


www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

DREF Final Report

Philippines: Typhoon Kammuri

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

| | |
|---|---|
| DREF operation | Operation n° MDRPH037 |
| Date of Issue: 3 September 2020 | Glide number: TC-2019-000159-PHL |
| Operation start date: 31 November 2019 | Operation end date: 31 May 2020 |
| Host National Society: Philippine Red Cross | Operation budget: CHF 499,719 |
| Number of people affected: 1,993,580 | Number of people assisted: 24,527 |
| Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) has worked with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in this operation. Technical support was received from German Red Cross in the implementation of early actions intended to reduce the impact of Typhoon Kammuri, which were supported through the DREF. | |
| Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Philippines preparedness and response has been coordinated through the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC). Other Government agencies involved included the Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), and Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). The Philippine humanitarian sector response has been coordinated by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) via the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The Government of Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), and New Zealand Government's International Aid and Development Agency (NZAID) provided in-kind support to PRC, which complemented the DREF. | |

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Typhoon Kammuri (locally named Tisoy), entered Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) during the afternoon of 30 November 2019, before making its 1st landfall at approximately at 23:00 hrs (local time) over Gubat municipality, Sorsogon province in Bicol Region. At its maximum, it packed winds of up to 213kmph (Category 4) and gusts over 230 kmph, while also bringing intense rainfall. [Tropical Cyclone Wind Signals](#) (TCWS) up to level 3¹ were put in place in many provinces across the Luzon landmass and Eastern Visayas region.

As it traversed across Luzon and surrounding islands, Kammuri made four landfalls, see table below, before reducing in strength as a "Severe Tropical Storm" and leaving PAR at 08:00 (local time) on 5 December 2019.

| No. | Date/Time | Location of landfall | | |
|-----|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Municipality | Province | Region |
| 1 | 2 Dec 2019; 23:00 | Gubat | Sorsogon | Region V (Bicol) |
| 2 | 3 Dec 2019; 04:00 | San Pascual, Burias Island | Masbate | Region V (Bicol) |
| 3 | 3 Dec 2019; 08:30 | Torrijos | Marinduque | MIMAROPA |
| 4 | 3 Dec 2019; 12:30 | Naujan | Oriental Mindoro | MIMAROPA |

Typhoon Kammuri left a trail of destruction across CAR Region (Cordillera Administrative Region) CARAGA Region, Region III (Central Luzon), Region IV-A (CALABARZON), Region IV-B (MIMAROPA), Region V (Bicol), and Region VIII (Eastern Visayas).

¹ TCWS no. 3 indicates the potential for winds up to 170kmph, and damage to buildings, crops, houses and disruption to power supply.

According to the final [National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council \(NDRRMC\)](#) report issued on 22 January 2020:

- Pre-emptive evacuation of 457,657 people (117,726 families) was conducted in advance of landfall.
- 1,993,580 people (470,991 families) have been affected by Typhoon Kammuri, of which 46,456 people (10,522 families) remained displaced.
- 4 dead and 318 injured.
- Families displaced:
 - 46,286 people (10,508 families) were being supported in 129 evacuation centers.
 - 70 people (14 families) were outside the registered evacuation centers (ECs), or with host families.
- Houses damaged:
 - 558,844 affected, of which 495,378 have been partially damaged, and 63,466 totally damaged (destroyed).
- Damaged infrastructure:
 - 2,249 schools partially damaged.
 - 47 health facilities partially damaged, two totally damaged.
 - 247 public structures partially damaged, four totally damaged.
 - 121 roads and five bridges affected, now passable.
- Flooding:
 - Floods reported in 196 areas, and since resided.

States of calamity were declared in nine provinces: Batangas, Cavite, Laguna and Quezon in Region IV-A (CALABARZON); Marinduque, Occidental Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro and Romblon in Region IV-B (MIMAROPA); Northern Samar in Region VIII (Eastern Visayas).

Typhoon Kammuri was the 20th tropical cyclone to strike the Philippines in 2019. It came as the authorities and partner organizations were already responding to emergencies related to public health ([measles and polio, MDRPH032](#)) and earthquakes ([Mindanao, MDRPH036](#)). It was followed by [Typhoon Phanfone \(MDRPH038\)](#) in December 2019, the eruption of [Taal Volcano \(MDRPH039\)](#) in January 2020, and latterly the [COVID-19 Pandemic \(MDRCOVID19\)](#).

Since January 2020, the country has also been contending with the continuing spread of COVID-19. On 12 March 2020, the Philippine government raised a Code Red sublevel 2 as recommended by the Inter-Agency Task Force on Emerging Infectious Diseases (ITAF-EID). This imposed stringent measures on the country including physical distancing, enhanced community quarantines (ECQ), and limitation of movement within the entire country. On 16 March 2020, the entirety of Luzon was put on enhanced community quarantine until 13 April 2020, which was later extended until 15 May 2020. Community quarantine continues to take effect in the country at the time of reporting. As of 31 August 2020, a total of 217,396 cases and 3,520 deaths had been reported by the Department of Health (DOH) [COVID-19 Case Tracker](#). In the immediate term, the Government of Philippines and partner organizations including PRC were compelled to prioritize the COVID-19 response. This has had implications on PRC's implementation of other ongoing operations, including the Typhoon Kammuri response, with activities having to be rescheduled or redesigned to adapt to the current situation. A two-month extension to the response timeframe was approved to accommodate the changes that have been required, and to enable commitments to the affected population to be met. Please refer to "Section C – Detailed Operational Plan" for information on the implications of COVID-19 on the implementation of the DREF operation (by Area of Focus).

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

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

The National Headquarters (NHQ) informed chapters to be on heightened alert as Typhoon Kammuri entered PAR and advanced funding to ensure their readiness to respond. PRC chapters communicated to community volunteers (RC143) to implement early warning measures in communities that were expected to be affected and placed Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT143) on standby. Following landfall PRC initiated interventions such as first aid (FA), welfare services and assessments. In coordination with national, provincial and municipal governments, the NHQ deployed an assessment team with a relief officer to assist the chapters in their response, followed by the deployment of WASH, welfare, relief, logistics (trucks, vehicles) assets and labor required for the operation. Regional warehouses were activated and essential household items, emergency shelter, WASH and health items comprising blankets, hygiene kits, jerry cans, mosquito nets, sleeping mats and tarpaulins dispatched. Emergency Response Units (ERU) for disaster relief, health, water and sanitation, search and rescue and welfare were all activated, as were National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT).

