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## Operation Update Report Philippines: Severe Tropical Storm Kompas

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF n° MDRPH044</b>	<b>GLIDE n° <a href="#">FL-2021-000158-PHL</a></b>
<b>Operation update n° 1:</b> 13 November 2021	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 19 October 2021 – 30 October 2021
<b>Operation start date:</b> 19 October 2021	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 6 months (extended for two months from 28 February 2022 to 30 April 2022)
<b>Funding requirements (CHF):</b> 533,846 (DREF amount initially allocated CHF 82,416)	
<b>N° of people being assisted:</b> 15,000 (3,000 families) (initially planned 5,000 people/1,000 families)	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> 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.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> 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).	

### **Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:**

*This Operations Update is issued to inform stakeholders of revisions made to the Emergency Plan of Action (EPOA) based on the immediate humanitarian needs and priorities identified through the rapid disaster assessment and needs analysis (RDANA) conducted in the Severe Tropical Storm Kompas affected areas.*

*The operation is being revised to expand the scope of interventions to include livelihood and basic needs support in the form of cash transfers to allow households to meet their basic needs and could contribute to the early recovery of 2,000 households. Furthermore, operation has been extended to an additional province; Abra, in-line with the impact of the disaster and poverty incident. Hence, the operation will be implemented in Abra, Ilocos Sur and La Union provinces.*

*This has resulted in a second allocation from DREF of CHF 451,430 bringing the total allocation to CHF 533,846. This operation update also informs of the extension of this DREF operation by two months, until 30 April 2022.*

## 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.

**19 October 2021:** IFRC supports the Philippine Red Cross operation with a DREF allocation of CHF 82,416, targeting 5,000 people with relief in the most affected northern provinces, La Union and Ilocos Sur (Region I).

**12 November 2021:** IFRC issues Operations update no. 1 for revised DREF allocation of CHF 533,846. This is to extend the support to the increased needs identified based on the RDANA conducted by PRC.

### Description of the disaster

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.

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).

The 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.

The latest figures reported by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council ([NDRRMC](#)) on 31 October 21 and Department of Social Welfare and Development – Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center ([DSWD - DROMIC](#)) on 30 October are summarized in the table below:

Category	Effects
<b>Affected</b>	291,939 families or 1,140,534 persons affected in 1,977 barangays in Regions I, II, III, MIMAROPA, VI, CARAGA and CAR.
<b>Casualties and injured</b>	43 dead, 5 injured and 16 missing
<b>Displaced – inside evacuation centres</b>	7,100 families or 25,774 persons (cumulative) took temporary shelter in 371 evacuation centres in Regions I, II, III, MIMAROPA, VI, CARAGA and CAR. At present, all the people have returned back home.
<b>Displaced – outside of evacuation centres</b>	104,006 families or 390,704 persons (cumulative) stayed with their relatives and/or friends in Regions I, II, III, MIMAROPA, VI, CARAGA and CAR. Out of which 84 families or 365 persons continue to be displaced outside of evacuation centres.
<b>Houses damaged</b>	12,894 damaged houses; of which, 659 are totally damaged and 12,235 are partially damaged
<b>Damage to agriculture</b>	Estimated PHP 2.6 billion (CHF 46.5 million) worth of damage to crops, livestock and agricultural infrastructure and equipment; with close to 50,000 livestock and poultry lost.
<b>Damage to infrastructure</b>	Estimated PHP 2.6 billion (CHF 46.5 million) worth of damage to infrastructure; mainly schools and roads.
<b>Social infrastructure</b>	(i) 321 road sections and 39 bridges affected in Regions I, II, MIMAROPA and CAR. (ii) 140 cities/municipalities experienced power outage or interruption in power supply; out of which 5 are yet to be restored (iii) 11 cities/municipalities experienced water supply outage (iv) 201 cities/municipalities suspended classes (v) 252 cities/municipalities suspended work

The government of La Union declared a state of calamity in the entire province on 15 October 2021, due to massive agriculture and infrastructure losses. Likewise, Ilocos Sur declared a state of calamity on Monday, 18 October 2021. The proclamation is meant to hasten the rescue, relief and early recovery efforts of the government, the private sector and humanitarian partners. It is also meant to give the government ample latitude in using funds for the rescue, relief and rehabilitation in the affected areas.



