DREF Operation-Final Report

Philippines | Tropical Storm Agaton

DREF operation	**Operation n° MDRPH046**
Date of Issue: 31 January 2023	**Glide number: TC-2022-000197-PHL**
Operation start date: 16 April 2022	**Operation end date: 31 October 2022**
Host National Society: Philippine Red Cross	**Operation budget: CHF 239,285**
Number of people affected: 2,298,780	**Number of people assisted: 25,942 people (5,188 families)**
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) worked with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in this operation. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and six National Societies are also present in the Philippines: American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, and Spanish Red Cross.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government coordination was led by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC). Government ministries and agencies involved include the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Local Government Units (LGU), and the Philippine National Police Force. I/NGOs and UN agencies monitored the situation through the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) supported by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Tropical Storm (TS) Agaton - internationally known as Tropical Storm Megi – was the Philippines' first tropical cyclone for 2022. TS Agaton made its first landfall on 10 April 2022 on Calicoan Island, Guiuan Eastern Samar. It brought heavy rains, violent winds, floods (flash floods) in low-lying areas and catch basins, and rain-induced landslides. It had maximum sustained wind of 65 kilometres (40 miles) per hour and gusts of up to 80 kph (49 mph).

The deadly tropical cyclone impacted the Philippines with many deaths coming from landslides and floods, triggered when the storm made landfall, battering the eastern and southern coasts of the Philippines with sustained winds of up to 65 kilometres (40 miles) per hour and gusts of up to 80 kph (49 mph). It caused a mass evacuation and internal displacement of the affected population, and severe damage to shelter, infrastructure, and livelihood, together with other water and health infrastructures in affected provinces.

Landslide swept dozens of homes in Brgy.Bunga, Baybay City, Leyte Province ***(Photo:PRC)***

The figures reported by the NDRRMC on 29 April 2022 and the Department of Social Welfare and Development – Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center (DSWD - DROMIC) on 1 September 2022 are summarized in the table below:

Category	Effects
Affected	2,298,780 individuals or 659,996 were affected in 2,680 Barangays in Regions V, VI, VII, VIII, X, XI, XII, CARAGA and BARMM.
Casualties and injured	Confirmed 144 dead, 6 injured and 3 missing.
Displaced – inside evacuation centres	373,188 individuals or 100,161 families (cumulative) took temporary shelter in 2,223 evacuation centers.
Displaced – outside evacuation centers	498,302 individuals or 129,586 families (cumulative) temporarily stayed with their relatives and/or friends.
Houses damaged	A total of 19,540 houses were damaged, of which 2,319 were totally damaged and 17,221 were fully damaged.
Damage to agriculture	28,291 hectares of crop areas land were damaged for an estimated value of PHP 2,26 billion (CHF 38 million). 25,140 livestock or poultry were affected by the floods.
Damage to infrastructure	45 infrastructures were damaged for PHP 6.9 million (CHF 117,211) value.
Social infrastructure	196 classes were suspended; 270 roads and 9 bridges were reported as not passable; 76 cities/municipalities experienced power interruption/outage; 3 cities/municipalities experienced water supply interruption/outage; 41 ports were reported non-operational or suspended trips. Total of 61 cities/municipalities were declared under the State of Calamity.

Summary of response

Overview of Operating National Society

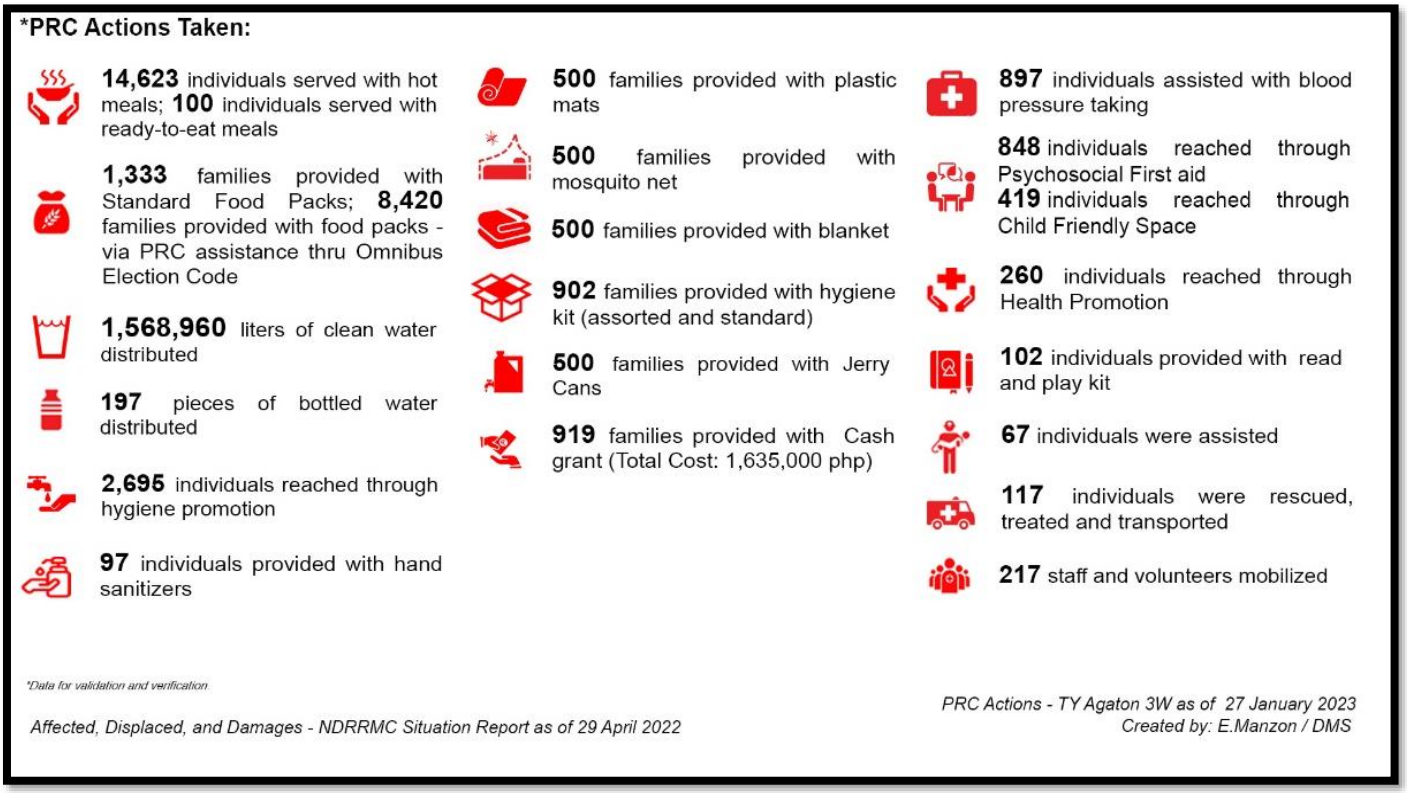
In accordance with the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), the Operations Centre (OpCen), which functions 24/7, was activated for close monitoring and dissemination of advisories from The Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) and NDRRMC to chapters in areas that were likely to be affected. Information from the chapters regarding the effects and the situation, as well as the chapters' responses, were gathered to ensure proper coordination, response, and support from the PRC National Headquarters.

