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# Final Report

## Philippines: Typhoon Vamco

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF Operation</b>	<b>Operation n°</b> MDRPH042
<b>Date of issue:</b> 24 September 2021	<b>Glide n°</b> <a href="#">TC-2020-000225-PHL</a>
<b>Operation start date:</b> 12 November 2020	<b>Operation end date:</b> 31 May 2021
<b>Host National Society:</b> Philippine Red Cross	<b>Operation budget:</b> CHF 403,382
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 5,184,824	<b>Number of people assisted:</b> 23,296
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) was working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in this operation. The International Committee of the red Cross (ICRC) and eight other National Societies were also present in the Philippines at the time of the operation: American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Netherlands Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent Society.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Government coordination was led by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC). Government ministries and agencies involved included the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Local Government Units (LGU), the Philippine Armed Forces, and the Philippine National Police Force. I/NGOs and UN agencies were monitoring the situation through the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) supported by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).	

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

**8 November 2020:** a low pressure area east of Mindanao developed into a tropical depression named Vamco (Ulysses).

**9 November 2020:** Vamco (Ulysses) intensified into a tropical storm.

**11 November 2020:** Vamco (Ulysses) intensified into a typhoon and made three landfalls in Quezon province. Tropical Cyclone Wind Signals ([TCWS](#)) up to level three were hoisted in many provinces across the Luzon landmass.

**12 November 2020:** flooding was reported in Quezon and Camarines areas. IFRC issued [DREF](#) allocation of CHF 403,382 for a three-month operation to support the PRC deliver assistance to 20,000 people.

**13 November 2020:** moderate to heavy rainfall and opening of dam gates caused flooding in Metro Manila and adjacent provinces (Bulacan, Cavite, Laguna).

**28 February 2021:** IFRC issued [Operation Update no. 1](#) to extend the operation timeframe from the initial three months to six months due to the challenges brought by the COVID-19 pandemic to the operation implementation.



Flooding brought by Typhoon Vamco in Rodriguez Rizal. Photo: PRC

Typhoon Vamco, locally known as Ulysses, entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) on 8 November 2020 as a Tropical Depression, and later intensified into a Tropical Storm while moving northwestward. On 11 November, it further intensified into a Typhoon and made its first landfall in Patnanungan, Quezon province south of the capital city, Manila. Maximum sustained winds recorded were 155 kilometers per hour and gusts of up to 255 kilometers per hour, making it a Category 4 typhoon.

Trail of the Typhoon Vamco crossed the Philippine landmass from east of Catanduanes, along Bicol region and through southern Luzon provinces, National Capital Region (NCR) and central Luzon area. Tropical Cyclone Wind Signals (TCWS) up to level 3<sup>1</sup> were hoisted in many provinces across the Luzon landmass. Typhoon Vamco made altogether three landfalls, as detailed in below, before leaving the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) on 13 November.



No.	Date/Time (local time)	Location of landfall		
		Municipality	Province	Region
1	11 Nov 2020 / 10:30 PM	Patnanungan	Quezon	CALABARZON
2	11 Nov 2020 / 11:20 PM	Burdeos	Quezon	CALABARZON
3	12 Nov 2020 / 1:40 AM	General Nakar	Quezon	CALABARZON

While suffering from the effects of Super Typhoon Goni (Category 5), locally known as Rolly, the Bicol region was the first to face the destructive winds and rains brought by Typhoon Vamco. Heavy to intense, with at times torrential rainfall brought by the typhoon over the entirety of Luzon caused immense flashfloods and landslides on the already saturated lands. This resulted in large-scale displacement and damage to shelter and livelihoods.

Main impact of Typhoon Vamco was observed over Metro Manila and its adjacent provinces. The densely populated National Capital Region (NCR), though not directly hit by the center of the typhoon, was affected by the floods, fallen trees and damaged power cables leading to interruption of power supply across the region. Nearby dams were closed due to spilling, which risked aggravating the flooding. Airline flights and mass transit in the capital were suspended, the coast guard suspended port operations, government work was suspended, and financial markets closed. Hundreds of residents were forced to flee their homes as water in Marikina River surpassed the peak level during the onslaught of Typhoon Vamco.



Rescue and evacuation operation in Laguna. **Photo: PRC**

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

The final reports from the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) [Sitrep #29](#) as of 11 November 2020, and Department of Social Welfare and Development – Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center - (DSWD - DROMIC) [terminal report](#) as of 10 November 2020, reflects the destruction caused by Typhoon Vamco:

Category	Typhoon Vamco
<b>People affected</b>	1,262,939 families (5,184,824 people) were affected in 7,827 barangays in Regions NCR, I, II, III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, V and CAR.
<b>Displaced – inside evacuation centres</b>	177,895 families (693,221 people) took temporary shelter in 6,760 evacuation centres in Regions NCR, I, II, III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, V and CAR.
<b>Displaced – outside of evacuation centres</b>	218,192 families (866,696 people) temporarily stayed with their relatives and/or friends in Regions I, II, III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, V and CAR.
<b>Casualties and injured</b>	101 people dead, 85 injured, 10 missing were reported in total in Regions NCR, II, III, CALABARZON, V, and CAR.
<b>Houses damaged</b>	209,170 damaged houses, of which 26,510 were totally damaged and 182,660 partially damaged in Regions NCR, I, II, III, CALABARZON, V and CAR.
<b>Damage to agriculture</b>	Estimated PHP 7.3 billion worth of damage to crops, livestock, fisheries and agricultural facilities.
<b>Damage to infrastructure</b>	Estimated PHP 12.9 billion worth of damage to roads, bridges, communication, ports, etc.
<b>Social infrastructure</b>	(i) 252 road sections and 122 bridges in Regions NCR, I, II, III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, V, VIII and CAR were affected by flooding, mudflow, landslide, swollen river and soil or rock collapse. (ii) 383 cities/municipalities in Regions NCR, I, II, III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, V, VIII and CAR experienced power outage. (iii) 71 municipalities in Regions II, CALABARZON and V experienced water interruption. (iv) 96 cities/municipalities in Regions NCR, CALABARZON and V experienced network interruption.



