities were effectively communicated amongst its key public audiences. PRC staff and volunteers across the country were active in contributing to institutional communications through their own social media networks. Mobile messaging groups (via Facebook Messenger) was 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.

PRC communication staff were embedded to the rapid assessment team who were deployed in Albay and Camarines Sur after TD Usman made landfall. The communications team generated [photos](#), video clips and news stories which were used across IFRC and PRC multimedia platforms. Both PRC and IFRC communications team were also active in posting relevant information regarding the operation on several social networking sites.

PRC published news articles on their public website:

- PRC continues assisting TD Usman-hit communities during new year break (click [here](#)).
- PRC: cash assistance, water, non-food items needed in TD Usman-hit provinces (click [here](#)).

Information technology and telecommunications

The DREF covered costs of mobile phone credits and internet cards for the chapters involved. PRC ensured that staff and volunteers involved in the operation were accessible via mobile phones. The chapters had sufficient computer software and hardware capacity, and support for the operational requirements.

Security

The IFRC security framework was applied for this operation. With regards to PRC staff and volunteers, the National Society's security framework was applied. Coordination was observed with the ICRC through regular information-sharing in accordance with the existing and agreed arrangements.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

Monitoring teams visited the affected communities. All necessary assessment results were considered on the implementation of the plan. Post distribution monitoring survey were also conducted for the NFI and cash assistance. A lessons learned workshop was organized among PRC NHQ technical staff and Chapter leads.

Administration and Finance

IFRC provided 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

See details of Logistics and Supply Chain in International Disaster Response section.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached: 4,971

Male: 2,476

Female: 2,495

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people targeted/reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement	10,000	4,971
# of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	2,000	1,187 ²
# of multisectoral RDANA conducted	4	4

Narrative description of achievements

PRC mobilized four assessment teams comprising of staff and volunteers from NHQ and chapters. PRC also mobilized chapter-based relief teams to identify the most vulnerable affected community members and to distribute NFIs. Most schools were used as ECs and there was a need to provide sleeping kits: blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets and in some cases tarpaulins. As shown in the table below through the DREF, PRC provided essential household items to 1,187 households to support their immediate household item needs.



PRC distributes NFI items in Camarines Sur. A total of 258 households received the items. (Photo: PRC)

Breakdown of areas provided with household items

Province	City/Municipality	Barangay	Hygiene Kits	Jerry cans	Sleeping kits
Albay	Tiwi	Bariis	249	249	249
		Maynonong	174	174	174
		Naga	28	28	28
		Sugod	28	28	28
Camarines Sur	Buhi	Iraya	105	105	105
	Sagñay	Patitinan	153	153	153
Western Samar	Calbayog City	Cag-anahaw	94	94	94
		Jose Roño	115	115	115
		San Rufino	241	241	241
Grand Total			1,187	1,187	1,187

Based on the assessments and coordination with the local governments the overall target of PRC for emergency shelter and household items was reduced from 2,000 to 1,187 families. This took into consideration the scale and type of the disaster: with rapid widespread flooding and very localized damage mainly from landslides.

Challenges

The extent of the heavy rains was not expected and consequently the high number large scale landslides that were not expected. Some of the areas were difficult to reach due to the landslides and flooding. Some of the areas were only accessible by boat, i.e. Buhi Island.

Lessons Learned

A post distribution monitoring survey was conducted where household items were distributed. The survey had a total of 429 respondents and results are as follows:

² PRC's overall response supported 1,196 families of which 1,187 were supported through the DREF.

Percentage	Response
100%	Satisfied with the quality blankets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, hygiene kits, jerry cans and/or kitchen sets
99%	Found the blankets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, hygiene kits, jerry cans and/or kitchen sets useful
92%	Have used the items for households needs
83%	Were informed about the day, time and location of the distribution
42%	Were informed of the number and type of items they were supposed to receive
90%	Satisfied with the quality of the packaging of the items
84%	Found difficulties in transporting the received items
92%	Think that all the people affected by the disaster were included in the lists given by the barangay officials to PRC
83%	Have understood how they were selected to benefit from the programme

In terms of distribution, 66 per cent of the beneficiaries said that they waited for less than an hour to get the items, 18 per cent around two hours and 12 per cent for over two hours. When asked on their opinion about the Red Cross emergency relief programme, 80 per cent reported that they found the they found the programme as good, 10 per cent have no comment about it, 7 per cent were satisfied, and 3 per cent advised PRC to continue helping people affected by disaster.

In terms of the timing of distribution, 83 per cent reported that they were informed. In terms of the type of materials to be received, 42 per cent reported that they were informed. There were 16 per cent of the respondents who have reported that they do not understand how they were selected to benefit from the programme. Based on these responses, PRC will further intensify its information dissemination through an established CEA mechanism on providing relevant information to the beneficiaries in terms of its targeting and distribution.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 8,528

Male: 4,258

Female: 4,270

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households that have enough food, cash or income to meet their survival threshold	2,000	1,927
# of households reached with cash for basic needs	2,000	1,927

Narrative description of achievements

Food was a priority for the displaced. For the immediate food needs of the most vulnerable affected people, PRC provided hot meals and dry food packs. PRC provided hot meals to 15,111 people and food rations of 856 families (4,280 people), mainly in the evacuation centers.