Summary of overall accomplishments by PRC in response to Typhoon Kammuri follow:

| Sector | Actions taken |
|---|---|
| First Aid | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 ambulances mobilized • 2 individuals assisted and transported • 89 individuals reached with FA management and blood pressure taking |
| Psychosocial support (PSS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 evacuation centers/sites served with welfare desks • 933 individuals reached with psychological first aid while 2,477 children were reached with child-friendly spaces activities • 7 people were supported with tracing activity |
| Cash and voucher assistance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,603 families provided with multipurpose cash grants • 99 individuals were mobilized for cash for work activity during the activation of forecast-based actions |
| Food | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10,371 individuals served with hot meals evacuation centers • 1,920 people provided with food rations |
| Essential household items | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,730 families received sleeping kit (which contains two blankets, two mosquito nets and two sleeping mats) • 2,783 families received tarpaulins (two per family) |
| Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24,527 individuals (5,246 families) accessing water distribution points in 14 areas • Approximately 219,388 litres of clean water distributed • 2,846 individuals reached with hygiene promotion activities • 3 water tankers, and 1 water purification unit mobilized • 2,739 families received jerry cans (two per family) • 2,856 families received hygiene kit |
| Manpower and assets mobilized | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local and National Assessment Team, First Aid/Medical Team, and Welfare Team, Extrication Team and WASH Team deployed to support the operation. A total 1,220 PRC personnel were involved in the response. • 19 NHQ and Chapter vehicles mobilized (ambulances, boats, hot meal vans, multipurpose vehicle (Humvee), service vehicles, trucks and water tankers. |

The PRC Communications team posted updates and photos of the situation on [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#).

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

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

PRC hosts 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.

The IFRC Philippine CO assisted in the preparation of an imminent DREF activation of CHF 47,118 (approved on 30 November 2019), which enabled PRC to prepare for Typhoon Kammuri as it entered PAR, followed by a DREF activation of CHF 313,286 to support the immediate response activities required after landfall. Once rapid needs assessments were completed, an additional DREF activation of CHF 139,315 was made to address the humanitarian needs and priorities that had been identified (bringing the DREF allocation to CHF 499,719).

The German Red Cross supported PRC through the imminent DREF activation with the implementation of Forecast-based Action (FbA) early actions as part of an Early Action Protocol (EAP) in selected provinces that were expected to be affected by Typhoon Kammuri. Post-activation monitoring and an After Action Review (AAR) workshop was held to capture what was learned from the early actions; and used to inform the revision of ongoing FbF programming if required.

The [510 initiative](#), supported by the Netherlands Red Cross, prepared maps, containing information on where the weather system would impact; and expected level of damage, for timely interventions. The maps were shared with RCRC Movement and Non-Movement partners.

Overview of non-RCRC actors 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 Shelter Cluster coordination focal point in country contributed to the mobilization of field assessment teams for the HCT – Office of Civil Defense (HCT – OCD) joint rapid needs assessment in coordination with OCHA, HCT clusters lead agencies and shelter cluster partners. The rapid needs assessment report was published [here](#). The Shelter Cluster then provided recommendations for response packages based on the result of the assessment. IEC materials which consist of eight key messages were also distributed.

The Government of Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and New Zealand Government's International Aid and Development Agency (NZAID) provided in-kind support to the PRC response operation. This support was in complement to the DREF.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Please refer to the original [EPOA](#), [Operations Updates No.2](#), [No. 3](#), and [No.4](#) for information on needs analysis, risk analysis, changes made to the EPOA, information on targeting, multi-dimensional vulnerability indicators, scenario planning, where they are explained in detail.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

Overall Operational objective

The DREF operation aimed to meet the immediate needs of the most vulnerable of the population that had been affected by Typhoon Kammuri (total: 20,000 people / 5,000 families) through the provision of appropriate assistance including: essential household and emergency shelter items, multi-purpose cash grants, health (including FA and PSS), WASH and welfare services. The delivery of this support was accomplished over a period of six months, from 30 November 2019 to 31 May 2020. The DREF incorporated both the actions undertaken as an imminent crisis activation and the activities planned under the required emergency response phase, following the impact of Typhoon Kammuri.

Note that the DREF operation formed part of an overarching Plan of Action, which was led by PRC and complemented by other Movement partners and local donors. Please refer to the original [EPOA](#), [Operations Updates No.2](#), [No. 3](#), and [No.4](#) for information on revisions to activities planned, commitments on quality programming, and operational support needs, where they are explained in detail.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Typhoon Kammuri: Operations Update

May 2020



 Regional operational area supported by IFRC

The DREF operation aims to meet the immediate needs of the most vulnerable of the population that have been affected by Typhoon Kammuri through the provision of appropriate assistance including: essential household items and emergency shelter, multi-purpose cash grants, health (including first aid and psychosocial support), water, sanitation and hygiene; and welfare services.



SHELTER

7,500

People Reached

Main Activities

- Distributed sleeping kits to 1,500 families
- Distributed tarpaulins to 1,500 families
- Provided 1,500 families with guidance on safe shelter at point of distribution



LIVELIHOODS

8,654

People Reached

Main Activities

- Provided 10,371 Eat Food / Hot Meals
- 146 people supported with the evacuation of livestock and early harvesting
- 3,603 families provided with cash grants



HEALTH

7,500

People Reached

Main Activities

- Distributed mosquito nets to 1,500 families
- Provided psychosocial support to 3,410 individuals
- Provided first aid support to 89 individuals



WASH

24,527

People Reached

Main Activities

- Distributed 219,388 litres of water
- Distributed water to 24,527 individuals
- Distributed jerry cans and hygiene kits to 1,500 families
- Conducted hygiene promotion to 2,846 people



PGI

24,527

People Reached

Main Activities

- 2,477 children were reached with PSS through Child Friendly Spaces sessions

Household-recipient representatives are cueing to receive their cash assistance.
Photo: PRC





Shelter

People reached: 7,500

Male: 3,780

Female: 3,720

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| # of affected families provided with essential household items and emergency shelter | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| # of affected families provided with essential household items | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| # of affected families provided with tarpaulins | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| # of affected families provided with guidance on safe shelter at point of distribution | 1,500 | 1,500 |

