

Emergency appeal №: MDRPH041 First launched on: 30/10/2020	Glide №: Typhoon Vamco: TC-2020-000225-PHL Typhoon Goni: TC-2020-000214-PHL
Final report issued on: 28/02/2023	Timeframe covered by final report: From 30/10/2020 to 30/11/2022
Number of people affected: 3,353,414 (802,990 families) for Super Typhoon Goni and 1,268,170 families or 5,205,724 persons for Typhoon Vamco	Number of people assisted: <u>Overall - 96,497 people (19,300 families)</u> - Super Typhoon Goni: 69,652 people (13,930 families) - Typhoon Vamco: 26,845 people (5,369 families)
Funding coverage (CHF): IFRC funding requirement was CHF 10.8 million out of which the coverage was 43.05% (CHF 4,649,596)	



Full Shelter Assistance (FSA) provided to the people affected by lahhar flow of Mount Mayon Valocano due to Super Typhoon Goni. Houses were constructed in the relocation site in Albay (Photo: Philippine Red Cross)

This final report covers both **Super Typhoon Goni** and **Typhoon Vamco** in Northern Luzon emergency operations.

On 26 November 2020, the Super Typhoon Goni Emergency Appeal was revised and renamed to Floods and Typhoons 2020 to seek funding to deliver assistance to the communities affected by both Super Typhoon Goni and Typhoon Vamco in Northern Luzon. The [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) sought total of CHF 10.8 million to support the immediate and early recovery needs of 120,000 people over a period of 24 months.

The Emergency Plan of Action for the two operations can be found here:

- Super Typhoon Goni – [Revised Emergency Plan of Action](#)
- Typhoon Vamco – [Emergency Plan of Action](#)

Additionally, the National Capital Region (NCR) areas affected by Typhoon Vamco were also supported by the DREF operation - Philippines: [Typhoon Vamco \(MDRPH042\)](#).

I – SUPER TYPHOON GHONI OPERATION

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

Typhoon Goni which was locally known as Rolly, made landfall on 1 November 2020 as a super typhoon (Category 5) over Catanduanes with maximum sustained winds of 225 kilometres per hour and gusts of up to 280 kilometres per hour. It was the Philippines' nineteenth storm for the year 2020.

At its peak strength on landfall on Catanduanes and Albay, Super Typhoon Goni caused widespread damage to high-risk structures and almost total damage to structures made of light materials in the highly exposed coastal areas. Many roof failures were observed in houses and industrial buildings. Electrical power distribution and communication services were severely disrupted. Water systems were severely damaged, agriculture and livelihood were severely affected. On the slopes of Mount Mayon Volcano, there was a lahar flow that caused near total destruction of one village.

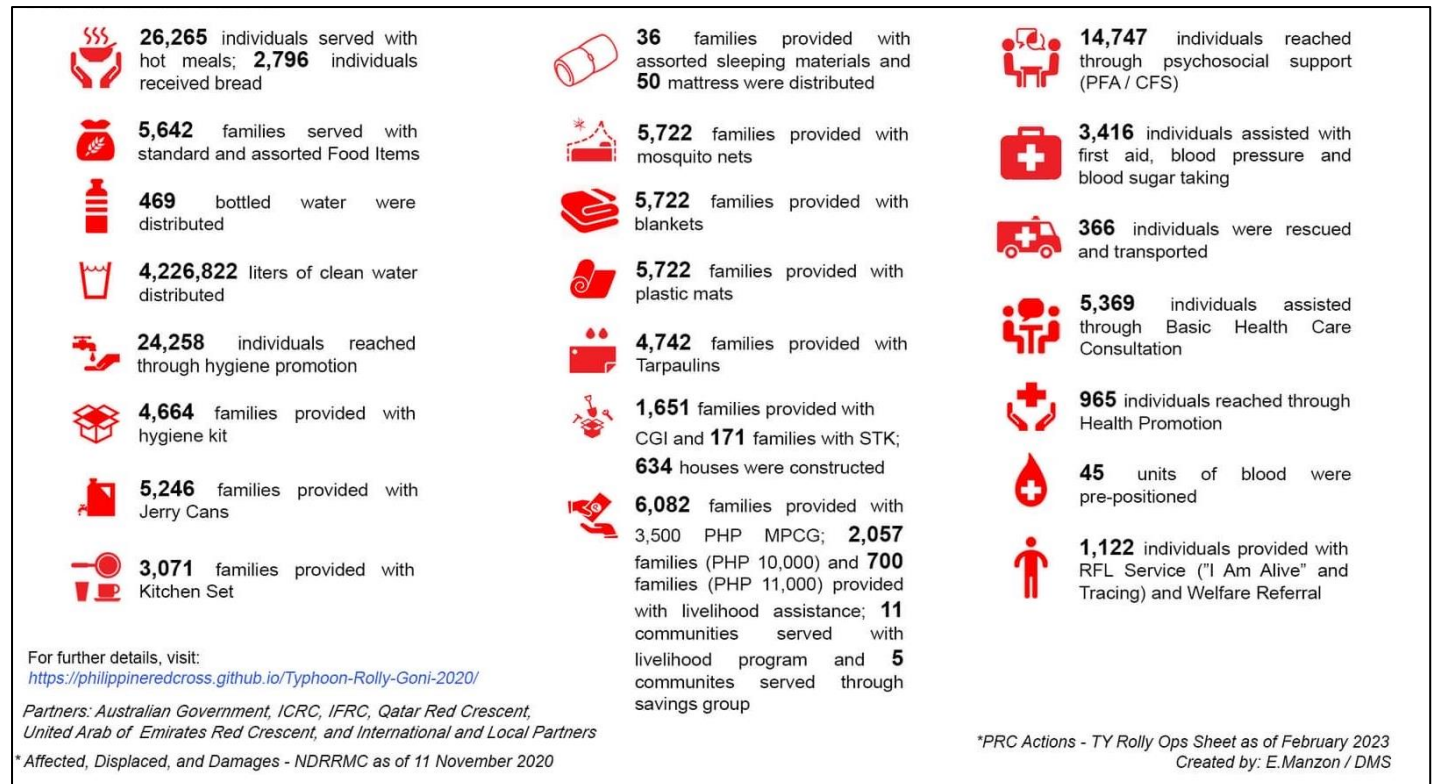
The reports from National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) [Sitrep #12](#) as of 11 November 2020 and the Department of Social Welfare and Development - Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center (DSWD - DROMIC) [terminal report](#) as of 5 April, 2021 are summarized below:

Category	Super Typhoon Goni
Affected	802,990 families or 3,353,414 persons were affected in 5,991 barangays in Regions NCR, II,III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, V, VIII, and CAR.
Casualties and injured	25 dead, 399 injured, 6 missing.
Houses damaged	398,266 damaged houses of which, 69,576 totally damaged and 328,690 partially damaged.
Damage to agriculture	Estimated PHP 5.01 billion (CHF 93.98 million) worth of damage to crops, livestock, fisheries, and agricultural facilities.
Damage to infrastructure	Estimated PHP 12.8 billion (CHF 240.12 million) worth of damage to roads, bridges, communication, ports, etc.
Social infrastructure	Health and education infrastructure severely affected. DepEd Region V reported 41% (1,587) schools in Bicol suffered damages worth PHP 6.6 billion.

Summary of response

Overview of operating National Society response

The below infographics indicate the overall Philippines Red Cross (PRC) accomplishment on response activities. PRC has been able to carry out the following activities to support the needs of the most vulnerable population.



Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

PRC led the overall response operation and closely worked with the IFRC, ICRC and Participating National Societies (PNS) in-country: American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. Both the Japanese Red Cross Society and Qatar Red Crescent Society were present in country during the initial phase of the emergency operation.

Federation-Wide funding situation

The operation received multilateral and bilateral support from PNS and governments. Multilateral funding received from the Austrian Red Cross, British Red Cross / Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), Canadian Red Cross/ Canadian Government, Czech Government, Finnish Red Cross, Hong Kong Red Cross, branch of Red Cross Society of China / Disaster Relief Fund (DFA) – of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Japanese Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Netherland Red Cross, New Zealand Government, Spanish Government, Swedish Red Cross / Sweden's government agency for development (SIDA) and Swiss Red Cross / Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDA). Furthermore, there were online donations raised through online platforms.

The Netherlands Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, American Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and ICRC have provided various in-kind support to the operation. Singapore Red Cross, Qatari Red Crescent, Korean Embassy and Thai Red Cross provided bilateral support to the PRC, informed at least in part, by the IFRC Emergency Appeal.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

As auxiliary to the public authorities, PRC maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with (i) the 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 (DOH). PRC is coordinating with the NDRRMC for Pre-Disaster Risk Analysis (PDRA) and response Cluster activation, and through the local chapters' coordination with their Municipal, City, Provincial and Regional DRRMOs especially in Bicol Region. PAGASA and NDRRMC continuously provided updates including preparedness measures, stocks of household items and other resources; weather forecasts/advisories and gale warnings to regional counterparts and other agencies through formal updates.

Inter-agency coordination

At the country level, PRC and IFRC consistently participate in meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) held both during disasters and non-emergency times. PRC and IFRC are involved in relevant government-led cluster information sharing, planning, and analysis at all levels while IFRC supports PRC coordination efforts through representation in other relevant clusters as required. IFRC, as part of global shelter commitment, led the Shelter Cluster in the Philippines in support of DSWD; the lead agency in the Government of the Philippines cluster structure. The Humanitarian Needs and Priorities (HNP) was developed for Typhoon Goni until the end of April 2021, targeting 60,000 people (12,000 HH). A [4W dashboard](#) and [gap analysis](#) was created to monitor partner's presence and shelter activities. The shelter cluster website was set up and maintained for the response including all the IEC materials.

Duty of Care

Teams adhere to 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 followed the four key actions - plan ahead; maintain physical distance; ensure hygiene (use surgical masks, practice handwashing or use 60 per cent alcohol-based hand sanitizers, carry personal hygiene kits at all times, clean and disinfect surfaces regularly especially transport vehicles during field assessments); identify and support vulnerable people, and immediate actions were triggered as per guideline if contact with suspected/confirmed case of COVID-19 during the line of work. The PRC volunteers were insured. The volunteers also had access to psychosocial support and the security of the volunteers were always a priority throughout the operation.

The operation was delivered in a manner that minimizes the risk of COVID-19 transmission for disaster-affected people. Guidance was developed by PRC to identify actions needed to safeguard the community and volunteers.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall operational objective

This operation aimed to meet the immediate and early-recovery needs of the most vulnerable of the affected population in Bicol Region; Albay, Catanduanes, Camarines Sur as the initial priority areas. The IFRC appeal contributed to the overall PRC plan of action for their response to the typhoon. The operation was implemented within 24 months and completed by 30 November 2022. The operation met the immediate and early recovery needs of 69,652 people (13,930 families). Targeted people were assisted through shelter, livelihoods and basic needs, health, WASH, disaster risk reduction (DRR), community engagement and accountability (CEA), as well as protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) interventions.

Emergency response

- Conducted first aid, search and rescue as well rapid needs assessments to mobilized personnel.
- Essential welfare services such as migrant's protection gender inclusion, psychosocial support, ready-to-eat / hot meals, and restoring family links (RFL) were provided.
- Essential household and emergency shelter items to affected families were distributed. Key shelter messages on

the adequate use of shelter materials and fixings for affected families were also disseminated.

- Distributed multipurpose cash grants (MPCG) to affected families for a period of one month.
- Provided community-based disease prevention, epidemic control, and health promotion sessions. Also, provision of Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) and PSS were provided.
- Distributed safe drinking water to the communities affected.
- Provided hygiene-related items and disseminated key health promotion messages to affected families.

Early recovery assistance

- Shelter assistance aimed at supporting affected families in repairing or building their houses with latrines construction and other facilities. This was accomplished through the distribution of conditional cash grants, specialized construction support from trained staff, and awareness-raising/training guidance on safe shelter building techniques (based on the Shelter Cluster Guidelines). Furthermore, provided support to the affected population on housing land and property (HLP).
- Supported the affected families with livelihoods assistance that helped them to restore their means of income generation or established new ventures/projects including small and micro enterprises. This was accomplished through a combination of conditional cash grants, distribution of inputs, and awareness raising/trainings.
- Enhanced the coping capacity of affected communities in which RC143 volunteers and communities-based disaster preparedness initiatives in communities such as VCA training of facilitator, community-based disaster risk reduction and management training, barangay disaster risk reduction and management planning, and standard first aid.
- Disaster risk reduction activities were linked to relief and recovery and to 'build back better'. These activities helped to identify the local hazards and vulnerabilities the development of disaster risk management plans, contingency plans, awareness raising/trainings on participatory and build back better approach for safe shelter through the Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter and Settlement Awareness (PASSA). Climate Change Adaptation and the concept of green response were also integrated, which is explained in more detail in the Emergency plan of Action (EPoA).
- National Society Development (NSD) and NS Preparedness activities; repair of chapter buildings, provision of response and office equipment, and training of volunteers and staff have strengthened the capacity of the PRC to respond to future emergencies in headquarters and chapters.