Livelihoods activities were 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 during this period of displacement and when they returned to their homes and restart income-generating activities.

PRC, through the DREF, provided households in provinces of Albay, Camarines Sur and Northern Samar with multipurpose and unconditional cash grant to allow the most vulnerable affected families prioritize their household needs. A total of 1,927 households (8,528 people) were provided with PHP 3,500 (approximately CHF 60). The value of cash grant was determined through consultation with the affected communities based on their minimum expenditure basket per month. Based on this consultation, the identified amount of the cash grant was PHP 3,500.

The cash modality was implemented according to recommendations from the market analysis conducted by the assessment teams which reflected the availability of and access to a functional market. PRC also monitored markets to check for increase in prices.



PRC put IEC materials to guide the beneficiaries on the flow of the releasing of multipurpose cash grant in Camarines Sur. A total of 1,060 beneficiaries received PHP 3,500. (Photo: Rajeev KC/IFRC)

The breakdown of cash grants by Province is as follows:

Province	City/Municipality	Barangay	No. of families reached
Albay	Tiwi	4	293
Camarines Sur	Bula	2	915
Camarines Sur	Nabua	1	145
Northern Samar	Catarman (Capital)	6	333
Northern Samar	Lope De Vega	4	121
Northern Samar	Mondragon	4	120
Grand Total			1,927

Challenges

In some areas the cash grants were distributed later in the response. This accounted for coordination with local governments and other organizations and communicating with the targeted communities. In some cases, the reason was due to the delays in the process and lack of experienced resources at chapter level. In other cases, it was a recommendation by the chapter to wait until the dry food items delivered through the Department of Social Welfare and Development and non-government agencies had stopped and the community were still in need. At that time cash was the most appropriate response to give the community the choice to buy foods, livelihoods support or other priority items.

During the focus group discussion with the chapters, they mentioned that for the perspective of beneficiaries, the cash was very timely for their needs since they were able to use it for their food needs due and others used it to buy agricultural inputs to kick-start livelihood activities.

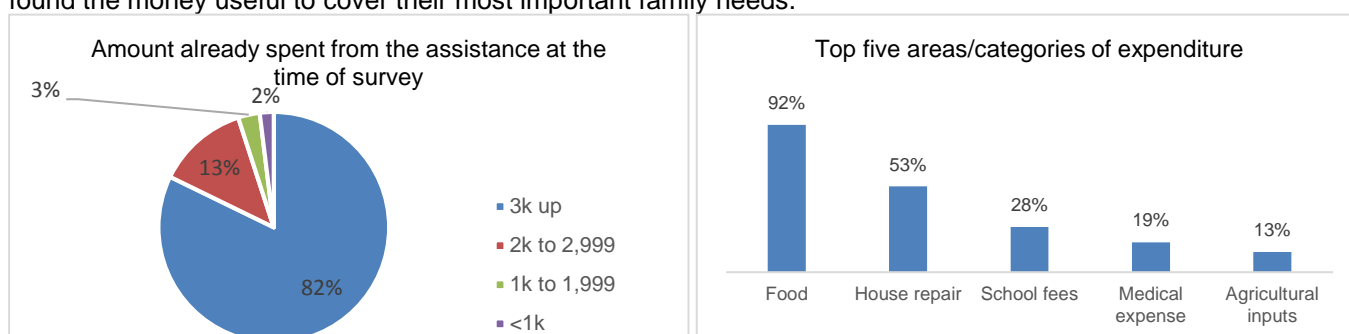
One of the recommendations during the lessons' learned workshop was to improve and speed up the process of cash distribution. Capacity building for staff and volunteers is also recommended.

Lessons Learned

A post distribution monitoring survey was conducted for cash assistance. This survey had a total of 461 respondents. Results are as follows:

Percentage	Response
100%	Reported that they received PHP 3,500 cash assistance
63%	Were informed of the amount that they going to receive
96%	Reported that community felt positive about the cash distribution
84%	Of the respondents was also the one who received the cash at the distribution point
97%	Were informed about the day, time and location of the cash distribution
97%	Found the date, time and location of distribution convenient
99%	Felt safe during the day of the distribution
99%	Felt safe going back home with the money and keeping it at home
99%	Felt safe travelling with the cash to the markets
98%	Found what they needed in the market/stores
98%	Reported that the cash assistance did not cause any tension in the household
97%	Reported that the community perceived positively if women received the cash assistance
96%	Reported that if women received the cash assistance, they able to keep it
98%	Reported that the cash grant did not negatively affected the relationships in their household
93%	Thought that the cash grant has created tension in the community, particularly with non-beneficiaries

25 per cent noticed the prices of essential goods increased after the cash transfer, of which, eight per cent thought that the reason for the increase was the cash transfer programme of PRC. In terms of cash expenditure, 99 per cent found the money useful to cover their most important family needs.



