

Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Philippines: Severe Tropical Storm Kompasu

Emergency Appeal n°	MDRPH044	Glide n°:	FL-2021-000158-PHL
Date of issue:	19 October 2021	Expected timeframe:	4 months
		Expected end date:	28 February 2022
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF allocated: CHF 82,416			
Total number of people affected:	611,705 (155,156 families)	Number of people to be assisted:	5,000 (1,000 families)
Regions affected:	Regions I, II, III, MIMAROPA, CALABARZON, VI, VIII, CARAGA, Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) and National Capital Region (NCR)	Provinces targeted:	La Union and Ilocos Sur (Region I)
Host National Society: Philippine Red Cross (PRC) is the nation's largest humanitarian organization, and it operates through its 104 chapters covering all administrative districts and major cities in the country. PRC has more than 1,700 staff at national headquarters and chapter levels, and approximately one million volunteers and supporters, of whom some 500,000 are active volunteers. At the chapter level, a programme called Red Cross 143 is established that sees volunteers trained, equipped and in place at the community (<i>barangay</i>) level - enhancing the overall capacity of the National Society to prepare for and respond to disaster situations.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: PRC is 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 National Societies are also present in the Philippines: 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.			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government coordination is led by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC). Government ministries and agencies involved include the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Local Government Units (LGU), and the Philippine National Police Force. I/NGOs and UN agencies are monitoring the situation through the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) supported by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).			

A. Situation analysis

10 October 2021: Tropical Storm Kompasu (locally known as Maring) merged with a Tropical Depression locally known as Nando, while moving towards the Extreme Northern Luzon. It further enhanced the southwest monsoon affecting the Philippines.

11 October 2021: Tropical Storm Kompasu intensified into Severe Tropical Storm and passed very close to south of Camiguin Island, after which it made a landfall in the vicinity of Fuga Island, Cagayan (Region II).

12 October 2021: Severe Tropical Storm Kompasu further enhanced the monsoon, bringing more rain to already inundated areas and causing flooding and rain-induced landslides.

14 October 2021: Due to the heavy rains and the high saturation of soil moisture, flooding including flash floods and rain-induced landslides continued to be reported across the Luzon island group.

On 7 October 2021, a Low-Pressure Area East of Camarines Norte developed into a tropical depression while moving erratically over the Philippine Sea, and on the following day intensified into a Tropical Storm called Kompasu (locally known as Maring). On 10 October 2021, Tropical Storm Kompasu merged with a Tropical Depression (locally known as Nando) and continued moving towards the Extreme Northern Luzon. It enhanced the annual southwest monsoon (locally known as Habagat) affecting the Philippines since early June 2021.



Flooding in La Union, Region I after the Severe Tropical Storm Kompasu (Maring). Photo: PRC

On 11 October, Tropical Storm Kompasu intensified into Severe Tropical Storm (STS) and passed close to south of Camiguin Island, after which it made a landfall in the vicinity of Fuga Island, Cagayan in Region II. It further enhanced the southwest monsoon, bringing more rain to already inundated areas and causing heavy flooding in Cagayan Valley, MIMAROPA and Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR). Tropical Cyclone Wind Signals (TCWS) up to level two were in place in many provinces across Luzon. Although, the Severe Tropical Storm exited the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) on Tuesday 12 October, further heavy rains were experienced. As a result of the weather disturbances, there are humanitarian needs identified in Northern Luzon (detailed below).

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National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council has reported a total of 235 flooded areas and 31 incidents of rain-induced landslides in Regions I, II, III, MIMAROPA, CARAGA and CAR. Flooding up to waist level has been caused by continuous rains and the high saturation of soil moisture. In Pangasinan, the Marusay/ Sinucalan River has been reported overflowing, and in addition high tide and fluvial flooding have been experienced in low-lying areas. Residents of the flooded regions, particularly those living near rivers, in low-lying areas or mountainous areas, have been advised by the Philippine government to take actions against flooding and landslides.

Ongoing assessment will unravel the full extent of the effects and damage, but the latest figures reported by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council ([NDRRMC](#)) and Department of Social Welfare and Development – Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center ([DSWD - DROMIC](#)) are summarized in the table below:

Category	Effects
Affected	155,156 families or 611,705 persons affected in 1,380 barangays in Regions I, II, III, MIMAROPA, VI, CARAGA and CAR.
Casualties and injured	39 dead, 3 injured and 17 missing.
Displaced – inside evacuation centres	4,318 families or 15,130 persons are currently taking temporary shelter in 91 evacuation centres in Regions I, II, III, MIMAROPA, VI, CARAGA and CAR.
Displaced – outside evacuation centres	6,329 families or 28,089 persons are currently staying with their relatives and/or friends in Regions I, II, III, MIMAROPA, VI, CARAGA and CAR.
Houses damaged	7,399 damaged houses; of which, 317 are totally damaged and 7,082 are partially damaged.
Damage to agriculture	Estimated PHP 2 billion (CHF 36.7 million) worth of damage to crops, livestock and agricultural infrastructure and equipment.
Damage to infrastructure	Estimated PHP 0.95 billion (CHF 17 million) worth of damage to infrastructure; mainly schools.
Social infrastructure	(i) 214 road sections and 34 bridges affected in Regions I, II, MIMAROPA and CAR. (ii) 137 cities/municipalities experienced power outage or interruption in power supply; out of which 20 are yet to be restored. (iii) 8 cities/municipalities have experienced water supply outage. (iv) 199 cities/municipalities have suspended classes. (v) 252 cities/municipalities have suspended work.

The ongoing typhoon season is on average forecasted to bring another six typhoons to the Philippines by the end of the year. Therefore, there is a risk of a significant increase in the vulnerability of people left without suitable shelter and

livelihood. The disruption to agricultural production will also impact communities' food security over the coming months. In addition, La Niña Alert Level was raised on 13 September 2021 that might contribute to the amount of rainfall being experienced in the country in the last quarter of 2021.

The severe tropical storm and subsequent flooding arrived while the Philippines authorities and partner organizations are responding to the COVID-19 pandemic ([MDRCOVID19](#)) and while communities are still recovering from the typhoons in October and November 2020 (Goni and Vamco [MDRPH041](#)). Since January 2020, the country has experienced the 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 (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.