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

- Detailed assessments were conducted for shelter and livelihood sectors.
- Adhered to protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) measures, with focus on disability-inclusive development. Among all activities, the collection of sex-age and disability disaggregated data, the application of Minimum Standards on PGI in Emergencies through the project cycle (including monitoring and reporting). Efforts were made to ensure an equitable balance of male and female staff and volunteers to promote the participation of women, men, girls and boys of all ages and backgrounds in the affected population, and of people with disabilities.
- Established mechanisms for facilitating two-way communication and ensured transparency and accountability to, disaster-affected people, and highlighted the nature of communication and information as a life-saving mechanism. A Barangay Recovery Committee (BaReCoM) was formed to support community engagement as they are direct representatives from their own communities.
- Management and delivery of the programme were informed by appropriate monitoring and evaluation.
- Market assessment was integrated with the in-depth assessment as cash-based interventions were considered based on the needs and feasibility.
- Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercises were conducted on the interventions, especially on the use of cash as a response option. Through the PDM, it helped to measure the impact and timeliness of the assistance provided. An overall review of the EA was conducted and helped in identifying lessons learned and recommendations to PRC for consideration in future emergency response operations.
- Integration of activities related to Chapter development (Red Ready) was implemented.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

		Shelter, Housing and Settlements	People Reached	31,230	
				Male: 15,615	Female: 15,615
Objective:		Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions			
Key indicators:	Indicator		Actual	Target	
	# of affected people's safety, well-being and settlement recovery are restored/strengthen.		31,230	25,000	
	# of affected families provided with essential household items.		4,300	5,000	
	# of affected families provided with tarpaulins (basic emergency shelter).		4,300	5,000	
	# of affected families provided with ESA.		1,593	3,000	
	# of families provided with SRA through conditional cash grants and in-kind support.		221	1,000	
	# of families provided with FSA through conditional cash grant and in-kind support.		112	500	
	# of affected families provided with support on safe shelter awareness.		4,300	4,500	
	# of carpenters provided with technical support and guidance on safer shelter awareness appropriate to the type of support they are giving.		100	60	

Upon the forecast of the typhoon, PRC assisted 331 individuals with pre-emptive evacuation. To assist the families lost their belongings during the typhoon, a total of 5,722 families were provided with **essential household items**, of which 4,300 families were supported through the IFRC Appeal.

The remaining families were supported by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates and via local donations. The essential household items included two tarpaulins, two sleepingmats, two blankets, two mosquito nets, one hygiene kit and two jerry cans.



A recipient of standard NFI pack; tarpaulin, sleeping mat, blanket, mosquito net, hygiene kit and jerry cans (Photo: PRC)

Breakdown of families provided with essential household items

Province	Municipality	Hygiene kit	Jerry can	Sleeping kit (sleeping mats, blankets, mosquito nets)	Tarpaulin
Albay	Guinobatan	289	289	289	289
	Malilipot	78	78	78	78
	Malinao	244	244	244	244
	Polangui	226	226	226	226
	Tiwi	663	663	663	663
Camarines Sur	Baao	39	-	-	-
	Buhi	21	21	21	21
	Bula	-	-	59	59
	Calabanga	-	55	55	55
	Nabua	-	148	256	108
	Naga city	16	16	16	16
	Ocampo	96	96	392	392
	Pasacao	21	21	21	21
	Ragay	6	13	-	-
	<i>For verification</i>	801	630	180	328
Catanduanes	Gigmoto	273	273	273	273
	Pandan	88	88	88	88
	San andres	173	173	173	173
	San miguel	100	100	100	100
	Virac	586	1166	1132	1091
	<i>For verification</i>	580	-	34	75
Grand total		4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300

A total of 1,593 households were provided with **Emergency Shelter Assistance (ESA)** through the provision of CGI sheets and shelter tool kits (STK). Each family was provided with 10 corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets, 1 plain sheet and tools (common wire nails and umbrella nails) by PRC. The CGI sheets were used for roofing, the plain sheet for ridge capping and the nails for fixing. People who received the said assistance were also provided with safe shelter awareness sessions to ensure proper installation of CGI and other materials.

Breakdown of families provided with emergency shelter assistance

Province	Municipality	No. of barangay	No. of family-recipient reached
Camarines Sur	Bula	1	30
	Calabanga	2	63
Catanduanes	Baras	7	403
	Bato	4	263
	Catanduanes	1	349
	Gigmoto	4	286
	San Andres	1	48
	San Miguel	2	80
	Virac	1	71
Total		9	1,593

Assistance was provided in two phases; under phase-I, a total of 593 families were supported and under the phase-II, a total of 1,000 families were supported. PRC mobilised its preparedness stocks for the relief distributions under phase-I and procured CGI and shelter tool kits for relief distribution under phase-II.

IFRC logistics unit conducted a procurement process to replenish the items distributed. Hygiene kits, jerry cans, mosquito nets and tarpaulins were procured via Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management (GHS & SCM) unit in Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO). Blankets and sleeping mats were procured locally.

Local Government Unit (LGU) protocols for the prevention of COVID-19 were always observed in all activities. PRC provided face shields for all recipients during meetings and distributions. It also ensured no direct contact between PRC volunteers and recipients. Relief distribution was often done in large open spaces where items were laid down and recipients claim the items without meeting anyone.

PRC reached 470 families with **Shelter Repair Assistance(SRA)**, of which IFRC supported 221 families and ICRC supported 249 families. IFRC assistance was provided to 111 families in Camarines Sur and 110 families in Catanduanes, while ICRC assistance was provided to 249 families in Albay. IFRC assistance included 16 CGI sheets, 2 plain sheets, labour support of PHP 10,400 (CHF 193) and cash grant of PHP 41,000 (CHF 760). SRA was complemented with awareness raising or training on build back safer. SRA activities were completed by end of November 2021.

Breakdown of families provided with shelter repair assistance

Province	Municipality	No. of Barangay	No of family-recipient reached
Camarines Sur	Nabua	3	111
Catanduanes	Baras	3	35
	Bato	1	3
	Gigmoto	2	41
	San Miguel	2	31
Grand Total	5	11	221

PRC supported a total of 164 families with **Full Shelter Assistance (FSA)**. A total of 112 families were supported via IFRC EA and 52 families were supported by Korean Embassy. Families who lost their houses due to lahar and rock flow of Mount Mayon were prioritised for the FSA. The LGU indicated the disaster-affected areas as non-safe zone. Hence, houses were built on the relocation site in Guinobatan, Albay.

PRC received full support and cooperation from different levels of government agencies in Albay for the implementation of FSA. The local government supported the site development for the relocation. An agreement was also made between the government and the recipients that the lot in the relocation site will be donated to them, with a provision that they will not be selling the house and lot.

PRC initiated the programme through conducting a pilot construction to present the actual design to the household recipients. Construction of the model houses as a pilot also serves as “on-the-job training” for members of the shelter project team and as a visual demonstration of safer construction techniques to households and the wider community. Furthermore, assistance was complemented with latrines, handwashing facilities and awareness raising/training on safe shelter awareness.

Details of cash grant allocations

Cash grant amount allocated per house	Labor charge allocated per house	# of families
PHP 165,000 (CHF 3,056)	PHP 52,500 (CHF 972)	28
PHP 180,000 (CHF 3,333)	PHP 63,000 (CHF 1,167)	46
PHP 185,000 (CHF 3,426)	PHP 63,000 (CHF 1,167)	38
Grand total		112



An aerial picture shot of the relocation site in Albay. (Photo: PRC)

These families who were supported with FSA were also provided with Household Livelihood Assistance (HLA) to make it a comprehensive package of assistance. Refer livelihood section for details of HLA.

PRC staff with the support of IFRC Engineer and Architect disseminated key safety messages in fixing tarpaulins and CGI sheets. Safe Shelter Awareness (SSA) Build Back Safer orientations were provided to SRA and FSA recipients, chapter staff and volunteers. Furthermore, all carpenters and masons who have been and will be mobilized in the shelter programme were oriented on eight key messages on safe shelter and build back safer techniques.



PRC and IFRC staff conducting safe shelter awareness session with shelter assistance representatives, carpenters and masons. (Photo: IFRC)

As of reporting, at least 100 carpenters and masons from six communities where the shelter intervention implemented were interviewed, selected and trained.

Challenges:

- Geographical Location: SRA was provided on site, where the houses were scattered across the municipalities. Furthermore, the relocation site provided for FSA was far from the initial area of the families and from the chapter, where travelling made it a challenge.
- There were some delays in the delivery of construction materials, mainly due to COVID-19 related constrains, such as travel/transportation restrictions, challenges in sourcing, not availability of items etc. which caused the delay in the implementation of the project.

Lesson Learned:

PRC engaged in multiple suppliers which led to competition as a mitigation measure for the delay in the delivery of suppliers. An agreement was made between the community and supplier to have the capacity required like the number of materials needed.



Livelihoods

People Reached: 31,880

Male: 15,940

Female:
15,940

Objective: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of affected families able to meet their basic needs	4,482	5,000
	# of affected families whose livelihoods are restored to pre-disaster level	2,057	4,000
	# of Ready to Eat Food / Hot Meals provided	26,440	15,000
	# of dry food packs provided	1,000	3,000
	# of affected families reached with awareness raising/training on sustainable livelihoods through CMLP and HLA	1,548	4,000
	# of affected families provided with conditional cash grants through HLA	2,057	4,000
	# of communities receive support through the CMLP that report improved net income through skill building	11	10
	# of affected families provided with multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs	3,482	5,000

Through the support of IFRC, a total of 26,440 ready-to-eat hot meals were served to Displaced families from different evacuation centres. In addition, PRC distributed **food packages** to 5,642 families. Of which 1,000 families were supported through IFRC EA and 4,642 families were supported through PRC bi-lateral funding. A dry food package includes 5kg rice, five canned goods, five noodle packets and 12 coffee packets. These items were procured locally by the respective chapters.

Breakdown of hot meals and food item provided

Province	Hot Meals	Food Item
Aklan	662	-
Albay	2,479	1,000
Bataan	571	-
Camarines Norte	3,180	-
Camarines Sur	4,467	-
Catanduanes	9,536	-
City of Manila	1,417	-
Laguna	2,279	-
Mindoro Occidental	349	-
Romblon	321	-
Second District	776	-
Sorsogon	403	-
Grand Total	26,440	1,000

PRC deployed teams composed of both PRC / IFRC technical persons to conduct detailed assessments. Based on the assessment most of the economic vulnerable households were battling to cope with economic losses and at a risk of facing repeated cycle of indebtedness.

To support affected abaca and rice farmers, PRC prioritised providing **Household Livelihood Assistance (HLA)** through conditional cash grant which aims to replace assets lost, re-start livelihood activities or diversify livelihood opportunities. A total of 2,757 household-recipients received the HLA: 2,057 households were reached through the support of IFRC appeal, while 700 were reached through the support of the American Red Cross. 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 the right usage of the cash grant.



Senior citizen from Catanduanes receives her conditional cash assistance from Philippine Red Cross (Photo: PRC)

The cash grant was transferred via PhilPost (Financial Service Provider) selected by PRC. The HLA component was complemented with trainings. A total of 1,548 affected families were reached with training on poultry and fishpond management, and agriculture-related trainings. The training was conducted by the local agriculture's Office, in close coordination and collaboration with the PRC chapters. Families were also provided with vegetable seeds for food security.