*Flooding caused by Severe Tropical Storm Kompasu (Maring) and its enhancing effect to the southwest monsoon. Photo: PRC*

The ongoing typhoon season is forecasted to bring another four to six tropical cyclones to the Philippines by the end of the year, most of which are expected to make landfall. These tropical cyclones will possibly enhance the Northeast Monsoon. In addition, recent oceanic and atmospheric conditions indicate the onset of La Niña, which is likely to persist until the first quarter of 2022. The phenomenon is usually associated with above normal rainfall conditions across most areas of the country. 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.

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 30 October 2021, the [Department of Health](#) has reported a total of 2,783,896 cases of COVID-19, out of which 47,690 are active cases, 2,693,162 recoveries and 43,044 deaths. The daily number of new reported COVID-19 cases has reduced to less than 5,000 from its peak in September 2021, when more than 20,000 cases were reported daily.









## Summary of current response

### 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 began 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 mobilized trained human resources for assessment, search and rescue, relief and hot meals distribution, psychological first aid and hygiene promotion. The National Society released relief items – blankets, hygiene kits, jerry cans, mosquito nets and sleeping mats – from its preparedness stocks for distribution in the affected areas. PRC requested an initial DREF allocation to support and complement its response and relief efforts, and a further DREF allocation to support the early recovery of livelihoods after the identification of significant loss of crops and livestock.

Overall PRC response actions as of 27 October 2021 are summarized in below<sup>1</sup>:

PRC SUMMARY OF ACTIONS TAKEN	
	<b>Hot meals: 8,752 individuals</b> (Palawan - 425, La Union - 6,226, Pangasinan - 283, Ilocos Sur - 1,001, Abra - 457, Cagayan - 360) <b>Bread: 1,665 individuals</b> (Abra - 1000, Baguio City - 100, Ilocos Sur - 565) <b>Bottled Water: 3,139 individuals</b> (La Union - 1,839, Abra - 1,000, Baguio City - 100, Palawan - 200)
	<b>Food Packs: 687 individuals</b> (La Union - 180, Ilocos Sur - 289, Palawan - 218) <b>Clothing: 649 individuals</b> (La Union) <b>Hygiene Kit: 1,667 families</b> (Abra - 622, Benguet - 69, Pangasinan - 37, La Union - 550, Ilocos Sur - 329, Palawan - 60) <b>Mattresses/Plastic Mat: 40 families</b> (Baguio - 40, La Union - 500, Ilocos Sur - 329) <b>Blankets: 869 families</b> (La Union - 500, Ilocos Sur - 329) <b>Mosquito Nets: 829 families</b> (La Union - 500, Ilocos Sur - 329) <b>Kitchen Sets: 829 families</b> (La Union - 500, Ilocos Sur - 329) <b>Jerry Cans: 829 families</b> (La Union - 500, Ilocos Sur - 329) <b>Body bags: 4 pieces</b> (Pangasinan)
	<b>Face masks: 2,107 individuals</b> (Palawan - 100, La Union - 1,407, Ilocos Sur - 300, Cagayan - 300) <b>First-aid: 15 individuals</b> (La Union) <b>BP Taking: 318 individuals</b> (La Union - 276, Ilocos Sur - 42)
	<b>Hygiene Promotion: 1,188 individuals</b> (La Union - 610, Pangasinan - 176, Ilocos Sur - 402) <b>Water Distribution: 92,000 liters</b> (La Union - Water Served: 2,343 fam/5,288 individuals)
	<b>Rescued: 6 individuals</b> (Ilocos Sur) <b>FA station: 10 stations</b> (La Union)
	<b>Welfare Desk: 3 stations</b> (La Union) <b>CFS: 259 stations</b> (La Union - 127, Ilocos Sur - 132) <b>PFA: 210 individuals</b> (Cagayan - 54, Benguet - 4, La Union - 146, Ilocos Sur - 6)
	<b>6 Response Vehicles</b> (1 Humvee, 1 Rescue Truck, 1 Rescue Boat, 1 Command Post, 1 Food Truck, 1 Water Tanker) <b>2 Service Vehicles</b> (1 Comms, 1 Chapter Devt)
	<b>20 personnel deployed</b> (ERU - 8, Welfare: - 2, WASH - 3, Comms - 5, Chap Devt - 2)

<sup>1</sup> Abbreviations and acronyms: BP Taking – blood pressure taking; FA station – First Aid station; CFS – Child Friendly Space; PFA – psychological first aid.

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 the 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.

