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Final Report

Philippines: Severe Tropical Storm Kompasu

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRPH044
Date of Issue: 30 July 2022	Glide number: FL- 2021-000158-PHL
Operation start date: 19 October 2021	Operation end date: 30 April 2022 (extended for 2 months from 28 February to 30 April 2022)
Host National Society: Philippine Red Cross	Operation budget: CHF 533,846
Number of people affected: 1,140,534	Number of people assisted: 14,777
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: PRC with support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) worked on this operation. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and six Partner National Societies (American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross), also present in the Philippines, supported PRC in implementation of this emergency operation.	
Other partner organizations involved in the operation: Government coordination was 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 also provided relief assistance to some of the households affected by these floodings.	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS



An elderly woman in Brgy. Luna, La Union, cries in despair after her home was destroyed by Typhoon Kompasu. (Photo: PRC)

10 October 2021: Tropical Storm Kompas (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 Kompas 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 Kompas 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 supported the Philippine Red Cross operation with a DREF allocation of CHF 82,416, to provide relief assistance to 5,000 people in the most affected northern provinces, La Union and Ilocos Sur (Region I).

13 November 2021: IFRC supported the PRC issuing the Operations update number 1 to modify timeframe of the operation and increase the DREF allocation to CHF 533,846. This was to extend the support to the increased needs identified based on the RDANA conducted by PRC; expand the scope of interventions to include livelihood and basic needs support to enable households to meet their basic needs and extend the operation to an additional province; Abra.

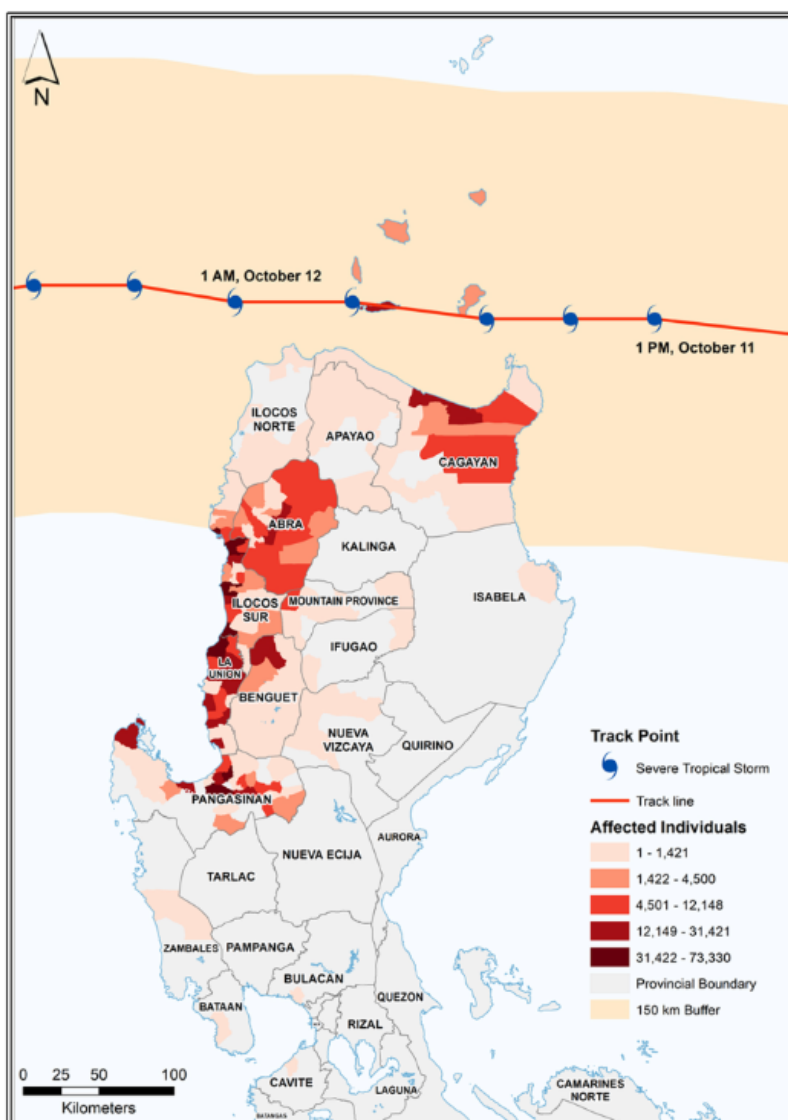
Description of the disaster

Tropical Storm Kompas (locally known as Maring) made its first landfall on 11 October 2021 in the vicinity of Fuga, 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 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 were humanitarian needs identified in Northern Luzon (detailed below).

The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) reported a total of 235 areas flooded and incidents of rain-induced landslides in Regions I, II, III, MIMAROPA, CARAGA and CAR. Flooding up to waist level caused by continuous rains and the high saturation of soil moisture.