Communities in Rodriguez Rizal and Marikina City submerged in mud and garbage from the flooding. **Photo: PRC**

Typhoon Vamco was the Philippines' 21<sup>st</sup> named storm for the year 2020 and a fifth storm to hit the country in a three-week period. It hit the Philippines while the PRC, authorities and partner organizations were already responding to public health emergencies (measles and polio [MDRPH032](#)), earthquakes (Mindanao [MDRPH036](#)), typhoons (Phanfone in December 2019 [MDRPH038](#); Goni in October 2020 [MDRPH041](#)), returnees (Mindanao [MDRPH040](#)), and the COVID-19 pandemic ([MDRCOVID19](#)). In the Philippines, the COVID-19 pandemic has evolved into a major humanitarian disaster since the first case was recorded in February 2020. 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 (IATF-EID). This has imposed stringent measures on the country including measures of physical distancing, enhanced community quarantines (ECQ) and limitation of movement within the entire country. Based on the data from the Philippines [Department of Health](#), as of 23 August 2021, there have been 1,857,646 confirmed COVID-19 cases in the country. Out of these cases, 1,695,335 have recovered and 31,961 deaths are recorded.

On 12 November, the IFRC activated the [DREF](#), releasing CHF 403,382 for an initial three-month operation to support the PRC with their response to Typhoon Vamco. The DREF operation timeframe was later extended from the initial three months to six months due to the challenges brought by the COVID-19 pandemic to the implementation of the

operation. The extended timeframe allowed the procurement to replenish the relief items distributed by the PRC, as delays were experienced in arriving shipments and local sourcing. In addition, the movement restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic situation delayed the timeframe of the cash distributions to the affected people.

Some of the areas affected by Typhoon Vamco, namely Cagayan and Isabela in Region II, were covered by the Emergency Appeal Philippines Floods and Typhoons 2020 ([MDRPH041](#)). This Emergency Appeal was revised from the initial Emergency Appeal supporting the assistance provided in response to Super Typhoon Goni. The revised Emergency Appeal was retitled into Floods and Typhoons 2020 seeking funding to deliver assistance to the communities affected by both Super Typhoon Goni and Typhoon Vamco in Northern Luzon.


























## Summary of response

### Overview of Host National Society

The PRC was proactive with activating preparedness and response actions with the impending impact of Typhoon Vamco especially for locations in the predicted typhoon path. Preparations prior to impact included the mobilization of personnel, physical assets, and cash advances transferred to priority chapters and/or offices. Continuous monitoring was maintained as of 48-72 hours before the impact, and major coordination efforts with communities and LGUs were in place.

In accordance with the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), the Operations Centre (OpCen), which functions 24/7, was activated for close monitoring and conducting pre-disaster meetings for preparation and response planning. The OpCen collected and compiled data from chapters and the Red Cross 143 volunteers in the affected areas. The Chapter Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT 143), National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT), PRC Emergency Response Units (ERU) and other specialized PRC personnel in assessment, relief, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health and welfare were deployed in the affected areas for rapid assessment and relief distributions. The PRC responded with search and rescue, first aid, psychosocial support (PSS), welfare services, hot meals and relief items including essential household items, sleeping kits (sleeping mats, blankets, mosquito nets), jerry cans and hygiene kits. Response operation was coordinated through the PRC local chapters with their municipal, city, provincial and regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officers (DRRMO). The National Society maintained close coordination with relevant national and local authorities and in-country Movement partners and provided regular updates.

### PRC Actions Taken (NCR, Region IV-A and Region III):

	<b>23,807</b> individuals served with hot meals; <b>8,660</b> individuals received bread and biscuits		<b>7,047</b> families provided with mosquito nets		<b>38,760</b> face masks were distributed
	<b>12,856</b> families served with standard and assorted Food Items and Noche Buena Package		<b>7,120</b> families provided with blankets		<b>670</b> faceshields were distributed
	<b>55,800</b> liters of clean water were distributed		<b>7,047</b> families provided with plastic mats		<b>90</b> individuals assisted with first aid and blood pressure taking
	<b>6,770</b> individuals served with bottled water and Energy Drink		<b>73</b> families provided with Bath Towel		<b>289</b> individuals were rescued and transported
	<b>12,277</b> individuals reached through hygiene promotion		<b>3,600</b> families provided with Pail		<b>194</b> individuals assisted in the Evacuation Center
	<b>7,020</b> families provided with Jerry Cans		<b>741</b> families provided with Tarpaulins		<b>4,425</b> Dengue and Leptospirosis brochures and posters were distributed
	<b>5,315</b> families provided with hygiene kit standard and assorted		<b>500</b> families provided with Mattress		<b>2,255</b> individuals reached through psychosocial support (PFA / CFS)
	<b>6,069</b> families provided with kitchen set		<b>1,501</b> families provided with 3,500 PHP MPCG		<b>2,684</b> individuals assisted through health promotion
			<b>510</b> pieces of Doxylxline, medicine and antifungal soap were distributed		

Partners: Australian Government, ICRC, IFRC, Netherlands Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, and International and Local Partners

\* Affected, Displaced, and Damages - NDRRMC SitReps of 22 November 2020

\* PRC Actions - TY Ulysses 3W as of 27 August 2021

Created by: E.Manzon / DMS

### **COVID-19 safe operation**

Details of the COVID-19 operations in the Philippines can be accessed via [IFRC GO platform](#). The PRC has incorporated COVID-19-safe programming steps into its operating procedures, to protect personnel and affected populations.

Considering the COVID-19 situation in the country, the PRC incorporated COVID-19 guidelines into its response protocols. The PRC's staff were requested to use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and take swab tests prior to leaving for the field, and all the vehicles were disinfected regularly. These measures limited the risks of spreading the virus and protected those who were involved in the operation (staff, volunteers and assistance recipients). Teams adhered and practiced all precautionary measures outlined in the Asia Pacific COVID-19-safe Best Practice Guide for Disaster response. Specifically, with regards to person-to-person transmission, the National Society followed the four key actions - plan ahead; maintain physical distance; ensure hygiene (use surgical masks, practice handwashing or use 60 per cent alcohol-based hand sanitizers, carry personal hygiene kits at all times, clean and disinfect surfaces regularly, especially transport vehicles during field assessments); identify and support vulnerable people, and immediate actions to be triggered as per guideline if contact with suspected/confirmed case of COVID during line of work.