Some of the HLA recipients and the livelihood activities conducted with the assistance received (Photo: IFRC)

Breakdown of families provided with HLA through IFRC support

Province	Municipality	No. of barangay	Household reached
Albay	Guinobatan	2	159
	Daraga	1	4
Camarines Sur	Bula	2	482
	Nabua	3	412
Catanduanes	Baras	3	179
	Bato	3	245
	Gigmoto	2	195
	San Miguel	2	164
	Virac	3	217
Total	9	21	2,057

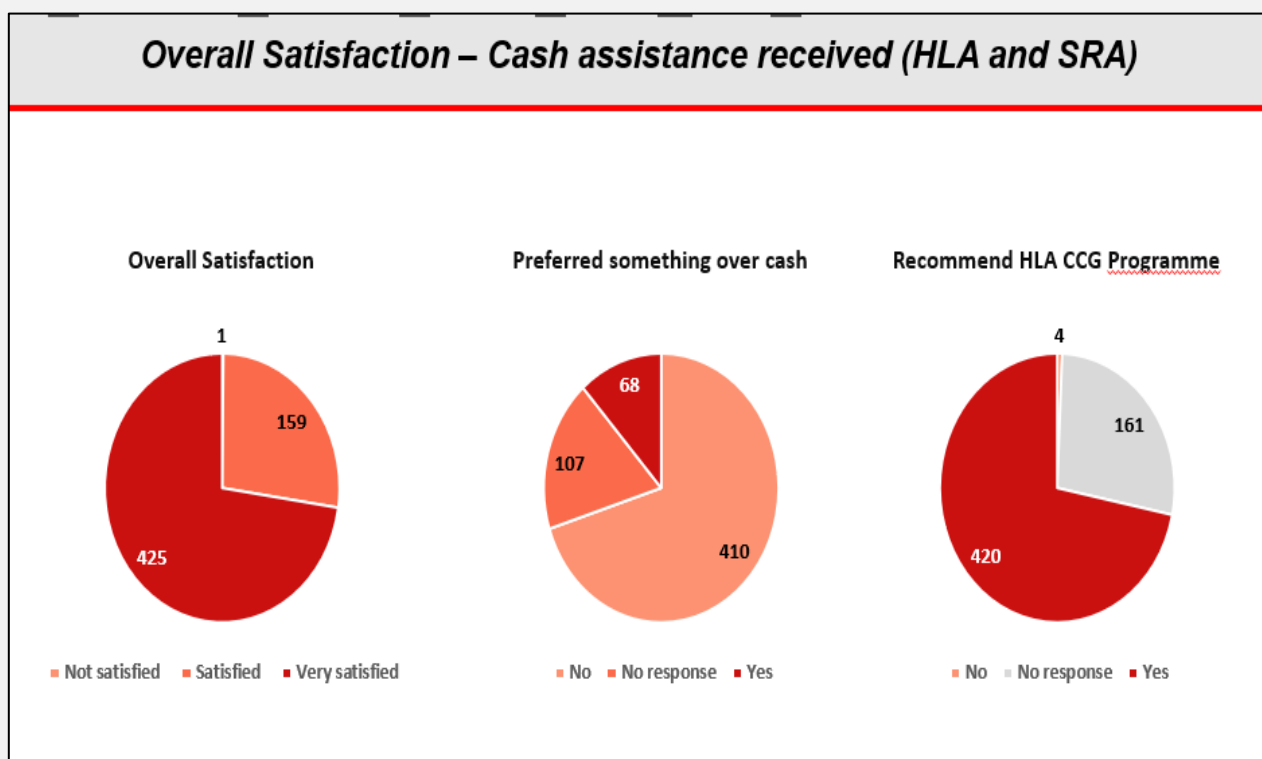
Some short stories as to how HLA recipients used the livelihood assistance they received from PRC:

Richie Hertez from Camarines Sur is now earning through his clothes retailing business. He can provide the daily needs of his family. He is continuously earning in his business because of the HLA support he received. Richie also earns through posting his clothes item on Facebook.

Ma. Merlyn Lomapag is a widow, senior citizen from Camarines Sur. She is now making a living from making a "bilao" a basket made from bamboo or ratan. She used the HLA first tranche to buy the raw materials for bilao. On the other hand, she put up a small store after she received the second installment. She added some of her earnings from making bilao as a additional capital to her small store.

Fe Gregorio from Camarines Sur is a "balut" (boiled fertilized duck egg) vendor. Fe used the assistance from PRC to buy additional duck eggs for balut. Eggs-turn-chicks were also sold. As of now, Fe is steadily earning from this business and is currently planning to add more ducks in her farm to have more eggs.

PRC conducted PDM on Super Typhoon Goni Recovery Operations mainly covering HLA and SRA assistance. A total of 585 persons provided feedback (Catanduanes – 420 and Camarines Sur – 165). Below highlights the overall satisfaction of the cash assistance received.



Furthermore, PRC provided support to Community Based Organization through Community Managed-Livelihood Project (CMLP) which aims to help set up and support groups within communities to design and manage their own livelihood project.

The intervention supported the enhancement of existing livelihood ventures or diversification and seeks to directly benefit a group of vulnerable households and indirectly, a larger section of the community. Furthermore, Community Savings Groups (CSG) were formed as a means of sustaining the CMLP.

Details of the CMLP activities conducted in the field

Province	Municipality	Barangay	Name of the association	# of members	Title of the CMLP activity	Amount (PHP)
Albay	Guinobatan	Bubulusan	Bubulusan Farmers Association	58	Community Managed Livelihood Program for Bubulusan Farmers Association	171,782
Camarines Sur	Bula	La Victoria	Masaganang Ani Association	28	Community Integrated Farming	128,484
	Caramoan	Guijalo	Guijalo Sanctuary Fisherfolks Association	136	Multi-Purpose Motorized Boat	205,679
			Tuna Fishers Association of Caramoan	204	Fishing Supply Enterprises	275,000
		Solnopan	Rural Improvement Club - Solnopan	136	Coconut-based Products	160,651
	Nabha	Malawag	Malawag Women's Culinary and Vendors Association	60	Meat Processing Busines	220,857
Catanduanes	Baras	Danao	Danao Fishermen Association (DFA)	50	DFA Piggery Raising	214,791
		Guinsaanan	Binurong Tour Guide Association	37	Binurong, Livestock Farming and Tour Guiding	230,846
		Puraran	Puraran Surfers Association	51	Cafe Restaurant and Surf Shop	258,382
	Bato	Tilis	Tilis Organic Agriculture Farmers Association	22	Broiler Production (TOAFA)	136,858
	San Miguel	Pagsangahan	Pagsangahan Integrated Farmers Association	26	PIFA Livelihood Project (Poultry to Variety Products)	194,497
Grand Total	7	10	11	808	11	2,197,827

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) was mainstreamed in all activities according to the Movement-wide commitments and minimum actions for CEA. A dedicated mobile phone was used to accept inquiries and feedback from both people supported and any community member. A feedback box was established in all communities and being checked regularly to provide response.

Community Managed Livelihood Programme (CMLP) Associations in Catanduanes and Camarines Sur.



*Tuna Fishers Association of Caramoan, Camarines Sur
(Photo:PRC)*



Puraran Surfers Association in Catanduanes (Photo:PRC)

PRC deployed teams to conduct rapid disaster assessment and needs analysis (RDANA). Based on which PRC prioritised providing Multi-Purpose Cash Grants (MPCG) to families. PRC provided MPCG to 8,314 families. Through the IFRC appeal, a total of 1,967 families in Albay and 1,515 families in Camarines Sur were supported. Furthermore, 2,600 families in Catanduanes were supported via bilateral support from the American Red Cross and 2,232 families were supported through PRC direct assistance. Each family was provided PHP 3,500 (CHF 65) as a one-time transfer via Philpost.

Constant communication between the local chapter and communities was observed to keep people updated on the status of the project. In addition, key messages and contact details of the local chapter were printed and posted in the community for feedback. The information management (IM) surge form the Spanish Red Cross supported PRC with recipient data cleaning and database management.

Multipurpose cash grants provided with IFRC Funding

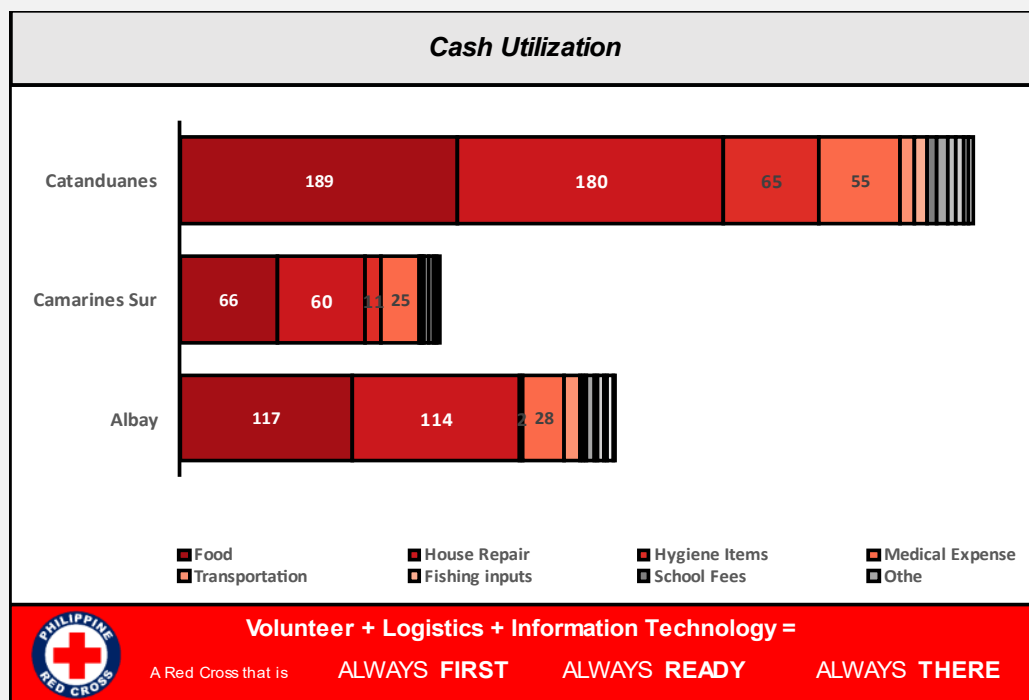
Province	No of municipality reached	Multipurpose cash grants	
		Target	Actual
Albay	9	2,000	1,967
Cam Sur	29	1,500	1,515
Total		3,500	3,482

Details of recipients selected, responded to the PDM and update on the perception on cash

Areas	# of recipients selected for PDM	# of recipients selected for PDM	Perception on cash		
			Positive	Don't know	Neutral and Negative
Catanduanes	215	201	97%	2%	1%
Camarines Sur	80	80	68%	31%	1%
Albay	134	120	72%	27%	1%
Total	429	401			

PRC conducted the PDM for MPCG from June to July 2021. The PDM was conducted to monitor and evaluate the programme implementation, utilisation of assistance given and to identify the impact and gaps for improvement. PRC selected 429 recipients of assistance for the PDM, out of which 401 recipients responded. According to the

response received and indicated in the below table, most of the recipients had a positive perception on the cash assistance received. Furthermore, most of the families has used the cash grants for food and house repairs.



Challenges:

- Lack of trained volunteers to implement the project under the operations. Another challenge was the sustainability of skilled and capable volunteers. Volunteer turnover is a common problem in most of the areas, where volunteers leave for work or migrate. In addition, some of the volunteers were not aware of all existing policies for emergency operations (SOP and policies).
- Overlapping of activities (conflict of schedule between community and chapters).
- The CSG and CMLP are in their exploration stage, thus issues are anticipated to arise. Implementing chapters and groups mentioned the need for improved project guidelines, monitoring tools, and progress assessment among others. At present PRC is revising/upgrading the guidelines with technical support from IFRC Livelihood Centre.

Lessons Learned:

- Capacity-building programme should be in place, to enable staff and volunteers to gain knowledge on conducting livelihood activities on the ground.
- There is a need for improved CSG and CMLP implementing guidelines.