PRC escalated preparedness at the National Headquarters and chapter levels and began deploying assets, equipment and personnel based on needs. The National Headquarters deployed personnel from PRC Emergency Response Unit and other specialized PRC personnel in welfare for the response. The PRC chapters in the affected provinces mobilized trained human resources for assessment, search and rescue, relief, hot meals distribution, psychological first aid (PFA) and hygiene promotion. The National Society released relief items blankets, hygiene kits, jerry cans, mosquito nets and sleeping mats from its preparedness stocks for distribution in the affected areas.

PRC-Hot Meals on Wheels fed people affected by TS Agation in Brgy. Mailhi, Baybay City, Leyte Province ***(Photo: PRC)***

PRC Retrieval Operation in Sitio Waterfalls, Brgy. Mailhi, Baybay City, Leyte Province ***(Photo: PRC)***

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



Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

As auxiliary to the public authorities, the PRC maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with (i) the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), (ii) the provincial, municipal and barangay (community) disaster risk reduction and management councils, and (iii) the local government units defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act 2010. The PRC participates in NDRRMC meetings and coordinates with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and the Department of Health. PRC headquarters and local chapters are coordinating with the national and provincial disaster risk reduction and management councils (NDRRMC and PDRRMCs) respectively.

The PRC was identified as a key humanitarian partner of the government in fighting against COVID-19 under the landmark “Bayanihan to Heal as One” Act (Bayanihan I) and the superseding “Bayanihan to Recover as One” Act (Bayanihan II). The latter provided resources to continue the testing and treatment of COVID-19 and granted a stimulus package to help households and businesses to recover from the secondary socio-economic impacts. Moreover, a ‘Bayanihan to Arise as One” Act (Bayanihan III) is under consideration, which would provide further assistance for households in crisis situations, and micro, small and medium enterprises, and support vulnerable sectors such as indigents, unemployed and displaced.

The IFRC Philippine Country Delegation (CD) is supporting the PRC in disseminating updates to the IFRC network in-country and coordinating with the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur in accordance with the IFRC Secretariat’s Emergency Response Framework. The PRC also hosts broader Movement coordination meetings involving the ICRC and operational meetings to share information with partners. The IFRC and PRC are also coordinating with the ICRC on security-related considerations as well as on potential complementarity of action where this may be required.

The IFRC leads the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Shelter Cluster in support of the DSWD, the lead agency in the Government of the Philippines cluster structure. The IFRC Philippines Country Delegation maintains a full-time IASC shelter cluster coordinator in the country, who provides coordination, technical quality assurance and standardization support to all agencies working to meet people’s safe shelter needs in the country, with a focus on humanitarian crises and natural disasters.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

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

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis
The PRC organized rapid assessments in flood-affected areas. The needs analysis was based on initial information from the chapter reports and secondary data – including updates from the National and Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, DSWD and IASC Clusters reports. Based on the rapid assessment, the initial information indicated the main needs and are summarized below under different sectors:

Health
To address the risk of the rapid spread of water-, food-, and vector-borne diseases, the PRC ensured that disease prevention and health promotion activities were carried out properly. PRC deployed water tankers to manage the production and distribution of clean water, and distributed hygiene kits and mosquito nets. COVID-19's spread was one of the risks encountered during the operation. All staff and volunteers mobilized for the operation were provided with standard personnel protective equipment (PPE). These measures helped to mitigate the risk of COVID-19 transmission. In addition, PRC provided psychosocial support (PSS) to affected families, particularly children, to assist them in coping with the traumatic experience.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Promotion
Water and power supply services were both interrupted due to floodwater. Affected communities had difficulties accessing clean water for daily consumption and most families in the evacuation areas shared communal toilets, which were identified as a hygiene risk. The ratio of sanitation families in the evacuation centers is limited to the number of evacuees. PRC deployed water tankers and facilities to deliver potable water to families in communities, evacuation centres, and other areas. PRC implemented advocacies on hygiene, health promotion and sanitation to prevent the spread of diseases in evacuation areas.

Livelihoods and Basic Needs
PRC dispatched its fleet of food trucks to vulnerable communities to alleviate hunger and reduce food security concerns to assist the affected people with their daily basic needs. Since food was a priority for the displaced population, the PRC provided them with both hot meals and dry food packs. Moreover, PRC supported affected families through the provision of multi-purpose cash grants.

Protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI)
Overcrowding was experienced at evacuation centres. Families shared spaces, which raised protection concerns linked to shelter. PRC ensured that the interventions were aligned with IFRC minimum standard commitments to PGI in Emergencies, including prioritizing women-headed households, pregnant, lactating women, and men and boys turned vulnerable due to this episode of emergency.

During disasters, affected people face increasing vulnerability due to lack of proper housing, limited access to health care, sub-optimal WASH facilities, and economic insecurity, often due to loss of immediate livelihood. Vulnerable populations, such as children, the elderly, people with disabilities (PWD) or chronic medical conditions, face barriers to accessing assistance and an increased risk of violence and abuse.

PGI was incorporated as part of Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDANA) and following IFRC's zero tolerance to any form of violence against children, PRC ensured Child protection policy was part of the mandatory orientation to all staff and volunteers mobilized for this operation. All staff and volunteers read, understood, and committed to abide by the policy in totality.

Risk Analysis
Risk to personnel safety due to COVID-19 was one of the risks encountered during the implementation. PRC staff and volunteers involved in the operation were provided with appropriate PPE. The teams adhered to and practised all precautionary measures outlined in the Asia Pacific COVID-19 Safe Best Practice Guide for Disaster response. Specifically, regarding person-to-person transmission, the National Society followed the four key actions: plan, maintain physical distance, ensure hygiene, and identify and support vulnerable people. The PRC volunteers were insured and provided access to PSS, and the security of the volunteers was a priority throughout the operation.

The operation was delivered to minimize the risk of COVID-19 transmission to disaster-affected people. PRC has developed guidance to identify actions needed to safeguard the community and volunteers. Moreover, PRC provided COVID-19 testing before deployment to the field and upon returning to the office via the PRC molecular laboratories. The Inter-Agency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases (IAFT) coordinates the government response to COVID-19.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

The operational strategy and scope were based on the initial assessment of the PRC that supported the most vulnerable families in coordination with authorities. The DREF operation provided effective disaster response that delivered timely humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable individuals and families.

This operation met the immediate needs of **25,942 people (5,188 families)** affected by TS Agaton in the provinces of Leyte, Southern Leyte, Negros Occidental, and Iloilo. More information on the operation can be found on IFRC Go Platform-TS Agaton and IFRC website.

Human resources
All relief activities were implemented by utilizing existing staff and Red Cross 143 volunteers (RC143). Furthermore, PRC deployed three National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members from other chapters. This operation covered the insurance, COVID-19 testing, and visibility costs of volunteers who supported the response efforts. PRC provided technical and support service staff for ensuring accountability and compliance. In terms of health risks, PPEs were provided for personnel involved in the DREF operation.

Communication
PRC and IFRC Communications Teams supported each other and ensured that Red Cross response efforts were effectively communicated and visible among key public audiences on time. PRC staff and volunteers across the country actively contributed to institutional communications through its own social media networks. A composite team of PRC and IFRC communications officers worked together to generate high-quality photos, video clips, and news stories for use across IFRC and PRC social media and other digital media platforms.

Mobile messaging groups via Facebook Messenger were used to share real-time information and data from responders on the ground. Also, this platform was used among operations centres, disaster management services, deployed assessment teams PRC, and IFRC communications' focal persons.

Information Technology and Telecommunications
This operation covered the costs of mobile phone credits and internet cards for the chapters involved. PRC staff and volunteers involved in the operation were accessible via mobile phones and satellite phones.

Security
In terms of security, the PRC security framework was applied to all PRC staff and volunteers throughout the duration DREF Operation. The PRC-Disaster Management Service and Chapters provided and conducted security briefings to all volunteers and staff before their deployment and mobilization in the field as part of their requirements. The common topics on security briefings conducted were: background and scope of operation, Do's and Don'ts of the field work, identification of PRC staff and volunteers, communication protocols, fleet, insurance, and readiness phase (personal and team).

All PRC staff and chapter volunteers completed IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses. The existing IFRC country security plan, including security regulations, contingency plans for medical emergencies, relocation and critical incident management were applied to all the personnel under IFRC security's responsibility.

Regular coordination meetings were 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.

With the threat from the communist insurgents, security risk assessment was conducted in the areas where the personnel were deployed. In addition, security briefings for all IFRC personnel, movement monitoring for field travel, and availability of safety equipment were provided.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)
Community engagement, accountability, and feedback/response mechanisms were integrated into the operation. Affected populations had direct access to information and the community participated in the feedback and responses through activities, Red Cross Facebook page and messenger, hotline numbers of Chapter and face-to-face visitation of PRC staff and volunteers

A Barangay Committee (BareCom) supported the community engagement as they are direct representatives of their communities. The community provided feedback to the BareCom members, which is essential for continuous improvements of the programme implementation. BareCom is composed of a representative number of community representatives (barangay and purok officials), and representatives from all sectors in the community (farmers, elderly group, women's group, persons with disabilities, and health workers).

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER)
Reporting on the operation was carried out as per the IFRC reporting standards. The operation team has technical PMER capacity, and additional technical support is provided through the IFRC APRO PMER team. The operation monitoring teams conducted field visits which help to identify and resolve any issues. Necessary tools and templates for regular data collection and reporting were adopted from existing PMER resources and Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) was conducted at the end of the DREF operation that captured recommendations for PRC to consider and/or incorporate in future emergency operations.

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

Logistics and supply chain
Logistics effectively managed the supply chain, procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage, and transport to distribution sites as per the operation's requirement and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes, and procedures.

Logistics provided a strong capacity of the PRC logistics built over the last years, and this operation was supported by an experienced IFRC CD logistics team. The main supply chain strategy met immediate operational needs to relocate required relief items for 500 families, including blankets, sleeping mats, hygiene parcels, jerry cans, and mosquito nets from PRC's existing prepositioned stocks.