When asked their opinion of the Red Cross emergency cash relief program, 87 per cent reported that they found the whole program good and helpful and it made them happy and thankful. Seven per cent did not have any comment, two per cent was satisfied another two per cent had agreed on the cash assistance they have received while 1% found the distribution process as good.

In terms of transparency to the amount that the community is going to receive, 63 per cent reported that they were informed.

There were seven per cent who also believed that the cash assistance created tension among beneficiary and non-beneficiary. When asked for the reason, respondents said that it was because some people thought that they also deserved to be a beneficiary. Based on these results, PRC will further intensify its information dissemination through an established CEA mechanism on providing relevant information to the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries on selection criteria and beneficiary prioritization.

Cash versus NFI: All the respondents for cash and NFI survey were asked if the assistance were to be redone, which would they prefer to receive, cash or NFI's. 75% said that they would prefer cash rather an NFI. PRC will continue to promote the use of cash and continue to build capacity at national and chapter level. PRC will also continue to review the timeliness of distributions and monitor the appropriate value of cash grants for each context.



Health

People reached: 12,945

Male: 6,472

Female: 6,473

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached to lessen immediate risks to health	15,000	12,945 ³
# of staff and volunteers received personal protective equipment (PPE)	50	149 ⁴
# of people received first-aid	200	25
# of people reached with services from PRC medical mission (mobile health clinic)	1,000	259
# of people reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion activity	5,000 ⁵	10,695
# of volunteers continuously monitor the outbreak situations and report back to the OPCEN for immediate response	50	90
# of households received mosquito nets	2,000	1,196
# of people who received doxycycline as PEP for leptospirosis	100	248
# of people provided with direct psychosocial support	3,000	1,187
# of people rescued through water search and rescue	50	30

Narrative description of achievements

PRC established nine welfare desks in different evacuation centres which also supported first aid activities. Health stations were also set up in the evacuation centres as part of the PRC's nine welfare desks. A total of 25 individuals received first-aid and 475 individuals assisted with blood pressure taking. Chapter first aid kits were provided new and for replenished as follows:

Chapter	First Aid Kits (Jump)	First Aid Kits (Individual)
Camarines Sur	10	61
Camarines Norte	10	62
Albay	10	62
Northern Samar	10	61
Western Samar	10	61
Total	50	307

Availability of these kits helped to increase the capacity of the chapter to deliver immediate and timely lifesaving services to those in need.

To provide basic health services to the disaster-affected population, and in consultation with DOH, PRC mobilized three mobile health clinics to carry out medical missions in three barangays of Iraya, Ipil and Sta Clara in the

³ 10,696 people reached for health promotion + 2,250 people (450 households) reached with mosquito nets in Western Samar.

⁴ 59 volunteers during medical mission and 90 CHVs.

⁵ Target number reduced from 15,000 in DREF EPoA after assessments.

municipality of Buhi, Camarines Sur. Health teams coordinated with the local government units and the municipal health office (MHO) in targeting the population and scheduling of the activities. With the existing hospital partnership, the Chapter was able to mobilize volunteer doctors and nurses from their health partners to support the mobile health clinic. As a result, there were 17 volunteer doctors and 42 volunteer nurses mobilized, and six health partners supported the medical missions: (i) Philippine Medical Association in Camarines Sur, (ii) Philippine Nurses Association in Naga and Rinconada, (iii) Our Lady of Mediatrix Hospital, (iv) St. John Hospital, (v) Bicol Medical Centre and (vi) Medical Health Office-Rural Health Unit of Buhi, CamSur.

A total of 259 individuals were directly reached through these mobile health clinics. Out of those 259 individuals, 85 were indigenous people from Barangay Iraya, with existing medical problems who did not have direct access to health facilities. PRC communicated with the National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP) to ensure that activities were well coordinated. Most of the catered cases were cough and cold, diarrhea, skin disease and hypertension. The CHVs conducted health and hygiene promotion sessions before consultation happened to ensure that all people catered in mobile health clinics received information for disease prevention such as influenza, measles, dengue and leptospirosis. PPE were provided to all volunteers mobilized for the medical mission and community-based disease prevention and health promotion.