Narrative description of achievements

A total of 2,730 families (13,650 people) were provided with essential household items and emergency shelter, comprising blankets, sleeping mats and tarpaulins (two per family), of which 1,500 families (7,500 people) were supported through the DREF. PRC mobilized additional items from its own stocks and those from AusDFAT and NZAid, which complemented the support provided under the DREF operation. IFRC CO personnel were mobilized to support the process of selection/validation of targeted families and to monitor the distributions in selected areas as part of commitments on quality programming. Please see below table for information on the accomplishments:

| Region | Province | Number of families reached with sleeping kit |
|--------------|--------------------|--|
| Region 4B | Mindoro Oriental | 201 |
| | Occidental Mindoro | 200 |
| Region 5 | Albay | 498 |
| | Camarines Sur | 395 |
| | Masbate | 491 |
| | Sorsogon | 945 |
| Total | | 2,730 |

At the point of distribution, PRC volunteers provided affected families with technical support and guidance on safer shelter using information, education and communications (IEC) materials developed by the Shelter Cluster. They were also available through the chapter to ensure quality assurance after distribution as called upon.

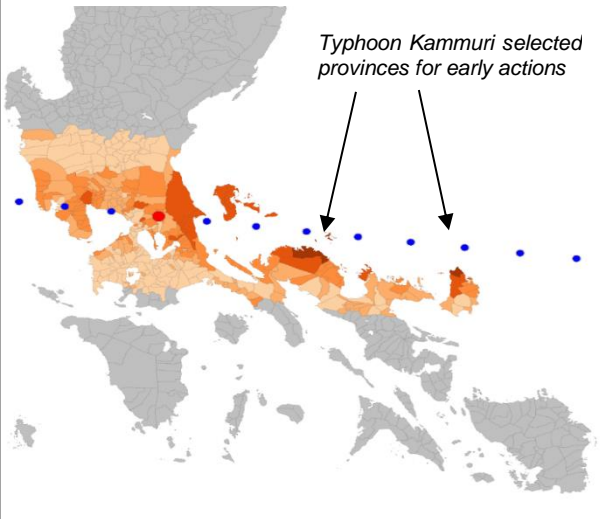
Forecast-based action

The German Red Cross (GRC) supported PRC with the development of a Typhoon Early Action Protocol (EAP). This contained information on provinces expected to be worst affected by a typhoon in terms of impact, early actions that would be required, as well as pre-agreed triggers which would then be used as a basis of FbA through a DREF allocation. This was still under finalization as Typhoon Kammuri approached, however, it was agreed that an EAP test activation would be carried out using the imminent DREF.

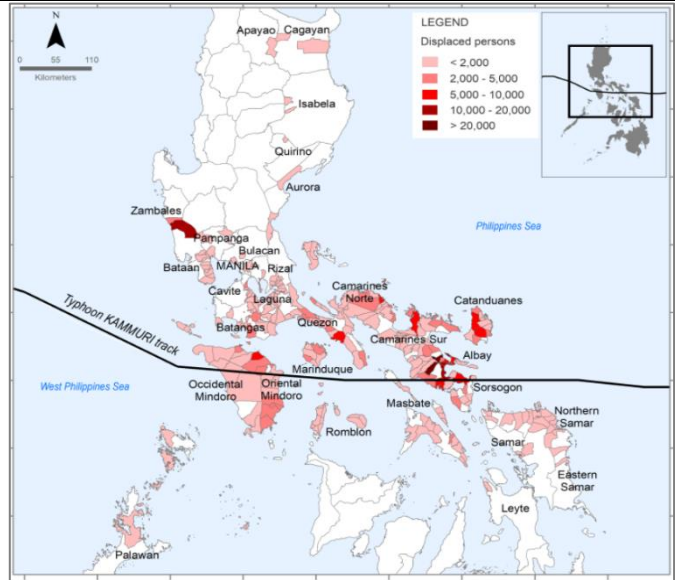
The FbA project team implemented early actions in nine barangays in Camarines Norte and Catanduanes provinces of Bicol (Region V), including: (1) the early harvesting of matured crops; (2) evacuation of assets and livestock, to help farmers save their income; and (3) installation of shelter strengthening kits (SSK) to minimize the damage to houses.

A total of 20 volunteers (10 per chapter) from Camarines Norte and Catanduanes were mobilized to support the FbA project team. They were responsible for recruiting cash for work laborers, validating lists of families that would be assisted; and supervising the implementation of the early actions, including providing technical assistance as required. In Camarines Norte, it was decided that the focus would be on strengthening of houses through the installation of the SSK in Mercedes municipality. In Catanduanes, it was decided to implement early harvesting of matured abaca trees in barangays of Caramoran municipality.

Typhoon Kammuri impact map issued on 30 November 2020; 72 hours prior to landfall. Source: 510 Initiative



Typhoon Kammuri selected provinces of Camarines Norte and Catanduanes, Bicol (Region V). (Source: 510 Initiative)



Typhoon Kammuri actual track. (Source: AHA Centre)

The EAP test activation was completed by midday on 2 December 2020, approximately 13 hours prior to Typhoon Kammuri making landfall over Sorsogon province. A total of 146 recipients were supported through the early actions, which comprised 131 men and 15 women. Please see below for a summary of this support.

| Early Actions | Camarines Norte | Catanduanes |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Early harvesting of Abaca trees | - | 10 (9 M, 1 F) |
| CFW (early harvesting) | - | 99 (87 M, 12 F) |
| Livestock / asset evacuation | - | - |
| CFW (livestock evacuation) | 17 (17 M) | - |
| Shelter Strengthening | 10 (8 M, 2 F) | - |
| CFW (SSK) | 10 (10 M) | - |
| Total | 37 | 109 |



Post activation monitoring was conducted in both provinces. This involved surveying and focus group discussions with volunteers (including those not involved in the early actions), recipients and non-recipients. In Camarines Norte province, it was identified that families that did not strengthened their houses prior to the typhoon, or did, but for a much lower investment, sustained higher levels of damage than those families who received early action support from PRC. Average repair costs for families that did not receive support was up to PHP 5,000 (approximately CHF 98), whereas those that received support was up to CHF 2,000 (approximately CHF 39). The test activation demonstrated that the assistance provided by PRC can effectively minimize the damage to homes in the event of a typhoon.