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

The PRC was leading the overall response operation. The IFRC Philippines Delegation was supporting the PRC in ensuring a coordinated approach with the eight National Societies with presence in the Philippines: American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Netherlands Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent Society. The IFRC Philippines Delegation also supported the PRC in disseminating updates to the IFRC network 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. The PRC hosted Movement coordination meetings and operational meetings to share information with partners. The IFRC and the PRC also coordinated with the ICRC on security-related considerations and potential complementarity of action.

On 12 November, a partner's call was launched to inform Movement Partners about the revision of the Super Typhoon Goni Emergency Appeal. During the call, the PRC and the IFRC provided an update among the Movement Partners about the situation and impact caused by Typhoon Vamco.

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

As auxiliary to the public authorities, the PRC maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with (i) the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), (ii) the provincial, municipal and barangay (community) disaster risk reduction and management councils, and (iii) the local government units defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act 2010. The PRC participates in NDRRMC meetings and coordinates with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and Department of Health. The PRC headquarters and local chapters are coordinating with the national and provincial disaster risk reduction and management councils (NDRRMC and PDRRMCs) respectively.

The PRC was identified as a key humanitarian partner of government in fighting against COVID-19 under the landmark "Bayanihan to Heal as One" Act (Bayanihan I) and the superseding "Bayanihan to Recover as One" Act (Bayanihan II). The latter provided resources to continue the testing and treatment of COVID-19 and granted a stimulus package to help households and businesses to recover from the secondary socio-economic impacts. Moreover, a "Bayanihan to Arise As One" Act (Bayanihan III) is under consideration, which would provide further assistance for households in crisis situations, and micro, small and medium enterprises, and support vulnerable sectors such as indigents, unemployed and displaced.

### **Inter-agency coordination**

The IFRC coordinated with various government and non-government agencies, including members of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). At country level, the PRC and the IFRC are observers too, and participate in meetings of the HCT held both during disasters and non-emergency times. The IFRC is the co-lead of the Shelter Cluster with DSWD as the government lead agency and coordinates with cluster partners and the government lead agency.

## **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

### **Needs analysis**

The rapid damage assessment and needs analysis (RDANA) primary data from the PRC chapters and secondary data available (DSWD, NDRRMC, and OCHA flash reports) identified the immediate needs of the affected families as follows: essential household items and emergency shelter, food assistance, livelihoods, health, first aid, psychosocial support (PSS), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and protection.

The PRC national headquarters closely coordinated with its chapters located in the affected areas to assess the needs on the ground, and it mobilized multi-sector assessment teams to augment the chapters' assessment activities.

Assessments were conducted to provide the basis and for further adjustments to the strategy. The PRC interacted with different in-country Movement partners and prepositioned household items in various regional warehouses. The Disaster Management Service (DMS) of the PRC also worked closely with the logistics department to coordinate transportation and distribution.

**Shelter and household items:** Due to the floods and strong winds, many houses were damaged, and consequently household items and assets were washed away or damaged. For this DREF operation, needs were identified for emergency shelter and essential household items, including sleeping kits (sleeping mats, blankets, mosquito nets), jerry cans and hygiene kits. There was also a need for creating privacy and separation at evacuation centres.

**Livelihood basic needs:** The displacement and the flooding caused disruption of livelihoods as affected families needed to relocate temporarily for safety. There was a need to distribute hot meals and dry food packs for the people during the displacement. In the immediate term, there was a need to support evacuee families, who were displaced and had their livelihoods disrupted, with multipurpose cash grants (MPCG) to meet their immediate needs, other unavoidable needs and resuming back to livelihoods.

**Health and care:** There were a need for search and rescue assistance for the people who were trapped by floods. Flooding and the subsequent evacuations had a significant impact on the psychosocial well-being of the displaced people. There was a need for displaced people to access psychosocial support (PSS) and basic first aid services. With stagnant waters lying all over and inadequate waste disposal, flies and vectors such as mosquitos were likely to breed and people to be exposed to water borne and vector borne diseases such as malaria, dengue and leptospirosis. Therefore, there was a need for clean-up campaigns. Furthermore, there was a need to mobilize Red Cross 143 community health volunteers for health awareness and community-based disease prevention and to continue disseminating the key messages for COVID-19 and ensuring a COVID-19-safe operation.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion:** Due to flooding, many drinking water sources were damaged or contaminated, and sanitation facilities were damaged. There was a need for a distribution of safe water that was vital for the prevention of waterborne diseases and diarrhea. Assistance on sanitation facilities via provision of portable toilets was also essential. Furthermore, there was a need to clear debris and mud to prevent sanitation-related illnesses.

### Targeting and scenario planning

For this section, please refer to the [Emergency Plan of Action](#).

### Operation Risk Assessment

Based on the analysis:

- There was a risk to the safety of personnel due to COVID-19. Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) was provided for personnel involved in the DREF operations. Advisory information was also circulated, as a precautionary measure to protect health during operations and working in evacuation centres (also in accordance with the authorities' plans).
- Sharing of spaces in evacuation centres raised protection concerns (no privacy and gender segregation). Furthermore, this also posed a risk from the COVID-19 situation where people did not have adequate space social distancing.
- There was a risk in depletion of the disaster preparedness stocks – mainly hygiene kits.
- There was increased risk of flooding due to continuous rain.
- There was a risk to safety of staff and volunteers due to landslides, flash floods and general bad weather.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Overall Operational Strategy

This DREF allocation aimed to support the PRC to deliver humanitarian assistance to 20,000 most vulnerable people affected by the floods brought by Typhoon Vamco. This DREF operation supported the PRC in providing appropriate assistance to the most vulnerable affected families in supporting their safety, dignity and resilience. These were accomplished through the following summarized activities:

- Mobilization of personnel and assets to conduct first aid, search and rescue, as well as conduct rapid needs assessments.
- Provision of essential welfare services, including protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), psychosocial support (PSS), ready-to-eat/hot meals, and restoring family links (RFL).
- Distribution of essential household items, health, emergency shelter and WASH items to affected families.
- Distribution of multipurpose cash grants (MPCG) to affected families to meet their basic needs.
- Health promotion session, as well as provision of psychological first aid (PFA) and PSS.
- Distribution of safe drinking water, provision of hygiene related items, and dissemination of key health promotion messages to affected families.