Community Health Volunteers (CHV) were trained as part of the community-based disease prevention and health promotion response in evacuation centers and communities. This was a re-orientation training for the volunteers to ensure they have updated skills and knowledge in conducting any disease prevention and health promotion activities and also in monitoring disease occurrences in the affected community for early detection and reporting. CHVs were trained monitor disease occurrences in the affected community as part of surveillance. A total of 90 CHVs were trained: 32 CHVs were trained in Camarines Sur on 29 to 31 January 2019; 31 CHVs were trained in Albay on 30 January to 1 February 2019; and 27 CHVs were trained in Eastern Samar on 22 to 24 January 2019. Through the trained volunteers, PRC coordinated with local health authorities to monitor any outbreak situations. During the reporting period, measles outbreak was declared in the National Capital Region. To prevent the spread of the disease, Hence, CHVs were mobilized in their respective communities for monitoring and they also conducted health education session on measles prevention.

Due to flooding and staying in overcrowded evacuation centers, the risk of spread of diseases are quite high especially leptospirosis, dengue, measles and other infectious diseases. In order to prevent any potential outbreaks, trained volunteers were then mobilized to conduct health promotion and diseases prevention activities from 54 communities in the provinces of Albay, Camarines Sur and Eastern Samar. During the health promotion, disease prevention related to dengue, leptospirosis and influenza were discussed. NHQ provided the IEC materials (dengue, measles and leptospirosis) and visibility to chapters which was used during the health disease prevention session in the communities. This activity will also help the community protect their families especially children through this relevant information. A total of 10,695 people was reached by PRC with health promotion.



Ongoing training on CDBP for CHVs in the municipalities of Tiwi, Malinao and Tabaco City in Albay. **Photo: PRC**



Trained volunteers conduct health promotion and disease prevention in communities affected by TD Usman. **Photo: PRC**

Breakdown of health promotion and disease prevention in communities

Activity	Albay	Camarines Sur	Eastern Samar	Total
Health Promotion and Disease Prevention session - individuals reached	5,942 individuals (33 communities)	3,635 individuals (9 communities)	1,118 individuals (12 communities)	10,695 individuals (54 communities)
Leptospirosis Prophylaxis Campaign – Doxycycline Hyclate / Individuals reached	82 individuals	166 individuals	-	248 individuals
Orientation/Training of RC 143 CHV	31 individuals	32 individuals	27 individuals	90 individuals

This DREF supported PRC to reach 1,187 households with mosquito nets (see shelter sections for details). The same households 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.

There were 8,000 capsules of doxycycline allocated in Bicol where a total of 248 ⁶people reached (82 in Albay and 166 in Camarines Sur), as post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) for leptospirosis.

Breakdown of support as part of Disease Prevention

Chapter	IEC Materials (Poster)	Visibility materials	Basic Medicines	People provided with doxycycline as PEP for leptospirosis
Camarines Sur	200	-	5 sets	166
Camarines Norte	200	-	-	-
Albay	200	0	-	82
Northern Samar	200	25	-	-
Eastern Samar	200	-	-	-
Sorsogon	200	25	-	-

There were 1,670 individuals reached by PRC with PSS in Albay, Camarines Sur, Cebu, Northern Samar and Sorsogon. Inside the evacuation centres in Camarines Sur, PRC Welfare services provided psychosocial support to 299 children through film showing, art, play, and recreational activities to help them cope with the shock of the disaster.

The PRC WASAR team was able to rescue 19 individuals from flooded areas in Camarines Sur. Further, as part of Management of the Dead and Missing, 11 individuals were retrieved from landslides in Albay.

Challenges

In organizing the date to mobilize the mobile health clinics, there was a challenge in getting the final date of the event due to number of activities ongoing in the area considering the schedule of the volunteer doctors and nurses with their other commitments. To overcome this issue, there was constant communication with the health partners to ensure their availability and commitment and also constant follow up and coordination with the LGU and MHO.

Lessons Learned

A post distribution monitoring for NFIs (including Health items) was conducted, in which 99 per cent were satisfied with the items they received, including the mosquito nets and found them useful. See shelter section for more details.

The good practice for the chapter needs to prioritize building a strong partnership with hospitals and other private medical agencies through good communication to involve them with the Red Cross activities. This partnership gives an opportunity for the chapter to be able to mobilize manpower for mobile health clinics and other health activities. To continue to support chapters with capacity development and manpower in health. To ensure assessment teams obtain complete data sets from the community to plan the interventions.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 11,293

Male: 5,656

Female: 5,647

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context	35,000	11,293 ⁷
# of people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards)	35,000	11,293
# of households provided with water storage	2,000	1,187 ⁸
# of volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities	20	35
# of people reached with hygiene promotion activities	12,000	4,802
# of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items	2,000	1,187 ⁹
Narrative description of achievements		

⁶ Based from DOH standard policy, for individuals with low risk exposure is given Doxycycline 200 mg single dose within 24 to 72 hours from exposure, and for moderate exposure 200mg once daily for 3-5 days and for those with high risk exposure 200 mg once weekly until the end of exposure. PRC provided the chapter prophylaxis guidelines with relevant information of dos and don'ts in taking the prophylaxis to ensure proper consumption and increase effectiveness.

⁷ Final figure reflected has reduced from the Operations Update No.2. The change was based on the validation of PRC and this resulted in a reduction from the figures reported in Operations Update No. 2.