In Pangasinan, the Marusay/ Sinucalan River reported overflowing, and in addition, high tide and fluvial flooding were experienced in low-lying areas. Residents of the flooded regions, particularly those living near rivers, in low-lying areas or mountainous areas, were advised to take actions against flooding and landslides by the Philippine government.

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The figures reported by the [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
Affected	291,939 families or 1,140,534 persons affected in 1,977 barangays in Regions I, II, III, MIMAROPA, VI, CARAGA and CAR.
Casualties and injured	43 dead, 5 injured and 16 missing
Displaced – inside evacuation centres	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 home.
Displaced – outside of evacuation centres	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.
Houses damaged	12,894 damaged houses; of which, 659 are totally damaged and 12,235 are partially damaged
Damage to agriculture	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.
Damage to infrastructure	Estimated PHP 2.6 billion (CHF 46.5 million) worth of damage to infrastructure; mainly schools and roads.
Social infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 321 road sections and 39 bridges affected in Regions I, II, MIMAROPA and CAR. • 40 cities/municipalities experienced power outage or interruption in power supply; out of which 5 are yet to be restored • 11 cities/municipalities experienced water supply outage • 201 cities/municipalities suspended classes • 252 cities/municipalities suspended work

Summary of response




















Overview of 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, were 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 DREF top-up to support the early recovery of livelihoods after the identification of significant loss of crops and livestock.

Overall response actions at the end of the DREF operation are summarized below:

PRC Actions Taken:

 8,283 individuals served with hot meals; 632 individuals received bread	 838 families provided with mosquito nets	 368 individuals reached through psychosocial support (PFA / CFS)
 818 families served with Standard Food Items	 838 families provided with blankets	 333 individuals assisted with first aid and blood pressure taking
 2,089 bottled water were distributed	 838 families provided with plastic mats	 7 individuals were rescued and transported
 92,000 liters of clean water distributed	 649 families provided with used clothes	 887 individuals reached through COVID-19 Leaflet Dissemination
 1,413 individuals reached through hygiene promotion	 956 families provided with Kitchen Set	 2,155 individuals provided with face masks
 1,079 families provided with hygiene kit	 1,992 families provided with Multipurpose Cash Grant (Php 3,500/family); 980 families provided with Household Livelihood Assistance (Php 10,000/family)	
 370 individuals provided with soap		
 838 families provided with Jerry Cans		

Partners: GHD, IFRC, and Netherlands Red Cross

** Affected, Displaced, and Damages - DSWD Dromic as of 06 November 2021*

**PRC Actions - TY Maring Ops Sheet as of 30 June 2022
Created by: E.Manzon / DMS*

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement 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.

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 non-RCRC actors 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.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Need analysis

The PRC organized rapid assessments in the flood affected areas. The needs analysis was based on 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.

Main needs resulted from the flooding that followed the Severe Tropical Storm Kompas. 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.

Table below summarizes level of damage:

PROVINCES	Population (PSA, 2020)	BASELINE			AFFECTED (NDRRMC)			SHELTER				LIVELIHOOD	RANKING
		Families / HH	Province Income Classification on 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
Region 1													
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
Region 2													
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
CAR													
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
Region 4													
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 underlined the need to extend support, in addition to the initially identified areas.

Shelter

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.

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. Furthermore, shelter needs were addressed by the government authorities. Hence, PRC did not find a gap in relation to shelter needs.

Livelihoods and basic needs

There was 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 were 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. October is the harvest season and most of the crops harvested and was about to be harvested were damaged, flooded and/or washed away. The recovered

harvested crops could not be sold at the standard price. Household food stocks were damaged by the flooding, cooking utensils were washed away, and cooking was impossible in the flooded households. Household food stock is the main food source for the families in the targeted areas. 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 were in need 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 was identified as a priority. There was 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), was identified as a priority.

Health

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

Psychosocial support (PSS) to the affected families, and especially children, was an urgent need. It was also necessary to ensure that referral mechanisms were established to address the rising mental health issues. There was 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 were interrupted, as those were contaminated with flood water. Interruptions in power supply were also reported. Due to water interruption and local water source, such as deep wells and pumps, being submerged in flood water, affected communities were having difficulties in accessing clean water for daily consumption, and occurrence of water borne diseases raised as flooded water took several days to totally subside. In addition, families in the evacuation areas were sharing a common toilet which was identified as a hygiene risk.

To ensure safe drinking water, there was 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 were required. Displaced families needed basic hygiene kits to maintain good hygiene practices and reduce risk of hygiene-related illnesses.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI)

Overcrowding was frequently experienced at evacuation centres, compelling families to share spaces, which raised protection concerns linked to shelter, i.e., precarious large makeshift tents with no privacy or gender segregation that increased risks of violence or abuse. The PRC applied 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.