An AAR workshop was held at NHQ, which involved German Red Cross, IFRC and other partners. The report from this will be made available on the IFRC Evaluations Database. Overall, the EAP test activation was considered a positive innovation and the lessons learned will inform revisions to the EAP in preparing for the 2020 typhoon season.

Challenges

The DREF operation had to be extended by two months (until 31 May 2020) to accommodate delays in the replenishment of essential household and emergency shelter items and their delivery to the respective PRC warehouse. This was caused by the enhanced community quarantines (ECQ) and limitation of movement enforced following the COVID-19 outbreak.

It was planned that post distribution monitoring would be conducted following distribution of essential household items. However, due to community quarantine measures that have limited access and restricted public gatherings, it was not possible to undertake post distribution monitoring.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 18,015

Male: 9,007

Female: 9,008

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---|--------------------|--------|
| # of affected families able to meet their basic needs | 3,750 ² | 3,603 |
| # of communities that receive support with the evacuation of livestock and early harvesting, if appropriate | NA ³ | 9 |
| # of Ready to Eat Food / Hot Meals provided (as part of PRC Welfare Support) | NA ⁴ | 10,371 |
| # of affected families provided with multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs | 3,750 | 3,603 |

Narrative description of achievements

A total of 10,371 ready-to-eat / hot meals were served as part of the PRC welfare services in ECs which were established in Region IV-A (CALABARZON), Region IV-B (MIMAROPA), Region V (Bicol), Central Visayas (Region VII), and National Capital Region. Please see below for a summary of this support:

| Region | Province | Number of people reached with hot meals |
|--------------|--------------------|---|
| NCR | Metro Manila | 175 |
| | | |
| Region 4A | Batangas | 237 |
| | Laguna | 289 |
| Region 4B | Marinduque | 641 |
| | Mindoro Oriental | 155 |
| | Occidental Mindoro | 955 |
| Region 5 | Albay | 388 |
| | Camarines Sur | 1,411 |
| | Catanduanes | 572 |
| | Masbate | 1,250 |
| | Sorsogon | 2,862 |
| Region 7 | Cebu | 151 |
| Region 8 | Northern Samar | 1,285 |
| Total | | 10,371 |

A total of 1,920 affected families also received food ration packs which have been funded through PRC's own resources.

A total of 3,603 families (18,015 people) have been provided with multipurpose cash grants equating to 96 per cent of the intended target of 3,750 families. Each family received a cash grant of PHP 3,500 (approximately CHF 70) which

² Target of 3,750 based on number of targeted families with multipurpose cash grants; exclusive of other Livelihoods and Basic Needs activities.

³ Target not specified at onset of the DREF as need based during implementation of the operation.

⁴ Target not specified at onset of the DREF as need based during implementation of the operation.

was calculated based on the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) and was intended to help affected families address their basic needs for one month. IFRC CO personnel were mobilized to support the selection process/validation process. Please see below table for information on the accomplishments:

| Region | Province | Number of families reached with cash assistance |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| MIMAROPA (Region IV-B) | Mindoro Occidental | 498 |
| | Mindoro Oriental | 483 |
| | Romblon | 466 |
| Bicol (Region V) | Albay | 395 |
| | Masbate | 472 |
| | Sorsogon | 994 |
| Eastern Visayas (Region VIII) | Northern Samar | 295 |
| Total | | 3,603 |

Following the COVID-19 outbreak, measures were taken to ensure the disbursement of cash grants could be completed. This included registration protocols, physical distancing protocols during disbursement, provision of personal protective equipment as well as use of new cash transfer modalities.

During community quarantine, all forms of international and domestic public transportation were suspended. Residents were not allowed to leave their homes unless for emergencies. Services, commercial and industrial workforce and agricultural activities were disrupted leaving families with limited sources of income and under poverty line with no choice but to wait and rely on government and humanitarian aid support. In the Philippines, the use of Cash Based Interventions (CBIs) to respond to humanitarian needs, such as those caused by typhoons and flooding, is very common – with cash transfers often the immediate first response of many actors.

PRC modified its distribution mechanism for cash assistance to prevent the transmission of the disease as well as protecting PRC personnel and beneficiaries during this pandemic. The modification was in accordance to the guidelines set by the Government and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC).

The modified distribution floor plan and processing flow includes handwashing and health screening areas. There number of individuals in the distribution site was limited in with social/physical distancing. In addition, each family recipient was given a flyer which contains reminders to bring a face mask, and the time and day for claiming the assistance to prevent congestion in queuing area and mass gathering.



Banners were set up by PRC during the cash distribution to give proper guidance for household-recipient- representative who will be collecting the cash assistance. (Photo: PRC)

Forecast-based action

Cash for work was used to mobilize people within the communities to implement these early actions. The FbF project team used a remittance company ([Cebuana Lhuillier Pawnshop](#)) to transfer cash from NHQ to the chapters and

onwards to those involved in the cash for work activity. The amount provided under the cash for work should meet their requirement for basic necessities and to cover some of the losses induced by the typhoon.

In Camarines Norte, it was decided that the focus would be on evacuation of livestock in barangays at risk of flooding in Vinzons municipality. In Catanduanes, it was decided to implement early harvesting of matured abaca trees in barangays of Caramoran municipality. On the morning of 2 December 2020, the rains and wind being felt in Camarines Norte were not as severe as expected as Typhoon Kammuri moved south towards Sorsogon province, and families in barangays in Vinzons municipality not to evacuate their livestock.

Post activation monitoring was conducted in both provinces. In Catanduanes province, it was identified that the early harvesting of matured abaca trees enabled farmers to save 50 per cent more of their crop than usual, while the cutting of matured trees preserved the quality of the fiber, allowing it to be sold at a higher price, PHP 90 per kg (approximately CHF 1.75 per kg) compared to damaged fiber, sold at only PHP 55 per kg (approximately CHF 1.08 per kg.) – saving 40 per cent of their income.

Challenges

Ongoing assessment and monitoring of the situation by PRC identified areas affected by Typhoon Kammuri that had been underserved by authorities and partner organizations, including those in remote island communities. This resulted in an increase in number of targeted families with multipurpose cash grants from 1,500 to 2,750, and finally to 3,750 families. There was a need to increase in the caseloads specifically in Albay and Masbate provinces in Bicol (Region V).