Health & Care

(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)

People Reached: 21,500

Male: 10,750

Female: 10,750

Objective:

Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community level interventions and health system strengthening

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of people reached through NS emergency health management programmes</i>	21,500	25,000
	<i>Initial assessment of health situation carried out (as part of RDANA)</i>	Yes	Yes
	<i># of health centres provided with screening kits</i>	De-prioritized	10
	<i># of people provided with medical treatment (based on need)</i>	5,508	<i>based on need</i>
	<i># of ambulances mobilized to provide immediate transportation services (based on need)</i>	1	<i>based on need</i>
	<i># of people provided with first aid (based on need)</i>	873	<i>based on need</i>
	<i># of people provided with blood pressure readings (based on need)</i>	2,531	<i>based on need</i>
	<i># of volunteers trained on basic life support and first aid</i>	64	50
	<i># of volunteers mobilized to provide first aid and blood pressure reading services in the affected areas</i>	64	50
	<i># of chapters' first aid kits provided (First Aid Jump Kits)</i>	De-prioritized	75
	<i># of people reached with community-based disease prevention, epidemic control and health promotion programming in the affected areas</i>	De-prioritized	25,000
	<i># of volunteers trained on Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) Toolkit</i>	De-prioritized	300
	<i># of volunteers mobilized to disseminate epidemic prevention messages</i>	De-prioritized	300
	<i># of volunteers continuously monitor the outbreak situations and report back to the OPCEN for immediate response</i>	De-prioritized	300
	<i># of affected families provided with insecticide treated mosquito nets</i>	4,300	5,000
	<i># of people provided with direct psychosocial support</i>	438	1,000
	<i># of staff receive Training of Trainers on psychosocial support</i>	70	20
	<i># of volunteers trained on psychosocial support</i>	70	30

Health needs were assessed during the **initial assessment** conducted by chapter, based on secondary and historical data. Several health facilities were damaged resulting in interruptions to basic health services at all levels, from barangay health stations to municipality hospitals. Due to the poor living conditions and sub-optimal immunization coverage in these areas, there was risk of rapid spread of vaccine preventable diseases, especially measles, polio and pediatric tuberculosis, etc. Other water-, food- and vector-borne diseases may impact numerous people due to a lack of water and sanitation facilities. The spread of COVID-19 will further increase the risk towards staff, volunteers and affected people.



Volunteer providing PSS support in the field (Photo: PRC)

The most urgent need was **first aid (FA) and psychosocial support (PSS)** to the affected families, especially children, senior citizens, pregnant women and persons with disability. It was also necessary to ensure the establishment of referral mechanisms for arising mental health issues. In addition, a need for disease prevention and health promotion activities, and epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) was identified.

It was essential that the operation was **COVID-19-safe** for personnel and affected communities. Considering the current COVID-19 situation in the country, PRC has incorporated COVID-19 guidelines into its response protocols. PRC staff are always requested to use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), swab tests prior to going to the field and vehicles are disinfected regularly.

These measures will limit the risks of spreading the virus and protect those who are involved in the operation (staff, volunteers and relief item recipients). In regard to prevention measures, PRC has distributed 1,000 face masks and 400 face shields. As there were no needs identified, hence PRC deprioritised provision of screening kits.



Medical tent used as an Extension Emergency Room and Triage in Eastern Bicol Medical Center (Photo: PRC).

PRC mobilized its staff, volunteers and assets to provide first aid support and search and rescue operations. 5,508 individuals were assisted through **PRC basic health care consultations**, out of which 18 were assisted through the IFRC Appeal. Total of 3,416 individuals were provided with first aid, blood sugar and blood pressure taking by the PRC. Activities have also included delivering key health messages on common diseases, support in health screening, ensuring separation and monitoring of sick evacuees in the evacuation centers, and reporting to health authorities.

PRC set-up a **Medical Tent** (72 sqm) to support the Eastern Bicol Medical Center in Catanduanes. This Medical Tent serves as an Extension Emergency Room/Triage. COVID-19 medical tents were monitored in 12 regions for Typhoon Goni, serving as triage, isolation, extension wards.

Furthermore, as **search and rescue support** 366 individuals were rescued and transported. The **PRC Emergency Response Unit and Caravan** equipped with 18 multipurpose vehicles and other assets were deployed to assist search and rescue operations, and debris-clearing operation. PRC conducted debris/landslide cleaning activities in 13 barangays of Catanduanes.

Community-Based Disease Prevention (CBDP) activities; volunteers trained on Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) Toolkit, disseminate epidemic prevention messages, and continues monitoring of outbreak situations though volunteers were de-prioritized inline with the funding raise to the EA.

Total of 4,300 families were provided with insecticide treated **mosquito nets**. These nets are part of the standard package. Please refer to shelter section for details.

After a disaster, people in the affected communities are dealing with psychological distress due to social disruption and impact of the event on the home and family. The PRC, through its well-trained RC 143 volunteers provided **psychosocial support (PSS)** through psychological first aid (PFA) and establishment of child friendly spaces to support 14,747 individual who had been either stranded or displaced, out of which 438 were supported with IFRC funding.

Challenges:

- Most of the staff and volunteers were trained only on emergency response 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.
- 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:

- Proper coordination and understanding among the stakeholders for a smooth implementation of the operation.
- 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: 24,258

Male: 12,129

Female: 12,129

Objective:

Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through community and organizational interventions

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

of people provided with water, sanitation and hygiene-related services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context

24,258

50,000

of initial assessment of water, sanitation and hygiene situation carried out (as part of RDANA)

7 provinces

15

of litres of water distributed (according to WHO standards)

12,000

2,000,000

of families targeted with jerry cans

4,300

5,000

of temporary latrines installed

De-prioritized

15

# of temporary bathing and/or shower facilities installed	De-prioritized	15
# of handwashing facilities installed	De-prioritized	15
# of latrines built as part of shelter project	112	500
# of sanitation facilities / evacuation centres are cleaned via cash for work modality	De-prioritized	45
# of people reached by hygiene promotion	24,258	25,000
# of families provided with hygiene kits	4,300	5,000

Assessment Team were deployed in Sorsogon, Albay, Catanduanes Masbate, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur and Batangas. Initial assessment and RDANA results have identified needs for water supply. There were water interruptions in the affected areas due to damage to the pipelines and the absence of electricity.

PRC deployed six water tankers and a bladder water filtration unit to **distribute safe drinking water** in areas of Albay, Catanduanes and Camarines Sur. A total of 4,226,822 litres of water has been treated and distributed by PRC. The actualised target mentioned above regarding water distribution is related to the unidentified contribution of water regarding the appeal and its reach. With the support of the IFRC, the PRC has distributed 12,000 litres of water and jerry cans (10L) to 4,300 affected families (see *shelter section for details*).

PRC mobilized its Red Cross 143 volunteers and staff to support the operating of the water treatment unit. A total of 18 persons were deployed for the operation. These volunteers and staff monitored the use of water at the household level, conducted water quality testing, and conducted sessions on water storage, treatment, and utilization. A total of 18 personnel were deployed to conduct the activities. There were no records of water-borne infections in the community during monitoring visits conducted by PRC except for the feedback of chlorine or bleach taste in the water. The chlorine odour of water was a result of chlorine maintained as it flows throughout the distribution which is necessary to protect people from harmful organisms like bacteria, viruses, and parasites.

Latrine as an integral component of shelter: Shelters which were constructed included a latrine. This was to ensure access to sanitation facilities among members of the families who received full shelter assistance. A total of 164 latrines were built as part of the shelter project of which 112 latrines were supported by IFRC appeal.

The temporary latrines, temporary bathing / shower facilities, hand washing facilities and sanitation facilities through cash for work were deprioritized under the appeal funding, as PRC mobilized its bilateral funding for the said activities.



Distribution of safe drinking water through deployment of PRC water tanker (Photo: PRC)

PRC has reached 24,258 individuals with **hygiene promotion** activities. These individuals received messaging on hand washing, menstrual hygiene management, solid waste disposal and safe water storage and treatment. Furthermore, PRC has incorporated COVID-19-related messaging in hygiene promotion activities. These awareness sessions were conducted throughout the timeline of the operation.

PRC has distributed 4,300 hygiene kits to affected people, which were dispatched from PRC prepositioned stocks. The distributions were combined with sensitization on their use and dissemination of key hygiene messages.



A volunteer disseminating hygiene promotion messages, while people are in the line to enter the distribution site (Photo: PRC)

Hygiene kit items	
Body soap - 100 g	(12 pcs)
laundry soap - 200 g	(5 pcs)
Sanitary pads	(40 pcs)
Hand towel	(3 pcs)
Toilet paper	(6 pcs)
Bath towel	(2 pcs)
Toothpaste – 75ml tube	(2 pcs)
Toothbrush	(5 pcs)
Razor	(4 pcs)

Challenges:

- Water supply is dependent on electricity and water from deep well is turbid.
- NHQ staff deployed were not familiar with the local dialect.

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 checks to ensure assets are maintained in good condition and ready to deploy.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People Reached: 69,652

Male: 34,826

Female: 34,826

Objective:

Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

Key indicators:

Indicator

of people provided with PGI services

Actual

69,652

Target

100,000

<i>Initial assessments focus on key PGI areas is carried out (as part of RDANA)</i>	Yes	Yes
<i># of staff and volunteers are trained on IFRC PGI minimum standards in emergencies</i>	70	60
<i>Sex-age and disability disaggregated data is collected</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>% of staff and volunteers sign the code of conduct</i>	100	100
<i># of schools provided with learning materials and IT equipment's to support online education</i>	De-prioritized	1,500

The federation budget for PGI was CHF 50,093 and 100,000 people (20,000 households) were targeted with PGI as part of the secretariat plan.

PRC established welfare desks in evacuation centres. These welfare desks handle protection issues and, if necessary, refers cases to the relevant government authorities. This operation programming has taken into account the adherence to PGI standards. Activities include the collection of sex, age and disability disaggregated data, the application of Minimum Standards on PGI in Emergencies through the project cycle (including monitoring and reporting).

Efforts have been made to promote the participation of women, men, girls and boys of all ages and backgrounds in the affected population, and of people with disabilities. An example of this is the participation of community members during the selection of household recipients for the livelihoods and shelter programme.



PRC established child friendly space and play therapy activities to children affected by Typhoon Goni (Photo:PRC)

A total of 47,321 individuals were reached across the three different provinces of Albay, Camarines Sur and Catanduanes through the different types of activities and sectors.

Breakdown of people reached with protection, gender and inclusion activities

Province	No. of Municipality	No. of people reached
Albay	13	24,184
Camarines Sur	15	8,328
Catanduanes	15	14,809
Total	43	47,321

IFRC has zero tolerance for any form of violence against children. Child protection 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 PRC and IFRC ensured 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.

Part of the volunteer and staff recruitment process is to sign a document that they have read, understood and would abide by the PRC code of conduct. PRC has reached 5,333 children by establishing child-friendly space activities. This assistance was provided via PRC bilateral funding raised. 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 provision of learning materials and IT equipment to support online education was de-prioritised as the needs were met from other funding sources.

Challenges:

- Unavailability of a significant informant or community recipients during the PDM activity.

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 the operation.



PRC established child friendly space and play therapy activities to children affected by Typhoon Goni (Photo: PRC)

 Migration		People Reached: 26,265	
		Male: 13,132	Female: 13,132
Objective:	<i>Communities support the needs of migrants and their families and those assisting migrants at all stages of migration (origin, transit and destination)</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of displaced people reached with information and services provided from welfare desks</i>	26,265	15,000
	<i># of affected people have access to basic services</i>	26,265	15,000
	<i># of welfare desks providing RFL services in the affected areas.</i>	7	15
	<i># of procurement for RFL kit</i>	1	1

The federation budget for migration was CHF38,687 and 15,000 people (3,000) were targeted with migration as part of the secretariat plan.

The displaced population who were staying in different evacuation centres were supported with psychosocial support, food water and household items. Through the seven welfare desks, the displaced population were provided with PRC services such as: i) restoring family links (RFL); (ii) tracing; (iii) inquiry and communications; (iv) contact of relatives; and (v) referral. 761 individuals were provided with Welfare Referral.

With the establishment of welfare desks in different evacuation centres, other welfare-related activities such as the provision of hot meals were included. At least 26,265 people displaced in evacuation centres were provided with this support and at the same time, the displaced population were given access to services such as first aid and psychosocial support.

In this operation, 360 individuals were provided with RFL services (I Am Live), tracing and free calls. To capacitate the welfare unit, a RFL kit was procured. The kit included one Thuraya SatSleeve Hotspot Plus two portable solar generators with storage supply, one laptop, four handheld VHF Radios, four mobile phones, one printer, and required software. This kit was handed over to the PRC welfare unit.

 Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery		People Reached: 6,542	
		Male: 3,271	Female: 3,271
Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of communities reached through RCRC programmes for DRR and community resilience (excluding public awareness and education campaigns)</i>	4	6
	<i># of communities DRRM plans updated/reviewed</i>	4	6
	<i># of Red Cross 143 recruited</i>	175	24
	<i># of communities provided with PASSA ToT trainings</i>	4	4
	<i># of safety services trainings conducted</i>	1	5
	<i># of communities adopt climate risk informed and environmentally responsible approaches</i>	4	6
	<i># of green response activities are supported</i>	Deprioritized	6
	<i># of communities that have implemented activities that contribute to climate change adaptation</i>	4	6
	<i># of people reached by climate change mitigation and environmental sustainability awareness and raising campaigns</i>	6,542	20,000

The Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities aimed to contribute to increasing the safety and resilience of communities to respond to disasters by identifying the risk area and vulnerable communities that need to increase their coping capacity. PRC commits to and pursues community empowerment through improving local capacity to implement preparedness for response activities.

The DRR activities were conducted from January to November 2022 in four communities (Albay-1, Catanduanes-2 and Camarines Sur-1). The activities included Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA) and Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) training of trainers, RC143 re-orientation, VCA implementation in the community, preparation of Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan (BDRRMP), Community-based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRRM) training, DRR activities based on the VCA action plan, and stakeholder forum.

Total of four VCA and PASSA Training of Facilitators were conducted in the communities and with the participation of 58 individuals. The training included the mapping of the different hazards, vulnerabilities, risks, capacities of their assigned community.

Details of communities provided with Training of Facilitators and RC 143 recruited

Provinces	RC 143 Recruited	Communities provided with PASSA ToF Trainings
Catanduanes	89	2
Albay	84	1
Camarines Sur	42	1
Grand Total	175	4 communities



One of the participants simulating the presentation of the HRVC matrix. (Photo: PRC)

VCAs were conducted in different communities with the participation of community members and stakeholders to identify the major risks, people's vulnerability to those risks and their capacity to cope and recover.

Details of the resilient activities conducted in-line with the VCA plan

Province	Barangay	Interventions	Budget Allocated	# of people reached
Albay	Brgy. Bubulusan	Procurement of portable speakers with mic, megaphones and first aid kits for strengthening early warning system	70,000	1,640
Catanduanes	Brgy. Paniquihan	Basic Disaster Management Training	70,000	565
		Procurement of rescue equipment, chainsaw, solar panels, first aid kits for strengthening early warning system		
	Brgy. Pagsanghan	Basic Disaster Management Training	70,000	1,082
		Procurement of rescue equipment, chainsaw, search lights, first aid kits for strengthening early warning system	70,000	
Camarines Sur	Brgy. Malawag	Standard First Aid Training (SFAT)	70,000	3,255
		First aid kits and medical supplies		
Grand Total				6,542

PRC through the support of IFRC conducted DRR activity interventions such as RC 143 Recruitment, VCA Training of Facilitators, Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Training, Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Management Planning and Standard First Aid Training. A total of 317 participants were trained during the DRR activities in the field.

Details of activities and people trained

Activities	Albay	Catanduanes	Camarines Sur
RC 143 Recruitment	44	89	42
VCA Training of Facilitators	11	15	12
Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Training	10	20	18
Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Planning	30	15	0
Standard First Aid Training			11
Grand Total	317		



VCA presentation of volunteers and staff from Catanduanes chapter while the Chapter Administrators of Albay, Camarines Sur and Catanduanes serve as the panelists for their final presentation (Photo: PRC)



Participants doing the Resilience Star activity which aims to assess the resiliency of a community which can be used as an initial quick assessment tool that could be the starting point for further in-depth assessments and planning. (Photo: PRC)

As part of DRR, safety services conducted a training on Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) in Bicol region. The objective of the training was to (1) train and capacitate staff and volunteers from Bicol region chapters to become more competent and proficient in the field of providing emergency care for the sick and injured. (2) to standardize the EMT Providers Course with the PRC EMS set of protocols and have a unified system with the ambulance operations. Total of 31 volunteers and staff attended the training.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:	Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of National Society's branches that are well functioning (in the operation)	3	3
	% of volunteers insured	100%	100%
	# of chapter buildings are reconstructed and equipped	1	3
	% contribution to upgrade the PRC Helpline	30%	30%

PRC prioritized three chapters to assist with early-recovery assistance namely, Albay, Camarines Sur and Catanduanes. A total of 59 PRC staff and volunteers were activated and mobilized for the operation. All the volunteers involved in the operation were insured under the Membership and Accident Assistance Benefit (MAAB) of PRC.

Staff		Volunteers	
NHQ	Chapters	NHQ	Chapters
31	4	15	9
Total: 35		Total: 24	
Overall: 59 volunteers and staff			

Camarines Sur and Catanduanes chapter buildings which were damaged during the typhoon were repaired and rehabilitated under the EA.

Camarines Sur: the repair work included roofing, electrical wiring, ceiling work and painting. Catanduanes Chapter: support included renovation, reinforcement and improvement to the ceiling and partition walls.

This will enhance the National Society's capacity in conducting its activities in the field by providing improved workspace in the chapter.



PRC supported the renovation of Catanduanes office. (Photo: PRC)

Contribution to upgrade PRC Telephony System (Helpline). The assistance will help to (i) to strengthen PRC internal and external coordination for effective response (ii) Installed and activated the integrated voice response and recording (iii) configure the recording agent to identify priority areas of internet protocol-based telephone unit in accordance with PRC security measures, and Minimum Operating Standard System (MOSS). The project contributed 30% of the overall expenditure.

Challenges:

- Communication between chapter to NHQ; some chapters experienced a 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.
- Focus on volunteer recruitment, retention, and appreciation programmes. Good coordination and communication among NHQ / chapter / LGUs play a vital role in the success of the operation.



**Secretariat
Services**

Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Effective and coordinated international disaster response ensured.</i>	Yes	Yes

<i># of RDRT member deployed for the operation</i>	4	4
<i># of methods established to share information with communities about what is happening in the operation based on community preference.</i>	Yes	2
<i>% of complaints and feedback received responded to by the NS.</i>	100%	100%
<i>% of targeted families satisfied that they have access to information, feedback mechanisms and can influence the programme/response</i>	80%	80%
<i>Logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurements</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>A coordinated and strategic response plan according to humanitarian minimum standards is adopted by actors in support of Government</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>Shelter actors working together without duplication of services</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>% of shelter actors incorporating build back safer (BBS) messaging and technical assistance elements into their shelter programming</i>	100%	100%
<i>Complementarity and strengths of the Movement enhanced</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>Movement coordination is well-established</i>	Yes	Yes

A total of four **surge persons** were deployed to support the Typhoons and Floods 2020 operations. Overarching support was provided by surge personnel both during Typhoon Goni and Typhoon Vamco. The cost of the surge positions was covered by the respective National Society. The Finnish Red Cross seconded a PRD surge and a Communications surge person. The Netherlands Red Cross seconded a Shelter Cluster Information Manager (IM) surge person, while the Spanish Red Cross seconded a surge IM Coordinator.

The IFRC Country Delegation (CD) supported PRC to ensure accountability and compliance with regard to the DREFs and Appeals procedures. This operation has included the preparation of an Information Bulletin, an imminent DREF, a preliminary emergency appeal, a revised emergency appeal for Typhoon Goni, a revised emergency appeal for Philippines: Floods and Typhoons, an emergency plan of action, a revised emergency plan of action and operations update were published on the public IFRC Appeals Database.

Information is a vital form of aid, timely, accurate and appropriate information can save lives, livelihoods and resources. **CEA** was 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.

Logistics efficiently managed 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 CO logistics team including the logistics delegate. IFRC continues to support PRC in their logistics capacity development endeavor.

IFRC Logistics Unit initiated the procurement process to replenish the items distributed to people affected. Hygiene kits, Jerry cans, mosquito nets and tarpaulins were procured via GHS & SCM unit in APRO. Blankets and sleeping mats were procured locally through IFRC Logistic unit. Due to the pandemic situation, delays were encountered in the procurement process. Challenges faced include scheduling shipments and delay in the arrival of goods in country. Furthermore, RFL kit were procured locally and handed over to the welfare unit of PRC.

IFRC, as part of global shelter commitment is leading the **Shelter Cluster** in the Philippines in support of DSWD, the lead agency in the Government of the Philippines cluster structure. The Philippines Country Delegation maintains a full-time Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) shelter cluster coordinator. Aiming for a sustained engagement with the government and other shelter stakeholders, IFRC CD hired a full-time shelter coordinator who support emergency response coordination, preparedness and capacity-building activities. Furthermore, an Information Manager was deployed as surge support via Netherlands Red Cross.

The hub in Albay coordinated the Typhoon Goni response, which was staffed by Catholic Relief Services (CRS) with a Hub Coordinator. In Catanduanes, the hub was chaired by Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office (PDRRMO) and Caritas Virac. The National Cluster Coordinator from IFRC was overseeing the two coordination hubs and liaising with relevant Government Authorities, sector partners and other clusters.

The Humanitarian Needs and Priorities (HNP) developed for Typhoon Goni until the end of April 2021 was targeting 60,000 people (12,000 HH). The shelter cluster partners have assisted a total of 30,360 households with emergency and early recovery shelter support across the provinces of Region V. A 4w dashboard and gap analysis has been created to monitor partner's presence and shelter activities. The shelter cluster website has been set up and maintained for the response including all the information, meeting minutes and Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials.

There were 15 shelter clusters, including Philippine Red Cross, supporting in the needs brought both by Typhoon Goni and Typhoon Vamco, these include: Action Against Hunger, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development, Catholic Relief Services, Good Neighbors International Philippines, Habitat for Humanity Philippines, IOM, Oxfam, Plan International, Samaritan's Purse, Save the Children Philippines, ShelterBox, Relief International and World Vision.

The PRC led 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 National Societies are present in the Philippines: American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. Both the Japanese Red Cross Society and Qatar Red Crescent Society were present in country during the initial phase of the emergency operation.



Delegation from the British Embassy in Manila visiting the construction site in Albay together with PRC and IFRC (Photo: PRC)

Furthermore, IFRC personnels conducted periodic visits to the field to provide technical support and witness the ongoing operations in the field. In addition, facilitated donor visits to the field.

II- TYPHOON VAMCO OPERATION

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

Typhoon Vamco, locally known as Ulysses, made landfall on 11 November 2020 in Patnanungan, Quezon south of the capital Manila. Maximum sustained winds recorded were 155 kilometres per hour and gusts of up to 255 kilometres per hour. It was the Philippines' 21st named storm for the year 2020 and the fifth storm to hit the country in a three-week period.

Heavy rains brought by Typhoon Vamco caused severe flooding and landslides. Local authorities reported the floods as the worst in 45 years. Typhoon Vamco caused widespread damage to houses, in addition to massive displacement of people to evacuation centres or in makeshift shelters in roadside camps. The floods were up to five meters deep in places, causing significant damage to agriculture, shelter and infrastructure. Electrical power and communication services were severely disrupted. Northern Luzon, Provinces of Cagayan and Isabela experienced the most damage.



The typhoon caused Flooding up-to roof level (Photo: L Morena)

On 18 November, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) declared a Luzon-wide “state of calamity” following the back-to-back typhoons. The declaration made it easier for local governments in Luzon to access quick response calamity funds to speed up relief and rehabilitation efforts, which for many localities have been depleted due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Landfall details of Typhoon Vamco are as follows:

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

The reports from the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) [Sitrep #29](#) as of 11 November 2020, and Department of Social Welfare and Development – Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Centre - (DSWD - DROMIC) [terminal report](#) as of 10 November 2020, are summarized below:

Category	Typhoon Vamco
Affected	1,268,170 families or 5,205,724 persons were affected in 7,287 barangays in Regions NCR, I, II, III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, V and CAR
Casualties and injured	101 people dead, 85 injured, 10 missing
Houses damaged	209,170 damaged houses; of which, 26,510 totally damaged and 182,660 partially damaged
Damage to agriculture	Estimated PHP 7.32 billion worth of damage to crops, livestock, fisheries, and agricultural facilities.
Damage to infrastructure	Estimated PHP 12.9 billion worth of damage to roads, bridges, communication, ports, etc.
Social infrastructure	252 roads sections and 122 bridges in Regions NCR, I, II, III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, V, VIII and CAR were affected of which 15 road sections and 29 bridges were not passable. 383 cities and municipalities in Regions NCR, I, II, III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, V, VIII and CAR experienced power outage. 71 cities and municipalities in Regions II, CALABARZON and V experienced water interruption.