DREF funding will contribute to the PRC response plan to assist 15,000 people (3,000 families) in Abra, Ilocos Sur and La Union provinces. A Federation-wide approach will be maintained in planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation. In this regard, the IFRC Country Office will support 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, , Netherlands Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent Society. IFRC and PRC are also coordinating with the ICRC on security-related considerations for some affected areas as well as on potential complementarity of action where may be required. The PRC shared the RDANA findings and response plan with partners during the Movement Partners meeting. Furthermore, IFRC coordinated with partners for possible funding opportunities. Canadian Red Cross contributed to the operation through replenishment of DREF fund with 10,000 Canadian dollars.

The IFRC Philippine 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 the 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 other 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 the 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 hand washing 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 and scenario planning

### Needs analysis

The PRC organized rapid assessments in the flood affected areas. The needs analysis is based on information from the assessments, chapter reports and secondary data – including updates from the National and Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, DSWD and IASC Clusters reports.

Main needs have resulted from the flooding that followed the Severe Tropical Storm Kompasu. The flooding caused families losing essential household items, such as blankets, sleeping mats etc. that needed to be replaced. Beside household items, water supply systems were contaminated leading to insufficient water supply in the affected areas. There were also health concerns related to the flood water and especially the COVID-19 situation. Based on the assessment, there was limited access to food items as household food stocks were damaged by the flooding. Significant damage was assessed to agricultural crops that were washed out and livestock lost due to flood water. Flooding in these rural areas further exacerbated the living conditions. Moreover, cleaning their households posed an additional challenge due to limited water supply, with some households needing to fetch water from far, and some households lacking the sufficient financial resources to cover for cleaning materials.

In summary, based on the initial assessment reports and analysis of other data, PRC identified the initial needs of the 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. Further assessment confirmed significant damage to livelihoods and therefore, a need to support early recovery of livelihoods. Please refer to the summaries of the different sectors for more detailed information.

Find below table summary of the damage:

PROVINCES	Population (PSA, 2020)	BASELINE			AFFECTED (NDRRMC)			SHELTER				LIVELIHOOD	RANKING
		Families/ HH	Province Income Classification 2018 Class	Poverty Incidence (PSA, 2018)	Families	People	% of families affected	Fully damaged houses	Partial damaged houses	Total damaged houses	% of total damaged houses	Livelihood (Cost of Damage) PHP	Overall Ranking
<b>Region 1</b>													
Ilocos Sur	706,009	141,202	1st	11.1	78,688	298,647	55.73%	149	2,956	3,105	2.20%	512,901,391.00	2
La Union	822,352	164,470	1st	5.2	84,799	304,802	51.56%	303	7,749	8,052	4.90%	480,604,914.50	3
Pangasinan	3,163,190	632,638	1st	14.3	59,790	283,773	9.45%	35	66	101	0.02%	249,940,400.95	4
<b>Region 2</b>													
Cagayan	1,268,603	253,721	1st	17.8	19,181	70,891	7.56%	5	33	38	0.01%	112,857,091.00	5
<b>CAR</b>													
Abra	250,985	50,197	3rd	34.5	38,777	143,767	77.25%	29	735	764	1.52%	59,245,414.75	1
Apayao	124,366	24,873	3rd	27.1	81	279	0.33%	1	0	1	0.00%	86,618,202.54	8
Benguet	460,683	92,137	2nd	8.6	7,955	26,799	8.63%	75	391	466	0.51%	180,766,074.41	6
<b>Region 4</b>													
Palawan	939,594	187,919	1st	16.2	7,730	33,931	4.11%	56	246	302	0.16%	11,846,112.50	7

The provinces of Abra, Ilocos Sur and La Union were the most affected in terms of percentage of population affected. These provinces also suffered significant damage to people's livelihoods. The province of Abra has a poverty incidence percentage of 34.5 (PSA, 2018), which underlines the need to extend support, in addition to the initially identified areas.

### Shelter

As Kompasu remained in the category of severe tropical storm and made only one landfall in Cagayan, less damage was reported on shelter structures, and the communities' begun repairs on their own. PRC did not find a gap in relation to shelter needs, as those were being addressed by the government authorities.



Many families lost their essential household items as these were submerged in the flood water. Flooding in Luna, La Union (Region I).  
**Photo: PRC**

Initial priority was to support the basic needs of people staying at the evacuation centres. Government authorities addressed the emergency shelter needs for those evacuated. The flooding resulted in families losing their essential household items, such as blankets and sleeping mats, as these were either washed away or damaged by being submerged in flood water and covered with mud. Therefore, there was a need to replace these essential household items.