The DREF operation was extended by two months (until 31 May 2020) to accommodate delays in the disbursement of multipurpose cash grants. This was caused by the enhanced community quarantines (ECQ) and limitation of movements following the COVID-19 outbreak. A pre-identified financial service provider (FSP), [PhilPost](#), which has been utilized previously by PRC in other operations, was intended to be used for all disbursements, however, it had suspended its operations due to COVID-19. This necessitated PRC using an alternative Cash in Envelope (CiE) modality in selected provinces, namely Mindoro Oriental and Romblon provinces of MIMAROPA (Region IV-B). In April/May 2020 the FSP resumed operations and all remaining disbursements were done through this modality.

It was planned that post distribution monitoring would be conducted following distribution of cash assistance. However, due to community quarantine measures that have limited access and restricted public gatherings, it was not possible to undertake post distribution monitoring.

Lessons Learned

Forecast-based action

Trigger methodology for the EAP test activation accurately predicted the possible severity of the typhoon and was deemed relevant, however, predicated landfall was over Catanduanes, whereas actual landfall was over Sorsogon – 150km south. There is need to ensure selection of target provinces 72-hours prior to landfall takes account of possible track changes in the following days, includes areas where predicted impact is not yet significant and comparative impact forecast maps are provided from other sources (e.g. Hong Kong Observatory).

Communication between the FbA project team and the NHQ Disaster Management Services (DMS) department needs to be improved prior to landfall and all chapters involved in the EAP should also be informed when it is triggers, even when they are not included in the early actions. It was proposed that meetings between the FbA project team and NHQ DMS should be organized to discuss integration of FbA communications in general messaging provided for upcoming typhoons and formalized procedures for EAP activation and situational reporting established.

Financial issues related to the flow of working advances from NHQ to the selected chapters need to be explored by the FbA project team to ensure funds can be in place to implement early actions 72-hours prior to landfall.

Logistical measures including pre-agreements with suppliers (vehicle rental companies, shops for materials needed for SSK and livestock evacuation) should also be put in place, and as these were not prepositioned at the time of the test activation, it affected the timeliness of implementation and the scale of the early actions that were possible. A standardised deployment “box” for volunteers (first aid kits, flashlights, information materials, raincoats and visibility items etc.) should also be included as part of the pre-positioning phase.

Human resources, namely the orientation and deployment of volunteers at chapter level, was adequate for the small-scale test activation but the number of volunteers needs to be increased for future activations. Further training would also be required for those chapters that have not participated in the test activation to ensure that there is a minimum understanding of the EAP.

Community engagement in the preparatory phase (prior to the EAP activation) needs to be strengthened and more time given to (1) informing the pre-selected Local Government Units (LGU) on the concept of the program; (2) consulting on the early actions and discussing the targeting criteria with the communities. It was identified that that though majority of recipients of support in Catanduanes province understood why they had been selected for support, there were a number that did not; while in Camarines Norte province, the majority did not understand why they had been selected.



Health

People reached: 7,500⁵

Male: 3,780

Female: 3,720

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|-----------|
| # of people reached through NS emergency health management programmes | 7,500 | 7,500 |
| # of health assessments carried out (part of RDANA) | 2 | 1 |
| # of people provided with first aid | 500 | 88 |
| # of volunteers mobilized to provide first aid | 50 | 89 |
| # of volunteers mobilized to support immediate health related activities | 50 | cancelled |
| # of chapters provided with First Aid jump kits | 3 | cancelled |
| # of families provided with mosquito nets | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| # of volunteers continuously monitor the outbreak situation and report back to the OPCEN for immediate response | 50 | cancelled |
| # of people provided with direct psychosocial support | 1,000 | 3,410 |
| # of people supported with search and rescue | 500 | 2 |
| # of water search and rescue teams mobilized | 50 | NA |

Narrative description of achievements

Health assessments were carried out as part of the RDANA which informed revisions to the DREF operation as announced in Operations Updates No.3 as well as cancellation of activities which were no longer required or being covered by the authorities and partner organizations. Please refer to "Health – Challenges" section for information.

A total of 89 people was provided with FA management (6) and blood pressure taking (83).

A total of 2,730 families were provided with mosquito nets (insecticide treated) of which 1,500 families (7,500 people) were supported by the DREF. PRC mobilized additional items from its own stocks and those from AusDFAT and NZAid, which complemented the support provided under the DREF operation. PRC volunteers provided sensitization on their use, including mosquito bite times (for dengue and malaria) at the point of distribution. Please refer to Shelter Output 1.1. for more information on the distribution, including geographical targeting.

A total of 933 people was reached with direct PSS (as part of PRC Welfare Support) through psychological first aid, which equates to 93 per cent of the intended target (1,000) with the majority (757) reached in Sorsogon province where Typhoon Kammuri made its initial landfall.

| Region | Province | Number of people reached with PSS |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Region 5 | Albay | 20 |
| | Camarines Sur | 50 |
| | Catanduanes | 2 |
| | Masbate | 2 |
| | Sorsogon | 757 |
| Region 8 | Northern Samar | 102 |
| Total | | 933 |

⁵ Based on number of recipients of mosquito nets (1,500 families / 7,500 people) – assumption that those receiving other Health support are within this number.

A total of 2,477 children was supported with PSS through the establishment of child friendly spaces (CFS) in evacuation centres.

| Region | Province | Number of people served with PSS through CFS |
|------------------|---------------|--|
| Bicol (Region V) | Albay | 31 |
| | Camarines Sur | 146 |
| | Masbate | 850 |
| | Sorsogon | 1,450 |
| Total | | 2,477 |

Deployment of water search and rescue teams were not required under this response. A total of three PRC ambulances were mobilized and assisted two people with transportation to health facilities in Albay province, Bicol (Region V) and Batangas province, CALABARZON (Region IV-A).

Challenges

Ongoing assessment and monitoring of the situation by PRC identified that activities included in the original EPOA were no longer required or being covered by the authorities and partner organizations. This included:

- Provision of community-disease prevention and health promotion services with mobilization of volunteers for these activities.
- Provision of community-based epidemic prevention and control activities.
- Provision of dignity kits (250 sets).
- Provision of new-born kits (250 sets).

As chapters had sufficient first aid supplies the need for stocks under this DREF was not required.