The PRC was leading the response and this DREF operation directly contributed to the overall PRC plan of action for Typhoon Vamco. Areas supported by PRC under the DREF operation included National Capital Region, particularly Marikina City and adjacent provinces (Rizal and Laguna) and Quezon province. These were among the areas heavily impacted by Typhoon Vamco. The intervention was implemented, while ensuring community engagement and accountability (CEA), as well as child protection and gender, diversity and disability inclusion (PGI). The activities carried out by the PRC were complementing the activities by the government. In addition, the PRC, with the support of the IFRC, ensured that lessons learned from this operation were gathered, recorded and analysed for future operations.

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

- Continuous and in-depth assessments and analyses to inform the design and ongoing implementation of the programme.
- Ongoing process of adjustments based on these assessments.
- Adherence to protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) measures, with focus on disability inclusive development. This included, amongst other activities, the collection of sex-age and disability disaggregated data, the application of Minimum Standards on PGI in Emergencies through the project cycle (including monitoring and reporting). There were efforts made to ensure equitable balance of participation by male and female staff and volunteers; as well as consideration made to promote the participation of women, men, girls and boys of all ages and backgrounds in the affected population, and of people with disabilities. For example, during targeting, priority was provided to households with the following members: women/child-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, and men, women and children made vulnerable by disasters; families with persons with disability, elderly, those suffering from chronic illnesses, families with children under five years old, families who have not received any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations, those who belong to socially vulnerable families and those who lack the resources to meet basic humanitarian needs on their own.
- 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 informed by appropriate monitoring and evaluation methods.
- Market assessments integrated with the in-depth assessment as cash-based interventions were being considered based on the needs and feasibility.
- Post distribution monitoring exercises were conducted on the interventions, particularly related to the use of cash and household items as a response option, to measure impact and timeliness of the assistance provided. A lesson learned workshop was conducted to review the overall DREF operation and generate recommendations for the PRC to consider in future emergency response operations.
- The operation was delivered in a manner that minimizes the risk of COVID-19 transmission for disaster-affected people. Guidance was developed by the PRC to identify actions needed to safeguard the community and volunteers.
- As part of PRC welfare desks stationed at evacuation centres, there was a health screening capacity available. This sook to identify those at risk and those with symptoms. The PRC provided COVID-19 testing when required via the PRC molecular laboratories. The Inter Agency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases (IAFT) coordinate the Government's response to COVID-19. All activities carried out within this operation were coordinated with Local Government Unit's (LGU) in compliances with the national protocols set by the IAFT.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Shelter

People reached: 17,100

Male: 8,550

Female: 8,550

Indicators:	Target	Actual
No. of people targeted/reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlements	10,000	17,100
No. of households provided with sleeping kits (blankets and sleeping mats)	2,000	3,420
No. of tarpaulins issued to evacuation centres	250	267
No. of households provided with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support they receive	2,000	Deprioritized

### Narrative description of achievements

Evacuee families displaced to evacuation centres were in need of protection and essential household items within the collective setting. To assist the most vulnerable affected population that had lost their belongings during Typhoon Vamco, families were provided with essential household items (HHIs) such as one hygiene kit, two jerry cans and one sleeping kit of two blankets, two sleeping mats and two mosquito nets. PRC reached 3,420 families with essential household items supported by the DREF. These were dispatched to the National Capital Region. Geographical targeting was based on the analysis of the impact, needs and gaps caused by the typhoon. Tarpaulins were also provided on the basis of on the ground needs, specifically for the sole purpose of creating privacy and separation in evacuation centres (ECs). The PRC distributed 267 tarpaulins to evacuation centres.

Table 1. Number of households provided with essential household items to meet the needs identified.

Province / City	Target	Hygiene Kit	Jerry Can	Sleeping Kit (two blankets, two sleeping mats, and two mosquito nets)
Metro Manila	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Rizal <sup>2</sup>	1,000	939	1,721*	1,721*
Laguna	700	-	699	699
	<b>2,700</b>	<b>1,939</b>	<b>3,420</b>	<b>3,420</b>

The PRC mobilised its preparedness stocks for the relief distributions. Meanwhile, the IFRC logistics unit conducted the procurement process to replenish the items distributed. Jerry cans mosquito nets and tarpaulins were procured from the Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (LPSCM) unit in Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO). Due to unavailability of stocks at LPSCM-APRO, only 1,000 number of hygiene kits were replenished. Sleeping mats and blankets were procured locally.

Local Government Unit (LGU) protocols related to the prevention of COVID-19 were carefully observed and adhered to during implementation of all activities. This ensured no direct contact between the PRC volunteers and the assistance recipients. Relief distributions were conducted in a large open space, where relief items were laid down to be claimed by the recipients without coming in close contact with anyone.

Provision of technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support received was deprioritised, as tarpaulins were not distributed to individual households.

### Challenges

The DREF operation had to be extended by three months, until 31 May 2021, to accommodate delays in the replenishment of essential household items and emergency shelter items, as well as their delivery to the respective PRC warehouses. The delay was caused by the community quarantines and limitation of movement enforced following the COVID-19 outbreak.

<sup>2</sup> \*In the Rizal Province, based on the LGU recommendation and needs on the ground, the items distributed per family was changed to one jerry can, one blanket, one sleeping mat and one mosquito net.

Post distribution monitoring on HHI was planned to be conducted following the distribution. However, due to the community quarantine measures limiting movement and access, it was not possible to undertake the post distribution monitoring as planned during the DREF implementation timeline.