⁸ Final figure reflected was based on the final report submitted by PRC, following data validation.

⁹ Final figure reflected was based on the final report submitted by PRC, following data validation.

PRC deployed four water tankers in the affected areas. Based on PRC WASH services report, a total of 747,000 litres of water was provided in Albay, Camarines Sur and Northern Samar to 11,293 people.

Where there was a need to support proper storage and handling of water, targeted families were also provided with two 10-litre collapsible jerry cans. A total of 1,187 families from Albay, Camarines Sur and Western Samar were supported through the DREF (see Shelter section for details).

Breakdown of litres of water distributed by PRC to people

Province	Municipality	Barangay	No. of people reached	Litres of water distributed
Albay	1	10	2,767	225,000
Camarines Sur	7	32	7,916	394,500
Northern Samar	1	3	610	127,500
Grand Total	9	45	11,293	747,000

Emergency hygiene promotion activities, to increase public awareness and prevent diseases related to poor hygiene practices, were carried out by PRC in communities affected by TD Usman reaching 4,802 individuals in Albay, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur and Northern Samar. The hygiene promotion sessions focused on assessment of water and vector borne diseases, personal hygiene, solid waste management and prevention of diarrhoea. A special session on menstrual hygiene was carried out targeting adolescent girls and women of reproductive age. A total of 35 volunteers were trained and mobilized.

A total of 1,688 households in Albay, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur and Western Samar were provided by PRC with hygiene kits, in which, 1,187 kits were distributed through the DREF (see Shelter section for details). An IFRC standard hygiene kit contains 12 bars of body soaps, five packets of laundry soaps, 40 pieces of sanitary pads, five pieces of bath towels, six rolls of toilet papers, two tubes of toothpaste, five toothbrushes and four sets of disposable razors.

Challenges

Transportation has been a challenge in the area – considering the distance of the affected communities. Access for appropriate vehicles was a challenge; however, the team was able to rent suitable vehicles to reach targeted areas. At the earlier stage of the operation, it was quite difficult to conduct WASH activities especially in setting up the water points in some areas due to security issues.

Lessons Learned

A post distribution monitoring for NFIs (including WASH items) was conducted, in which 99 per cent were satisfied with the items they received, including the hygiene kits and jerry cans and found them to be useful. See shelter section for more details.

It is important to continue to improve on well-coordinated assessments to identify existing barriers of implementation and help the team in prioritizing the target areas to have an effective implementation in future operations.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 12,945

Male: 6,472

Female: 6,473

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Does the operation demonstrate evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services?	Yes	Yes
Number of NS staff and volunteers trained on the Minimum Standard Commitments on gender and other diversity factors.	100	74
Number of NS staff and volunteers trained on the Minimum Standard Commitments on SGBV	100	74
# of child-friendly spaces set-up as part of the welfare desks	4	9 ¹⁰
# of welfare desks conducting PSS activities for children	9	9

¹⁰ These were part of the welfare desks where Welfare services were providing psychosocial support to children through film showing, art, play, and recreational activities to help them cope with the shock of the disaster.

# of temporary learning spaces (TLS) set-up	2	Cancelled
# of students who received school kits/educational materials	2,000 ¹¹	Ongoing
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>PRC ensured that interventions were aligned with its own as well as the IFRC minimum standard commitments to Protection, Gender and Inclusion during Emergencies, including targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, and men and boys made vulnerable by the disaster. Further, IFRC has zero tolerance for any form of violence against children. Child protection policy is part of the mandatory orientation provided to volunteers mobilized 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 were 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. Indirectly, all people reached through this DREF, were supported with different services that meet the IFRC minimum standard to Protection, Gender and Inclusion.</p> <p>PRC set up welfare desks in nine evacuation centres which supported child protection services, child friendly activities. Inside some of the evacuation centres, PRC welfare services were providing psychosocial support to children through film showing, art, play, and recreational activities to help them cope with the shock of the disaster. Establishment of welfare desks also the supported protection issues for people living inside the evacuation centres. Here, PRC received, and accommodated concerns related to protection where PRC, if identified, would refer cases to relevant government authorities.</p> <p>There were 74 staff and volunteers trained on PGI and Migration in four chapters of Albay, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur and Northern Samar. Key topics on PGI orientation include the mainstreaming of PGI minimum standard and tools, and on how to share best practices.</p> <p>A training was organized by PRC Welfare Services to seven chapters of Albay, Camarines Norte Chapter, Camarines Sur, Sorsogon, Masbate, Northern Samar and Western Samar, where 29 staff were trained. The training includes (i) PGI orientation, (ii) health and migration, (iii) psychosocial support and psychological first aid and (iv) how to establish child learning spaces.</p> <p>One of the results of this training was the initiative of Camarines Sur Chapter to conduct a training, in partnerships with the local government unit of the Municipality of Bula, Camarines Sur, on how to set up child friendly spaces and integration of protection policy. There were 39 Day Care Workers, all females, from the different barangays of the Municipality of Bula, Camarines Sur, trained on Child Protection Policy and Child Friendly Spaces.</p> <p>Upon the request of the Department of Education Division (DepEd) in Camarines Sur, the chapter conducted a PSS activity to 14 teachers in Haluban Elementary School following an accident which traumatized them. Child friendly spaces activities were provided to 12 students (seven female and five male) to also helped traumatized students.</p> <p>The assessment results of education facilities showed that there were needs to provide immediate assistance to ensure learning continuity (clean-up funds, learning materials, hygiene kits, psychological first aid and emergency feeding). The component of psychosocial support and feeding was been conducted by PRC in some areas. However, based on coordination with DepEd and local government unit, it was agreed that there was no need to deploy Temporary Learning Spaces since the government, through the DepEd, was already able to address this type of need.</p> <p>School children kits in Camarines Sur and Camarines Norte were procured. The initial target of 1,000 school kits was increased to 2,000 to cater to the increased number of students in a second location. This part of the response was carried out in close coordination with DepEd and local government units.</p>		
Challenges		
<p>During the assessment, there were a limited number of staff and volunteers trained in PGI. A subsequent specialized team was deployed, and they supported training of Chapter staff and volunteers to help them identified and address PGI needs and response options across all the programme areas.</p>		



