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DREF final report

Philippines: Typhoon Maysak

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation: MDRPH018	Date of issuing this report: 31 August 2015
Date of disaster: 5 April 2015	DREF allocation date: 2 April 2015
Amount allocated from DREF: CHF 119,180	Revised operational budget: CHF 20,284
Operation start date: 2 April 2015	Operation end date: 31 May 2015

Host National Society: Philippine Red Cross (PRC) is the nation's largest humanitarian organization and works through 100 chapters covering all administrative districts and major cities in the country. It has at least 1,000 staff at national headquarters and chapter levels, and approximately one million volunteers and supporters, of whom some 500,000 are active volunteers. At chapter level also, a programme called Red Cross 143 is in place where volunteers enhance the overall capacity of the National Society to prepare for and respond in disaster situations.

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The National Society worked with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in this operation.

Summary of the operation

After striking the Federated States of Micronesia as a Category 5 typhoon during the last week of March 2015, Typhoon Maysak (Philippine name: Chedeng) headed for the Philippines, leaving the authorities and agencies concerned about the humanitarian impact it could make if it maintained its strength at landfall. Fortunately, Maysak made landfall over Isabela province of Luzon in the northeast Philippines as a tropical depression. While the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (NDRRMC) reported no casualties, the tropical depression caused minimal damage to houses and infrastructure.

In anticipation of a potential disaster, the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) activated their preparedness measures, with IFRC allocating CHF 119,180 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to enable the PRC to pre-positioned response and assessment teams as well as relief supplies in areas under threat. However, considering that Maysak did not have a humanitarian impact, PRC did not have to mount a scaled up response.

Specifically, PRC carried out the following actions:

- Served hot meals to 250 people affected by the tropical depression;
- Pre-positioned search and rescue vehicles and equipment in nearby locations, but these eventually did not require deployment to affected areas;
- Pre-positioned disaster preparedness stocks, in Nueva Ecija and Nueva Viscaya, which were not distributed and are being retained for potential distribution in the event of a new disaster.

Due to the low impact of the typhoon, only a portion of the DREF allocation was utilized – mainly to cover costs relating to pre-positioning and deployment of relief supplies, vehicles and equipment in anticipation of the typhoon. The plan of action was [adjusted](#) on 9 May 2015 in line with the situation that unfolded, with the operational budget to CHF 20,284 and timeframe adjusted for the operation to end on 31 May 2015. The operation is consequently closed, this final is being issued and the balance of CHF 16,315 will be returned to the DREF pool.

Background

Typhoon Maysak caused extensive damage as it came through the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) on 29 March 2015, heading west-northwest from the Pacific towards the Philippines. Given the trail of destruction that Maysak had left in FSM, the authorities and humanitarian actors in the Philippines, including Philippine Red Cross (PRC), prepared for a possible humanitarian impact from the typhoon as the country braced itself for landfall.

However, on 5 April 2015, Maysak (known in the Philippines as Chedeng) made landfall as a tropical depression over Dinapigue, Isabela province, affecting the northern part of the country but causing much less damage than anticipated.

After the storm and following rapid assessments, it was verified that while people were affected, these were fewer and less severely than anticipated. By 6 April, all families evacuated had returned to their homes. As reported by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), the typhoon affected 2,761 individuals but caused no extensive damage.

In view of the scenario, the authorities and humanitarian actors did not have to mount a scaled up response. As such only a portion of the financial resources that had been advanced to PRC from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) was utilized in pre-positioning personnel, vehicles, supplies and equipment for response to the disaster. Some relief assistance was provided to people pre-emptively evacuated and sheltered in evacuation centres.



Philippine Red Cross staff and volunteers made preparations for deployment of heavy equipment for rescue and debris clearing, to the anticipated affected areas. Fortunately, Maysak caused comparatively little damage and did not require these. Photos: IFRC

Financial overview

Total expenditure was CHF 3,970, translating to 20% of the revised operational budget. A balance of CHF 16,315 remains and will be returned to DREF. That will bring the total amount returned to DREF to CHF 115,210, i.e. including CHF 98,896 that was reduced from the initial allocation when the operational budget was reduced from CHF 119,180 to CHF 20,284 in the [revised plan of action](#) issued on 9 May 2015. [<see attached financial report>](#)

The IFRC would like to thank all partners and donors who contribute to DREF for their invaluable support.

Coordination and partnerships

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in-country

PRC was supported by the IFRC in this operation.

As well as the IFRC, outside of this operation, the National Society continues to work with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) as well as American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Republic of Korea National Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Taiwan Red Cross Organization and Qatar Red Crescent Society in-country. The majority of these partners are supporting PRC's response to Typhoon Haiyan.

Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in-country

Coordinating with the authorities

As auxiliary to the public authorities, 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 (village) disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) the local government units defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act from 2010.

PRC participates in NDRRMC meetings and coordinates with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and Department of Health, and the NDRRMC at provincial, municipal and barangay levels. With regard to Typhoon Maysak, PRC maintained close coordination with the NDRRMC.

Inter-agency coordination

At country level, PRC and IFRC participate in Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) forums held both during disasters and non-emergency times. PRC and IFRC are involved in relevant cluster information sharing, planning, and analysis at all levels while IFRC supports PRC coordination efforts through representation in other relevant clusters as

required. In anticipation of Maysak, PRC and IFRC shared information with and received information from the HCT on preparatory measures for a potential humanitarian response.