### Lessons Learned

As a lesson learned, HHI distributions could benefit from readily available PRC warehouses near the chapters that are safe from flooding, thus enable access to stocks at all times.

In this operation, the LGU provided the use of Marikina Sports Center for storing the jerry cans and other relief items. Establishing partnerships by the chapters beyond the LGUs, for example with other humanitarian organizations or private business, for temporary storage spaces could support future emergency operations.

Furthermore, exploring alternative ways, for example doing the interview through phone calls, to conduct post distribution monitoring during the COVID-19 pandemic is necessary in the future operations.



### Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 8,400

Male: 4,200

Female: 4,200

Indicators:	Target	Actual
No. of families able to meet their basic needs	3,000	1,680
No. of ready-to-eat / Hot meals provided	10,000	23,296
No. of families with dry food packs	1,000	1,680
No. of evacuee families provided with multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs	1,500	1,301

### Narrative description of achievements



Evacuated people receiving hot meals distributed by the PRC volunteers in Laguna. Photo: PRC.

Food is a priority for the people displaced, as was the case with the population affected by Typhoon Vamco. To address the immediate needs of individuals affected by the disaster, a total of 23,296 hot meals were provided, specifically for the most vulnerable groups. Meanwhile, to address food shortages and needs of the affected population, 1,680 families were provided with dry food packs.

Table 2. Number of hot meals and food items provided.

Province / City	No. of hot meals provided	No. of food items distributed
Batangas	369	-
Bulacan	1,975	-
Laguna	5,111	680
Metro Manila	14,485	500
Quezon	45	-
Rizal	1,311	500
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,296</b>	<b>1,680</b>

In response to the needs of the most vulnerable families during the challenging time of displacement and when returning to their homes, multipurpose cash grants were provided with the aim to support addressing basic needs. Through the provision of multipurpose cash grants, the recipients themselves were able to prioritize between their household's needs. Cash modality was implemented according to recommendations from the market analysis conducted by the assessment team, which reflected the availability of and access to a functional market. Based on the calculated Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), 3,500 Philippine peso multipurpose cash grant was provided, enabling affected families to prioritize their needs. The PRC provided 1,301 families with multipurpose cash grants: 801 families in Quezon City, and 500 families in Rizal. PRC initially targeted to reach 1,500 families with MPCG, which was amended to 1,301 families to avoid duplication of assistance; some of the LGUs / other organization covered the affected people.

### Challenges

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, challenges were encountered during the project implementation, such as restrictions on movement and travelling, and unavailability of Financial Service Provider (FSP) – Philpost in some of the areas due to the COVID-19 related restrictions and sudden changes in the local protocols related to the pandemic. Therefore, delays were experienced in cash distributions.

### Lessons Learned

The PRC coordinated with the Local Government Units to allow cash distribution amidst the COVID-19 restrictions. A pre-identified financial service provider (FSP), [PhilPost](#), previously utilized by the PRC in other operations, was intended to be used for all disbursements. However, at a certain point, it had suspended its operations due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This necessitated the PRC to use alternative Cash in Envelope (CiE) modality. Although the implementation was delayed, the flexibility of the financial procedures of the PRC to adapt to the changing environment in implementing the operation supported in the delivery of services and programmes.



### Health

People reached: 14,061

Male: 7,030

Female: 7,031

Indicators:	Target	Actual
No. of people were directly reached to lessen immediate risks to the health	15,000	14,061
No. of health assessments carried (part of RDANA)	2	1
No. of people provided with first aid services	500	285
No. of volunteers mobilized to provide first aid to support immediate health related activities	50	50
No. of chapters provided with First Aid Jump kits	5	Deprioritized
No. of staff and volunteers received personal protective equipment	50	50
No. of people supported with search and rescue	250	328
No. of people reached with activities around diseases transmission reduction	15,000	14,061
No. of people directly reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming	15,000	14,061
No. of volunteers trained on ECV and conduct vector control activities	50	50
No. of families provided with mosquito nets	2,000	2,699
No. of people provided with psychosocial support	500	2,255 <sup>3</sup>
No. of volunteers mobilized for PSS activity	20	12
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		

<sup>3</sup> Number of people provided with Psychological First Aid (PFA) and Child Friendly Spaces (CFS).

In collaboration with local health units, the PRC NHQ mobilized health teams at the chapter level to conduct health assessment in coordination with local health unit to identify health needs and medical service gaps in target communities and evacuation centres. Based on the assessment from the health facilities, DOH hospitals in the National Capital Region were fully functional and operational. However, some hospitals experienced power outages and internet connection problems. The basement location of Amang Rodriguez Memorial Medical Centre (a DOH Hospital in Marikina) was flooded. The PRC augmented the hospital with one-unit Genset 5KVA and five emergency lights for areas vital for hospital services to function.

The PRC contributed to improved access to health care and emergency health care for affected populations. Five first aid stations were established in the evacuation centres as part of the PRC welfare desks. The PRC mobilized its ambulances to transport patients to health facilities. As part of the overarching first-aid support, PRC reached a total of 285 individuals: one person with ambulance service, 194 individuals with transport service, 87 individuals with blood pressure monitoring, and three individuals with first aid management.

Standard PPE were provided to all staff and volunteers mobilized in the operation. These measures helped to mitigate the risk of COVID-19 transmission and other diseases and assisted in protecting all personnel involved (staff, volunteers and recipients of assistance). 4,539 face masks and 670 face shields were distributed to individuals. Further, prior to mobilization, community health volunteers were oriented on vector control activities and epidemic prevention, particularly on COVID-19.



*Person affected by Typhoon Vamco receiving first aid provided by a PRC volunteer in Rizal. Photo: PRC*



*People affected by the typhoon Vamco receiving IEC materials provided by a PRC volunteer in Rizal. Photo: PRC*

The PRC, NHQ and chapters, monitored and assessed the situation 24/7. Personnel, including staff and volunteers, were mobilized to help secure the affected areas and provide assistance. Response teams, such as RC 143 and RCAT volunteers, were mobilized for rescue of families trapped by floods in the affected areas of Marikina and Rizal. Also, a PRC payloader was deployed to Rizal Chapter. The PRC Emergency Response Units, tasked for rescue and evacuation operations, were deployed in the Northern Capital Region. In total, 328 individuals were rescued and assisted. The PRC volunteers also supported communities with clearing and flushing operations in Marikina City.