As of 14 October 2021, the Department of Health has reported a total of 2,698,232 cases of COVID-19, out of which 84,850 are active cases, 2,573,161 recoveries and 40,221 deaths. The daily number of new reported COVID-19 cases has reduced to less than 10,000 from its peak in September 2021, when more than 20,000 cases were reported daily.

Summary of the current response











Rescue operation in Santa, Ilocos Sur after Severe Tropical Storm Kompasu (Maring). **Photo: PRC**

Overview of the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) response

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 dissemination of advisories from The Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) and NDRRMC to chapters in areas that were likely to be affected. Information from the chapters regarding the effects and the situation, as well as the chapters' responses, was gathered to ensure proper coordination, response, and support from the PRC National Headquarters.

PRC escalated preparedness at the National Headquarters and chapter levels, and begun deploying assets, equipment and personnel based on needs. The National Headquarters deployed personnel from PRC Emergency Response Unit and other specialized PRC personnel in welfare for response as of 12 October 2021. The PRC chapters in the affected provinces have mobilized trained human resources for assessment, search and rescue, relief and hot meals distribution, psychological first aid and hygiene promotion. The National Society is releasing relief items – blankets, hygiene kits, jerry cans, mosquito nets and sleeping mats – from its preparedness stocks for distribution in the affected areas. PRC is also supporting in clearing the debris after flood waters have subsided. PRC is requesting a DREF allocation to support and complement its ongoing response efforts.

Overall PRC response actions as of 18 October 2021 are summarized below:

PRC SUMMARY OF ACTIONS TAKEN		
	Hot meals: 5,063 individuals (Palawan - 425, La Union – 3,298, Pangasinan - 283, Ilocos Sur - 600, Abra - 457) Bread: 1,100 individuals (Abra - 1000, Baguio City - 100) Bottled Water: 2,812 individuals (La Union – 1,512, Abra - 1000, Baguio City - 100, Palawan - 200)	 Clothing: 641 individuals (La Union) Hygiene Kit: 768 families (Abra - 622, Benguet - 59, Pangasinan – 37, La Union - 50) Mattresses: 40 pieces (Baguio) Body bags: 4 pieces (Pangasinan)
	Face masks: 642 individuals (Palawan - 100, La Union - 242, Ilocos Sur - 300)	 Rescued: 6 individuals (Ilocos Sur) First-aid: 1 injured individual (La Union)
	PFA: 131 individuals (Cagayan - 2, Benguet - 4, La Union - 125, Ilocos Sur - 2) BP Taking: 38 individuals (La Union)	 6 Response Vehicles (1 Humvee, 1 Rescue Truck, 1 Rescue Boat, 1 Command Post, 1 Food Truck, 1 Water Tanker) 2 Service Vehicles (1 Comms, 1 ChaptDevt)
	Hygiene Promotion: 667 individuals (La Union - 491, Pangasinan - 176) Water Distribution: 52,000 liters (La Union - Water Served: 2,343 fam/3,288 individual)	 20 personnel deployed (ERU - 8, Welfare: - 2, WASH - 3, Comms - 5, Chap Devt - 2)

Response operation is coordinated through the PRC local chapters with their municipal, city, provincial and regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officers (DRRMO). The National Society maintains close coordination with relevant national and local authorities and in-country Movement partners, providing regular updates.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions 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 the Department of Health. 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.

The IFRC Philippines Delegation is supporting 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 also hosts broader Movement coordination meetings involving the ICRC and operational meetings to share information with partners. The IFRC and PRC are also coordinating with the ICRC on security-related considerations as well as on potential complementarity of action where this may be required.

The IFRC leads the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Shelter Cluster in support of the 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, who provides coordination, technical quality assurance and standardization support to all agencies working to meet people’s safe shelter needs in the country, with a focus on humanitarian crises and natural disasters.

Overview of non-RCRC actors’ actions in country

The IFRC is continuously coordinating with various government and non-government agencies, including members of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). At country level, the PRC and IFRC do participate in HCT meetings, both during disasters and non-emergency times.

Duty of care

Teams will adhere and practice 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 will follow

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. The PRC volunteers will be insured and provided access to psychosocial support, and the security of the volunteers will always be a priority throughout the operation.

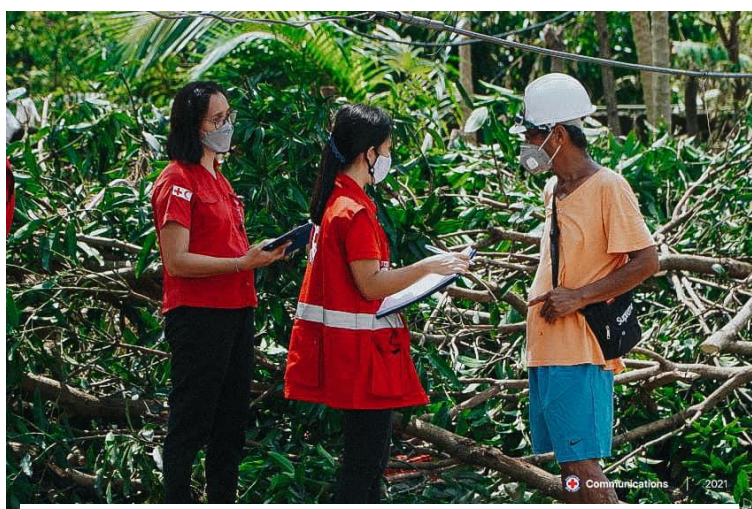
The operation will be delivered in a manner that minimizes the risk of COVID-19 transmission for disaster-affected people. Guidance has been developed by the PRC to identify actions needed to safeguard the community and volunteers. The PRC will provide COVID-19 testing when required via the PRC molecular laboratories. The Inter Agency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases (IAFT) coordinates the government response to COVID-19. All activities carried out within this operation are being coordinated with LGU's in compliance with the national protocols set by the IAFT.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

The PRC has organized rapid assessments in the flood affected areas. The needs analysis is based on initial information from the rapid assessments, chapter reports and secondary data – including updates from the National and Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, DSWD and IASC Clusters reports. The plan will be adjusted based on further outcomes of detailed assessments.