IFRC CD supported PRC to mobilize and transport needed equipment and relief items to the affected areas. IFRC replenished the items released and met the immediate needs of IFRC standard procurement procedures. Items with the local specification met the local cultural context and were replenished locally by the IFRC logistics team, whereas IFRC standard relief items, such as hygiene parcels, jerry cans, and tarpaulins, were replenished internationally by the IFRC Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management, Asia Pacific (GHS&SCM-AP) unit based in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The existing warehouse capacity of the PRC was enough and met the planned operational needs.

IFRC CD extended its fleet and supported this operation by making its vehicles available. PRC used a pre-identified Finance Service Provider (FSP), Philpost. The FSP had been identified and contracted through the PRC procurement unit for cash services in line with the IFRC Procurement Procedures.

A survivor from the Severe TS Agaton. PRC volunteer providing Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) to a senior citizen crying for help as her home was destroyed by the landslide in Brgy. Bunga, Baybay City, Leyte ***(Photo: PRC)***

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Shelter

People reached: 2,500
Male: 1,250
Female: 1,250

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of affected families provided with essential household items.	500	500
# of affected families are provided with sleeping mats (2 per family)	500	500
# of affected families are provided with tarpaulins (2 per family)	500	-
# of affected families are provided with blankets (2 per family)	500	500

Narrative description of achievements

A total of 500 families (2,500 people) were provided with essential household items, which includes two (2) pieces of sleeping mats, blankets, mosquito net and jerry cans (10 litres each), and one (1) set of Hygiene kit per family.

The PRC mobilized four assessment teams compromising staff and volunteers from the National Headquarters (NHQ) and Chapters in Leyte, Southern Leyte, Ilo-Ilo and Negros Occidental right after the emergency. The Chapter-based relief teams were also mobilized to identify the most vulnerable families to distribute the essential household items.

Based on the assessment, the distribution of tarpaulins was de-prioritized. PRC mobilized its preparedness stocks for the relief distributions. Meanwhile, the IFRC logistics unit conducted the procurement process to replenish the items distributed.

Jerry cans, mosquito nets and hygiene kits were procured from the IFRC GHS&SCM-AP unit based in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Sleeping mats and blankets were procured locally.

Local Government Unit (LGU) protocols related to the prevention of COVID-19 were carefully observed and adhered to during the implementation of all activities. This ensured no direct contact between the PRC volunteers and the assistance recipients.

Relief distributions were conducted in a large, covered court, where relief items were laid down to be claimed by the recipients without coming in close contact with anyone.

Please see Table 1 below for information on the accomplishments:

PRC volunteers distribute essential household items to households in Brgy.Bunga, Baybay City, Leyte Province ***(Photo: PRC)***

Relief distribution in Baybay City, Leyte Province ***(Photo: PRC)***

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

Province	Municipality	Barangay	# of families reached
Leyte	Baybay City	Bunga	14
		Kantagnos	256
		Mag Aso	70
		Mailhi	160
Grand Total			**500**

Challenges

The main challenge encountered during the operation was travel restrictions due to COVID-19 and staff and volunteers contracting the COVID-19 virus. This led to postponing planned activities and a limited number of trained staff/volunteers who were available for deployments. Furthermore, during the PDM it was noted the "timely distribution", in which some beneficiaries suggested that the **essential household items** should have been distributed earlier.

During the PDM, one of the major challenges encountered was the "Language Barrier", which could have been prevented if there was a person in the PDM Team who know*s* the local dialect.

Lessons Learned

Future operations shall be delivered in a manner that minimizes the risk of COVID-19 transmission for people and staff/volunteers of PRC in the affected areas. It was acknowledged that trained staff/volunteers from other operations could be deployed if needed. Also, it was noted the importance of capacity building to enhance the skills and knowledge of staff/volunteers, who will be deployed for future response operations. Capacity building to include Disaster Assessment, Relief Management and Relief Distribution Simulation Exercises.

Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 8,905
Male: 4,453
Female: 4,453

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families were able to meet their basic needs	15,000	8,905
# of hot meals distributed	5,000	5,975
# of people reached with ready-to-eat food packs/hot meals	Based on the need	5,975
# of evacuee families provided with multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs	500	586

Narrative description of achievements

PRC sent its fleet of food trucks to vulnerable communities to alleviate hunger and reduce the food security concerns of affected families. Since food was the priority for the displaced population, the PRC served ready-to-eat food packs/hot meals to a total of 14,623 individuals. Of which 5,975 individuals were supported through the DREF, 664 individuals were supported by the LGU, 260 individuals were supported by SimCrop, and 7,724 individuals were supported by PRC bilateral funding.

Based on the initial assessment and PDM conducted by PRC, there was significant damage to crops and livestock that led to a negative impact on people's livelihood and income in many communities. In some communities, temporary disruption to the market system was observed with decreased sales and income opportunities of retailers due to a decrease in demand for items such as food, household items, and other products for daily use, an indication of low purchasing power of the affected population.

PRC volunteers distributed hot meals to affected community in Baybay City, Leyte Province ***(Photo: PRC)***

In line with PRC initial assessment, PRC supported affected families through the provision of Multi-Purpose Cash Grants (MPCG). PRC reached a total of 919 families through MPCG assistance. Of which 586 families were supported through DREF and 333 families were supported by both German Red Cross and Finish Red Cross. Initially under DREF total of 500 families were targeted. The savings from the procurement budget was used to cover additional 86 families.

Each family received PHP 5,000 or CHF 93 to meet portion of their immediate basic needs for a month. The cash grant was transferred via PhilPost the financial service provider (FSP). Cash grant value was based on 30% of the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) identified by the Cash Working Group.

Multi-Purpose Cash Grant (MPCG) distribution in BayBay City. The financial service provider; Philpost representative conducting the distribution ***(Photo: IFRC)***

Table 2: Number of families provided with MPCG.