As part of the initial response, chapters mobilized health volunteers to disseminate key messages on epidemic prevention focused on the prevention of COVID-19 and vector-borne diseases, like dengue and leptospirosis. A total of 14,061 individuals were reached via awareness raising programs for health and hygiene. The PRC released through email a health advisory to all Luzon chapters regarding the risk of leptospirosis. To ensure health sessions on Leptospirosis and Dengue, the RC 143 volunteers used information, education and communication (IEC) materials including posters and leaflets in local language during the health promotion programs. IEC materials were also posted for display, and SMS advisory was utilized for disseminating health information. Staff and volunteers were provided with doxycycline as prophylaxis accompanied with advice on its proper use. Also, anti-fungal soap and ointment were provided.

Total of 2,699 families were provided with insecticide treated mosquito nets. These nets were provided as part of the standard sleeping kit package.

The PRC established 21 welfare desks, five were supported under the DREF operation, as part of the evacuation centres. The desks served as the main location for client-relations including registration of people in the need of assistance, assessing the immediate needs of registered people and referring them to the PRC departments or another agency for assistance. A total of 1,298 individuals were reached with psychosocial support (PSS). Inside the evacuation centres, the PRC Welfare services provided PSS to children through play therapy to help them cope with their new environment and circumstances. Other activities included drawing activity, storytelling and toy distribution for the children. A total of 957 children were reached via Child Friendly Spaces created by the PRC.

There are 12 volunteers trained in psychological first aid: five volunteers in Antipolo, two volunteers in Montalban, one in Taytay, and four in Rodriguez, Rizal.

### Challenges

The COVID-19 pandemic represented a critical health threat to both, the people affected and those providing assistance. Ensuring COVID-19 guidelines are incorporated into the response and adherence to these guidelines at all times was a priority for mitigating the risk.

### Lessons Learned

The COVID-19 workplace protocol developed by the PRC COVID-19 Task Force was useful in ensuring proper management of COVID-19 cases and situation within the PRC NHQ and chapters. As the COVID-19 pandemic continues, considering its implications for emergency operations during the planning and budgeting phase was raised as a key lesson learned.



### Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 20,000

Male: 10,00

Female: 10,000

Indicators:	Target	Actual
No. of people provided with water, sanitation and hygiene-related services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context.	20,000	20,000
No. of assessments and monitoring visits undertaken	3	1
No. of people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards)	20,000	200
No. of households provided with water storage	1,500	2,699
No. of people supported for debris cleaning	500	20,000
No. of volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities	20	50
No. of people reached with hygiene promotion	7,500	12,277
No. of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items	1,500	2,000

### Narrative description of achievements

Assessment teams were deployed to the affected areas to conduct the assessment. Initial assessment and rapid disaster assessment and needs analysis (RDANA) results indicated needs for water supply. There were water interruptions in the affected areas due to the damage to the pipelines and the absence of electricity. The PRC chapter mobilized staff and volunteers in an effort to extend their reach, where possible, to affected populations beyond their area of responsibility.



Water distribution by the PRC in Riza amidst the flood affected area.



Clearing and flushing operations in Rodriguez Rizal. Photo: PRC.

The PRC chapters mobilized water tankers to transport safe water to the affected areas. A total of 55,800 litres of safe water was distributed to 200 people. Furthermore, the PRC installed a 5,000 liters water bladder with tap stand in Rizal and installed 10,000 liters water bladder with tap stand in Marikina, Quezon City. A total of 22,005 bottled water was distributed among the affected people in Bulacan, Cavite, and Metro Manila. The PRC distributed jerry cans to the 2,699 affected families (approximately 13,495 individuals). These jerry cans were part of the essential household items (HHI) distributed. Alongside distribution was an orientation on water storage. Supposedly, monitoring on the use of water at household level is to be conducted. The limitation on doing house to house activity due to the

pandemic has not allowed this activity. See the shelter section for details.

The PRC mobilized its volunteers and payloaders to help the communities to clean the debris. As the affected areas were mostly urban areas, cleaning debris were one of the main activities. Debris clearing operation was conducted in Barangay Tumana in Marikina; Barangays San Jose, Burgos, San Rafael, Kasiglahan Vill and Rosario, Gold River Subdivision, and Sitio Wawa in Rodriguez, Rizal, benefiting at least 20,000 individuals.

A total of 12,277 individuals were reached with hygiene promotion activities coupled with information, education and communication (IEC) materials, such as demonstration of proper handwashing technique and personal hygiene. Hygiene promotion activities were conducted in the evacuation areas to reduce the chances of water borne diseases, and the provision of hygiene kits aims to maintain good hygiene practices and reduce risk of hygiene related illnesses. A total of 2,000 hygiene kits were distributed to the affected families as a part of the HHIs distributed. A standard IFRC hygiene kit contains 12 pieces of body soap, five pieces of laundry soap, 40 sanitary pads, five bath towels, six rolls of toilet paper, two pieces of toothpaste, five toothbrushes and four disposable razors. All the recipients were briefed on how to use the items in these kits.

Emergency latrines are planned to be installed in evacuation centres. Fortunately, families were able to return to their homes quickly and did not longer need for this type of support.



Health and hygiene promotion in Laguna by the PRC volunteers. Photo: PRC.

## Challenges

During the water distribution, the reports forwarded to the PRC NHQ were very limited, for example, in terms of the distribution area and volume of the water distributed.

The COVID-19 situation associated restrictions and limitation of movement in the area of operation represented a challenge for implementing the response activities.

## Lessons Learned

Deployment of additional personnel to support the chapters in reporting, specifically on the WASH activities and outcomes, was identified as a recommendation for future emergency operations.