Costs attributed to these activities were offset against other activities.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 24,527

Male: 12,263

Female: 12,264

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|-----------|---------------|
| # of people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards) in the affected area | 20,000 | 24,527 |
| # of liters of water distributed (according to WHO standards) | 2,000,000 | 219,388 |
| # of families provided with jerry cans | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| # of volunteers trained on emergency WASH | 250 | Not conducted |
| # of staff trained on emergency WASH | 25 | Not conducted |
| # of people reached with hygiene promotion activities | 7,500 | 2,846 |
| # of families provided with hygiene kits | 1,500 | 1,500 |

Narrative description of achievements

A total of 24,527 people (5,246 families) were reached with safe water. They were served by three water tankers and a water purification unit. A total of 219,388 liters of water was produced/distributed. Water testing from the water source was done to ensure water safety. Actual accomplishment was only 11 per cent of the target. It was identified that the typhoon had caused disruptions to water supply in Albay, Camarines Sur and Sorsogon provinces, Region V (Bicol). The target was an overestimate to the actual needs since local government units in these areas provided prompt action to restore water connections.

| Region | Province | Litres of water distributed |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Bicol (Region V) | Albay | 83,000 |
| | Camarines Sur | 43,000 |
| | Sorsogon | 93,388 |
| Total | | 219,388 |

A total of 2,338 families have been provided with 10-litre jerry cans (two per family) of which 1,500 families (7,500 people) were supported through the DREF. PRC mobilized additional items from its own stocks and those from AusDFAT and NZAid, which complemented the support provided under the DREF operation. An additional nine families were provided with jerry cans in Claveria and San Pascual municipalities in Masbate province. Please refer to Shelter Output 1.1. for more information on the distribution, including geographical targeting.

A total of 2,846 people was reached with hygiene promotion activities in Albay, Camarines Sur and Sorsogon provinces, Region V (Bicol), which equates to approximately 38 per cent of the intended target (7,500). The activity was conducted to increase public awareness and prevent diseases linked to poor hygiene practices. This is also to emphasize the importance of hand hygiene, through handwashing with soap, as one of the most effective actions to reduce the spread of pathogens and prevent infections, including the COVID-19 disease.

A total of 2,856 affected families have been provided with hygiene kits of which 1,500 families (7,500 people) were supported through the DREF. PRC mobilized additional items from its own stocks, AusDFAT and NZAid which complemented the support provided under the DREF operation. Please refer to Shelter Output 1.1. for more information on the distribution, including geographical targeting.

Challenges

Ongoing assessment and monitoring of the situation by PRC identified that damage had been caused to water supply systems. This resulted in the need to extend the number of days that water tankers and purification units were deployed. The original EPOA budget had to be revised to accommodate the additional costs incurred, which were offset against activities cancelled under Health.

Strengthening hygiene promotion was planned for in this DREF operation and included training of 250 volunteers and 25 staff on emergency WASH. After the completion of the training, the volunteers were to be mobilized to disseminate key health/hygiene messages in evacuation centres and selected communities that have been affected by Typhoon Kammuri. However, this activity did not eventuate due to community quarantine measures and because local flight suspensions prevented travel by technical staff to conduct the training.



Protection Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 24,527

Male: 12,263

Female: 12,264

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| # people provided with PGI services | 7,500 | 24,527 |
| Rapid needs assessment focus on key PGI areas | Yes | Yes |
| Sex-age and disability disaggregated data is collected | Yes | Yes |
| Staff and volunteers sign the code of conduct | Yes | Yes |

Narrative description of achievements

PGI was incorporated as part of the RDANA; and indirectly all targeted families supported through this DREF operation were provided with different services based on PGI considerations and standards. A total of 24,527 people benefitted from activities completed under the DREF operation. Sex-age and disability disaggregated is being collected by sector.

A total of 1,220 personnel was involved in the DREF operation and have signed the code of conduct.



Migration

People reached: 3,410

Male: 1,705

Female: 1,705

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| <i># of displaced people reached with information and services provided from welfare desks</i> | NA | 3,410 |
| <i># of affected people have access to basic services</i> | NA | 3,410 |
| <i># of welfare desks providing RFL services in the affected area</i> | NA | 10 |
| Narrative description of achievements | | |
| <p>A total of 10 PRC welfare desks were established to provide a range of services including children friendly spaces, PSS, ready-to-eat / hot meals, and restoring family links (RFL). Welfare desks personnel ensured that any cases identified were referred to the relevant government authorities. The PRC welfare desks also receive and respond to concerns related to protection. A total of seven tracing cases were referred and managed.</p> <p>Through PRC's welfare services, traumatized individuals who were displaced in the evacuation centres received psychosocial support to help them cope with the fear and anxiety due to the trauma caused by the typhoon. A total of 3,410 people was reached through the welfare desks and seven people were supported with tracing where cases were referred and managed.</p> | | |

| International Disaster Response | | |
|--|--------|---------------|
| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
| <i># of NS branches that are well functioning (in the operation)</i> | NA | 3 |
| <i>% of volunteers insured</i> | 100 | 100 |
| <i>NS coordinated international disaster response effectively</i> | Yes | Yes |
| <i>Rapid response personnel support the operation</i> | 1 | 6 |
| <i>DREF procedures are applied during the implementation of the operation</i> | Yes | Yes |
| <i>% of target population satisfied with support received</i> | 80 | Not conducted |
| <i>Logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurements</i> | Yes | Yes |
| <i># of coordination meetings held with other stakeholders</i> | 3 | 3 |
| <i>Complementarity and strengths of the Movement enhanced</i> | Yes | Yes |
| <i>Movement coordination is well established</i> | Yes | Yes |
| Narrative description of achievements | | |
| <p>The PRC led the Movement's overall response for this operation, maintaining close coordination with Movement partners in the country and providing updates. For this DREF operation, IFRC supported PRC in ensuring that the three chapters of Albay, Masbate and Sorsogon were well functioning. The PRC works with the IFRC, the ICRC and seven Partner National Societies in the country: The American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, the Japanese Red Cross Society, Netherlands Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent and Spanish Red Cross. On 13 December 2019, the PRC convened a meeting with ICRC and IFRC counterparts to provide a briefing on the priority needs and call for additional funding following completion of the RDANA. As noted, PRC mobilized additional resources from AusDFAT and NZAid to complement the DREF.</p> <p>Coordination of the Shelter Cluster was initiated by the Asia Pacific Shelter coordinator for the IFRC CO in support of the Philippines HCT Cluster system. This included the coordination of the HCT-OCHA rapid needs assessment in Bicol (Region V) as well as the preparation of the resulting report with findings, and recommendations to HCT and the Civil Defense. The joint assessment team considered 'the local authorities not overwhelmed by the scale of the response', hence Shelter Cluster is monitoring remotely on emergency shelter / households' items assistance in the affected areas with no need for regular 3W reporting to HCT.</p> <p>An IFRC Operations Manager was deployed from the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) to support PRC with the coordination of the response. The IFRC CO mobilized rapid response personnel to provide overarching surge support to all DREF (MDRPH033, MDRPH037 and MDRPH039) and Emergency Appeals (MDRPH032, MDRPH036 and MDRPH038). These included Emergency Health, Information Management (IM) x 2, PMER and PGI profiles, which were seconded from American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and New Zealand Red Cross.</p> <p>IFRC CO personnel were also deployed to support the chapters with the process of selection/validation of targeted families, monitor the distributions (of essential household and emergency shelter items) and disbursement of MPCGs.</p> | | |