### 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 and the subsequent flooding caused an estimated PHP 2.6 billion (CHF 46.5 million) worth of damage to rice, corn, high value crops (assorted vegetables), livestock, poultry and fishing industry. A total of 49,870 livestock and poultry has been lost and 83,749 hectares of crops damaged. The severe tropical storm also damaged backyard gardens, which support an important part of a families' nutritional intake.

Information related to impact on livelihoods with the affected population was confirmed through detailed assessment that indicated significant damage to the livelihoods of the people affected. It is the harvest season in October and most



Significant loss of livestock and damage to agricultural equipment followed from the storm and flooding. **Photo: PRC**



Damaged crops due to the Severe Tropical Storm Kompasu (Maring). **Photo: PRC**

of the crops harvested and about to be harvested were damaged, flooded and/or washed away. The recovered harvested crops cannot be sold at the standard price. Household food stocks were damaged by the flooding, cooking utensils were washed away and cooking was impossible at the flooded households. Household food stock are the main food source for the families in the targeted areas, and especially in Abra households were already experiencing difficulty in securing food items due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, most of the

farmlands were filled with mud, which needs to be cleaned and prepared for the next cultivation season starting in January. Livestock such as cattle, carabao, goat, swine, sheep, chicken, duck, quail and turkey were washed away by the waters. In addition, merchandise shops and some markets were affected as retail items were damaged or lost by the flooding.

During the initial relief phase, food items were identified as a major need for families whose livelihoods were lost or damaged. Furthermore, to enable families to meet their immediate basic needs, the provision of multi-purpose cash grants has been identified as a priority. There is a need for early recovery assistance to support families to procure lost livestock, assets, and seeds to restart income-generating activities. Hence, Household Livelihood Assistance (HLA), has been identified also as a priority.

### 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.



Dead livestock due to flooding **Photo: PRC**

Psychosocial support (PSS) to the affected families, and especially children, is an urgent need during emergencies. It is also 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 a 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 populations, 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.

### **Operation Risk Assessment**

Possible operational risks are shown below:

- There is an increased risk of flooding due to continuous rain brought by the enhanced southeast 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 affected families in coordination with authorities who are also responding to the needs.

This operation aims to meet the immediate and early-recovery needs of the most vulnerable of the affected population in Abra, Ilocos Sur and La Union provinces. The operation will be implemented within six months and is expected to be completed by 30 April 2022. The operation aims to meet the immediate and early recovery needs of 3,000 of the most vulnerable affected households (15,000 people). Targeted people will be assisted through shelter, livelihoods and basic needs, health, WASH, community engagement and accountability as well as protection, gender and inclusion.

### **Targeting**

The communities targeted for this response will be the most affected, most vulnerable and who have not received support from other sources or organisations. They are generally rural households with low-income and who faced the most damage by the flooding in terms of lost essential household items, damaged household food stocks, crops or livestock.

The PRC always ensures that its emergency responses and programmes are aligned with its own as well as with the IFRC’s commitment to take gender and diversity into account, for example, by focusing 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 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.

**Overall operational objective:**

1. Distribution of essential household items (sleeping mats, mosquito nets, blankets, hygiene kits and jerry cans).
2. This allocation supports PRC in welfare activities at the evacuation centres including distribution of hot meals and providing psychosocial support and restoring family links.
3. Supports PRC in the deployment of water tankers for distribution of safe and clean water and hygiene promotion activity. To support the activities, a WASH team is deployed.
4. Supports PRC in addressing arising health concerns through health promotion and mobilization of ambulance services in the affected areas.
5. Supports PRC's assessments and deployment of emergency response units like the water search and rescue team. After the initial phase, the team assists in debris clearing.
6. Supports the 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.
7. Supports the distribution of Multi-purpose Cash grants (MPCG) to affected families to meet their basic needs for a period of one month.
8. Household Livelihoods Assistance (HLA) assistance aims at supporting affected families whose livelihoods have been disrupted, to restore their means of income generation. This will be accomplished through a distribution of conditional cash grants.

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

1. Continuous and detailed assessments and analyses to inform the design and ongoing implementation of the programme.
2. Ongoing process of adjustments based on these assessments.
3. Adherence to protection, gender and inclusion measures.
4. 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 mechanisms.
5. Management and delivery of the programme will be informed by appropriate monitoring and evaluation.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Shelter

People reached: 4,145

Male: 2,073

Female: 2,072

**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**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of affected families provided with essential household items	1,000	829

**Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of affected families provided with sleeping kit	1,000	829

### Progress towards outcomes

To address the basic needs of the most vulnerable affected population who lost their essential household items due to floods and/or landslides, initially PRC planned to distribute 500 sleeping kits. Due to the increased needs on the ground, PRC increased the target families to 1,000 families.