The PRC coordinated with the Local Government Units to allow the implementation of the WASH activities amidst the COVID-19 restrictions.



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 23,296

Male: 11,648

Female: 11,648

Indicators:	Target	Actual
No. of people provided with access to equitable access to disaster response	20,000	23,296
No. of NS (PRC) ensure improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors	1	1
No. of children with access to equitable services preventing sexual and gender-based violence	5,000	957

### Narrative description of achievements

To ensure equitable access to disaster response services, it was considered essential that people who were provided with the PRC services were also supported with the PRC's protection, gender and inclusion policy. Intent of this policy guided the development and implementation of disaster support services for this response.

In addition to providing over 23,296 hot meals, the PRC established 21 welfare desks which served as a one stop shop for the people affected by floods. Services made available from welfare desks included: (i) restoring family links; (ii) tracing; (iii) psychosocial support; (iv) critical incident stress management; (v) guidance and counselling; (vi) inquiry and communications; (vii) contact of relatives; and (viii) referral to other services.

IFRC has zero tolerance for any form of violence against children. Child protection policy was 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 the IFRC ensured that children are protected from exploitation and abuse. This is 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.

Inside evacuation centres, the PRC Welfare services were providing psychosocial support to children through play therapy to help them cope with the new environment they are inside in. A total of 957 children were reached through child friendly activities.



PRC volunteers conducting child friendly activities in Laguna. Photo: PRC

### Challenges

Although PGI activities were included as an integral part to the PRC emergency operations, reporting on PGI activities remains a challenge since there were few PGI focal points in the chapters.

### Lessons Learned

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



## Migration

People reached: 23,296

Male: 11,648

Female: 11,648

Indicators:	Target	Actual
No. of displaced people reached with information and services provided from welfare desks	20,000	23,296
No. of affected people have access to basic services	20,000	23,296
No. of chapters who set up welfare desks providing RFL services in the affected areas.	5	21
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<p>Displaced population who stayed in different evacuation centres were supported with psychosocial support, food, water and household items. The PRC set up 21 welfare desks as part of evacuation centres in chapters. Through the 21 welfare desks, displaced population were provided by trained volunteers with the PRC services such as: i) restoring family links (RFL); (ii) tracing; (iii) inquiry and communications; (iv) contact of relatives; and (v) referral. The PRC received and contacted 29 cases for Safe and Well. These cases were forwarded to respective chapters for assistance and referral to relevant local agencies. A total of 69 individuals were reached through RFL activities. A total of 23,296 individuals, who are displaced in different evacuation sites, were provided with hot meals.</p>		
<b>Challenges</b>		
No challenges identified.		
<b>Lessons Learned</b>		
<p>The PRC Welfare desks have proved to be an effective and efficient means of services to those in need, including RFL. The high visibility of the welfare desks provides an easily identifiable and immediately accessible point of service referral for those requiring support.</p>		

<b>International Disaster Response</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
No. of NS branches that are well functioning (in the operation)	5	5
% of volunteers insured	100	100
NS coordinated international disaster response effectively	Yes	Yes
Rapid response personnel support the operation	1	1
DREF procedures are applied during the implementation of the operation	Yes	Yes
% of target population satisfied with support received	80	97%
Logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurements	Yes	Yes
No. of coordination meetings held with other stakeholders	3	2
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<p>Humanitarian priorities and needs were identified following the completion of the rapid disaster assessment and needs analysis (RDANA). This information informed the revision of the overarching PRC plan of action. Operations were implemented across five PRC chapters selected, and support provided to the affected chapters to improve performance.</p> <p>All volunteers mobilized for this DREF operation were insured under the Membership and Accident Assistance Benefit (MAAB) of the PRC.</p>		

The IFRC Philippines Delegation supported the PRC in ensuring accountability and compliance regarding the DREF procedures. This included issuing Information Bulletins and Operations Updates on the [IFRC Appeals Database](#), as well as utilization of the [IFRC GO Platform](#) to issue situation reports.

Logistics activities sought to efficiently manage the supply chain of relief items, including procurement, fleet, storage and transportation to distribution sites in accordance with the requirements and aligned with standards, processes and procedures of the IFRC. The logistical support for this operation was provided by the strong logistics capacity of the PRC built in recent years. The experienced IFRC Philippines Delegation logistics team further strengthened the capacity of the response. For effective and timely response, the PRC mobilised its pre-positioned stocks for relief distributions. To replenish the items, mosquito nets, jerry cans, hygiene kits and tarpaulins were procured via LPSCM APRO, whereas blankets and sleep mats were procured locally.

The IFRC leads the IASC Shelter Cluster in support of DSWD, the lead agency in the Government of the Philippines cluster structure. The IFRC Philippines Delegation maintains a full time IASC shelter cluster coordinator in country. The Shelter Cluster shared information, education and communication (IEC) materials with partners in local languages and translated them to other local languages for a more effective approach.

### Challenges

Due to the current COVID-19 pandemic situation, there were delays in the procurement process of the relief items.

The PRC staff and volunteers had to manage multiple operations simultaneously, and the workload was overstretching the resources. Staff, volunteers and their families were also affected by the typhoon and subsequent flooding, while travelling was made difficult by the effects of the typhoon and flooding, as well as by the movement restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Also, the threat of the COVID-19 had an impact on the availability of volunteers, as many feared of being infected and further transmitting the virus on to their family members. Necessary quarantine measures further reduced the amount of available personnel to implement the operation. In addition, training of volunteers had been postponed or suspended during the pandemic, which limited the amount of available trained volunteers. In the operation, volunteer exhaustion and fatigue, and absence of debriefing was reported.

### Lessons Learned

Further activation of volunteers from the neighbouring PRC chapters to provide support and rotations to the affected areas could be considered in the future. This way volunteer exhaustion is avoided, as additional personnel are made available to support the operation. In addition, ensuring debriefing is organized for everyone involved in the operation is important.

The PRC Molecular Laboratories for the COVID-19 testing were an advantage also for this operation. The PRC staff and volunteers continue to benefit from the easy access for COVID-19 testing and contact tracing.