PRC volunteers mobilized for this DREF operation were insured under the Membership and Accident Assistance Benefit (MAAB) of PRC.

The IFRC CO is provided to PRC to ensure accountability and compliance with regards to the DREF procedures. This includes the issue of Information Bulletins and Operations Updates, ensuring that all EPOA are published on [the IFRC Appeals Database](#), as well as utilization of the [IFRC GO Platform](#) to issue situation reports.

IFRC CO logistics, in coordination with PRC logistics, dispatched essential household items for 1,500 families, comprising blankets, hygiene kits, jerry cans, mosquito nets, sleeping mats and tarpaulins for distribution. These items were then replenished through the DREF. IFRC vehicles were mobilized to support PRC as required in the areas affected by Typhoon Kammuri. This included renting of trucks to transport essential household and emergency shelter items.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA) was an important component of the DREF operation and integrated into all activities planned to ensure that affected families had access to information on services being provided by PRC, as well as participate and feedback to PRC. PRC welfare desks were established which allowed concerns to be shared with PRC and then addressed in real time. At present there is no means of capturing these concerns systematically; however, PRC is taking steps to strengthen this for future response operations, including development of revised CEA guidelines. Consultation/participation with affected families was also undertaken during the RDANA.

Challenges

Planned post distribution monitoring and lessons learned workshop in this DREF operation could not be conducted due to operational constraints and challenges arising with the emergency of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| <i>IFRC and PRC participate in local, national and international dialogues /meetings</i> | Yes | Yes |
| <i># of communications materials produced/published</i> | 10 | 10 |

Narrative description of achievements

The PRC communication team ensured that the Red Cross response efforts were effectively communicated to its key target audiences in a timely manner. The Operations Centre (OpCen) located at the PRC's National Headquarters (NHQ) collected information from the Chapters and Red Cross 143 volunteers in the affected areas. In addition to a press release, regular updates on activities and status were posted on the official social media accounts of the PRC. Communication teams also posted updates and photos on [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#) PRC staff and volunteers across the country actively contributed to corporate communications through their own social media networks.

For social media, 65 posts on PRC's official page for typhoon Kammuri had a reach of 610,866 while on Twitter, 38 posts had 214,370 impressions. Overall, the social media reached was 825,236 people.

IFRC communications shared key messages and photos with communicators on the internal Slack channel and with the global Red Cross and Red Crescent network through Newswire on 3 and 10 December. A [tweet](#) by IFRC Asia Pacific in advance of the storm was highly successful, reaching 17,500 people and with a 9.7 per cent engagement rate (average is 1.8 per cent). A [tweet](#) about assistance reached 20,000 people with 3.8 per cent engagement.

The IFRC PH CO shared typhoon Kammuri's operations update infographics and video on the e-newsletter released in June 2020 and circulated to more than 200 internal and external key stakeholders.

Press releases:

- PRC humanitarian response to Typhoon Tisoy sets out - <https://reliefweb.int/report/philippines/prc-humanitarian-response-typhoon-tisoy-sets-out>
- PRC takes action as Kammuri gains more strength - <https://reliefweb.int/report/philippines/prc-takes-action-kammuri-gains-more-strength>
- Typhoon Kammuri (Tisoy) approaching the Philippines - <https://www.forecast-based-financing.org/2019/12/02/typhoon-tisoy/>

The Red Cross' efforts on the ground have been cited in media reports as follows:

- [Red Cross-Albay distributes drinking water to 'Tisoy' victims](#)
- ['Tisoy' victims in Albay get free drinking water from Red Cross](#)
- [Tisoy Keeps Red Cross on Toes](#)
- [Red Cross deploys personnel, materiel to Bicol Region as prep for #TisoyPH](#)
- ['Tisoy' enters PH](#)
- [PRC sustains humanitarian efforts week after Typhoon Kammuri crippled Bicol](#)
- [Red Cross gives water to Tisoy victims in Albay](#)
- [PH Red Cross on alert for typhoon Kammuri](#)
- [PRC Deploys Humanitarian Caravan as Typhoon Tisoy Threatens Bicol Region](#)

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| <i>Effective performance of staff supported by HR procedures</i> | Yes | Yes |
| <i>% of compliance with PRC HR procedures</i> | 100 | 100 |
| <i>% of financial reporting respecting IFRC procedures</i> | 100 | 100 |
| <i>% of operational staff for IFRC receive security briefing</i> | 100 | 100 |

Narrative description of achievements

PRC mobilized NHQ and Chapters existing staff, Red Cross 143 volunteers, Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT134) and NDRTs from other chapters as required. PRC's human resources (HR) procedures were applied for all deployments. A total of 1,220 PRC personnel were involved in the response. Please refer to International Disaster Response Output 1.1.4 for information on the HR that has been mobilized.

The IFRC CO, through the finance and administration team, provided operational support for the review, budget validation, bank transfers, and technical assistance to PRC on cost justification procedures, including review and validation of invoices. All financial transactions in this operation were conducted in accordance with the IFRC's standard financial procedures. The DREF project agreement was signed upon the activation of the imminent DREF; and then revised through addendums based on the expanded allocations that have been made, and extension of timeframe required.