A four-day TOT on PGI, health and migration, psychosocial support, psychological first aid and how to establish child learning spaces was organized by PRC Welfare Services on 28-30 March 2019. Seven chapters attended - Albay, Camarines Norte Chapter, Camarines Sur, Sorsogon, Masbate, Northern Samar and Western Samar (**Photo: PRC**)

¹¹ Revised from 1,000 to 2,000 students.

Lessons Learned

PRC will continue to review the existing assessment tools to ensure that all sections are covered to identify the PGI needs of the community especially, protection issues during emergencies. PRC staff and volunteers who were trained in this response on areas of PGI, (ii) health and migration, (iii) psychosocial support and psychological first aid and (iv) how to establish child learning spaces, can/ be mobilized in the future to support these activities.



Migration

People reached: 40

Male:

Female:

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of migrant and displaced people are reached with information and quality services.	1,000	40 ¹²
# of staff and volunteers are trained in Health in Migration and Displacement.	100	74
# of welfare desks providing RFL services in the disaster affected areas	10	TBC
# of people provided with RFL services (safe calls, tracing, etc.)	40	40

Narrative description of achievements

Part of the standard services provided under the welfare desk set up by PRC are (i) restoring family links; (ii) tracing; and (iii) referral. For this operation, nine welfare desks were being set-up which offered restoring family link support. It was reported there were 40 people who are missing in areas affected with landslides in Albay. PRC supported the family members in terms of retrieval, counselling, referrals, etc. Staff trained in Health in Migration and Displacement were deployed to support the operation.

A total of 74 staff and volunteers from four chapter were oriented on Migration and Displacement (see PGI section for details). Key topics during the migration orientation include kinds of migrants, why people are on the move, climate induced migration, needs of migrants on origin, transit, destination; approach of the movement on migration, and the importance of health in migration and displacement. This training provided an opportunity for the chapters to enhance to assess and respond to the needs of the displaced population during the emergency. Thousands of families were displaced inside and outside of evacuation centers wherein they have special needs to be considered and prioritized. Through this training, the chapter were able to reflect on gaps in the assessment of their actual needs.

Challenges

During the assessment, there were a limited number of staff and volunteers trained in Migration and Displacement.

Lessons Learned

This can be a good reflection to review the existing assessment tools and to ensure questions related to migration and displacement are covered.

Strengthen National Society

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NS branches that are well functioning	4	5
% of volunteers insured	100%	100%

Narrative description of achievements

PRC focused its intervention in five provinces, supporting five chapters in Albay, Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur in Region V; and Northern Samar and Western Samar in Region VII. PRC interventions were from the Provinces with the highest number of total affected families.

A total of 258 staff and volunteers were mobilized for this operation. Prior to mobilization, they were all trained/oriented and equipped. Specific training includes community-based disease prevention (90 CHVs), PGI and migration (74 staff

¹² The operation targeted 1,000 people to be supported with RFL services with consideration on worse-case scenario. However, based on the actual situation, RFL services were not needed that much.

and volunteers). All volunteers recruited were provided orientation on the history and seven fundamental principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. All volunteers mobilized for this operation were insured under the Membership and Accident Assistance Benefit (MAAB) of PRC.

Challenges

The impact of the storm was underestimated by agencies. This was due to the combination of weather events bringing high rainfall but low wind/storm damage.

Lessons Learned

Improve analysis and early warning for rainfall events.