Targeting and scenario planning

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

Operation Risk Assessment

Based on the analysis:

- There was an increased risk of flooding due to continuous rain brought by the enhanced southeast monsoon. Also, due to the typhoon season there was 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 was used to ensure a “do no harm” approach and elaborate on how the mitigation approach included 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. Continued close coordination between the IFRC CD, PRC and ICRC on security related issues.
- There was risk to the safety of personnel due COVID-19 when implementing the interventions. Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) was provided for personnel involved in the operations (masks and shields). Advisory information was 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

This DREF operation supported PRC to deliver humanitarian assistance affected by flood. This DREF supported the PRC in conducting search and rescue, evacuations, first aid and psychosocial support, as well as in providing affected households with food, water, hygiene promotion, health and care, essential household items, multi-purpose cash grants and livelihood cash assistance.

This DREF operation supported PRC on its operational response in the most affected provinces in Abra, La Union and Ilocos Sur.

The interventions ensured community engagement and accountability, as well as child protection and gender diversity and disability inclusion were incorporated to the emergency operation. Cash transfer was used to ensure that household was able to prioritize their immediate needs. PRC, with the support of IFRC, ensured that lessons learned from this operation was gathered, recorded and analysed to be used in the future operations.

Proposed strategy

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

This operation aimed 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 was implemented within six months and completed by 30 April 2022. The operation aimed to meet the immediate and early recovery needs of 3,000 of the most vulnerable affected households (15,000 people). Targeted people were assisted through shelter, livelihoods and basic needs, health, WASH, community engagement and accountability as well as protection, gender, and inclusion.


Overall operational objective:

- Distribution of essential household items (sleeping mats, mosquito nets, blankets, hygiene kits and jerry cans).
- Provision of essential welfare services, including protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), psychosocial support (PSS), ready-to-eat/hot meals, and restoring family links (RFL).
- Distribution of safe drinking water, provision of hygiene related items, and dissemination of key health promotion messages to affected families.
- Health promotion session, as well as provision of psychological first aid (PFA) and PSS.
- Distribution of multipurpose cash grants (MPCG) to affected families to meet their basic needs.
- Distribution of Household Livelihoods Assistance (HLA) assistance to support affected families whose livelihoods have been disrupted, to restore their means of income generation.

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

- Continuous and detailed assessments and analyses to inform the design and implementation of the programme. And make required 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 mechanisms.
- Management and delivery of the programme will be informed by appropriate monitoring and evaluation.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p>Shelter</p> <p>People reached: 4,190</p> <p>Male: 2,095</p> <p>Female: 2,095</p>		
Indicators:		Target	Actual
Number of affected families provided with essential household items		1,000	838
Number of affected families provided with sleeping kit		1,000	838

Narrative description of achievements

PRC mobilized three assessment teams comprising staff and volunteers from NHQ and chapters initial aftermath of the disaster. Furthermore, PRC mobilized chapter-based relief teams to identify the most vulnerable community members to distribute essential household items. 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 sleeping kits to 500 families. Due to the increased needs on the ground, PRC increased the target families to 1,000 families.



PRC distributed NFI to families affected in Brgy. Villahermosa Municipality of Sta. Cruz, Ilocos Sur (Photo: PRC)

Essential household items per family include one sleeping kit (two blankets, two sleeping mats and two mosquito nets), two jerry cans and one hygiene kit. PRC reached 838 families with essential household items through funding support from DREF. Furthermore, PRC through the support of Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC) provided one kitchen set each to 956 affected families.



Families transporting the essential household items received (Photo: PRC).

The PRC mobilised its preparedness stocks for the relief distributions. Meanwhile, the IFRC logistics unit conducted the procurement process to replenish the items distributed. Mosquito nets, hygiene kits and jerry cans were procured from the Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management (GHS & SCM) unit in Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO). Sleeping mats and blankets were procured locally.

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

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

Province	Municipality	# of families reached
Ilocos Sur	Narvacan	9
	Santa Cruz	224
	Santa Maria	105
La Union	Luna	500
Grand Total		838

Challenges

The main challenge encountered during the operation was the COVID-19 pandemic; travel restrictions and community/staff/volunteers contracting the virus. Which lead to postponing planned activities and limit the number of trained staff/volunteers available for deployments. Furthermore, PRC faced challenges in accessing some of the families living in remote areas.

Lessons Learned

The operation was delivered in a manner that it minimized the risk of COVID-19 transmission for disaster-affected people and staff/volunteers of PRC. It was noted that trained staff/volunteers from other operations should be deployed. Capacity building is important to enhance skills and knowledge staff/volunteers, whom could be deployed in future response operations. Training to be considered are Disaster Assessment and Relief Management Orientation and Relief Distribution Simulation Exercises.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 10,587

Male: 5,294

Female: 5,293

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people reached with food assistance	2,000	627
Number of affected families able to meet their basic needs	2,000 ¹	1,992
Number of hot meals distributed	2,000	627
Number of affected families provided with conditional cash grants through HLA	1,000	980
Number of affected families provided with multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs	2,000	1,992

Narrative description of achievements

Food was a priority for the people displaced. A total of 8,283 people were provided with ready to eat/hot meals. Additionally, PRC provided bread to 632 people, bottled water to 2,089 people and food packs to 818 people across the disaster affected areas. Of which total of 627 hot meals were covered through DREF funding. The other assistance was covered through PRC overall response plan.