Initial information indicates that the main needs are due to the flooding caused by the Severe Tropical Storm Kompas. As Kompas remained in the category of severe tropical storm, less damage was reported on shelter structures, and communities have begun repairs on their own. People are expected having to stay in evacuation centres for the period required for clearing of debris. Government authorities address the emergency shelter needs for those evacuated.



Needs assessment after the Severe Tropical Storm Kompas (Maring). Photo: PRC

The flooding resulted in families losing essential household items, such as blankets, sleeping mats etc that will need to be replaced. Beside household items, water supply systems were contaminated. There are also health concerns related to the flood water and especially the COVID-19 situation. Based on the initial assessment reports and analysis of other data, the PRC has identified the needs of affected families as follows: water search and rescue, essential household items, psychosocial support (PSS), food assistance, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health promotion, ambulance services and protection. PRC did not find a gap in relation to shelter needs, as those are being addressed by the government authorities.

Please refer to the summaries of the different sectors below for more information.

Livelihoods and basic needs

There has been a disruption to people's livelihoods, which exacerbated the existing negative impacts of COVID-19. The severe tropical storm caused an estimated PHP 2 billion (CHF 36.7 million) worth of damage to rice, corn, high value crops (assorted vegetables), livestock, poultry and fishing industry. The severe tropical storm also damaged backyard gardens, which support an important part of a families' nutritional intake. There is a need for distributing hot meals to those staying at the evacuation centres during flooding and clearing of the debris.

Information related to impact on livelihoods with the affected population is limited due to few constraints. However, efforts are being made to gather information on livelihood impact with the ongoing detailed assessment. Cash assistance may be considered to support livelihoods needs if the assessment shows a gap.

Health

Due to the poor living conditions and sub-optimal immunization coverage in the target areas, there is an elevated risk of rapid spread of vaccine preventable diseases, especially measles, polio, and paediatric tuberculosis, etc. Other water-, food- and vector-borne diseases may impact many people due to the lack of water and sanitation facilities. The spread of COVID-19 will further increase the risk towards staff, volunteers and affected people.

Psychosocial support (PSS) to the affected families, and especially children, is an urgent need. It will also be necessary to ensure that referral mechanisms are established to address the rising mental health issues. There is a need for disease prevention and health promotion activities and need for first aid services in the evacuation centres and affected areas.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)

Water supply services have been interrupted, as those have been contaminated with flood water. Interruptions in power supply are also reported. Due to water interruption and local water source, such as deep wells and pumps, being submerged in flood water, affected communities are having difficulties in accessing clean water for daily consumption, and occurrence of water borne diseases might arise as flooded water could take several days to totally subside. In addition, families in the evacuation areas are sharing common toilet which is identified as a hygiene risk.

To ensure safe drinking water, there is a need to distribute water and water containers (jerry cans) to ensure safe keeping of the distributed water and conduct sensitization on water treatment, handling and storage. Hygiene promotion and awareness campaigns as well as hygiene materials are required. Displaced families need basic hygiene kits to maintain good hygiene practices and reduce risk of hygiene-related illnesses.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI)

Overcrowding is frequently experienced at evacuation centres, compelling families to share spaces, which raises protection concerns linked to shelter, i.e., precarious large makeshift tents with no privacy or gender segregation that may increase risks of violence or abuse. The PRC applies the IFRC Minimum standards to PGI in emergency programming throughout the response and sectoral plans to ensure sensitivity to the needs of at-risk individuals and groups.

During times of disasters, affected people face increasing vulnerability due to lack of proper housing, limited access to health care, sub optimal WASH facilities and economic insecurity, often due to loss of immediate livelihood. Vulnerable population, such as children, elderly, people with disabilities or a chronic medical condition, face barriers in accessing assistance and increased risk of violence and abuse. There is a need to protect these people and incorporate their specific needs while planning implementation and ensure Sex, Age and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) is available, to ensure accountability and inclusiveness of the response.

Key lessons learnt from previous operation

- Perception/visibility of PRC: Many people perceive PRC only deals with blood donation activity. PRC NHQ and Chapters should intensify their information dissemination on building its identity in the community by explaining the core programming of PRC.
- Community Engagement and Accountability: There is a need to reinforce the setting up and practice of a formal / structured CEA mechanism, and as a part of the mobilization, to train its staff and volunteers (NHQ and Chapters) on how to fully implement CEA activities.
- Welfare desks: 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.
- Human resources: During operations, the Chapter resources are often stretched, and previous operations have highlighted that there is a need to support chapters with human resources.
- COVID-19: The COVID-19 workplace protocol developed by the PRC COVID-19 Task Force has been useful in ensuring proper management of COVID-19 cases and situation within the PRC NHQ and chapters. As the COVID-19 pandemic continues, there is a need to consider its implications for emergency operations during the planning and budgeting phase.
- Distributions: Local Government Unit (LGU) protocols related to the prevention of COVID-19 are to be carefully observed and adhered to during implementation of all activities. It is important to ensure there is no direct contact between the PRC volunteers and the assistance recipients. Relief distributions, similarly, to the previous operations during COVID-19 are to be conducted in a large open space, where relief items are laid down and to be claimed by the recipients without coming in close contact.
- Post distribution monitoring: Exploring alternative ways, for example, doing the interview through phone calls to conduct post distribution monitoring during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Targeting

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

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

For this DREF operation, PRC will focus on targeting the most vulnerable groups identified during the rapid need assessment. These groups will be considered as 'red' according to the level of impact experienced due to STS Kompas, their level of vulnerability and coping capacity. Geographical areas targeted under this operation are Provinces in Region I (La Union and Ilocos Sur) which has been worst affected by STS Kompas. As more information becomes available on the impact of the weather disturbance, and more needs are identified, it may be necessary to change the targeting, and include other provinces and groups within the affected population.

Once recipients are identified and verified, each will be provided with a PRC beneficiary card with their and family members' names. Selection will consider that some of the displaced population may have lost their formal identification documents, and it is important to ensure they do not face barriers in accessing assistance that they are eligible for. The card will form the basis for official recognition of bearers as recipients of the PRC, and during implementation, the PRC volunteers will again validate the recipients' names on the cards, where they are listed in distribution sheets. Upon receipt of any item or assistance, recipients will sign award sheets or participating lists. With these records and validation process, cases of double-assistance or double-counting can be eliminated. As part of its standard operating procedure, the PRC ensures that coordination with the affected population is facilitated through the communities' preferred communication channels.

Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted.

Based on [Philippine Statistical Authority](#) (PSA) data, sex and age breakdown in Region I, is as follows:

Category	Estimated % of target group	% female	% male
Young Children (under 5 years)	11.08%	5.37%	5.73%
Children (5-17 yrs)	22.20%	10.75%	11.45%
Adults (18-49 yrs)	52.51%	25.88%	26.62%
Elderly (>50 yrs)	14.23%	7.52%	6.71%
People with disabilities ¹	1.57%	0.77%	0.79%

Feasibility and Delivery capacity

Under the PRC categorization of chapters, La Union falls under category B while Ilocos Sur falls under category C, which indicates that these chapters have limited capacity to generate local funding. Given the current situation due to COVID-19, chapters have very limited funding generation activity. This implies that it can cover only the basic operational costs and resource mobilization, requiring support from the national headquarters and other chapters to undertake assessments and to implement. Additional support will be needed in terms of management, technical, implementation from the NHQ.

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
Detailed needs assessments confirm more extensive damage than anticipated, and the response required exceeds the resources available through the DREF	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the operation through a DREF top-up or launching an EA, including an increase in funding requirement. Consider mobilization of additional rapid response personnel to expand the operation.
Increase in number of vector-borne and vaccine preventable diseases are reported in evacuation sites and affected areas	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of activities planned under Area of focus 4: Health to accommodate increased needs in this sector. Support Department for Health mass vaccination campaigns through social mobilization of volunteers.
More weather disturbances will impact the same geographical areas causing increased flooding and landslides.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous monitoring of weather systems and contingency planning with PRC chapters in the affected areas so that

		<p>activities can be initiated as quickly as possible to lessen the impact possible typhoon conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the operation under a revised appeal, with the inclusion of additional emergency response activities.
COVID-19 infection occurs and spreads rapidly	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRC has incorporated COVID-19 guidelines into its response protocols. All the volunteers and staff follow adequate control measures to prevent a further worsening of the outbreak.

Operation Risk Assessment

Possible operational risks are shown below:

- There is an increased risk of flooding due to continuous rain brought by the enhanced southwest monsoon. Also, due to the ongoing typhoon season there is an increased threat of potential new tropical cyclones developing or entering the Philippine Area of Responsibility and influencing the country.
- Security risk posed by armed non-state actors in the areas most likely to be affected is regarded as low to medium, and not expected to impact the implementation of the operation under this DREF or hinder access by IFRC/PRC personnel. PGI minimum standards will be used to ensure a “do no harm” approach and elaborate on how the mitigation approach will include establishment of protection referral pathways, training and sensitization of staff and volunteers to identify and refer protection concerns and safeguarding in the operation (such as signing the Code of Conduct and Child Protection policy) for all staff and volunteers. There will continue to be close coordination between the IFRC CD, PRC and ICRC on security related issues.
- There are responses being conducted across multiple disparate geographical locations simultaneously. There may be a need to consider recruitment of additional personnel or reassignment of existing personnel; as well as deployment of rapid response personnel to support PRC and the IFRC CD to ensure there is capacity available to meet their commitments to all stakeholders, but foremost the communities being supported.
- There is risk to the safety of personnel due COVID-19 when implementing the interventions. Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) will be provided for personnel involved in the operations (masks and shields). Advisory information will also be circulated in terms of precautionary measures to be taken to protect health, and early warning and early action systems identified for safe evacuation (in accordance with the authorities’ own contingency plans).

B. Operational strategy

The operational strategy and scope are based on the initial assessment of PRC, looking to support the most vulnerable families in coordination with authorities who are also responding to the needs.

Overall Operational objective:

- This DREF allocation aims to assist 1,000 families (5,000 people) affected by the floods with household items (sleeping mats, mosquito nets, blankets, hygiene kits and jerry cans).
- This allocation supports PRC in welfare activities at the evacuation centres including distributing hot meals and providing psychosocial support and restoring family links.
- This allocation supports PRC in deployment of Water Tanker for distribution of safe and clean water and hygiene promotion. To support the activities, a WASH team is deployed.
- This allocation will support PRC is addressing arising health concerns through health promotion and mobilization of ambulance services in the affected areas.
- The allocation will support PRC assessments and deployment of emergency response units like the water search and rescue team. After the initial phase, the team supports in debris clearing.
- This allocation will also support preparations being done by PRC (mobilization of assets and volunteers) in the possibility of a larger response, as well as for disease and outbreak prevention.
- PRC will lead the response and this DREF directly contributes to the overall PRC plan of action and national appeal.
- The geographical coverage by municipality and barangay, will be provided at a later date, informed by and based on assessment recommendations as more information becomes available.

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

- Continuous and detailed assessments and analyses to inform the design and ongoing implementation of the programme.
- Ongoing process of adjustments based on these assessments.
- Adherence to protection, gender and inclusion measures.
- Establishment of mechanisms to facilitate two-way communication with, and ensure transparency and accountability to, disaster-affected people, and highlighting the nature of communication and information as life-saving mechanism.
- Management and delivery of the programme will be informed by appropriate monitoring and evaluation.

Human resources

All relief activities will be implemented by utilizing existing staff and Red Cross 143 volunteers, RCAT143 and National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members from other chapters, where needed. The DREF Operation will cover insurance, COVID-19 testing and visibility costs (bibs, caps, polo shirts, etc.) for volunteers supporting the response efforts. IFRC CD will support PRC in providing technical and support service staff as required to ensure accountability and compliance with regards to the operation. As noted, appropriate PPE will be provided for personnel involved in the DREF operation given the health risks. In addition, rapid response personnel may be requested to support the response based on the need.