Summary of response

Overview of operating National Society response

PRC mobilized relief stocks from its disaster preparedness stocks and mobilized volunteers to assist in pre-emptive evacuations. PRC released cash to each of the frontline Chapters and instructed them to prepare for response and coordinate with the local government units as per their standard operating procedures. All Red Cross 143 volunteers in the affected areas were mobilized.

PRC's operations centre (OpCen) which was working 24/7 collected and compiled data from chapters and the Red Cross 143 volunteers in the areas affected. Chapter Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT 143), National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT), PRC Emergency Response Units and other specialized PRC personnel in assessment, relief, shelter, WASH, health, and welfare were deployed in the affected areas for rapid assessment and to follow on with distributions. Chapters responded with relief, psychosocial support (PSS), welfare and multipurpose cash grants. PRC is coordinating through their local Chapters with their municipal, city, provincial and regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer (DRRMOs).

Chapters initially responded with live-saving activities such as water search and rescue and first aid. At the same time, Chapters provided hot meals, relief, water and sanitation, psychosocial first aid and rapid assessments. PRC also responded with large-scale clean-up campaigns. PRC deployed heavy equipment and trucks along with individual clean up.

Summary of PRC response outlined in the graphic below:

PRC Actions Taken: (Cagayan and Isabela)



15,932 individuals served with hot meals; **351** individuals received bread and biscuits



16,343 families served with standard and assorted Food Items and Noche Buena Package



109,232 liters of clean water were distributed; **3,851** individuals provided with emergency water kit



6,748 individuals served with bottled water and Energy Drink



22,244 individuals reached through hygiene promotion; **7** handwashing facility were installed



3,015 families provided with hygiene kit standard and assorted; **1,723** individuals provided with menstrual hygiene kit



1,804 families provided with mosquito nets



1,930 families provided with blankets



757 families provided with Pail



1,047 families provided with Mattress



1,395 families provided with CGI



4,768 families provided with 3,500 PHP MPCI



977 families provided with kitchen set



1,405 families provided with Jerry Cans



8,499 pieces of face masks were distributed



233 faceshields were distributed



5,013 individuals assisted with blood pressure taking and first-aid management in **93** first-aid station



2 individuals were rescued and transported



2,031 pieces of Doxycycline, medicine and antifungal soap were distributed



12,900 Dengue and Leptospirosis brochures and posters were distributed



35,663 individuals reached through psychosocial support (PFA/CFS) established **80** welfare desks



63,008 individuals assisted through health promotion

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

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

* PRC Actions - TY Ulysses 3W as of 9 March 2022

Created by: E.Manzon / DMS

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

PRC led the overall response operation and closely worked with the IFRC, ICRC and PNS in-country: American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. Both the Japanese Red Cross Society and Qatar Red Crescent Society were present in country during the initial phase of the emergency operation.

Federation Wide finding situation

The operation received multilateral and bilateral support from PNS and governments. The operation received multilateral funding from the Canadian Red Cross/ Canadian Government, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, New Zealand Government, and Spanish Government. Furthermore, there were multilateral soft pledges from the Austrian Red Cross, British Red Cross / Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), Czech Government, Netherlands Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross / Sweden's government agency for development (SIDA) and Swiss Red Cross / Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDA).

The Netherlands Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, American Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and ICRC provided various in-kind support to the operation. Singapore Red Cross, Qatari Red Crescent, Korean Embassy and Thai Red Cross provided bilateral support to the Philippine Red Cross, informed at least in part, by the IFRC Emergency Appeal.

For Typhoon Vamco operation, the Austrian Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross are PNS that provided contributions thus far.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

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 (community) disaster risk reduction and management councils, and (iii) the local government units defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act 2010. 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.

Inter-agency coordination

IFRC is continuously coordinating with various government and non-government agencies, including members of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). At the country level, PRC and IFRC are observers to, and participate in meetings of the HCT held both during disasters and non-emergency times. In supporting the government-led response to Typhoon Goni and Typhoon Vamco, the country-based humanitarian partners under the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) umbrella revised the [appeal](#) from USD 45.5 million to USD 52.6 million to assist 278,100 who were severely affected by Super Typhoon Goni and Typhoon Vamco.

The IFRC leads the IASC Shelter Cluster in support of DSWD, the lead agency in the Government of the Philippines cluster structure. The Philippines country delegation maintains a full-time IASC shelter cluster coordinator in country. A Shelter Cluster IM surge delegate from The Netherlands Red Cross supported the operation. The IM Manager ensured appropriate information management activities are in place to support the collection, analysis and dissemination of relevant information for the shelter cluster. With the support of the Netherlands Red Cross and REACH, the Shelter Cluster provided maps based on available secondary and primary data. A [4W dashboard](#) was created to monitor partner's presence and shelter activities. The Shelter Cluster held regular meetings with all partners, developing a Shelter Cluster Strategy for the response and shared IEC materials with partners in local languages and translated them to other local languages for a more effective approach. The Shelter Cluster [website](#) was set-up for the response, including all the information, meeting minutes and IEC materials.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall operational objective

This operation aimed to meet the immediate and early-recovery needs of the most vulnerable of the affected population in Cagayan and Isabella Provinces. The IFRC appeal contributed to the overall PRC plan of action for their response to the typhoon. The operation met the immediate and early recovery needs of 26,845 people (5,369 families). Targeted people were assisted through shelter, livelihoods and basic needs, health, WASH, DRR, CEA as well as PGI interventions.

Emergency response

- Mobilization of personnel and assets to conduct first aid, search and rescue; as well as conduct rapid needs assessments.
- Provision of essential welfare services, including migration, protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), psychosocial support (PSS), ready-to-eat food hot meals, dry food packs and restoring family links (RFL).
- Distribution of essential household and emergency shelter items to affected families. Dissemination of key shelter messages on the adequate use of shelter materials and fixings to affected families.
- Distribution of multipurpose cash grants (MPCG) to affected families to meet their basic needs for a period of one month.
- Community-based disease prevention, epidemic control and health promotion sessions; as well as provision of Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) and PSS.
- Distribution of safe drinking water; installation of temporary sanitation (latrines, bathing and/or shower facilities, and handwashing facilities) as needed; provision of cleaning activities, provision of dignity and hygiene-related items, and dissemination of key health promotion messages to affected families.

Early recovery assistance

- Livelihood assistance aimed at supporting affected families whose livelihoods have been disrupted, to restore their means of income generation or establish new ventures/projects including small and micro enterprises,

accomplished through a combination of conditional cash grants, distribution of productive inputs, and awareness-raising/trainings. Furthermore, the provision of agriculture equipment to restart livelihood activities is linked to community-based organizations (CBOs) or farm organizations (FOs) for sustainability.

- Disaster risk reduction activities aimed to link the relief and recovery and to 'build back better' by identifying the local hazards and vulnerabilities and undertaking measures to enhance the coping capacity of affected communities, through the establishment of Red Cross 143 volunteers and communities-based disaster preparedness initiatives in communities; the development of disaster risk management plans, contingency plans, awareness raising/trainings on participatory and build back better approaches. Climate Change Adaptation and the concept of green response will also be integrated, which is explained in more detail below.
- National Society Development (NSD) and NS Preparedness activities intended to strengthen the capacity of the PRC to respond to future emergencies in headquarters and chapters.

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

- In-depth assessments and analyses to inform the design and implementation of the programme.
- Adherence to protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) standards, with focus on disability inclusive development. This was included, amongst other activities, the collection of sex, age and disability disaggregated data, the application of Minimum Standards on PGI in Emergencies through the project cycle (including monitoring and reporting). There were efforts made to ensure equitable balance of male and female staff and volunteers; as well as consideration were made to promote the participation of women, men, girls and boys of all ages and backgrounds in the affected population, and of people with disabilities.
- Ensured awareness of the impact of climate change and promotion of climate smart solutions as part of the operations (where appropriate).
- Establish mechanisms to facilitate two-way communication with, and ensure transparency and accountability to, disaster-affected people, and highlight the nature of communication and information as a life-saving mechanism. A Barangay Committees (BarCoM) were formed to support community engagement as they were direct representatives from their own communities.
- Management and delivery of the programme informed by appropriate monitoring and evaluation.
- Market assessments were integrated with the in-depth assessment as cash-based interventions were considered based on the needs and feasibility.
- Post distribution monitoring exercises were conducted on the interventions, particularly related to the use of cash as a response option, to measure impact and timeliness of the assistance provided. An overall review of the EA was conducted to identify lessons learnt and present recommendations to PRC for consideration in future emergency response operations.
- Integrated activities related to Chapter development with ongoing project such as Red Ready.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

 Shelter, Housing and Settlements		People Reached	2,500	
			Male: 1,250	Female: 1,250
Objective:	<i>Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</i>			
	Indicator		Actual	Target

Key indicators:	<i># of affected people's safety, well-being and settlement recovery are restored/strengthen</i>	2,500	5,000
	<i># of affected families provided with essential household items</i>	500	1,000
	<i># of affected families provided with tarpaulins (emergency shelter)</i>	De-prioritized	1,000

More than 900 evacuation centres were opened, starting from the pre-emptive evacuation and forced evacuation of the LGU. To assist the families affected by the typhoon, sleeping kits (which include two sleeping mats, two mosquito nets and two blankets) have been provided. Overall, PRC was able to support 1,930 families with essential household items. Through the IFRC appeal, a total of 500 families were supported, The Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (AUSDFAT) supported 500 families and the Qatar Red Crescent Society supported 757 families.



Typhoon Vamco affected people receives their essential household item from PRC (Photo: PRC)

LGU protocols on the prevention of COVID-19 are always observed in all activities. The mass distribution scheme of PRC has changed during COVID-19. Distributions were held in batches, with limitations on the number of people allowed in the distribution site at one time. It also ensured no direct contact between PRC volunteers and recipients. Relief distributions were often conducted in large open spaces where items were laid down and recipients can claim the items without encountering anyone. PRC used its preposition stocks for the distributions, which were replenished through local and international procurement. The sleeping mats and blankets were procured locally. The mosquito nets, jerry cans and hygiene kits were procured internationally.

Based on the actual situation on the ground, the provision of tarpaulin was de-prioritized as there was no significant need for emergency shelter materials.

Challenges:

- COVID-19 infected some volunteers which caused delays in the delivery of the activities. It reduced the mobility and availability of staff and volunteers from the National Headquarters Office and Chapters.
- There was a poor mobile signal and internet connectivity.

Lessons Learned:

- Adopt and adapt new approaches in delivering services including safety protocols.
- Due to the COVID-19 lockdown and restrictions, NHQ and chapters to continue implementing innovations on project implementation such as using online messaging applications for monitoring and submission of reports.



Livelihoods

People Reached: 19,395

Male: 9,698

Female: 9,697

Objective:

Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of families able to meet their basic needs</i>	2,484	30,000
	<i># of affected families whose livelihoods are restored to pre-disaster level</i>	1,395	2,600
	<i># of ready-to-eat / Hot meals provided</i>	15,932	20,000
	<i># of families with dry food packs</i>	De-prioritized	1,000
	<i># of affected families reached with awareness raising/training on sustainable livelihoods through CMLP and HLA</i>	1,395	1,000
	<i># of affected families provided with conditional cash grants through HLA</i>	1,395	1,000
	<i># of affected families provided with agricultural and fisheries HLA</i>	1,395	1,600
	<i># of plows to be procured and handed over to CBOs / FO</i>	De-prioritized	50
	<i># of communities receive support through the CMLP that report improved net income through skill building</i>	6	4
	<i># of evacuee families provided with multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs</i>	2,484	5,000

Displaced families from different evacuation centres were provided with ready to eat food / hot meals. A total of 15,932 ready to eat hot meals were served with IFRC funding. PRC additionally distributed 16,343 food packs to affected people through bi-lateral funding. Distribution of food packs was deprioritized under this operation as affected families received sufficient number of supports from the local government units and other donors.

Some of the affected families' houses were totally submerged by flood waters and the kitchen utensils were swept away. PRC with the support from Netherland Red Cross distributed kitchen sets to 977 families.