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 were filled with mud, which needed to be cleaned and prepared for the cultivation season. 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.

To support affected families PRC prioritised to provide Household Livelihood Assistance (HLA) to 1,000 families through conditional cash grant to enable to restart the income generation activities. Each family was provided with a cash grant of PHP 10,000 (CHF 185) in two instalments; PHP 6,000 (CHF 111) and PHP 4,000 (CHF 74) respectively, to ensure right usage of the cash grant. The cash grants were transferred via PhilPost; the Financial Service Provider (FSP) selected by PRC. PRC reached total of 980 families through the assistance.

In-line with the initial assessment findings, provision of Multi-Purpose Cash Grants (MPCG) was included to the revised plan of action. Total of 2,000 affected families were targeted to provide with MPCG of PHP 3,500 (CHF 64) to meet their basic needs for a period of one month. The cash grant was transferred via the PhilPost. The grant amount was based on the Minimum Expenditure Basket identified by the Cash Working Group. PRC reached total of 1,992 families through the MPCG. Furthermore, PRC Cash Readiness Project contributed to the operation by covering cash team deployment expenses up to PHP 327,900 (CHF 6,072).



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



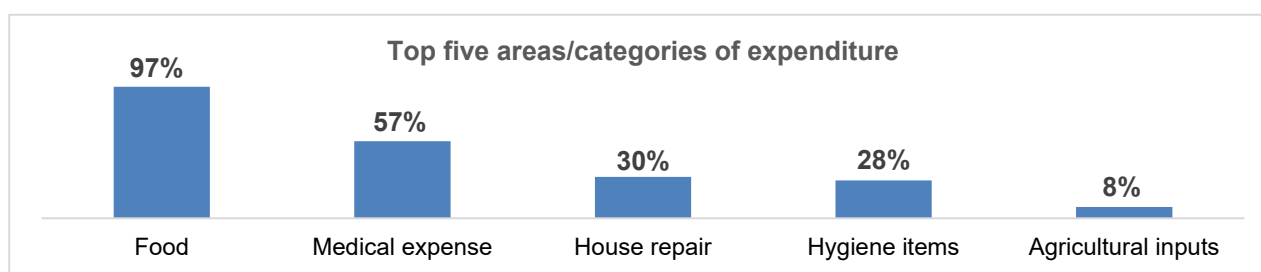
Solar Sea Salt Farming in Barangay Paratong Norte, La Union with the HLA assistance. (Photo: PRC)

¹ Depending on the vulnerability and selection criteria, some of the families will be provided with both MPCG and HLA assistance.

Table 2. The breakdown of multi-purpose cash grants and livelihood cash assistance by Province is as follows:

Province	Municipality	HLA	MPCG
Abra	Bucay	-	260
	Lagangilang	-	139
Ilocos Sur	Santa Cruz	144	260
	Santa Lucia	132	164
	Santa Maria	221	375
La Union	Bacnotan	-	270
	Bangar	209	-
	Luna	274	-
	San Gabriel	-	272
	San Juan	-	252
Grant Total		980	1,992

PRC conducted the post distribution monitoring (PDM) with the objective to monitor and evaluate program implementation, utilisation of assistance given and to identify the impact and gaps for improvement. According to the responses received on PDM – MPCG, 85% of recipients had a positive perception on the cash assistance received. In terms of cash utilization, the top five areas/categories amount received were used for is food, medical expenses, house repair, hygiene items, and agricultural inputs.



Challenges

There were beneficiaries with incomplete documents (valid IDs) during the cash distribution process. Based on the focus group discussion conducted, it was observed that their identification cards and other pertinent documents were washed /damaged by the flood.

Lessons Learned

A post distribution monitoring survey was conducted for cash assistance. This survey had a total of 384 respondents. Results are as follows:

Percentage	Response
100%	Reported that they received PHP 3,500 cash assistance
82%	Were informed of the amount that they going to receive
82%	Reported that community felt positive about the cash distribution
99%	Were informed about the day, time and location of the cash distribution
98%	Found the date, time and location of distribution convenient
100%	Felt safe during the day of the distribution
100%	Felt safe going back home with the money and keeping it at home
99%	Felt safe travelling with the cash to the markets
98%	Found what they needed in the market/stores
96%	Reported that the cash assistance did not cause any tension in the household
87%	Reported that the community perceived positively if women received the cash assistance
90%	Reported that if women received the cash assistance, they able to keep it
93%	Reported that the cash grant did not negatively affect the relationships in their household
86%	Thought that the cash grant did not create a tension in the community, particularly with non-beneficiaries

Although majority of the respondents reported that they were informed of the amount that they are going to receive, 15 per cent reported otherwise. There is a need to further improve information dissemination among recipients to

ensure accountability and transparency. In terms of tension in the community, especially with non-beneficiaries, 6 per cent reported that the assistance has caused tension. Based on the survey, this is because non-recipients thought that they also qualified to become a recipient. For such situation, there is a need to intensify community engagement and accountability activity to thoroughly explain among community members the selection criteria for every assistance being provided by the Red Cross.