International Disaster Response

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Effective and coordinated international disaster response ensured.	Yes	Yes
# of RDRT member deployed in the country	1 ¹³	1
# and type of methods established to share information with communities about what is happening in the operation	5	7
% of complaints and feedback responded to by the NS	80%	100%
Logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurements	Yes	Yes

Narrative description of achievements

One RDRT member deployed for this DREF operation for general Operations Management. Two international surge delegates, Interim Field Coordinator and Surge Disaster Management Delegate – by Finnish Red Cross - supported all the operations in-country, including TD Usman.

Community accountability and feedback/response mechanisms was integrated into programming to ensure that affected populations have direct access to information on the nature and scope of services provided by PRC, along with processes which enabled community participation and feedback. Feedback and complaints mechanism established on sharing information include: (i) direct consultation in which affected-community people were assessed and consulted on their needs during assessment, (ii) community consultation and validation during identification of beneficiaries, (iii) setting up of welfare desks in evacuation centres, (iv) setting up of information desks during distribution of NFI and cash assistance, (v) formation of BaReCom, (vi) posting of information materials about the beneficiary selection criteria and type of intervention being implemented by PRC and (vii) information dissemination on PRC's social media accounts where PRC staff provide real-time response to all queries that have been received.



PRC sets up information desks in every distribution for people to raise their questions, feedbacks. (Photo: PRC)

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 who were effectively managing the supply chain, including procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

In support of the operation, the IFRC country office logistics team dispatched non-food items such as blanket, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, hygiene kits and jerry cans good for 1,323 families. All movement of disaster preposition (DP) stocks were in close coordination with PRC Logistics and Disaster Management Services Departments.

IFRC CO completed the in-country procurement for items with local specification (blankets and sleeping mats), to meet cultural requirements. Asia Pacific Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (LPSCM) teams completed the procurement of IFRC standard NFIs (mosquito nets, jerry cans and hygiene kits) with international

¹³ Target number reduced from two to one after conducting assessments.

specifications. IFRC country office supported the operation with light fleet that was deployed to transport staff and volunteers in the field and IFRC AP OLPSCM provided technical support as required.

Lessons Learned

There was no formal survey conducted with community people (both for beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries) to identify if how many per cent of complaints and feedback were responded. However, as reported by PRC technical leads involved in the operation, both from NHQ and chapters, all complaints and feedbacks, which reached PRC, at the operational level were addressed.

One of the components which the survey was assessed was the accountability and feedback mechanism. Highlights of the results are as follows:

Question	Don't know	No	Skip	Yes
Do you know how you can reach the Red Cross chapter?	5%	71%	-	24%
Did you receive a contact/phone number of the Red Cross for your feedback?	3%	78%	-	19%
Were there other ways of reaching the Red Cross installed in your barangay?	11%	45%	-	44%
Did you use any of the Red Cross feedback mechanisms?	4%	84%	2%	10%
Did you receive a response?	1%	1%	-	8%
Overall, are you happy with the processes from selection, distribution, monitoring and feedback?	-	1%	-	99%

There is a need to improve the feedback documentation. It's important that all complaints and feedback received and directly resolved in the operational areas are recorded. PRC is now developing a tool on how to document, monitor and report all the kinds of feedbacks in the operation.

In terms of selection and verification process, highlights of the results are as follows:

Question	Don't know	No	Skip	Yes
Do you think all the people affected by the disaster were included in the lists given by the barangay officials to PRC?	4%	6%	-	91%
Do you understand how you were selected to benefit from this programme?	1%	12%	-	87%
Do you feel that the beneficiaries deserved to be included?	1%	1%	1%	97%
Do you feel that some people/household were excluded when they should have been included as beneficiaries?	6%	84%	1%	10%
Have you heard about any households that had difficulties accessing the programme?	4%	91%	1%	5%
Do you think the selection process was fair?	1%	3%	-	97%

When asked who were involved in the selection process, 66 per cent said that it was the Red Cross, 56 per cent were community members, 46 per cent were community members, 35 per cent were the local government units while three per cent opted to skip the question. Based on these responses, PRC will further intensify its community engagement activities during selection and verification of beneficiaries.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues.	Yes	Yes
# of lesson learned workshop conducted	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

On 28 March, a lesson learned workshop was organized with PRC technical leads and involved chapters. The review/lessons learned assessed and provided recommendations on the achievements, processes and impact of the intervention implemented by PRC. The lesson learned focused on qualitative and quantitative data. Data was collected at the PRC NHQ relevant services and offices, and with chapters involved in the operation. Data from primary sources (desk review, semi-structured key informant interviews in NHQ offices, survey for chapter staff, focus group discussion with chapter staff and validation workshops) was used for triangulation to deepen and widen qualitative analysis on the operation's achievements and processes.

Based on key informant interviews, surveys and feedback from the workshop, below are the recommendations identified:

- Improvement of assessment tools: Improve assessment tools to integrate cash assessment and immediately identify target municipalities/barangays so that when the cash team deploys to the chapter, they would immediately proceed with the formation of BaReCom and beneficiary selection.
- Strategic prepositioning of disaster preparedness stocks: Prepositioning of relief goods should be strategically located in areas that are more accessible to disaster prone provinces to help deliver the relief items quickly.