Communication

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

Information technology and telecommunications

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

Security

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

Community engagement and accountability (CEA)

Community engagement and accountability and feedback/response mechanisms will be integrated into the operation to ensure that affected populations have direct access to information on the nature and scope of services provided by PRC, together with processes that will enable community participation and ease of providing feedback and giving responses. A Barangay Committee (BarCom) will be formed to support community engagement as they are direct representatives from their own communities. The community can directly provide feedback to the BarCom members, which are essential for continuous improvements of the programme implementation. BarCom is composed of a representative number of community representatives – barangay/purok officials, representative of all sectors in the community such as farmers, elderly group, women's group, persons with disabilities, health workers, etc.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

Reporting on the operation will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC reporting standards. Regular updates will be issued during the operation's timeframe with a final report issued within three months after the end of the operation. The operation team will have technical PMER capacity, and additional technical support is provided through IFRC APRD PMER team. The operation monitoring teams will conduct field visits as needed. This will help identify and, where possible and necessary, resolve any issues. Necessary tools and templates for regular data collection and reporting will be adopted from existing PMER resources. A lessons learnt workshop will be conducted at the end of the DREF operation to capture recommendations for PRC to consider and/or incorporate in future emergency operations.

Administration and finance

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

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. Logistics support for this operation is being provided through the strong capacity of the PRC logistics built over the last years, supported by an experienced IFRC CD logistics team. The main supply chain strategy to meet immediate operational needs is to relocate required relief items for 1,000 families, including blankets, sleeping mats, hygiene parcels, jerry cans and mosquito nets from PRC existing prepositioned stocks. IFRC CD is supporting PRC to mobilize and transport needed equipment and relief items to the affected areas.

The items released to meet immediate needs will be replenished by the IFRC following IFRC standard procurement procedures. Items with the local specification to meet local cultural context will be replenished locally by the IFRC logistics team, whereas IFRC standard relief items, such as hygiene parcels, jerry cans and tarpaulins will be replenished internationally by IFRC Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management, Asia Pacific (GHS&SCM-AP) unit based in Kuala Lumpur Malaysia. Existing warehouse capacity of the PRC is enough to meet planned operational needs and at this stage there is no need to rent additional warehouse space. Strong PRC fleet will be providing the primary transport support for this operation. IFRC CD will extend its fleet support by making its vehicles available for this operation as and if required.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Shelter

People targeted: 5,000

Male: 2,500

Female: 2,500

Requirements (CHF): 6,498

Sector	Need analysis	Population to be assisted
Essential household items and emergency shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As of 15 October 2021, more than 611,705 people have been affected by the STS Kompas, and 43,219 people have been displaced. This number may be expected to rise following assessments. - Essential household items are lost or submerged by flood water during flooding and/or landslides, which will need to be replaced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rapid needs assessments are being conducted, no gaps were identified in Shelter needs regarding shelter kits or construction materials at this time as government authorities are addressing such at the moment. This may change as situation evolves. If PRC support is needed, the DREF may be revised. - Essential household items are released from the preparedness stocks and distributed to in the areas of La Union and Ilocos Sur (Region I) as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sleeping kit including blankets, sleeping mats and mosquito nets to 500 families (2,500 people). - Jerry cans and hygiene kits to 1,000 families (5,000 people) – refer to WASH section for details.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Sphere Standards - Section 7, Shelter and Settlements.

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions	1,000 affected families provided with essential household items																
	Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.	500 affected families provided with sleeping kit																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP005	Assessment of needs for household items		x															
AP005	Identification of caseloads and verification of beneficiaries in different target groups – inclusion factors integrate gender, diversity and disability in the response		x															

AP005	Coordination with other relevant sectors for integrated programming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x										
AP005	Coordination with government and other stakeholders	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x										
AP005	Distribution of the household items to the affected population including on usage of items		x	x	x	x													
AP005	Monitoring of the use of distributed household items									x	x								
AP005	Post distribution monitoring of the support provided														x	x			



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 3,000

Male: 1,500

Female: 1,500

Requirements (CHF): 4,952

Sector	Need analysis	Population to be assisted
Food assistance	- Food is a priority for the displaced. There will be at least a short term need to support the evacuated people with hot meals.	- At least 3,000 affected people who are staying in evacuation centres will be provided hot meals / ready to eat food – this is also part of PRC Welfare Support.

Programme standards/benchmarks: [Sphere standards](#)

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods										3,000 people reached with food assistance							
	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities										3,000 hot meals distributed							
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP008	Food distributions in the form of Ready to Eat Food/Hot Meals (as a part of PRC Welfare Support)		x	x	x	x												



Health

People targeted: 5,000

Male: 2,500

Female: 2,500

Requirements (CHF): 13,014

Sector	Need analysis	Assistance planned and population to be assisted
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amid the COVID-19 global pandemic, Severe Tropical Storm Kompasu has brought additional burden for affected areas - Adequate supply and distribution of PPE along with proper training and operational support will be essential. There is a risk of extensive spread of the virus which will result in further increase of caseload and severe illness. - There may be a need for first aid in the evacuation centres and affected areas. - Flooding and displacement raise the vulnerability of affected communities to disease outbreaks such as leptospirosis, dengue, acute respiratory infections and diarrhoea especially children and vulnerable population. Insecticide-treated mosquito nets will be required as a preventative measure. Furthermore, there is a risk of spreading leptospirosis and skin diseases. - Floods and subsequent evacuations have had a significant impact on the psychosocial well-being of the displaced people, as well as destruction to their homes and livelihoods, leaving people affected. Therefore, there are psychosocial support (PSS) needs. - There has also been a need to mobilize water search and rescue teams to support families who need assistance evacuating, as well as provide first aid to the sick or injured. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobilize and register volunteers for PSS activities. - Set up and run welfare desks in evacuation area to provide First Aid, PSS, RFL and referral health services and to ensure appropriate referral pathways for additional services to advanced care providers. - Provide search and rescue support to the affected population. - Distribute mosquito nets to 500 most vulnerable households. - Mobilize Red Cross 143 community health volunteers for health awareness and community-based disease prevention (CBDP) activities in communities focusing on water- and vector-borne diseases. - Standard PPE will be provided to all staff and volunteers mobilized on this operation. These measures will limit the risks of spreading the virus and protecting those involved (staff, volunteers and relief item recipients). - Distribution of doxycycline as post-exposure prophylaxis to contain leptospirosis for staff and volunteers who may have exposed to contaminated water in coordination with local health units. - Distribution of antifungal ointment and soap for prevention of skin diseases to staff and volunteers in coordination with local health units.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Sphere Standards, Psychosocial Support in Emergencies Guidelines, and UNICEF/WHO Standards as per local DOH guidelines