Health

People reached: 3,750

Male: 1,875

Female: 1,875

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people reached through NS emergency health management programmes	5,000	3,750
Number of health-related assessment undertaken as part of the RDANA	1	1
Number of people provided with First Aid	Base on need	334
Number of people reached with search and rescue	Base on need	6
Search and rescue team deployed	1	1
Number of people reached with community-based epidemic prevention and control activities	5,000	3,042 ²
Number of people reached with people health promotion	5,000	3,042
Number of families provided with insecticide treated mosquito nets	1,000	838
Number of people provided with direct psychosocial support	1,000	368
Number of volunteers mobilized to provide psychosocial support	20	20

Narrative description of achievements

Health needs in affected areas and evacuation centres were assessed during the initial assessment conducted by the chapter in coordination with local health unit. Assessment highlighted the need for community disease prevention, first aid and psychosocial support. The PRC National Headquarters provided technical support to the chapter.

PRC chapters established first aid stations in 10 evacuation centres as part of the PRC welfare desks. As part of the overarching first-aid support, PRC reached a total of 334 individuals: one person with ambulance service, 318 individuals with blood pressure monitoring, and 15 individuals with first aid management.

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 rescued six individuals in Ilocos Sur.

Standard PPE were provided to all staff and volunteers mobilized in the operation. These measures helped to mitigate the risk of COVID-19 transmission and other diseases and assisted in protecting all personnel involved (staff, volunteers and recipients of assistance). 2,155 facemasks and 887 COVID-19 leaflets were distributed to individuals, reaching total of 3,024 individuals through health promotion activities. The assistance was provided based on the need on the ground. All staff and volunteers obtained PCR test prior to deployment to the field and before realigning to office.

Distribution of sleeping kits through IFRC's support includes mosquito nets as part of the standard package. PRC has been able to reach 838 families (4,190 people) with mosquito nets.



PRC volunteers distributed facemask to affected people including children in Brgy. Luna, La Union (Photo: PRC)

² Number of people reached through provision of mosquito nets are counted under shelter section (essential household items).

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 Nu standard practice for PRC during emergency operations, as the extent of the disaster is also likely to raise potential mental health and psychosocial issues. 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. PRC established three Welfare Desks which provided Psychological First Aid (PFA) 236 individuals who had been either stranded or displaced. Moreover, PRC set-up four Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) inside the evacuation centres. The PRC Welfare services provided PSS to children through play therapy to help them cope with their new environment and circumstances. Other activities included drawing activity, storytelling and toy distribution for the children. A total of 132 children were reached via CFS set-up by the PRC.



PRC First Aid Station and volunteers help in taking blood pressure in Brgy. Luna, La Union. (Photo: PRC)

Challenges

Most of the staff and volunteers were trained only on emergency response (i.e., Standard First Aid (SFA) and Basic Life Saving (BLS), ambulance operation) but were not trained to provide other services (i.e., PFA, CFS, health service,). Hence, number of equipped volunteers with knowledge to provide initial response to individuals experiencing psychological distress were limited.

In addition, there was limitation on the movement due to pandemic. Staff and volunteers have encountered risk contracting COVID-19 during operation. Necessary protocols were put in place to lessen the risk.

Lessons Learned

Based on the Key Informant Interview (KII), the support among government, partners and barangays have been strengthened despite of election and COVID-19. Proper coordination and understanding among the stakeholders led to a smooth implementation of the response operation.

Furthermore, it was noted staff/volunteer capacity building specially on different health response and to allocate adequate budgets for trainings/capacity building under regular programming.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 3,165

Male: 1,583

Female: 1,582

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards) in the affected area	5,000	3,165 ³
WASH related assessment undertaken as part of the RDANA	1	1
Number of affected families provided with jerry cans	1,000	838
Number of liters of water distributed (cumulative)	Base on the need	92,000
Number of people reached with hygiene promotion activities	1,000	1,413
Number of families provided with hygiene kit	1,000	838

Narrative description of achievements

³ Provision of water distribution and hygiene promotion, excluding distribution of jerry cans and hygiene kits.

Chapter WASH team conducted initial assessment in the province to identify the major impact and possible loss due to TS Maring. Initial assessment indicated that water sources were severely affected, and thousands of people lacked water for daily consumption. The affected communities had insufficient water supply since, most of water sources such as deep wells and hand pumps were submerged to flood resulting in muddy and cloudy appearance of water.

To assist the people affected WASH Unit deployed a 10,000 liters capacity water tanker with four trained WASH personal to provide drinking water to the affected areas. The team provided safe drinking water over period of 10 days by distributing 92,000 liters of water through water trucking and distribution of water bottles. Through provision of safe drinking water PRC reached 1,752 individuals in municipalities of Luna, Bangar, San Gabriel and Balaoan, La Union.