Province	Municipality	Barangay	# of families reached
Leyte	Baybay City	Kantagnos	163
		Mailhi	253
		Maypatag	30
	Abuyog	Pilar	140
Grand Total			**586**

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

Ms. Rona Galvez, resident of Brgy. Kantagnos Baybay Leyte City received MPCG assistance from PRC. ***(Photo: PRC)***

Ms. Rona Galvez, 33 years old, married with 3 kids. She is a resident of barangay Kantagnos in Baybay, Leyte. During the onslaught of Typhoon Agaton, she lost her koprahan and palayan (coconut and rice field). Worst was that the landslide caused the death of her two siblings, her parents, two nieces, and her uncle. Ms Galvez's family was able to evacuate before the landslide happened. Ms. Galvez is a recipient of the Philippine Red Cross' cash assistance of PHP 5,000 (CHF 93). In addition to the cash assistance, her family received essential household items.

The money received was mostly utilized to cover their daily expenses because at that time they were still residing in the evacuation centre (a school). The remaining money was used to put up a mini sari-sari[1] store and sells barbeque. Her family is appreciative of the assistance provided to them by PRC. They are currently looking forward for the relocation place that the government has planned to provide to the affected people.

Ms. Ernesta Toong is 55 years old, a wife, and a mother of four children from barangay Kantagnos, Baybay, Leyte. Before Typhoon Agaton hit, they had a small piggery, poultry, and coconut farm. All these were destroyed by the landslide brought by the typhoon. Additionally, even though the storm passed months ago, the trauma is still present.

Through the multipurpose cash grant of the PRC amounting to PHP 5,000 (CHF 93), they were able to put up a small sari-sari stall inside the evacuation centre.

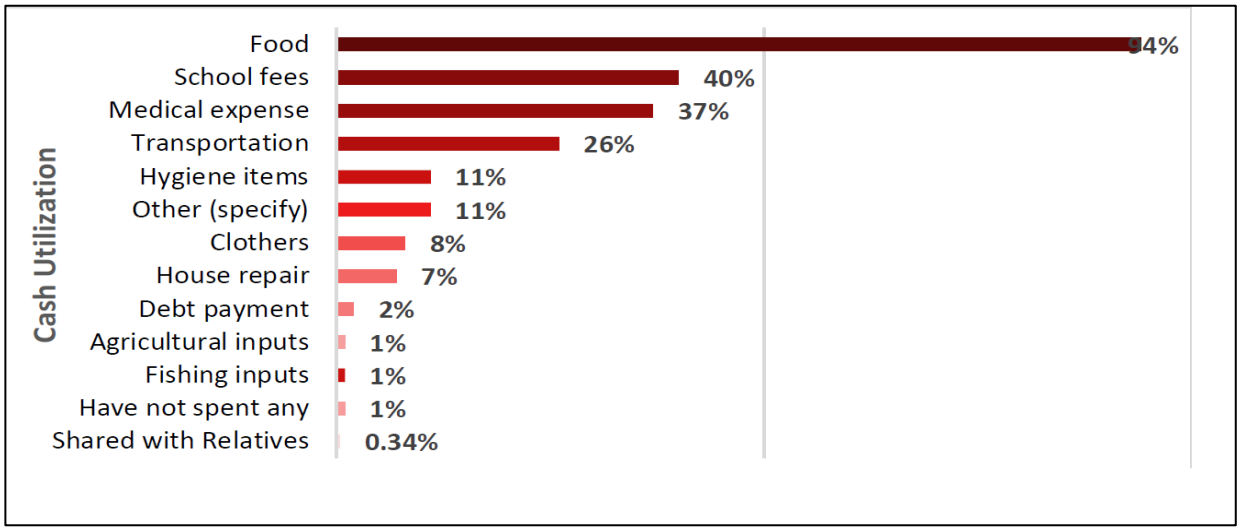
Ms. Ernesta Toong, resident of Brgy. Kantagnos Baybay Leyte City received MPCG assistance from PRC. ***(Photo: PRC)***

[1] A small neighbourhood store selling a variety of goods.

PRC conducted PDM with the objective to monitor and evaluate programme implementation, utilization of assistance given and identifying the impact and gaps for improvement. A total of 297 recipients of MPCG was interviewed. According to the PDM results, 99 per cent of recipients had a positive perception of the cash assistance received.

In terms of cash utilization, the top five areas/categories amount received were used is for food, school fees, medical expense, transportation, and hygiene kits.

Figure 1: Cash was utilized for the following areas/categories



Challenges

There were no challenges/difficulties encountered during the provision of MPCG assistance. However, based on the survey, most of the beneficiaries expressed that they were not aware of any feedback mechanisms available with the PRC chapters and related contact details.

Lessons Learned

A PDM survey was conducted for cash assistance. This survey had a total of 297 respondents and the results are as follows:

Percentage	Response
100%	Reported that they received PHP 5,000 (CHF 93) cash assistance
82%	Were informed of the amount that they going to receive
99%	Reported that community felt positive about the cash distribution
98%	Were informed about the day, time, and location of the cash distribution
98%	Found the date, time, and location of distribution convenient
100%	Felt safe during the day of the distribution
100%	Felt safe going back home with the money and keeping it at home
99%	Felt safe travelling with the cash to the markets
99%	Found what they needed in the market/stores
93%	Reported that the community perceived positively if women received the cash assistance
93%	Reported that if women received the cash assistance, they able to keep it
99%	Reported that the cash grant did not negatively affect the relationships in their household

The majority of the respondents (82 per cent) reported that they were informed about the amount to be distributed, although 18 per cent reported a lack of information. Upon further clarification, it was found that most of them were not present during the orientation or their authorized representative of the recipient of the MPCG assistance. There is a need to further improve information dissemination among recipients to ensure accountability and transparency. It was noted the need to strengthen CEA activities during operations.