Revised plan for essential household item distribution shown in the table below;

Item	Initial plan	Revised plan
Sleeping kit (Two blankets, two mats, and two mosquito nets)	500 families	1,000 families
Kitchen set	500 families	1,000 families
Jerry can (two pcs)	1,000 families	1,000 families
Hygiene kit	1,000 families	1,000 families



Affected families are receiving their essential household items from PRC. **Photo: PRC**

To-date, PRC has distributed 829 essential household items. PRC released the items from its preparedness stocks in Subic warehouse for distribution in the affected areas. These items will be replenished by the DREF funds. Mosquito nets, jerry cans and hygiene kits will be procured via Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management, Asia Pacific (GHS&SCM-AP). Blankets and mats will be procured locally by the IFRC PHCD Logistics unit.

Essential household items distributed			
Region	Province	Municipality	Families
REGION I	La Union	Luna	500
	Ilocos Sur	Santa Cruz	224
		Santa Maria	105
<b>Total</b>			<b>829</b>



## Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 2,000

Male: 1,000

Female: 1,000

### Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people reached with food assistance	2,000	2,000
Number of affected families able to meet their basic needs	2,000 <sup>2</sup>	to be conducted

### Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of hot meals distributed	2,000	2,000

#### Progress towards outcomes

According to the overall PRC response actions as of 27 October 2021 displaced families from different evacuation centres were provided with ready to eat food / hot meals. A total of 8,752 people has been provided with ready to eat/hot meals. Additionally, PRC provided bread to 1,665 people, bottled water to 3,139 people and food packs to 687 people across the disaster affected areas.

The initial plan to cover 3,000 hot means under the DREF funding have been revised to 2,000 hot meals. Variance of the hot meals will be covered via PRC overall response plan.



Hot meals distribution to address basic needs of the people affected. **Photo: PRC**

Type of assistance	# of people reached	Remarks
Ready to eat/hot meals	8,752 people	2,000 people are covered under DREF fund.
Bread	1,665 people	
Bottled water	3,139 people	
Food packs	687 people	

### Output 1.3: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production, increased productivity and post-harvest management (agriculture-based livelihoods)

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of affected families provided with conditional cash grants through HLA	1,000	to be conducted

#### Progress towards outcomes

The initial assessment conducted by PRC indicated significant damage to the livelihoods of people. Most of the harvested crops were lost due to the flooding and the farmlands are filled with mud, which need to be cleaned and prepared for the next cultivation season. Livestock such as cattle, carabao, goat, swine, sheep, chicken, duck, quail and turkey have been washed away by the waters. In addition, merchandise shops and some markets were affected as retail items were damaged or lost by the flooding. Most of the damage is concentrated in Ilocos Sur and La Union provinces.

Conditional cash grant to 1,000 families who lost their livelihoods has been included in the revised plan of action. This will enable families to restart



Significant damage on livelihood is observed during the assessment. **Photo: PRC**

<sup>2</sup> Depending on the vulnerability and selection criteria, some of the families will be provided with both MPCG and HLA assistance.

income generation activities. Each family will be provided with PHP 10,000 (CHF 185) in two instalments. The cash grants will be transferred via Philpost; the Financial Service Provider (FSP) selected by PRC.

**Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of affected families provided with multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs	2,000	to be conducted

**Progress towards outcomes**

Provision of multi-purpose cash grants (MPCG) has been included in the revised plan of action based on RDANA conducted by PRC. The plan has been revised in line with the adverse impact of the disaster, poverty incident, province classification, shelter damage and livelihood damage.

Total of 2,000 affected families will be provided with MPCG of PHP 3,500 (CHF 64) to meet their basic needs for a period of one month. The cash grant will be transferred via the Philpost. The grant amount was based on the Minimum Expenditure Basket identified by the Cash Working Group. Families will be selected from the most affected provinces; Abra, Ilocos Sur and La Union. The PRC Cash Readiness Project will contribute to the operation by covering cash team deployment expenses up to PHP 327,900 (CHF 6,072).



**Health**

**People reached: 4,145**  
 Male: 2,073  
 Female: 2,072

**Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people reached through NS emergency health management programmes	5,000	4,145

**Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Health related assessment undertaken as part of the RDANA	1	1

**Progress towards outcomes**

Health needs were assessed during the initial assessment conducted by a chapter supported by the PRC National Headquarters, and based on secondary and historical data, confirmed the need for community disease prevention, first aid and psychosocial support.