Increased utilization of technology and e-based solutions was raised as a recommendation for future operations. There are both, general and COVID-19 specific benefits resulting from employing further technology and e-based solutions. Also, harmonizing and unifying reporting templates from the chapter level to the NHQ and employing more online based technology was suggested. It was also proposed to have one single reporting template and system from different services to ease reporting process.

## Influence others as leading strategic partner

Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC and PRC participate in local, national and international dialogues/ meetings	Yes	Yes
No. of communications materials produced/published	10	21
Effective performance of staff supported by HR procedures	Yes	Yes
Financial reporting respecting the IFRC procedures	100%	100%
Operational staff for IFRC receive security briefing	100%	100%

<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>
<p>The PRC communication team ensured that the Red Cross response efforts were effectively communicated to the key target audiences in the Philippines in a timely manner. The IFRC communications in the Philippines and the Asia Pacific Regional Office also amplified and boosted the media and social media of the PRC on IFRC global channels. The Operations Centre (OpCen) located at the PRC's NHQ collected information from the PRC chapters and RC 143 volunteers in the affected areas. In addition to press releases, regular updates on activities and disaster status were posted on the official social media accounts of the PRC.</p> <p>The visibility of the PRC efforts to prepare and assist people affected by Typhoon Vamco were promoted and highlighted through mainstream and traditional media. More than 80 media coverage, interviews and mentions (on TV, radio, print and online platforms) about Red Cross response have been monitored. Communication teams also posted updates and photos on <a href="#">Facebook</a> and <a href="#">Twitter</a>. The PRC staff and volunteers across the country actively contributed to corporate communications through their own social media networks. Through social media, at least 20 posts were made on PRC's official Facebook page and on Twitter, also amplified on IFRC Asia Pacific and global social media channels as well as traditional media, reaching millions of people.</p> <p>The IFRC Philippines Delegation, through the finance and administration team, provided operational support for review, budget validation, bank transfers, and technical assistance to the PRC on cost justification procedures, including review and validation of invoices.</p> <p>The IFRC security framework was applicable to this operation. For the 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 are required to take the IFRC online courses: Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security.</p> <p>Challenges and lessons learned reflected in this report are based on the PRC sectoral reports and lessons learned workshop, which was organized to review the operational timeline and actions taken, analyze the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT), as well as conduct an after-action review. The workshop was organized virtually due to the current COVID-19 situation. Participants included PRC chapter staff and volunteers, NHQ management and technical staff, IFRC Philippines Delegation staff and Partner National Society representatives.</p>
<b>Challenges</b>
No challenges identified.
<b>Lessons Learned</b>
Deployment of finance personnel to support the field operations and real-time financial monitoring was identified as a recommendation for future emergency operation

## D. Financial Report

The actual expenditure is 66 per cent (CHF 264,956) of the CHF 403,382 DREF amount requested. The closing balance variance is mainly due to challenges faced due to COVID-19 related restrictions; hence some of the activities were cancelled. Furthermore, there were savings on the field level activities. Balance from this operation will be returned to the DREF pot.

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

## Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action](#)

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## How we work

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

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



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



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



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

# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/11-2021/8	Operation	MDRPH042
Budget Timeframe	2020/11-2021/5	Budget	APPROVED

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 21/Sep/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRPH042 - Philippines - Typhoon Vamco

Operating Timeframe: 13 Nov 2020 to 31 May 2021

## I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>403,382</b>
DREF Allocations	403,382
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-264,956</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>138,426</b>

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

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			<b>0</b>
AOF2 - Shelter	65,095	102,870	<b>-37,774</b>
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	152,131	105,401	<b>46,731</b>
AOF4 - Health	58,479	27,165	<b>31,314</b>
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	58,270	28,838	<b>29,432</b>
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	8,520		<b>8,520</b>
AOF7 - Migration	3,110		<b>3,110</b>
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>345,606</b>	<b>264,274</b>	<b>81,332</b>
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	19,969		<b>19,969</b>
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	11,183		<b>11,183</b>
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	7,988		<b>7,988</b>
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	18,638	683	<b>17,955</b>
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>57,776</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>57,094</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>403,382</b>	<b>264,956</b>	<b>138,426</b>

# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/11-2021/8	Operation	MDRPH042
Budget Timeframe	2020/11-2021/5	Budget	APPROVED

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 21/Sep/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRPH042 - Philippines - Typhoon Vamco

Operating Timeframe: 13 Nov 2020 to 31 May 2021

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>229,489</b>	<b>182,747</b>	<b>46,742</b>
Shelter - Relief	3,313	3,016	297
Construction - Facilities		105	-105
Clothing & Textiles	33,520	44,756	-11,236
Food	13,846	17,835	-3,989
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	37,900	9,634	28,266
Medical & First Aid	19,000	8,845	10,155
Teaching Materials	4,750		4,750
Utensils & Tools	8,160	10,692	-2,532
Other Supplies & Services	2,500	142	2,358
Cash Disbursement	106,500	87,722	18,778
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>30,050</b>	<b>30,850</b>	<b>-800</b>
Storage		1,664	-1,664
Distribution & Monitoring	1,250	8,945	-7,695
Transport & Vehicles Costs	16,300	19,035	-2,735
Logistics Services	12,500	1,206	11,294
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>85,174</b>	<b>16,858</b>	<b>68,316</b>
National Staff	8,000		8,000
National Society Staff	8,850	7,354	1,496
Volunteers	68,324	9,504	58,820
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>		<b>875</b>	<b>-875</b>
Professional Fees		875	-875
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>21,500</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>21,015</b>
Workshops & Training	21,500	485	21,015
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>12,550</b>	<b>16,970</b>	<b>-4,420</b>
Travel	5,050	785	4,265
Information & Public Relations		3,583	-3,583
Office Costs	6,500	710	5,790
Communications	500	379	121
Financial Charges	500	1,768	-1,268
Other General Expenses		9,745	-9,745
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>24,620</b>	<b>16,171</b>	<b>8,449</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	24,620	16,171	8,449
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>403,382</b>	<b>264,956</b>	<b>138,426</b>