PRC conducting water distribution in Brgy. Rimos No.3, Luna, La Union (Photo: PRC)

The PRC distributed collapsible jerry cans to the 838 affected families (4,190 people). These collapsible jerry cans were part of the essential household items distributed reported under the shelter section. Alongside distribution was an orientation on water storage.

Furthermore, PRC conducted hygiene promotion activities in the affected areas to reduce the chances of water borne diseases, and the provision of hygiene kits aims to maintain good hygiene practices and reduce risk of hygiene related illnesses. A total of 1,413 individuals were reached with hygiene promotion activities coupled with information, education and communication (IEC) materials, such as demonstration of proper handwashing technique and personal hygiene. PRC distributed hygiene kits to 1,079 families of which 838 families (4,190 people) were supported under DREF funding. Hygiene kits is a part of the essential household items distributed and reported in the shelter section. Hygiene kit includes the following body soaps (12 pcs), laundry soaps (5pcs), sanitary pads (40 pcs), hand towels (3 pcs), toilet paper (6 pcs), bath towel (2 pcs), toothpaste (2 pcs), toothbrush (2 pcs), and razor (4 pcs).

Table 3. Breakdown of liters of water distributed by PRC to people

Province	Municipality	Barangay	No. of people reached	Litres of water distributed
La Union	Balaoan	1	95	7,000
	Bangar	11	775	44,000
	Luna	7	749	31,000
	San Gabriel	2	133	10,000
Grand Total	4	21	1,752	92,000

Challenges

NHQ staff deployed were not familiar with the local dialect. Volunteers from the La Union chapter assisted to understand the local dialect.

The water supply from the municipalities of Bangar and Luna has a low flow rate, which took approximately three-hours to refill the 10,000-liter water tanker. Hence, the water tanker was refilled from nearby municipality; San Fernando every morning or after distribution, which took around 30-45mins.

Furthermore, isolated barangays have very narrow roads and it was difficult to maneuverer the 6-wheeler water tanker. While some isolated barangays were totally not passable because of the debris in the area. Solution made was to identify one distribution site that will cater the nearest communities.

Lessons Learned

Encourage the chapters to build the capacity of the volunteers by providing specific WASH related trainings. Regular monitoring of assets and quarterly inventory check to ensure assets are maintained in good condition and ready to deploy.



Protection Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 14,777

Male: 7,389

Female: 7,388

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people provided with PGI services	5,000	14,777
Initial assessments focus on key PGI areas as part of RDANA	Yes	Yes
Sex-age and disability disaggregated data is collected	Yes	Yes
Staff and volunteers sign the code of conduct	100%	100%
Number of collaborations established with reliable local actors involved in giving SGBV prevention and response advice	2	2
Number of referrals to relevant support services	Base on need	N/A

Narrative description of achievements

PRC ensured that the interventions were aligned with IFRC minimum standard commitments to Protection, Gender, and Inclusions in Emergencies, including targeting women-headed households, pregnant, lactating women, and men and boys made vulnerable by disaster.

Furthermore, IFRC has zero tolerance to any form of violence against children. Child protection policy is part of the mandatory orientation to volunteers mobilized in this operation where all staff and volunteers signed a document that they have read, understood, and would abide the policy. Careful programming across all the sectors and operational areas of IFRC ensured that children were protected from exploitation and abuse regardless of their nationality, culture, ethnicity, gender, religious or political beliefs, socio-economic status, family, or criminal background, physical or mental health or any other factors of for discrimination.

Indirectly, all people reached through this DREF, were supported with different services that meet the IFRC minimum standard to Protection, Gender, and Inclusion.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion is one the areas included in RDANA. The results of RDANA helps in determining the appropriate PGI 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 flooding and typhoons they have experienced, children remain a specific priority group of which was supported by PRC through child-friendly activities



PRC supported play and art therapy for children affected by TS Maring in La, Union. PRC volunteers helped them recover their trauma through art and play. (Photo: PRC)



PRC volunteers supported psychosocial activities to bereaved families of landslide incident in Purok Ubbong, Ambiong La Trinidad Benguet. (Photo: PRC)

Moreover, 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 three welfare desks in evacuation centres. These welfare desks handle protection issues and, if necessary, refers cases to the relevant government authorities. A total of 310 people reached through psychological first aid, and child-friendly activities.

Table 4. The breakdown of PGI services by Province is as follows

Province	Municipality	Child-friendly activity	Psychological First aid
Benguet	La Trinidad	-	4
Cagayan	Buguey	-	54
Ilocos Sur	Santa Cruz	5	12
	Santa Maria	-	13
La Union	Bacnotan		7
	Bangar		1
	Luna	127	145
Grand Total		132	236

Challenges

Refer health section challenges.