Health

People reached: 4,349
Male: 2,175
Female: 2,174

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached through NS emergency health management programmes.	5,000	371
# of health-related assessment undertaken as part of the RDANA.	1	1
# of people provided with first aid.	Based on the need	371
# of people reached with search and rescue.	Based on the need	92
# of search and rescue teams deployed.	1	4
# of portable LED light towers with generators to be procured and mobilized.	2	2
# of people reached with community-based epidemic prevention and control activities.	5,000	2,760
#r of people reached with health promotion.	5,000	260
# of families provided with insecticide treated mosquito nets (1 per family).	500	500
#of people provided with direct psychosocial support.	1,000	1,066
# of volunteers mobilized to provide psychosocial support.	20	60

Narrative description of achievements

During the initial assessment, health was identified as one of the priority areas of intervention both by the Chapters and the local health units.

PRC Chapters established first aid stations in evacuation centres as part of the PRC welfare desks. As part of the overarching first-aid support, PRC reached a total of 914 individuals. Of which 371 individuals were supported by DREF support and the remaining 543 individuals were supported through PRC bilateral funding.

PRC Emergency Response Units were deployed to support search and rescue operations and clearing activities in Leyte, Southern Leyte, Ilo-Ilo and Negros Occidental, and reached 166 people through the assistance. Of which 92 people were supported through DREF and 74 people were supported through PRC bilateral funding. Furthermore, to support search and rescue operations, two portable LED light towers with generators were procured.

PRC ensured proper implementation of disease prevention activities such as health dissemination, proper sanitation practices and waste disposal management. These activities were implemented to prevent possible diseases such as diarrhea, dengue, upper respiratory diseases and leptospirosis.

In the operation, PRC reached 260 people with disease prevention and health promotion activities. Additionally, a total of 500 families or 2,500 people were provided with insecticide-treated mosquito nets.

PRC volunteers helped in health and blood pressure monitoring at First Aid Station in Baybay City National High School, Leyte Province ***(Photo: PRC)***

PRC ERU volunteers mobilized to support search and rescue retrieval in Leyte Province. ***(Photo: PRC)***

Standard PPEs were provided to all staff and volunteers mobilized in the operation. These measures helped mitigate the risk of COVID-19 transmission and assist in protecting all personnel involved (staff, volunteers, and recipients of assistance). All staff and volunteers undertook PCR tests prior to deployment to the field and before re-aligning to the office to keep their fellow colleagues and family members safe.

PRC provided PSS to affected families, especially children. A total of 1,267 people were reached with direct PSS through the PRC welfare desk. Of which 1,066 individuals were supported through DREF support and 201 individuals were supported through PRC bilateral funding.

Based on the assessment and previous experiences, it is evident that members of the affected communities do cope with psychological distress after an emergency. This can be due to social disruption and impact on shelter, livelihood, or other family members, immediately after the disaster.

The provision of PSS to the beneficiaries, staff and volunteers is a standard practice of the PRC during emergency operations, as an episode of disaster may likely trigger potential mental health and psychosocial issues. Through PRC's welfare services, traumatized individuals, especially children received PSS that helped them cope with fear and anxiety due to the trauma caused by the typhoon.

As part of welfare activity support – PRC volunteers continuously monitor the displace people on their current situation, feedback and concerns inside the evacuation centres. ***(Photo: PRC)***

PRC established Welfare Desks which provided PFA for affected people who had been either stranded or displaced. PRC provided PFA to 848 individuals, of which 674 individuals were supported by DREF and 174 individuals were supported by PRC bilateral support. In addition, PRC set up 12 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) inside the evacuation centres, of which 11 were supported with DREF support.

The PRC Welfare services provided PSS to children through play therapy to help them cope with their new environment and circumstances. Other activities included drawing activities, storytelling, and toy distribution for the children. A total of 419 children were reached with CFS, set up by the PRC, of which 392 children were supported through the DREF.

Staff and volunteers who were deployed for emergency operations interact with a population affected by terrible tragedies, which could be physically and emotionally stressful for them. Hence, self-care and PSS for all staff and volunteers working on disaster operations should be provided.

PSS for Humanitarian Workers – Group picture with the participants and the facilitators ***(Photo: PRC).***

In response, a total of 60 staff and volunteers from the Chapters who were mobilized during emergency operations were provided with a workshop on PSS for Humanitarian Workers. Participants include 31 males and 29 females. The following activities were conducted during the sessions; understanding accumulative stress in the workplace, identifying staff/volunteers with severe warning signs of burn-out, critical incident stress management activities and catharsis when needed, self-care/assistive coping, and referrals.

Challenges

Remote geographic location and risk of landslide due to continuous rains hindered access to the rescue team and increased response time, in many areas. The teams from Tacloban had to travel for more than two hours to reach the targeted areas in Baybay City. Access of search and rescue team and delivery of relief services to the affected population was delayed due to travel time and unsafe roads/areas due to landslides. In addition, difficulty in coordination with stakeholders due to limited or poor network signal created confusion and delayed response in some areas.

Lessons Learned

There is a need to further strengthen partnerships and linkages between Chapters and stakeholders (LGUs, community, schools, and barangays) for fast response and quick implementation of PRC activities/services. There should be more organized and active RC143 volunteers who should be the first responder, before the Water Search and Rescue (WASAR) teams or Search and Rescue (SAR) teams reach and access the affected areas.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 10,000
Male: 5,000
Female: 5,000

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards) in the affected area	5,000	10,000
# of people reached through key messages on hygiene promotion	2,500	5,192
# of WASH related assessments undertaken	1	1
# of affected families provided with jerry cans	500	500
# of litrers of water distributed (cumulative)	500,000	1,568,960
# of debris cleaning activities conducted in the community	8	de-prioritized
# of people reached with hygiene promotion activities	1,000	2,692
# of families provided with hygiene kits	500	500

Narrative description of achievements

Chapter WASH team conducted an initial assessment in the province to identify the major impact and possible loss due to TS Agaton. Initial assessment indicated that water sources were severely affected, and thousands of people were in dire need of safe water for daily consumption.