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced	<i>5,000 people reached through NS emergency health management programmes</i>															
	Health Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines	<i>At least 1 health related assessment undertaken (part of the RDANA)</i>															
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

AP022	In coordination with health authorities, undertake detailed assessments to identify health needs, number/type/location of damaged health facilities and/or medical service gaps in target communities	x																	
P&B Output Code	Health Output 1.2: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases	<i># of people provided with First Aid (needs based)</i>																	
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP022	Mobilize PRC ambulances to provide services; and enhance referral activities as needed	x	x																
AP022	Establish PRC First Aid stations in evacuation centres as needed	x	x	x	x														
AP022	Mobilize Red Cross 143 volunteers to conduct First Aid and blood pressure readings	x	x	x	x														
P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment	<i># of people reached with search and rescue (needs based)</i>																	
P&B Output Code	Health Output 2.3: Target population is reached with Search and Rescue activities	<i>1 search and rescue team deployed</i>																	
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP082	Mobilization of PRC ERU for Search and Rescue	x																	
P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced	<i>5,000 people reached with community-based epidemic prevention and control activities</i>																	
P&B Output Code	Health Output 4.1: Community-based disease control and health promotion is provided to the target population	<i>5,000 people reached with health promotion</i>																	
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP021	Provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for staff, volunteers and people assisted	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP021	Ensure Swab tests to staff and volunteers	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP021	Disseminate information about COVID-19 risks and prevention	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
P&B Output Code	Health Output 4.2: Vector-borne diseases are prevented	<i>500 families provided with insecticide treated mosquito nets</i>																	
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP021	Distribution of mosquito nets		x	x	x	x													
P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened	<i>1,000 people provided with direct psychosocial support</i>																	
P&B Output Code	Health Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff	<i>20 volunteers mobilized to provide psychosocial support</i>																	
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	

AP023	Provide PSS to people affected by the crisis/disaster	X	X	X	X												
AP023	Provide PSS to staff and volunteers	X	X	X	X												



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 5,000

Male: 2,500

Female: 2,500

Requirements (CHF): 37,451

Sector	Need analysis	Population to be assisted
Water, sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water supply has been contaminated with flood water, and services disrupted, which is impacting the affected populations access to safe water. - Contamination of water sources due to flooding resulting from damage to sanitation facilities increases the risk of waterborne disease. There are also lots of debris from flooding and there is a need for cleaning activities in the worst affected communities. - Hygiene items have been lost and/or submerged in flood water during flooding which will need to be replaced. 	<p>Water supply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobilize water tankers - Distribute safe drinking water - 1,000 families will be provided jerry cans (2 per family) <p>Sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sanitation needs will be determined during the rapid assessment; and measures to address any gaps will then be incorporated into the EPOA. This could include the installation of temporary latrines, shower and washing facilities; or community clean up campaigns. <p>Hygiene</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruitment of RC 143 WASH volunteers (depending on the need) - Emergency hygiene promotion (EHP) sessions conducted in evacuation centres focusing on personal hygiene, solid waste management and prevention of diarrhoea - 5,000 people in affected will be reached with WASH interventions - 1,000 families will be provided with hygiene kits - Information dissemination regarding use of items from hygiene kits and water storage will be conducted by PRC volunteers alongside with hygiene promotion key messages.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Sphere Standards, Global Water and Sanitation Initiative, Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage in Emergencies Manual, IFRC WASH guidelines for HP in emergency operations (2018) and IFRC MHM guidelines (July 2019).

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	<i>5,000 people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards) in the affected area</i>
	WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities	<i>At least 1 WASH related assessment undertaken (part of the RDANA)</i>

	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Conduct assessment in coordination with government authorities and other stakeholders to identify water, sanitation and hygiene needs in the affected areas (as part of RDANA) continuous assessment of WASH situation		x	x	x	x												
AP026	Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP026	Coordinate with WASH cluster on target group needs and appropriate response		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population		<i>1,000 affected families provided with jerry cans # litres of water distributed (cumulative)</i>															
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Mobilize clean water through the PRC WASH Hub		x	x	x	x												
AP026	Distribution of jerry cans			x	x	x	x											
AP026	Post Distribution Monitoring of jerry cans usage					x	x	x	x	x	x							
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population		<i>1,000 people reached with hygiene promotion activities</i>															
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP030	Select target groups, key messages, and methods of communicating with recipients (mass media and interpersonal communication).		x															
AP030	Develop a hygiene communication plan that includes considerations to COVID-19. Train volunteers to implement activities from communication plan.		x															
AP030	Provide hygiene promotion key messages		x	x	x	x												
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population		<i>1,000 families provided with hygiene kits</i>															
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP030	Determine the needs for hygiene kits, including soap, water storage, and menstrual hygiene for each community based on health risks and user preference in targeted communities in coordination with the WASH group or cluster		x															
AP030	Distribute hygiene kits			x	x	x	x											
AP030	Train population of targeted communities in use of distributed hygiene kits		x	x														
AP030	Determine whether additional distributions are required and whether changes should be made		x	x														

AP030 | Monitor use of hygiene kits and user's satisfaction through feedback channels and post distribution monitoring

x x x x x x x x x x x x x x



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 5,000

Male: 2,500

Female: 2,500

Requirements (CHF): Included in other sectors.

Sector	Need analysis	Population to be assisted
PGI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The DREF operation needs to integrate a 'do no harm' approach into all aspects of planning and programming. PRC will capture sex, age and disability disaggregated data for the purpose of accountability to communities, to analyse who is directly benefitting and who is not benefitting from services; and to understanding the number and specific vulnerabilities of individuals based on their gender roles and age (i.e., to understand if a higher proportion of women, children or men are made vulnerable) and to provide age- and sex-appropriate clothing, hygiene materials and healthcare. - Gender, disability and diversity analysis to inform design and implementation – i.e., conducting both independent and sectoral-focused needs assessment that seeks out the specific needs of different groups. - In addition to work embedded within the sectors, dedicated efforts to support and coordinate those efforts (e.g., training for volunteers on the Minimum Standards including training on data disaggregation). - Different studies including the IFRC-led SGBV research shows that sexual and gender-based violence increases by almost 30 per cent during and after a disaster - It is important that the distribution and targeting are inclusive, diversity-friendly, non-exploitative and sensitive to the needs of the most vulnerable population subsets, including women and girl children - The rapid need assessment will focus on key PGI areas and identify needs in terms of all PGI elements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the people assisted in either relief phase and through any sectoral interventions, must include PGI lens, especially in beneficiary selection, delivery of interventions, monitoring and reporting. - As part of this operation 5,000 people will receive either messages or interventions in relation to PGI (as part of PRC Welfare Support). - Evacuation centres will be assessed against the Minimum Standards on Protection, Gender and Inclusion in Emergencies; and recommendations to enhance Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety will be incorporated into the EPoA.