**Output 1.2: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people provided with First Aid	based on need	15

**Progress towards outcomes**

While monitoring the development of the situation, PRC had put on stand-by its response assets such as rescue, ambulances, and teams. PRC chapters established first aid stations in 10 evacuation centres. Thus far, 318 individuals have been supported with blood pressure taking and 15 individuals provided with first aid intervention.

**Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people reached with search and rescue	based on need	6

**Output 2.3: Target population is reached with Search and Rescue activities**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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Search and rescue team deployed	1	1
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>PRC Emergency Response Unit was deployed to support the rescue operations and clearing activities in the municipality of Luna and Bangar in La Union, and in the municipality of Santa in Ilocos Sur. PRC had rescued 6 individuals in Ilocos Sur.</p>		
<b>Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of people reached with community-based epidemic prevention and control activities	5,000	ongoing
<b>Output 4.1: Community-based disease control and health promotion is provided to the target population</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of people reached with people health promotion	5,000	ongoing
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>Standard PPE has been provided to staff and volunteers mobilized on this operation and relief items recipients to limit the risks of spreading the virus and protecting those involved. Thus far, 2,107 individuals have been provided with face masks.</p>		
<b>Output 4.2: Vector-borne diseases are prevented</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of families provided with insecticide treated mosquito nets	1,000	829
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>Distribution of sleeping kits through IFRC's support includes mosquito nets as part of the standard package. With the ongoing distribution, PRC has been able to reach 829 families with sleeping kits. Due to the increased needs on the ground, PRC increased the target families to 1,000 families.</p>		
<b>Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of people provided with direct psychosocial support	1,000	210
<b>Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of volunteers mobilized to provide psychosocial support	20	to be identified
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>Based on the assessment and previous experiences after a disaster, members of the affected community are dealing with psychological distress due to social disruption and impact of the event on the home and family immediately after the disaster. The Provision of psychosocial support (PSS) is standard practice for PRC during emergency operations, as the extent of the disaster is also likely to raise potential mental health and psychosocial issues.</p> <p>Through PRC's welfare services, traumatized individuals receive psychosocial support. Psychosocial support helps individuals cope with fear and anxiety due to the trauma caused by the typhoon, especially for children. The PRC, through its chapters, provided PSS to 210 individuals who had been either stranded or displaced. Also, PRC has established three Welfare Desks and a total of 259 Child Friendly Spaces (La Union 127, Ilocos Sur 132) in the evacuation centres.</p>		



Child Friendly Space activities at an evacuation centre in La Union. **Photo: PRC**



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 5,288

Male: 2,664

Female: 2,664

### Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards) in the affected area	5,000	5,288

### Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
WASH related assessment undertaken as part of the RDANA	1	1

#### Progress towards outcomes

Initial assessment and RDANA results have identified needs for water supply. The affected communities have insufficient water supply due to most of the water sources such as deep wells and hand pumps were submerged by floods, resulting in water contamination.

### 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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of affected families provided with jerry cans	1,000	829
Number of liters of water distributed (cumulative)	Bases on the need	92,000

#### Progress towards outcomes

There have been water interruptions in the affected areas, particularly in La Union. This was mainly due to water supply being contaminated by flood water. To meet the water needs, PRC deployed a water tanker to distribute safe drinking water in the municipalities of Luna and Bangar, in La Union. Water distribution is ongoing and a total of 92,000 litres of water has been treated and distributed thus far by PRC to 2,343 families or 5,288 people.

With the support of the IFRC, the PRC has thus far distributed household items to 829 families. The assistance includes two jerry cans per household.

### Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people reached with hygiene promotion activities	1,000	1,188

#### Progress towards outcomes

Emergency hygiene promotion activities to increase public awareness and prevent diseases linked to poor hygiene practices are being implemented by the PRC. Thus far, 1,188 individuals are reached by the PRC hygiene promotion activities.



PRC conducting water distribution and hygiene promotion in La Union. Photo: PRC

### 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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of families provided with hygiene kit	1,000	829

#### Progress towards outcomes

With the support of the IFRC, the PRC has provided essential household items, including 829 hygiene kits, to the affected families. Distribution of the hygiene kits was combined with an orientation on the proper use of the contents of the hygiene kit.