Lessons Learned

Annually conduct capacity building trainings to chapter staff/volunteers to increase the number of trained volunteers who are available to deploy. Furthermore, ensure debriefing sessions are conducted for staff and volunteers involved in operation.

Strengthen National Society

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of NS branches that are well functioning (in the operation)	3	3
Number of volunteers insured	100%	100%

Narrative description of achievements

PRC focused its intervention in three (3) provinces in Region I; Abra, Ilocos Sur, and La Union. PRC prioritized most affected provinces to provide assistance under TS Maring Operation.

A total of 43 staff and volunteers mobilized for this operation. Prior to mobilization, they were all trained/oriented and equipped. All volunteers mobilized for this operation were insured under the Membership and Accident Benefit (MAAB) of PRC.

Challenges

Communication between chapter to NHQ; some chapters experienced lack of communication between NHQ and Chapter.

Lessons Learned

Learned the importance of having trained and experienced Chapter Service Representatives (CSR) or focal persons in each chapter. Provision of NHQ training capacity building activities in the chapters as well as simulations exercise. Furthermore, focus on volunteer recruitment, retention, and appreciation programs. Good coordination and communication among NHQ / chapter / LGUs play a vital role for the success of operation.

International Disaster Response

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Effective and coordinated international disaster response ensured	Yes	Yes
Rapid response personnel support the operation	Base on the need	11
DREF procedures are applied during the implementation of the operation	Yes	Yes

Percentage of target population satisfied with support received	80%	100%
Logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurements	Yes	Yes
Number of coordination meetings held with other stakeholders	3	3
Complementarity and strengths of the Movement enhanced	Yes	Yes
Movement coordination is well-established	Yes	Yes

Narrative description of achievements

The IFRC Country Delegation (CD) has provided 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.

To ensure that the affected population have direct access to information on the nature and scope of services provided by PRC, the community accountability and feedback/response mechanism was integrated into programming. Along with the process, the community are enabled to participate and give their feedback.

Feedbacks and complaints mechanism are established through:

- (i) Direct consultation in which affected community people were assessed and consulted on their needs during assessment
- (ii) Community consultation and validation during identification of beneficiaries
- (iii) Setting up of welfare desks in evacuation centers
- (iv) Setting up of information desk during distribution of NFI and cash assistance
- (v) Formation of BaReCom
- (vi) Posting of information materials about beneficiary selection criteria and type of intervention being implemented by PRC
- (vii) Information dissemination on PRC's social media account where PRC staff provide real-time response to all queries that have been received.

Logistics activities aimed to efficiently manage the supply chain of relief items, including procurement, fleet, storage and transportation to distribution sites in accordance with the requirements and aligned with standards, processes and procedures of the IFRC. The logistical support for this operation was provided by the strong logistics capacity of the PRC built in recent years, 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. PRC participate in regular coordination meetings at National level and LGU level.



Focus Group Discussion in Brgy. Villa Hermosa, Sta. Cruz, Ilocos Sur, 26 April 2022 (Photo: PRC)



Multi-Purpose Cash Grant-Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) in Brgy. Pagala Bucay, Abra (Photo: PRC)

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 six Partner National Societies in the country: the American Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross, the German Red Cross, 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.

Challenges

Promotion of PRC's other services other than bloodletting activity. Many residents have little knowledge on what other services or provision that PRC is offering aside from bloodletting activity. Moreover, chapter's staff and volunteers lack knowledge on CEA.

Lessons Learned

CEA has been the core of both MPCG and HLA implementation. Through the BaReCom chapter was able to ensure people's opinions are heard and used to design and guide the assistance provided. Furthermore, it was noted the importance awareness raising of staff and volunteers on CEA. It was learned that social media is also a very effective way to receive feedback to communication with all stakeholders.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC and PRC participate in local, national and international dialogues/meetings	Yes	Yes
Number of communications materials produced/published	10	38

Narrative description of achievements

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).

Furthermore, 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.

Some publications published by PRC on their website are as follows:

- [Red Cross Never Stops in Assisting Maring Stricken Communities in La Union](#)
- [Red Cross Gives Hygiene Kits to 1,669 Maring Affected Families in Six Provinces](#)
- [PRC Overall Assistance to Maring-Battered Communities Still Ongoing](#)
- [PRC Aids Cagayan After Tropical Storm Maring Onslaught](#)

Challenges

None

Lessons Learned

None

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Effective performance of staff supported by HR procedures	Yes	Yes
Percentage compliance with PRC HR procedures	100%	100%
Percentage of financial reporting respecting the IFRC procedures	100%	100%
Percentage of operational staff for IFRC receive security briefing	100%	100%

Narrative description of achievements

PRC mobilized NHQ and Chapters staff, Red Cross 143 volunteers, Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT143) and National Disaster Response Team's members from other Chapters as required. PRC Human Resources (HR) procedures were applied to all deployments. In total, 304 PRC personnel have been involved in the response.