The IFRC security framework was applied to the DRE operation. For PRC staff and volunteers, the National Society's security framework was applied. Regular and close coordination was maintained with the ICRC in accordance with the existing security framework and Movement's coordination agreement. Regular information sharing was maintained and specific security protocols for each level of security. In the country, all staff members and volunteers have required to take the IFRC online courses: Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security.

D. Financial Report

CHF 499,719 was allocated to respond to the DREF Operation for Typhoon Kammuri in the Philippines. The operation utilized CHF 453,322 (91 per cent) out of the total amount requested. The closing balance variance was due to the cancellation of some Health and WASH activities, for not being able to organize the lessons learned workshop and for not able to conduct post distribution monitoring. Balance of CHF 46,397 from this operation will be returned to the DREF pool.

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, and Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Detailed expenditure is outlined in the final financial report at the end of this final report.

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [DREF Operation](#)
- [DREF Operations Update 1](#)
- [DREF Operations Update 2](#)
- [DREF Operations Update 3](#)

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

In Philippine Red Cross

- Elizabeth Zavalla, secretary general; phone: +63 2 790 2300; email: secgen@redcross.org.ph
- Leonardo Ebajo, director for disaster management services; email: leonardo.ebajo@redcross.org.ph

In IFRC Philippine Country Office

- Patrick Elliott, acting head of country office; phone: +63 998 961 2140; email: patrick.elliott@ifrc.org
- Paula Fitzgerald, interim operations manager; email: paula.fitzgerald@ifrc.org
- Rajeev KC, surge disaster management delegate; phone: +63 998 961 2139; email: rajeev.kc@ifrc.org

In Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur

- Alka Kapoorsharma, acting deputy regional director; email: alka.kapoorsharma@ifrc.org
- Necephor Mghendi, head of DCPRR; email: necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org
- Nur Hayati Ahmed, operations coordinator; email: OpsCoord.SouthEastAsia@ifrc.org
- Siokkun Jang, logistics manager, regional logistics unit; email: siokkun.jang@ifrc.org
- Antony Balmain, Communications Manager; email: antony.balmain@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva

- Nelson Castano, manager operations coordination; email: nelson.castano@ifrc.org
- Eszter Matyeka, senior officer, DREF; email: eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org
- Karla Morizzo, senior officer, DREF; email: karla.morizzo@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- Alice Ho, partnership in emergencies coordinator; email: PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries):

- Siew Hui Liew, PMER manager; email: SiewHui.Liew@ifrc.org

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**.

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

| Selected Parameters | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2019/11-2020/7 | Operation | MDRPH037 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2019/12-2020/5 | Budget | APPROVED |

Prepared on 24/Aug/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRPH037 - Philippines - Typhoon Kammuri

Operating Timeframe: 30 Nov 2019 to 31 May 2020

I. Summary

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Opening Balance | 0 |
| Funds & Other Income | 499,719 |
| DREF Allocations | 499,719 |
| Expenditure | -453,322 |
| Closing Balance | 46,397 |

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

| Description | Budget | Expenditure | Variance |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction | | 168 | -168 |
| AOF2 - Shelter | 115,291 | 125,726 | -10,435 |
| AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs | 202,471 | 282,601 | -80,130 |
| AOF4 - Health | 38,781 | 7,598 | 31,184 |
| AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene | 103,092 | 35,075 | 68,017 |
| AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion | 5,719 | 1,504 | 4,215 |
| AOF7 - Migration | | | 0 |
| Area of focus Total | 465,355 | 452,672 | 12,683 |
| SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies | 320 | | 320 |
| SFI2 - Effective international disaster management | 27,191 | 651 | 26,540 |
| SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners | 6,355 | | 6,355 |
| SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC | 499 | | 499 |
| Strategy for implementation Total | 34,364 | 651 | 33,714 |
| Grand Total | 499,719 | 453,322 | 46,396 |

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

| Selected Parameters | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2019/11-2020/7 | Operation | MDRPH037 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2019/12-2020/5 | Budget | APPROVED |

Prepared on 24/Aug/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRPH037 - Philippines - Typhoon Kammuri

Operating Timeframe: 30 Nov 2019 to 31 May 2020

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

| Description | Budget | Expenditure | Variance |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Relief items, Construction, Supplies | 301,109 | 358,130 | -57,021 |
| Shelter - Relief | 39,000 | 35,370 | 3,630 |
| Construction Materials | 1,935 | 557 | 1,378 |
| Clothing & Textiles | 24,630 | 26,007 | -1,377 |
| Food | 3,338 | 9,973 | -6,635 |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 64,305 | 19,421 | 44,884 |
| Medical & First Aid | 2,264 | 19,099 | -16,835 |
| Utensils & Tools | 6,000 | 4,470 | 1,530 |
| Cash Disbursement | 159,638 | 243,232 | -83,595 |
| Logistics, Transport & Storage | 29,122 | 20,963 | 8,159 |
| Storage | | 931 | -931 |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 3,870 | 2,181 | 1,689 |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs | 25,252 | 16,399 | 8,853 |
| Logistics Services | | 1,452 | -1,452 |
| Personnel | 95,558 | 20,302 | 75,256 |
| International Staff | 6,000 | | 6,000 |
| National Staff | | 55 | -55 |
| National Society Staff | 26,176 | 13,268 | 12,907 |
| Volunteers | 63,383 | 6,979 | 56,404 |
| Consultants & Professional Fees | 5,563 | 8 | 5,555 |
| Professional Fees | 5,563 | 8 | 5,555 |
| Workshops & Training | 16,925 | 3,320 | 13,605 |
| Workshops & Training | 16,925 | 3,320 | 13,605 |
| General Expenditure | 20,942 | 22,932 | -1,989 |
| Travel | 13,061 | 18,848 | -5,787 |
| Information & Public Relations | 4,571 | 639 | 3,933 |
| Office Costs | 1,181 | 1,579 | -398 |
| Communications | 1,661 | 171 | 1,490 |
| Financial Charges | 468 | 1,696 | -1,228 |
| Indirect Costs | 30,499 | 27,668 | 2,832 |
| Programme & Services Support Recover | 30,499 | 27,668 | 2,832 |
| Grand Total | 499,719 | 453,322 | 46,396 |