- Reporting and development of plan of action: Preparation of plans and summarizing the assessment results should be represented by all sector. The Chapters should also be involved in the development of Plan of Action to ensure that priorities are embedded. Reporting should be more coordinated across services to avoid duplication and improve efficiency.
- Capacity building for staff and volunteers: Although the involved chapters have experience on operations, this may not be the same to others. Inclusion of financial support for capacity building are important to enable chapters to respond independently or with minimal supervision from the NHQ.
- Care of the responders: The wellbeing of the responder, especially, those from the chapters directly involved is important. Responders living and working in the affected areas were also affected by the disaster, but despite of that, they still respond and provide services. Debriefing and providing time for recuperation is important before going back to their respective roles.
- Established and strengthened agreement with agencies and organizations: Pre-agreements with counterparts from other agencies can hasten the provision of services to the affected population.
- Data base: PRC should have a repository of hazard maps of the Philippines, especially those areas which have been hit by several disasters in the past. This secondary data would help PRC in its disaster response planning on impact scenario even if the disaster is not happening yet.
- Based on the survey and interviews, the operation was relevant and appropriate to the needs of the communities. The cash modality in providing support to the affected was seen relevant. During the focus group discussion with the chapters, they mentioned that for the perspective of beneficiaries, the cash was very timely for their needs since they were able to use it for their food needs and others used it to buy agricultural inputs to kick-start livelihood activities.
- Based on the comments received, NFI distribution was also appropriate especially when affected displaced families were still staying in evacuation centres.



A lesson's learned workshop was organized in PRC NHQ on 28 March 2019, participated by PRC NHQ technical lead, implementing chapters and IFRC staff. (Photo: Maryjane Flor Patulilic/IFRC)

D. THE BUDGET

The total DREF allocation for this operation was CHF 396,111 of which CHF 306,220 (77.3 per cent) was utilized. The balance of CHF 89,891 will be returned to the DREF pot. The variance in the budget reflects the actual response needs on the ground after the initial rapid assessment and the continued assessment and response review throughout the operation. This also takes into considerations bi-lateral support to PRC, Government and other responses at community level.

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	2018/12-2019/12	Operation	MDRPH030
Budget Timeframe	2018/12-2019/3	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 10/Feb/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRPH030 - Philippines - Tropical Depression Usman

Operating Timeframe: 31 Dec 2018 to 31 Mar 2019

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	306,220
DREF Allocations	306,220
Expenditure	-306,220
Closing Balance	0

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	92,248	71,249	20,998
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	145,543	151,762	-6,219
AOF4 - Health	49,056	25,409	23,647
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	76,425	47,694	28,731
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	18,754	4,535	14,219
AOF7 - Migration	4,838	450	4,388
Area of focus Total	386,864	301,099	85,765
SF11 - Strengthen National Societies			0
SF12 - Effective international disaster management	4,260	4,092	168
SF13 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	4,988	1,029	3,959
SF14 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
Strategy for implementation Total	9,248	5,122	4,126
Grand Total	396,112	306,220	89,891

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/12-2019/12	Operation	MDRPH030
Budget Timeframe	2018/12-2019/3	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 10/Feb/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRPH030 - Philippines - Tropical Depression Usman

Operating Timeframe: 31 Dec 2018 to 31 Mar 2019

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	227,220	213,705	13,515
Clothing & Textiles	36,000	20,443	15,557
Food		2,593	-2,593
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	24,000	16,285	7,715
Medical & First Aid	12,786	12,970	-185
Teaching Materials	11,427	26,105	-14,677
Utensils & Tools	10,000	3,890	6,110
Other Supplies & Services		55	-55
Cash Disbursement	133,007	131,365	1,642
Logistics, Transport & Storage	52,080	22,287	29,793
Storage		151	-151
Distribution & Monitoring	4,257	5,699	-1,442
Transport & Vehicles Costs	37,823	12,826	24,997
Logistics Services	10,000	3,611	6,389
Personnel	50,195	30,238	19,957
International Staff		3,167	-3,167
National Staff		1,005	-1,005
National Society Staff	30,001	20,527	9,474
Volunteers	20,195	5,539	14,655
Consultants & Professional Fees		2	-2
Professional Fees		2	-2
Workshops & Training	15,942	9,292	6,651
Workshops & Training	15,942	9,292	6,651
General Expenditure	26,499	12,007	14,492
Travel	16,364	10,149	6,215
Information & Public Relations	8,898	923	7,975
Office Costs	899	632	268
Communications	337	211	126
Financial Charges		92	-92
Indirect Costs	24,176	18,690	5,486
Programme & Services Support Recover	24,176	18,690	5,486
Grand Total	396,112	306,220	89,891