The IFRC CD, through the finance and administration team, provided operational support to budget validation, bank transfers, and technical assistance to PRC to validate invoices. All financial transactions of this operation were

conducted in accordance with the IFRC's standard financial procedures. The DREF project agreement was signed upon the activation of the DREF.

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

Challenges and lessons learned reflected in this report are based on the PRC sectoral reports and lessons learned workshop, which was organized to review the operational timeline and actions taken, analyse the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT), as well as conduct an after-action review. Participants included PRC chapter staff and volunteers, NHQ management and technical staff, IFRC Philippines Delegation staff and Partner National Society representatives.

Challenges

None

Lessons Learned

None

D. Financial Report

The total allocation for this DREF was CHF 533,846 of which CHF 464,071 (86.9%) was utilized. The balance of CHF 69,775 will be returned to the DREF pot. The variance in the budget reflects the actual response needs on the ground after the initial rapid assessment and the continued assessment and response review throughout the operation. This also takes into considerations bi-lateral support to PRC, Government, and other responses at community level.

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

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

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

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

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

In the Philippine Red Cross

- Elizabeth Zavalla, Secretary General; email: elizabeth.zavalla@redcross.org.ph
- Leonardo Ebajo, Director for Disaster Management Services; email: leonardo.ebajo@redcross.org.ph

In the IFRC Philippines Delegation

- Alberto Bocanegra, Head of Delegation, alberto.bocanegra@ifrc.org
- Global Mukherjee, Program Coordinator; email: gopal.mukherjee@ifrc.org
- Radhika Fernando, Operations Manager; email: radhika.fernado@ifrc.org

In the Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur

- Alexander Matheou, Regional Director; email: alexander.matheou@ifrc.org
- Juja Kim, Deputy Regional Director; email: juja.kim@ifrc.org
- Joy Singhal, Head of Health, Disaster, Climate and Crisis; email: jessica.letch@ifrc.org
- Ahmad Ali Rezaie, Operations Coordinator; email: OpsCoord.SouthEastAsia@ifrc.org
- Siokkun Jang, Logistics Manager; email: siokkun.jang@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva

- Christina Duschl, Senior Officer, Operations Coordination; email: christina.duschl@ifrc.org
- Eszter Matyeka, Senior Officer, DREF; email: eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org



For resource mobilization and pledges

- In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office: Alice Ho, Partnership in Emergencies Coordinator; email: partnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org

For planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) enquiries

- In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office: Alice Ho, Head of PMER and Quality Assurance; email: alice.ho@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.

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/10-2022/6	Operation	MDRPH044
Budget Timeframe	2021/10-2022/4	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 18/Jul/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRPH044 - Philippines - Severe Tropical Storm Kompasu

Operating Timeframe: 19 Oct 2021 to 30 Apr 2022

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	533,846
DREF Allocations	533,846
Expenditure	-464,071
Closing Balance	69,775

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	20,890	26,250	-5,360
PO02 - Livelihoods	229,087	227,588	1,499
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	147,065	152,980	-5,916
PO04 - Health	20,071	4,168	15,903
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	29,386	18,731	10,655
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	4,013	9,588	-5,575
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	450,513	439,306	11,207
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	10,926		10,926
EA02 - Secretariat Services	37,800	24,180	13,619
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	34,607	585	34,023
Enabling Approaches Total	83,333	24,765	58,568
Grand Total	533,846	464,071	69,775

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/10-2022/6	Operation	MDRPH044
Budget Timeframe	2021/10-2022/4	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 18/Jul/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRPH044 - Philippines - Severe Tropical Storm Kompasu

Operating Timeframe: 19 Oct 2021 to 30 Apr 2022

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	360,983	350,400	10,583
Clothing & Textiles	12,963	15,671	-2,708
Food	3,074	6,265	-3,191
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	12,963		12,963
Medical & First Aid	6,000	136	5,864
Teaching Materials	2,778		2,778
Utensils & Tools	6,944	15,210	-8,266
Other Supplies & Services	1,446		1,446
Cash Disbursement	314,815	313,118	1,697
Logistics, Transport & Storage	43,131	25,134	17,998
Storage		33	-33
Distribution & Monitoring	7,500	1,244	6,256
Transport & Vehicles Costs	30,631	22,880	7,751
Logistics Services	5,000	977	4,023
Personnel	16,236	26,907	-10,671
National Society Staff	8,900	15,498	-6,598
Volunteers	7,336	11,409	-4,073
Consultants & Professional Fees		30	-30
Professional Fees		30	-30
Workshops & Training	481	580	-98
Workshops & Training	481	580	-98
General Expenditure	80,431	32,697	47,734
Travel	37,852	1,445	36,407
Information & Public Relations	648	2,479	-1,831
Office Costs	2,352	1,513	839
Communications	904	345	559
Financial Charges	11,667	4,716	6,951
Other General Expenses	27,009	22,199	4,810
Indirect Costs	32,582	28,324	4,259
Programme & Services Support Recover	32,582	28,324	4,259
Grand Total	533,846	464,071	69,775