The affected communities had insufficient water supply since, most of the water sources such as deep wells and hand pumps were submerged due to flood, resulting in muddy and cloudy water, which are not potable.

PRC collected water samples and submitted test results to the local government authorities for issuance of safety certificates. The water samples were subject to quality tests by ISO-certified laboratories to determine its physical and biochemical properties and PRC coordinated and facilitated the process.

Distribution of clean drinking water in Brgy. Imelda & Buenavista, Baybay City, Leyte, serving 9,456 families (96,724 people). ***(Photo: PRC)***

As part of the PRC objective to provide and ensure clean water to affected communities, a series of orientations on proper sanitation, handling and water storage, and sensitization on water treatment and utilization were conducted for targeted communities. These orientations were aimed at informing and assuring the targeted population about the quality of distributed water and proper utilization of the same. In addition, jerry cans were distributed as a part of essential household items to ensure safe keeping of the distributed water. A total of 500 families (2,500 people) were provided with two 10-litre jerry cans (2 per household).

The feedback of the community based on the Focus Group Discussion conducted with those who received essential household items observed good feedback in terms of acceptance and appropriateness of the programme. In terms of programme acceptance, the community appreciate the implementation of the programme from the orientation and selection process to distribution.

The assisted people expressed a degree of satisfaction with the quality of essential household item's packaging and usefulness. Approximately 99 per cent or 125 respondents out of 126 expressed their satisfaction with the household items they received, such as hygiene kits, sleeping kits, jerry cans and kitchen sets. This means that the assistance was appropriate and very helpful for them.

To assist the affected population, WASH Unit deployed two water tankers with 10,000 litres capacity and trained 27 WASH personnel/responders to manage the generation and distribution of drinking water to the affected areas. The team distributed 1,568,960 litres of safe drinking water over a period of 30 days through water trucking and bottled water distribution. PRC reached more than 10,000 individuals with safe drinking water in the provinces of Leyte (Cities of Baybay, Poblacion, Abuyog, and Ormoc), Ilo-Ilo (Cities of Passi, Ajuy and Sara) and Negros Occidental (City of Victoria).

A total of 500 families were provided with hygiene kits, which include body soaps (12 pcs), laundry soaps (5pcs), sanitary pads (40 pcs), hand towels (3 pcs), toilet paper (6 pcs), bath towel (2 pcs), toothpaste (2 pcs), toothbrush (2 pcs), and razor (4 pcs).

The planned debris cleaning activity was de-prioritized, as immediate clearing was conducted by the local government unit. Thus, PRC ERU concentrated on the major concern which was the search and rescue operation.

Challenges

COVID-19 restriction was one of the challenges encountered. However, the management integrated and ensured proper infection and prevention control measures prior to and during response. In addition, technical difficulty with one water tanker and a lack of trained personnel delayed distribution.

Lessons Learned

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

Protection Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 20,000
Male: 10,000
Female: 9,900

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with PGI services.	Based on the need	26,000
Initial assessments focus on key PGI areas as part of RDANA.	Yes	Yes
Sex-age and disability disaggregated data is collected.	Yes	Yes
% of staff and volunteers sign the Code of Conduct.	100%	100%
# of collaborations established with reliable local actors involved in giving SGBV prevention and response advice.	2	4
# of referrals to relevant support services.	Based on the need	N/A

Narrative description of achievements

PGI was incorporated as part of RDANA. PRC ensured that the interventions were aligned with IFRC minimum standard commitments to PGI in Emergencies, including prioritizing women-headed households, pregnant, lactating women, and men and boys turned vulnerable due to this episode of emergency. A total of 26,000 people benefitted from activities completed under the DREF operation.

Following IFRC's zero tolerance to any form of violence against children, PRC ensured Child protection policy was part of the mandatory orientation to all staff and volunteers mobilized for this operation. All staff and volunteers read, understood, and committed to abide by the policy in totality.

PRC supported play and art therapy for children affected by TS Agaton in Leyte Province. PRC helped these children recover from trauma through art and play ***(Photo: PRC)***

IFRC ensured that children were protected from exploitation and abuse regardless of their culture, ethnicity, gender, religious or political beliefs, socio-economic status, family, or criminal background, physical or mental health or any other factors of for discrimination.

PRC established welfare desks in evacuation centres. These welfare desks ensured protection standards and, refer cases to the relevant government authorities as needed.

A total of 895 people were reached through PFA and 392 children were supported in the child-friendly spaces set up by the PRC Welfare services.

PRC incorporated arts-based healing and self-expressive activities ***(Photo: PRC)***

Challenges

Refer health section for challenges

Lessons Learned

Refer health section for lessons learned

Strengthen National Society

Indicators:	Target	Actual
#of NS branches that are well functioning (in the operation).	4	4
% of volunteers insured	100%	100%

Narrative description of achievements

PRC focused its intervention in four provinces: Leyte, Southern Leyte, Negros Occidental and Iloilo. PRC prioritized the most affected provinces to provide assistance under TS Agaton Operation.

A total of 217 staff and volunteers were mobilized for this operation. Prior to mobilization, they were all trained/oriented and equipped. All volunteers mobilized for this operation were insured under the Membership and Accident Benefit (MAAB) of PRC.

Challenges

Communication between chapter to NHQ; Some Chapters experienced lack of communication between NHQ and the Chapter.

Lessons Learned

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

International Disaster Response

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Effective and coordinated international disaster response ensured.	Yes	Yes
Rapid response personnel support the operation.	Based on the need	-
DREF procedures are applied during the implementation of the operation.	Yes	Yes
% of target population satisfied with support received.	80%	100%
Logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurements.	Yes	Yes
# of coordination meetings are held with other stakeholders.	3	3
Complementarity and strengths of the Movement enhanced.	Yes	Yes
Movement coordination is well-established.	Yes	Yes

Narrative description of achievements

The IFRC CD provided support to PRC to ensure accountability and compliance with regard to DREFs and Appeals procedures. For this operation, it included the preparation of Informal Updates, DREF emergency plan of action (EPOA), and operations update/final report, all published on the public IFRC website. The IFRC GO Platform is used to prepare situation reports.