No.	Hygiene kit items	Total
1.	Body soap	12 pcs
2.	Laundry soap	5 pcs
3.	Sanitary pads	40 pcs
4.	Hand towel	3 pcs
5.	Toilet paper	6 pcs
6.	Bath towel	2 pcs
7.	Toothpaste – 75 ml tube	2 pcs
8.	Toothbrush	5 pcs
9.	Razor	4 pcs



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: ongoing

Male:

Female:

**Outcome 1: 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**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people provided with PGI services	5,000	ongoing

**Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Initial assessments focus on key PGI areas as part of RDANA	Yes	Yes
Sex-age and disability disaggregated data is collected	Yes	ongoing

### Progress towards outcomes

Protection, Gender and Inclusion is one of the areas included in RDANA. The results of the RDANA helps in determining the appropriate PGI related interventions. Key concern identified in the assessment was to secure access to basic needs in the flood affected areas. Although children have grown resilient even after the flooding and typhoons they have experienced, children remain a specific priority group to be supported through PRC Child Friendly Space activities. Furthermore, the assessment identified farmers and fisherfolks as the most affected group of people because of their loss of income due to damaged crops. This group also exhibited most signs of stress resulting from the disaster due to the requirement of having to start over.

PRC established welfare desks in evacuation centres. These welfare desks handle protection issues and, if necessary, refers cases to the relevant government authorities.

**Output 1.2: Emergency response operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and all forms of violence against children.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Staff and volunteers sign the code of conduct	100%	ongoing
Number of collaborations established with reliable local actors involved in giving SGBV prevention and response advice		ongoing
Number of referrals to relevant support services	based on need	ongoing

### Progress towards outcomes

IFRC has zero tolerance for any form of violence against children. Child safeguarding policy is part of the mandatory orientation provided to volunteers mobilized in this operation where all staff and volunteers signed a document that

they have read, understood and would abide by the policy. Careful programming across all the sectors and operational areas of IFRC ensure that children are protected from exploitation and abuse regardless of their nationality, culture, ethnicity, gender, religious or political beliefs, socio-economic status, family or criminal background, physical or mental health or any other factors for discrimination.

In addition, a welfare desk also supports the resolution of protection issues for people living inside the evacuation centres. The welfare desk receives and deals with protection issues and, if necessary, refers cases to the relevant government authorities.

## Strengthen National Society

**Outcome 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.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of NS branches that are well functioning (in the operation)	3	3

**Output 1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers insured	100%	ongoing

### Progress towards outcomes

In-line with the RDANA, PRC expanded the operation to assist the people affected in Abra province. Hence the operation implementation areas have been revised to Abra, Ilocos Sur and La Union provinces. All the volunteers involved in the operation will be insured under the Membership and Accident Assistance Benefit (MAAB) of PRC.

## International Disaster Response

**Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Effective and coordinated international disaster response ensured	Yes	Yes

**Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Rapid response personnel support the operation	based on need	based on need

### Progress towards outcomes

Any surge support required will be determined in collaboration with PRC.

**Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
DREF procedures are applied during the implementation of the operation	Yes	Yes
Percentage of target population satisfied with support received	80%	ongoing

### Progress towards outcomes

The IFRC Country Delegation (CD) is providing support to PRC to ensure accountability and compliance with regards to the DREFs and Appeals procedures. For this operation, this has included the preparation of an Informal Updates, DREF emergency plan of action, and this operations update, all published on the public [IFRC Appeals Database](#). The [IFRC GO Platform](#) is used to prepare situation reports.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA) is an important component of this DREF operation; and is integrated into all planned activities to ensure that affected families have access to information on the services being provided by PRC; as well as participate and feedback to PRC. At the time of this publication, PRC welfare desks have been established, which allow concerns to be shared with PRC. Post-distribution monitoring is also planned across

all areas of focus to assess the satisfaction of targeted families with the support they received, the results of which will be reported on in subsequent operations update.

**Output 2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurements	Yes	Yes

**Progress towards outcomes**



Distribution of the essential household items from the in-country preparedness stocks. Photo: PRC

Logistics activities aim 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 is provided by the strong logistics capacity of the PRC built in recent years, supported by an experienced IFRC CD logistics team.

In-country logistics effectively processed the PRC's request to support the mobilization of essential household items in the affected areas of La Union and Ilocos Sur.

**Output 2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of coordination meetings held with other stakeholders	3	ongoing

**Progress towards outcomes**

PRC participate in regular coordination meetings at National level and LGU level.