Program standards/benchmarks: [IFRC minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies](#), SGBV guidelines of the Philippines Red Cross, Child Protection Policy of IFRC, Code of Conduct, etc.

P&B Output Code	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs	5,000 people provided with PGI services																	
		Activities planned	Week	Initial assessments focus on key PGI areas (as part of RDANA)															
				Sex-age and disability disaggregated data is collected															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP031	Identify specific needs of the affected population based on criteria selected from the minimum standard on protection, gender and inclusion		x																
AP031	Ensure identification and proactive inclusion of different targeted groups – the factors include gender, age, diversity, disability, sexual orientation, etc.		x																
AP031	Support sectoral teams to include measures to address vulnerabilities specific to gender and diversity factors (including people with disabilities) in their planning		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
AP031	Support sectoral teams to ensure collection and analysis of sex-age and disability-disaggregated data		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
P&B Output Code	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 1.2: Emergency response operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and all forms of violence against children.	100% staff and volunteers sign the code of conduct # of collaborations established with reliable local actors involved in giving SGBV prevention and response advice # of referrals to relevant support services																	
		Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP034	Use Minimum Standard checklists as a guide to support sectoral teams to include measures to mitigate the risk of SGBV		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
AP034	Establish a system to ensure IFRC and NS staff and volunteers have signed the Code of Conduct and have received a briefing in this regard		x	x	x	x	x												
AP034	Map and make accessible information on local referral systems and services for any safeguarding concerns		x																
AP034	Provide psychosocial support if there are victims of SGBV		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x							
AP034	Provide essential services (including reception facilities, RFL, and access to education, health, shelter, and legal services) to unaccompanied and separated children and other children on their own		x	x	x	x	x												
AP034	Referral of specific vulnerable individuals (children, people with disability, pregnant women, elderly etc.) to relevant service providers		x	x	x	x	x												

AP034	Volunteers, staff and contractors sign, are screened for, and are briefed on child protection policy/guidelines		x	x	x														
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Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 20,500

P&B Output Code	Outcome S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform.	<i>2 NS branches that are well functioning (in the operation)</i>																	
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	<i>100% of volunteers insured</i>																	
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP002	Visibility of the NS is ensured throughout the operation		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP040	All volunteers are insured		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP040	Provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face		x	x															
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	<i>Effective and coordinated international disaster response ensured</i>																	
	Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained	<i>1 rapid response personnel support the operation (based on the need)</i>																	
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP046	Deployment of rapid response personnel to support the response (based on the need)		x	x	x	x													
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved	<i>DREF procedures are applied during the implementation of the operation</i>																	
			<i>80% target population satisfied with support received</i>																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP046	Communicate and engage with communities on social media (Facebook and Twitter)		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP084	CEA awareness sessions for the staff and volunteers are conducted		x	x															
AP054	Ensure that the Principles and Rules, Emergency Response Framework and Emergency Appeal and DREF procedures are well understood and applied		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP054	Develop or adapt, review, translate into local languages and disseminate targeted messages for media, volunteers, local and community leaders and other stakeholders to inform community dialogue and feedbacks		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

AP054	Design and set up multi-sectoral feedback mechanism and collect information on current interventions and focus group interests to improve services across all sectors (i.e., shelter, livelihoods, health, WASH, etc.)		x	x	x	x	x											
AP054	Community communication activities ensure people are kept informed of operational plans and progress and have information to make informed decision		x	x	x	x	x											
AP055	Monitoring of the response operation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards	<i>Logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurements.</i>																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP051	IFRC country delegation's logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurements		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced	<i>(At least) 3 coordination meetings held with other stakeholders</i>																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP049	IFRC CD supports PRC in coordination with other humanitarian actors and relevant clusters on a regular basis		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.2: The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced	<i>Complementarity and strengths of the Movement enhanced</i>																
	Output S2.2.1: In the context of emergencies the IFRC, ICRC and NS enhance their operational reach and effectiveness through new means of coordination	<i>Movement coordination is well-established</i>																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP049	SMCC and movement coordination		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
P&B Output Code	Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.	<i>IFRC and PRC participate in local, national and international dialogues/meetings</i>																
	Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues	<i>10 communications materials produced/published</i>																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP054	Communications work of PRC is supported by the IFRC CD and APRO		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP054	Support the positioning of the Philippine Red Cross as a credible and leading humanitarian responder with a strong network of volunteers and expertise in disaster management.			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP054	PRC, IFRC Communications team to ensure Red Cross response efforts, challenges, and milestones are effectively communicated			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

	amongst its key public audiences and maintain active online media engagement throughout the emergency																	
AP054	A composite team of PRC and IFRC communications officers will work together to generate high quality photos, video clips, and news stories for use across IFRC and PRC multimedia platforms.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP054	Identify and maximize opportunities for regional and international media outreach (pitching to individual media, press releases, press conferences, setting up interviews, media trips, briefing documents for media, writing opinion pieces or blogs).		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP054	Align messaging with PRC communications and support them to use national media and wider IFRC positions, e.g., on migration, PGI, WASH, etc.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP055	Lessons learnt workshop														x	x		
P&B Output Code	Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability								<i>Effective performance of staff supported by HR procedures</i>									
	Output S4.1.2: IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance								<i>100% compliance with PRC HR procedures</i>									
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP065	HR work – recruitment to PRC procedures		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP065	HR work – clearance to PRC procedures										x	x	x	x				
P&B Output Code	Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders								<i>100% financial reporting respecting the IFRC procedures</i>									
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	AP065	IFRC Country Delegation finance department supports PRC finance unit to comply with finance procedures and reporting standards		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP065	IFRC Country Delegation administration department supports PRC		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
P&B Output Code	Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities								<i>100% operational staff for IFRC receive security briefing</i>									
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	AP054	IFRC CD security focal person provides updates to PRC and coordinates with PNS and the ICRC		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Funding Requirements