Operational implementation

Before Typhoon Maysak entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) on 1 April 2015, PRC was already making preparations for impact. The DREF allocation for an imminent crisis supported the National Society in mobilizing personnel, equipment and relief stock, including food rations, essential household and hygiene items, and emergency shelter materials. All these were prepared for delivery to the anticipated affected areas, following landfall. Two IFRC field delegates were also on standby for deployment as needed.

Specifically, PRC sent two 10-wheeler trucks with essential relief supplies to Nueva Ecija and Nueva Viscaya chapters for pre-positioning. More relief items were pre-positioned at the Subic Bay warehouse. Furthermore, six trained and experienced PRC field assessment staff from different sectors, including disaster management, health and social services, were also readied for deployment together with response units, with search-and-rescue facilities and equipment. Following the low impact from Maysak, these teams were advised to return to their respective duty stations while vehicles, goods and equipment that were on standby returned to the national headquarters in Manila, leaving two vehicles in Subic Bay ready for future response as needed.

Nevertheless, as Tropical Depression Maysak prompted pre-emptive evacuations in parts of Aurora Province, staff and volunteers from PRC's Aurora chapter served hot meals to 250 people who were temporarily sheltered at an evacuation centre.

Early warning and emergency response preparedness

Outcome: The Philippine Red Cross is better prepared to respond to Typhoon Maysak.

Output (expected results)	Activities planned
1.1. Surge capacity provided and relief items mobilized to high risk areas to enable an immediate response by PRC if needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place National Society staff and volunteers on stand-by in various locations for immediate response. Mobilize/deploy IFRC delegates available in-country to support PRC in its immediate response. Mobilize and pre-position non-food items and response equipment in areas along the typhoon's path

More than 2,000 PRC staff and volunteers were on standby and ready for deployment both around the areas where the typhoon was expected to hit as well as at the national headquarters. Two IFRC field delegates were also on standby for deployment to support the PRC teams if necessary. All IFRC staff and delegates in Manila were also prepared to provide support as needed. Essential household items, hygiene kits and emergency shelter materials were transported to areas in the typhoon's path which were expected to be affected. As Maysak did not have major humanitarian impact, however, there was no need for such distributions. The items are now in stock in Nueva Viscaya, Subic Bay and Manila for potential distribution in the event of a new disaster.

Impact: Having personnel, equipment and stocks in position would have positively impacted the overall PRC response with IFRC support. Fortunately, the damage and displacement caused by Maysak were less than anticipated. In terms of distributions, 250 people were provided hot meals in evacuation centres. Other than that, needs assessments following Maysak showed no further need for relief distributions.

Quality programming

Outcome: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.

Output (expected results)	Activities planned
2.1. Needs assessments are conducted and response plans updated according to findings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake assessments to determine specific needs post-landfall Develop a response plan with activities that will meet identified needs.

Taking into consideration the low intensity landfall of the storm, the low degree of damage to the area, and evacuation of the affected population to safer locations prior to the storm, PRC staff and volunteers in affected areas undertook rapid needs assessments but observed little requirement for a response plan. There was also no need for support from the IFRC technical delegates.

Lessons learnt

The DREF for an imminent crisis highlighted several areas in terms of PRC's preparedness for response:

- PRC is well-versed in being prepared for disaster and has the capacity to deploy field staff and volunteers at short notice for disaster response;

- Relevant response equipment is available for deployment together with experienced teams trained in technical areas such as search and rescue, water and sanitation, and health;
- Consistent monitoring of weather and geological events by the PRC's operations centre continues to support the National Society's efforts to be efficient and immediate first responders in disaster situations;
- The pre-emptive DREF request and allocation prior to the typhoon making landfall helped to support the immediate deployment of essential supplies and services to field locations where assistance would have been provided promptly in the event of a humanitarian impact.

Looking ahead

Following established seasonal weather patterns, Typhoon Maysak occurred during a season when few tropical storms were expected to cause major impact in the Philippines. However, with the presence of the El Niño phenomenon in the Pacific, weather events are expected to be more unpredictable and more extreme in the Philippines this year. As such, the use of the DREF as an IFRC instrument through which essential humanitarian goods and services can be deployed more quickly may be utilized on more occasions this year.

Contact information

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[Click here](#)

1. Final financial report [below](#)
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

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 (NGOs) 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.**

Disaster Response Financial Report
MDRPH018 - Philippines - Typhoon Maysak
 Timeframe: 02 Apr 15 to 31 May 15
 Appeal Launch Date: 02 Apr 15
 Final Report

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2015/4-2015/7	Programme	MDRPH018
Budget Timeframe	2015/4-2015/5	Budget	Final
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget							
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Other Income							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		20,284				20,284	
C4. Other Income		20,284				20,284	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		20,284				20,284	
D. Total Funding = B + C		20,284				20,284	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		20,284				20,284	
E. Expenditure		-3,970				-3,970	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		16,315				16,315	

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)			

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)								
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring			2,417			2,417	-2,417	
Transport & Vehicles Costs			18			18	-18	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage			2,435			2,435	-2,435	
Personnel								
International Staff			861			861	-861	
National Staff			39			39	-39	
National Society Staff			22			22	-22	
Total Personnel			921			921	-921	
General Expenditure								
Travel			321			321	-321	
Financial Charges			50			50	-50	
Total General Expenditure			371			371	-371	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover			242			242	-242	
Total Indirect Costs			242			242	-242	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)			3,970			3,970	-3,970	
VARIANCE (C - D)			-3,970			-3,970		