PRC distributed hot meals to displaced people in evacuation centers
(Photo:PRC)

Province	# of ready to eat food / hot meals provided
Cagayan	4,026
Isabella	11,906
Grand Total	15,932



Identified household representatives and beneficiaries for the multi-purpose cash grant queued and received their cash assistance (Photo: PRC)

Household Livelihood Assistance (HLA)

PRC deployed teams composed of both PRC / IFRC technical persons to conduct detailed assessments to determine early recovery support needed by the affected and most vulnerable population. Based on the assessment, most of the economic vulnerable households were battling to cope with economic losses and at a risk of facing repeated cycle of indebtedness. To support affected corn and rice farmers, PRC prioritized to provide HLA through conditional cash grant which aims to replace assets lost, re-start livelihood activities or diversify livelihood opportunities. The assistance was restricted to livelihood activities and was given in two instalments PHP 6,000 (CHF 111) and PHP 4,000 (CHF 74) respectively, to ensure the right usage of the cash grant. PRC supported a total of 1,395 families through HLA.



HLA recipient sun-drying the corn harvest (Photo: IFRC)

Families reached through provision of HLA

Province	No. of families targeted	No. of families reached
Cagayan	700	690
Isabela	700	705
Grand Total	1,400	1,395

Community Managed-Livelihood Project (CMLP)

Furthermore, PRC supported community-based organization through CMLP which aimed to help set up and support groups within communities to design and manage their own livelihood project. The intervention supports the enhancement of existing livelihood ventures or diversification and seeks to directly benefit a group of vulnerable households and indirectly, a larger section of the community. In the Northern Luzon areas, the CMLP activities were started through initiating Community Savings Groups (CSG), which help its members to realise the mechanism of working together and experiencing saving money. Upon successful functioning of the CSGs the community-based organizations were supported with CMLP



Orientation to the association on the CMLP activities by the PRC NHQ technical specialist together with Chapter staff and volunteers (Photo: IFRC).



During a CSG meeting the treasurer of the association concluding the daily collection (Photo: IFRC).

Details of the CMLP activities conducted

Province	Municipality	Barangay	Name of the association	# of members	Title of the CMLP activity	Amount (PHP)
Cagayan	Baggao	Bunugan	Bunugan Care Farmers Association	27	arm Inputs and Poultry Supply Business	250,782
		Taytay	aytay Bantay Agriculture Empowering Farmers Association	26	Farm Inputs Retailing and Selling of Frozen Goods Business	249,900
			Taytay Labben Farmers Association	29	Farm Inputs and Rice Retailing Business	251,275
Isabela	Sto. Tomas	Ammugauan	Ammugauan Pattarattaday Association	38	Rice Retailing and Egg Retailing Business	202,300
	Tumauini	Fugu Abajo	Fugu Abajo Community Livelihood Association	27	Rice Retailing, Feeds and Agricultural Supplies Business	200,865
		Moldero	Moldero One-Stop-Shop Association	22	Rice Retailing, Feeds and Agricultural Supplies Business	201,800
Grand Total	3	5	6	169	6	1,356,922

Multi-Purpose Cash Grant (MPCG)

PRC deployed teams to conduct rapid disaster assessment and needs analysis (RDANA). Based on the needs assessment and available funding, PRC provided multipurpose cash grants to 4,768 families. Total of 2,484

families were reached with IFRC support and total of 2,284 families were reached with Netherland Red Cross support. Each family was provided with PHP 3,500 (CHF 65) as a one-time transfer via Philpost. This is based on the calculated Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) enabling affected families to prioritize their needs.

Breakdown of families provided with multipurpose cash grant

Province	Municipality	# of barangays reached	# of families reached
Cagayan	Amulung	3	370
	Enrile	2	272
	Tuguegarao City (Capital)	1	357
Isabela	Cabagan	6	993
	San Pablo	3	492
Grand Total		15	2,484

CEA was emphasized in all activities. A dedicated mobile line was used to accept inquiries and feedback from both recipients and any other community members. A feedback box was established in all communities and checked regularly to provide response. Furthermore, Barangay Committees (BarCom) were formed in the communities, which comprise of local leaders from different groups who acted as a bridge between community members and the Philippine Red Cross. They also receive the feedback and support on queries and clarifications to be brought up by community members.

Lessons Learned:

- Adopt and adapt new approaches in delivering services including safety protocols.
- Due to the COVID-19 lockdown and restrictions, NHQ and chapters to continue implementing innovations on project implementation such as using online messaging applications for monitoring and submission of reports.

 Health & Care (Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)		People Reached: 8,497	
		Male: 4,249	Female: 4,248
Objective:	<i>Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community level interventions and health system strengthening</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of people reached through NS emergency health management programmes</i>	8,497	20,000
	<i>Initial assessment of health situation carried out (as part of RDANA)</i>	Yes	Yes
	<i># of health and hygiene promotion activities conducted</i>	1	4
	<i># of health centres provided with screening kits</i>	De-prioritized	4
	<i># of people provided with medical treatment</i>	5,013	<i>Based on the need</i>

<i># of ambulances mobilized to provide immediate transportation services</i>	2	Based on the need
<i># of people provided with first aid</i>	76	Based on the need
<i># of people provided with blood pressure readings</i>	4,937	Based on the need
<i># of volunteers trained on basic life support and first aid</i>	De-prioritized	50
<i># of volunteers mobilized to provide first aid and blood pressure reading services in the affected areas</i>	De-prioritized	50
<i># of people reached with community-based disease prevention, epidemic control and health promotion programming in the affected areas</i>	De-prioritized	20,000
<i># of volunteers trained on Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) Toolkit</i>	De-prioritized	100
<i># of volunteers mobilized to disseminate epidemic prevention messages</i>	De-prioritized	100
<i># of volunteers continuously monitor the outbreak situations and report back to the OPCEN for immediate response</i>	De-prioritized	100
<i># of affected families provided with insecticide treated mosquito nets</i>	500	5,000
<i># of people reached through provision of doxycycline, antifungal ointment and soap</i>	296	Based on the need
<i># of people provided with direct psychosocial support</i>	1,636	500
<i># of staff receive orientation on psychosocial support</i>	24	10
<i># of volunteers trained on psychosocial support</i>	De-prioritized	10

In collaboration with local health units, PRC NHQ has mobilized the health teams at the chapter level to conduct health assessment in coordination with local health unit to identify health needs and medical service gaps in target communities and evacuation centres.

Health needs were assessed during the **initial assessment** conducted by chapter, based on secondary and historical data. Government and private hospitals were all operational, although there was limited access from the community to the hospital due to the thick mud that covered the roads. Damaged Barangay Health Units lack medicine for disposal. The most urgent need was immediate first aid (FA) and PSS to the affected families, especially children, senior citizens, pregnant women and persons with disability. Due to water-lagging, there was a risk of increase in diseases, mainly leptospirosis. Other water-, food- and vector-borne diseases impacted numerous people because of lack of potable water and sanitation facilities.

Since the emergency happened during the COVID-19 pandemic period, it was essential that the **operation was COVID-19 safe** for personnel and affected communities. Considering the COVID-19 situation in the country, PRC incorporated COVID-19 guidelines into its response protocols. PRC's staff were always requested to use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), swab test prior to going to the field and vehicles were disinfected regularly. These measures reduced the risks of spreading the virus and protected those who were involved in the operation (staff, volunteers and relief item recipients). In regard to prevention measures, PRC distributed face masks to 8,499 people, of which 8,497 (99.7 per cent of the overall people reached) were with IFRC funding.

Health and hygiene promotion sessions were conducted in communities focusing on personal hygiene, solid waste management as well as prevention of diarrhoea. The need for frequent hand washing was emphasized to help prevent the spread of COVID-19. PRC was able to reach 211 people through health sessions conducted in Sauí Barangay in Isabela Province. Refer total reached with hygiene promotion in the WASH section. PRC deprioritized the provision of screening kits to health centres.



Provision of first aid in the communities of Cagayan (Photo: PRC)

To enable health checks through PRC **health missions** at first aid stations, essential medical devices were provided. These devices include thermal scanners, sphygmomanometers, portable nebulizers, and pulse oximeters.

PRC mobilized two ambulances to transport affected people to medical facilities. PRC mobilized its staff, volunteers, and assets to provide first aid support and search and rescue operations. PRC established 93 first aid stations across the affected areas. A total of 5,013 people were assisted at the first aid stations through the IFRC Appeal. 76 people were provided with first aid and 4,937 people were supported with blood pressure readings.

PRC distributed 100 doxycyclines as post-exposure prophylaxis to contain leptospirosis for staff and volunteers who may have been exposed to contaminated water. In addition, PRC provided staff and volunteers 196 antifungal ointments and soap for the prevention of skin diseases. Furthermore, basic medicine¹ was provided to 2,410 individuals based on their needs. All these were provided in coordination with local health units.

A total of 500 families were provided with insecticide-treated mosquito nets. These nets are part of the standard **essential household items** distributed in the relief phase. Please see shelter section for details.

After the disaster people in the affected communities were dealing with psychological distress due to social disruption and impact of the event on the home and family. The PRC, through its well-trained Red Cross 143 volunteers provided **Psychosocial Support (PSS)** and Psychological First Aid (PFA) to 1,636 individuals through the IFRC appeal.

Community-Based Disease Prevention (CBDP) activities; volunteers trained on Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) Toolkit, disseminate epidemic prevention messages, continues monitoring of outbreak situations though

¹ Paracetamol, vitamin C, losartan, ORS, PNSS, Salbutamol and ferrous sulfate.

volunteers, and training on psychosocial support were de-prioritized inline with the funding raise to the EA.

Challenges:

- Most of the staff and volunteers were trained only on emergency, but were not trained to provide other services (i.e., PFA, CFS, health service,). Hence, the number of equipped volunteers with the knowledge to provide initial response to individuals experiencing psychological distress were limited.
- There was a limitation on the movement due to the pandemic. Staff and volunteers have encountered the risk contracting COVID-19 during operation. Necessary protocols were put in place to lessen the risk.

Lessons Learned:

- Proper coordination and understanding among the stakeholders led to a smooth implementation of the response operation.
- Capacity building, especially on different health responses and to allocate adequate budgets for trainings/capacity building under regular programming.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People Reached: 22,244

Male: 11,122

Female: 11,122

Objective:

Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through community and organizational interventions

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

of people provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context

22,244

20,000

Initial assessment of water, sanitation and hygiene situation carried out (as part of RDANA)

4

4

of litres of water distributed (according to WHO standards)

109,232

2,000,000

of families provided with jerry cans

500

1,000

of temporary latrines including handwashing facilities and bathing and/or shower facilities installed

De-prioritized

400

of sanitation facilities / evacuation centres are cleaned via cash for work modality

De-prioritized

12

of cleaning activities conducted

De-prioritized

4

of people reached by hygiene promotion

22,244

20,000

of families provided with hygiene kits

500

1,000

Assessment Teams were deployed in Cagayan and Isabela. Initial assessment and RDANA results identified needs for water supply. There were water interruptions in the affected areas due to damage to the pipelines and the absence of electricity.

To meet the water needs, PRC deployed one water tanker each to Isabela and Cagayan. Furthermore, PRC also installed 5,000 litres and 10,000 litres water bladders with tap stands in Cagayan. PRC distributed a total of 109,232 litres of clean water to affected people. PRC also distributed bottled water to 7,800 people with bilateral funding.

A total of 1,446 families were provided with 2 pieces of jerry cans by PRC, of which 500 families were supported by IFRC funding, 290 families were supported by Qatar Red Crescent Society and 500 families were supported by AUSDFAT.



PRC mobilized its water tanker to provide clean water to affected (Photo: PRC)

The installation of temporary latrines, temporary bathing / shower facilities, hand washing facilities and sanitation facilities through cash for work were deprioritized under the EA funding, as PRC mobilized its bilateral funding for the said activities.

PRC reached 22,244 individuals with hygiene promotion activities with IFRC funding. There were a total of 81 hygiene promotion activities conducted in 59 barangays. These hygiene promotion activities included messaging on handwashing, menstrual hygiene management, solid waste disposal and safe water storage and treatment. Furthermore, PRC incorporated COVID-19-related messaging in the hygiene promotion activities. These awareness sessions were conducted throughout the whole programme timeline. Furthermore, PRC printed and distributed IEC materials during these hygiene promotion sessions.

PRC distributed 3,432 affected families with standard and assorted hygiene kits of which 500 standard hygiene kits were provided with IFRC funding. A total of 815 kits were provided by AUSDFAT funding. The distributions were combined with sensitization on their use and dissemination of key hygiene messages.