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

DREF OPERATION

MDRPH044 - Philippines - Severe Tropical Storm Kompas

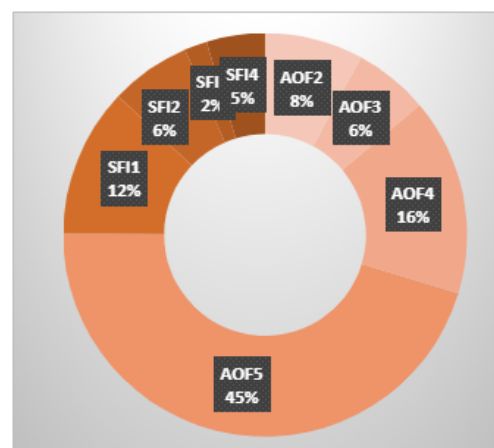
10/19/2021

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Clothing & Textiles	8,308
Food	2,733
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	16,855
Medical & First Aid	1,822
Teaching Materials	2,733
Utensils & Tools	4,009
Other Supplies & Services	835
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	37,294
Distribution & Monitoring	2,562
Transport & Vehicles Costs	9,858
Logistics Services	3,500
Logistics, Transport & Storage	15,919
National Society Staff	273
Volunteers	246
Personnel	519
Workshops & Training	176
Workshops & Training	176
Travel	19,071
Information & Public Relations	5
Office Costs	1,111
Communications	483
Financial Charges	802
General Expenditure	21,473
Cash Transfers National Societies	2,004
Contributions and Transfers	2,004
DIRECT COSTS	77,386
INDIRECT COSTS	5,030
TOTAL BUDGET	82,416

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	6,498
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	4,952
AOF4	Health	13,014
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	37,451
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	9,826
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	5,325
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	1,487
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	3,862
TOTAL		82,416



For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:**In Philippine Red Cross**

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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)

- In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office: Fadzli Saari, PMER manager, a.i.; email: fadzli.saari@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.

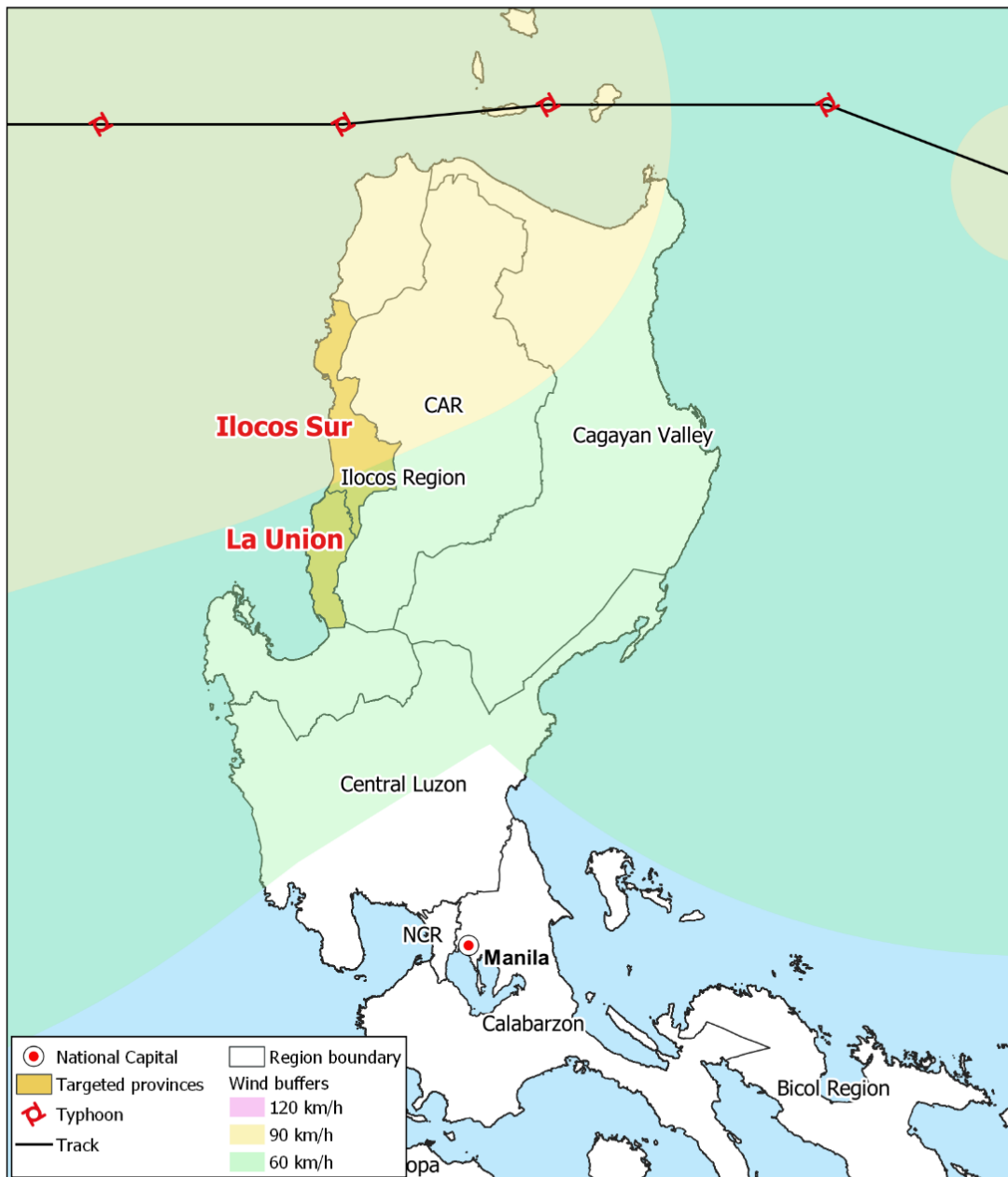


Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace.**



**Philippines: Severe Tropical Storm Kompasu
Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)**

19 October 2021



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of territory or its authorities. Map data sources: OCHA, OSM Contributors, ICRC, IFRC, GDACS (11 Oct 2021)