**Outcome 2.2: The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Complementarity and strengths of the Movement enhanced	Yes	Yes

**Output 2.2.1: In the context of emergencies the IFRC, ICRC and NS enhance their operational reach and effectiveness through new means of coordination.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Movement coordination is well-established	Yes	Yes

**Progress towards outcomes**

The PRC leads the Movement's overall response for this operation, maintaining close coordination with Movement partners in the country and providing updates. The PRC works with the IFRC, the ICRC and seven Participating National Societies in the country: the American Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross, the German Red Cross, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Netherlands Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross. On 7 June 2018, the ICRC, the IFRC and the PRC formally signed the Movement Coordination Agreement, making the PRC the leader of all emergency operations in the country with the support of the ICRC and the IFRC. The PRC is holding a monthly in-country Movement-wide meeting to update partners on ongoing plans and activities. Partners also share relevant information about plans and activities in the country.

A Movement's partners call was organized to inform Movement partners on the launching of the IFRC DREF request to support PRC provide humanitarian services to communities affected by Severe Tropical Storm Kompasu and the subsequent flooding.

## Influence others as leading strategic partner

**Outcome 3.1: 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.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC and PRC participate in local, national and international dialogues/meetings	Yes	Yes

**Output 3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of communications materials produced/published	10	ongoing

### **Progress towards outcomes**

The visibility of PRC efforts to prepare and assist people affected by Severe Tropical Storm Kompasu and the subsequent flooding were promoted and highlighted through mainstream and traditional media. There are 38 media coverage highlighting the PRC response, including media instances in radio 10, online 22, TV 3, and print 3.

Further, PRC and IFRC communications team works on the messaging, Audio Visual materials, stories/infographics that will present a clearer picture of the damages, supported by statistics and data. Communications will also highlight the coping/recovery experiences/practices of the affected communities, climate change and the efforts of the Red Cross to support the affected population.

## Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

**Outcome 4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Effective performance of staff supported by HR procedures	Yes	Yes

**Output 4.1.2: IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Percentage compliance with PRC HR procedures	100%	100%

### **Progress towards outcomes**

PRC has been mobilizing NHQ and Chapters existing staff, Red Cross 143 volunteers, Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT134) and National Disaster Response Team's members from other Chapters as required. PRC Human Resources (HR) procedures are being applied for all deployments. In total, 304 PRC personnel have been involved in the response.

**Output 4.1.3: 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**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Percentage of financial reporting respecting the IFRC procedures	100%	100%

### **Progress towards outcomes**

The IFRC CD, through the finance and administration team, provides operational support for review, budget validation, bank transfers, and technical assistance PRC on cost justification procedures, including review and validation of invoices. The PRC – which is on the working advance system – has been supported by the IFRC for many years and is used to these financial procedures. All financial transactions in this operation are being conducted in accordance with the IFRC's standard financial procedures. The DREF project agreement was signed upon the activation of the DREF, however, it is in the process of being revised through an addendum on the expanded allocation to the operation as a DREF top-up.

**Output 4.1.4: Staff security is prioritized in all IFRC activities**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Percentage of operational staff for IFRC receive security briefing	100%	100%

**Progress towards outcomes**

The existing IFRC country security plan, including security regulations, contingency plans for medical emergencies, relocation and critical incident management will be applied to all the personnel under IFRC security's responsibility, including surge support. For PRC staff and volunteers, the National Society's security framework is applied. Regular and close coordination is maintained with the ICRC in accordance with the existing security framework and Movement's coordination agreement. Regular information sharing is maintained and specific security protocols for each level of security. 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.

## D. Financial Report

DREF budget has been revised from CHF 82,416 to CHF 533,846. Below is the revised budget for the operation.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

*all amounts in Swiss Francs  
(CHF)*

### DREF OPERATION

MDRPH044 - Philippines - Severe Tropical Storm  
Kompasu

30/10/2021

#### **Budget by Resource**

<b>Budget Group</b>	<b>Budget</b>
Clothing & Textiles	18,889
Food	1,852
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	12,963
Medical & First Aid	4,778
Teaching Materials	2,778
Utensils & Tools	6,944
Other Supplies & Services	19
Cash Disbursement	314,815
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>363,037</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	7,500
Transport & Vehicles Costs	30,631
Logistics Services	5,000
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>43,131</b>
National Society Staff	8,900
Volunteers	10,708
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>19,608</b>
Workshops & Training	370
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>370</b>
Travel	32,537
Information & Public Relations	648
Office Costs	2,352
Communications	904
Financial Charges	11,667
Other General Expenses	27,009
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>75,116</b>
DIRECT COSTS	501,264
INDIRECT COSTS	32,582
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>533,846</b>

## Reference documents



Click here for:

- [GO Platform](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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

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### For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support

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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.**