 Protection, Gender and Inclusion		People Reached: 26,845	
		Male: 13,423	Female: 13,423
Objective:	<i>Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of people provided with PGI services	26,845	20,000
	Initial assessments focus on key PGI areas is carried out (as part of RDANA)	Yes	Yes

# of staff and volunteers are trained on IFRC PGI minimum standards in emergencies	De-prioritized	40
Sex-age and disability disaggregated data is collected	Yes	Yes
% of staff and volunteers sign the code of conduct	100	100
# of temporary learning centres are established	De-prioritized	2
# of children reached with Department of Education approved school kits	De-prioritized	400

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

PRC established welfare desks in evacuation centres immediately after the disaster. These welfare desks receive and deal with protection issues and, if necessary, refers cases to the relevant government authorities. Overall, all activities in this operation have been carried out with protection, gender and inclusion consideration, reaching at least 26,845 individuals. PRC captured sex and age disaggregated data for the purpose of accountability to communities, to analyse who is directly benefitting and who is not benefitting from services; and to understanding the number and specific vulnerabilities of females to males based on their gender roles and age.

IFRC has zero tolerance for any form of violence against children. Child protection policy was part of the mandatory orientation provided to volunteers mobilized in this operation where all staff and volunteers signed a document that they have read, understood, and would abide by the policy. Careful programming across all the sectors and operational areas of IFRC ensured 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. PRC assisted 1,312 children in 29 Child Friendly Spaces established in 24 Barangays.

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 provision of school kits to children was de-prioritized as the needs were met with other funding.

 Migration		People Reached: 21,792	
		Male: 10,896	Female: 10,896
Objective:	<i>Communities support the needs of migrants and their families and those assisting migrants at all stages of migration (origin, transit and destination)</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of displaced people reached with information and services provided from welfare desks</i>	12,000	21,792

# of affected people have access to basic services	12,000	21,792
# of welfare desks providing RFL services in the affected areas	4	80

The displaced population who stayed in different evacuation centres were supported with psychosocial support, food water and household items. Through welfare desks, the displaced population were provided with PRC services such as: (i) restoring family links (RFL); (ii) tracing; (iii) inquiry and communications; (iv) contact of relatives; and (v) referral.

At least, 21 792 people, who were either displaced in evacuation centres or were staying with friends and families were provided with services appropriate to their needs within the welfare desks. Further, 161 individuals were provided with referral services.

There were 80 welfare desks were established in 60 barangays of Cagayan and Isabela, where people obtain support around Restoring Family Links (RFL) services (I Am Live), tracing and free calls.

 Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	People Reached: 4,950	
	Male: 2,475	Female: 2,475

Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of communities reached through RCRC programmes for DRR and community resilience (excluding public awareness and education campaigns)</i>	4	4
	<i># of communities DRRM plans updated/reviewed</i>	4	4
	<i># of Red Cross 143 recruited</i>	143	16
	<i># of communities adopt climate risk informed and environmentally responsible approaches</i>	4	4
	<i># of green response activities supported</i>	Not applicable	4
	<i># of communities that have implemented activities that contribute to climate change adaptation</i>	4	6
	<i># of people reached by climate change mitigation and environmental sustainability awareness and raising campaigns</i>	4,950	12,000

The DRR activities conducted under both Typhoon Goni and Typhoon Vamco operations followed the same sequence of activities and timelines. Expect PASSA was not incorporated into DRR activities under Typhoon Vamco

operation, as early recovery shelter assistance was de-prioritised under the operation. Refer Super Typhoon Goni DRR section for details of the activities.

Details of the resilient activities conducted in-line with the VCA plan

Province	Barangay	Interventions	Budget Allocated	# of people reached
Cagayan	Brgy. Bunugan	PA System with installation, Flood-level signage, First Aid Kits	70,000	1430
	Brgy. Taytay	PA System with installation, Disaster PPEs, First Aid Kits	70,000	1,462
Isabela	Brgy. Fugu Abajo	Rescue Equipment, Medical Supplies, First Aid Kits	70,000	1345
	Brgy. Tunggui	Rescue Equipment, Medical Supplies, First Aid Kits	70,000	713
Grand Total				4,950

Numbers of activities and people trained

Activities	Cagayan	Isabela	Kalinga
RC 143 Recruitment	44	99	
VCA Training of Facilitators	8	10	2
Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Training	12	15	
Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Planning	37	0	
Standard First Aid Training			
Grand Total		227	



A stakeholder: staff of the LGU explaining the spot map of the area (Photo: IFRC)



DRR training for staff and volunteers conducted by the NHQ technical persons (Photo: IFRC)



Group picture upon completing the DRR training (Photo: IFRC)

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of NS branches that are well functioning (in the operation)</i>	2	2
	<i>% of volunteers insured</i>	100	100
	<i># of chapter buildings are reconstructed and equipped</i>	2	1

PRC prioritized two chapters to assist with early-recovery assistance namely Cagayan and Isabela. A total of 59 staff and volunteers (staff 35; volunteers; 24) involved in the operation were insured under the Membership and Accident Assistance Benefit (MAAB) of PRC. Both Cagayan and Isabella chapters were supported with the repairing and rehabilitation of chapter buildings under the project. The repair work included roofing, ceiling work, tile work and painting. This will enhance the National Society's capacity in conducting its activities in the field by providing improved workspace in the chapter. Furthermore, based on the needs at the chapter level, each chapter was provided with the following equipment to support ongoing work. These items included laptops, mobile phones, printer/scanner, air-conditioners, office chairs, office tables, folding beds, and plastic chairs.



Secretariat Services

Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Effective and coordinated international disaster response ensured</i>	Yes	Yes
	<i># of Surge persons deployed for the operation</i>	4	2
	<i># of methods established to share information with communities about what is happening in the operation based on community preference</i>	Yes	2
	<i>% of complaints and feedback received responded to by the NS</i>	100%	100%
	<i>% of people using the feedback mechanism are satisfied with the result of sharing their feedback with PRC</i>	80%	80%

<i>Logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurements</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>A coordinated and strategic response plan according to humanitarian minimum standards is adopted by actors in support of Government</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>Shelter actors working together without duplication of services</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>% of shelter actors incorporating build back safer (BBS) messaging and technical assistance elements into their shelter programming</i>	100%	100%
<i>Complementarity and strengths of the Movement enhanced</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>Movement coordination is well-established</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>IFRC and PRC participate in local, national and international dialogues/meetings</i>	Yes	Yes
<i># of communications materials produced/published</i>	50	60
<i># of post-distribution visits to affected communities.</i>	2	2
<i># of Evaluation conducted</i>	1	1
<i>Effective performance of staff supported by HR procedures</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>% of compliance with PRC HR procedures</i>	100%	100%
<i>% of financial reporting respecting the IFRC procedures</i>	100%	100%
<i>Staff security is prioritized in all IFRC activities.</i>	Yes	Yes

A composite team of PRC and IFRC communications officers worked together to generate further international and national media coverage in high-value outlets building on the successful coverage profiling the work of PRC that was achieved when Typhoon Ulysses struck. There are 1,241,429 reaches recorded through the PRC, Country Delegation and Regional Office communications platforms. Further, there were 86 media coverage monitored on TV, radio, print and other online publications. Some of these include:

- BBC NEWS: Vamco's flooding was described as being like the 'Pacific Ocean', now in parts of the Cagayan Valley it resembles a sea of mud. Livelihoods have been destroyed, agriculture has been wrecked, thousands are still in need of help. <https://twitter.com/Howardjohnson/status/1329579653212762112>
- BBC NEWS: More than a million people in the Cagayan Valley affected by typhoon, agricultural damage a major concern <https://twitter.com/Howardjohnson/status/1329309206965411840>
- Agence France Presse: Live Zoom Interview to PRC chairman Gordon by Allison Jackson.
- CNN Philippines News Night: "Red Cross volunteers is on the ground distributing medicines and masks" by Lois Calderon
- ORMN-DZXL: "Philippine Red Cross Cagayan chapter namahagi ng mga pagkain sa mga bakwit sa Cagayan"
- Daily Tribune p.2: "PRC comes to Cagayan's aid" by Gabriel Parlade (November 14, 2020)
- GMA NewsTV Special Coverage: Photo of PRC Cagayan chapter volunteers carrying hot meals for evacuees

- Philippine News Agency: "Red Cross send humanitarian augmentation to Cagayan Valley"
- Business Mirror p.A9: "Red Cross steps up rescue, efforts in flood-stricken Cagayan and Isabela towns"

Furthermore, PRC conducted a final evaluation for both Typhoon Goni and Typhoon Vamco operations through hiring a local consultant and its PMER unit. Results were presented to PRC/IFRC. The final report is being compiled and will be finalized by May 2023.

PRC mobilized 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 were applied for all deployed. PRC recruited relevant staff at NHQ and field level to support the operation.

The IFRC Philippines Delegation, through the finance and administration team, provided operational support for review, budget validation, cash transfers and liquidations to PRC in line with the project agreement.

The IFRC security framework was applicable to this operation. 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. In the country, all staff members and volunteers were required to take the IFRC online courses: Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security.

III - FINANCIAL REPORT

The appeal funding requirement was CHF 10.8 million out of which the coverage was 43.05% (CHF 4,649,596). The expenditure recorded was CHF 4,612,287 (99% utilization). Balance of CHF 37,309 will be reallocated to the Philippines Operational Plan activities upon agreement from the donors. Detailed expenditure is outlined in the final financial report at the end of this report.

The donors and partners include the Red Cross Societies and governments of America, Austria, Britain, Canada, Czech, Finland, Hong Kong, Japan, Monaco, Netherland, New Zealand, Spain and Sweden, and online donations. The IFRC, on behalf of the PRC, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Contact information

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

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In IFRC Geneva

- Christina Duschl, Senior Officer, Operations Coordination; email: christina.duschl@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges Support

- Juliene de Bernard; Strategic Engagement and Partnership in Emergencies – Surge; email: julienne.debernard@ifrc.org PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- Mursidi Unir, PMER in Emergencies Coordinator; email: mursidi.unir@ifrc.org

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Link to IFRC Emergency landing page](#)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. 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.

Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/10-2023/2	Operation	MDRPH041
Budget Timeframe	*	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 27 Feb 2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRPH041 - Philippines - Floods and Typhoons 2020

Operating Timeframe: 30 Oct 2020 to 30 Nov 2022; appeal launch date: 02 Nov 2020

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	547,000
AOF2 - Shelter	4,922,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	3,267,000
AOF4 - Health	295,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	403,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	59,000
AOF7 - Migration	38,000
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	229,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	187,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	59,000
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	814,000
Total Funding Requirements	10,820,000
Donor Response* as per 27 Feb 2023	4,563,228
Appeal Coverage	42.17%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	107,830	71,161	36,669
AOF2 - Shelter	2,056,150	2,031,481	24,669
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	1,073,571	1,268,591	-195,020
AOF4 - Health	35,689	36,171	-483
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	152,877	155,148	-2,272
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	40,362	0	40,362
AOF7 - Migration	13,811	14,094	-283
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	52,702	135,921	-83,219
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	12,154	14,711	-2,557
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	8,991	8,991	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	1,095,210	876,016	219,194
Grand Total	4,649,346	4,612,287	37,059

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2023/02

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	4,649,596
Expenditure	-4,612,287
Closing Balance	37,309
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	37,309

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	749,974	Reimbursed :	749,974	Outstanding :	0
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Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/10-2023/2	Operation	MDRPH041
Budget Timeframe	*	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 27 Feb 2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRPH041 - Philippines - Floods and Typhoons 2020

Operating Timeframe: 30 Oct 2020 to 30 Nov 2022; appeal launch date: 02 Nov 2020

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance						0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
American Red Cross	310,329				310,329	
Australian Red Cross	9,847				9,847	
Austrian Red Cross	108,080				108,080	
British Red Cross	213				213	
British Red Cross (from British Government*)	891,299				891,299	
Czech Government	50,450				50,450	
Finnish Red Cross	129,415		86,369		215,784	
Hong Kong Red Cross, Branch of the Red Cross Socie	20,233				20,233	
Hong Kong Red Cross, Branch of the Red Cross Socie	163,707				163,707	
Japanese Red Cross Society	120,215				120,215	
New Zealand Government	138,037				138,037	
On Line donations	2,341				2,341	
Red Cross of Monaco	48,772				48,772	
Spanish Government	176,605				176,605	
Swedish Red Cross	1,083,786				1,083,786	
Swiss Government	500,000				500,000	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	172,555				172,555	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	637,346				637,346	
Total Contributions and Other Income	4,563,228	0	86,369	0	4,649,596	0
Total Income and Deferred Income					4,649,596	0