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

Feedbacks and complaints mechanisms are established through:

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

Logistics effectively managed the supply chain, procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage, and transport to distribution sites as per the operation's requirement and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes, and procedures.

Logistics provided a strong capacity of the PRC logistics built over the last years, and this operation was supported by an experienced IFRC CD logistics team. The main supply chain strategy met immediate operational needs to relocate required relief items for 500 families, including blankets, sleeping mats, hygiene parcels, jerry cans, and mosquito nets from PRC's existing prepositioned stocks.

IFRC CD supported PRC to mobilize and transport needed equipment and relief items to the affected areas. The IFRC replenished the items released and met the immediate needs of IFRC standard procurement procedures. Items with the local specification met the local cultural context and were replenished locally (blankets and sleeping mats) by the IFRC logistics team, whereas IFRC standard relief items, such as hygiene parcels, jerry cans, and mosquito nets were replenished internationally by the IFRC GHS&SCM-AP unit based in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The existing warehouse capacity of the PRC was enough and met the planned operational needs.

IFRC CD extended its fleet and supported this operation by making its vehicles available. PRC used a pre-identified Finance Service Provider (FSP), Philpost. The FSP had been identified and contracted through the PRC procurement unit for cash services in line with the IFRC Procurement Procedures.

The PRC leads the Movement's overall response for this operation, maintaining close coordination with Movement partners in the country and providing updates.

The PRC works with the IFRC, the ICRC and six Partner National Societies in the country: the American Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross, the German Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross.

Focus group discussion in Brgy. Pilar,Abuyog, Leytre ***(Photo: PRC)***

The PRC is holding a monthly in-country movement-wide meeting to update partners on ongoing plans and activities. Partners also share relevant information about plans and activities in the country. A Movement's partners call was organized to inform movement partners on the launching of the IFRC DREF request to support PRC provide humanitarian services to communities affected by TS Agaton and the subsequent flooding.

Challenges

Based on the survey, the overall results showed that the covered communities were highly satisfied with the quality, usefulness of assistance and timeliness as well as procedure and distribution of assistance.

In terms of perception and visibility, the community demonstrated a moderate level of familiarity about Red Cross activities and services. Most beneficiaries' perceptions of PRC were about blood donation, hot meals, and emergency response.

To address the feedback of community, most beneficiaries were not aware of Red Cross Chapter's hotline and details.

Lessons Learned

There is a need to provide visibility materials in public places, services promotion, and community feedback.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC and PRC participate in local, national, and international dialogues/meetings.	Yes	Yes
# of communications materials produced/published.	10	50

Narrative description of achievements

The visibility of PRC efforts to prepare and assist people affected by TS Agaton and the subsequent flooding was promoted and highlighted through mainstream and traditional media. There were roughly 50 media pick-ups, 7 press releases, 10 Instagram post, 40 Facebook and twitter posts.

PRC and IFRC communications team worked on the messaging, Audio Visual materials, stories/infographics that presented a clearer picture of the damages, supported by statistics and data. Some publications by PRC on websites and social media are as follows:

PRC Facebook Page:
PRC Provision of Cash Assistance to Over 500 Families in Baybayu, Leyte
PRC Chapter in Leyte – Psychosocial Support Program to Affected Residents

PRC Website:
Typhoon Agaton Response together with Board of Governor in Leyte Chapter – Distribution of 500 NFI to Beneficiaries
TS Agaton: Long-term plan needed to ensure people have choices – Gordon
Phiippine Red Cross continues to support Baybay City's TS Agaton response
Philippine Red Cross grants multipurpose cash assistance to people affected by TS Agaton

Twitter Post:
Red Cross Staff and Volunteers on Rubber Boats Helping People Evacuate Roxas City
PRC MVR6 Supporting Agaton Beneficiaries

Other websites:
PRC continuous to Support Baybay City's Agaton – Manila Times
PRC intensifies TD Agaton Operations kin Baybay Leyte, Other Affected Areas – Relief Web

Challenges

None.

Lessons Learned

None.

Effective, credible, and accountable IFRC

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

Narrative description of achievements

PRC mobilized NHQ and Chapter's staff, Red Cross 143 volunteers, Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT143) and National Disaster Response Team's members from other Chapters as required. PRC Human Resources (HR) procedures were applied to all deployments. In total, 217 PRC personnel/staff and volunteers have been involved in the response. The finance and administration team provided operational support to budget validation, bank transfers, and technical assistance to PRC to validate invoices. All financial transactions of this operation were conducted in accordance with the IFRC's standard financial procedures. The DREF project agreement was signed upon the activation of the DREF. The existing IFRC country security plan, including security regulations, contingency plans for medical emergencies, relocation and critical incident management were applied to all the personnel under IFRC security's responsibility. For PRC staff and volunteers, the National Society's security framework was applied. Regular and close coordination was maintained with the ICRC in accordance with the existing security framework and Movement's coordination agreement. Regular information sharing was maintained and specific security protocols for each level of security. All IFRC and RC/RC staff and volunteers were encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e., Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security online training. Challenges and lessons learned reflected in this report are based on the PRC sectoral reports which were organized to review the operational timeline and actions taken, analyse the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT), as well as conduct an after-action review. Participants included PRC Chapter staff and volunteers, NHQ management and technical staff, IFRC Philippines Delegation staff and Partner National Society representatives.
Challenges
None
Lessons Learned
None

D. Financial Report

A total of CHF239,285 was allocated from the DREF fund for PRC to provide targeted people with essential household items, livelihood and basic needs, health and WASH services. The total expenditure recorded by the end of the operation was CHF 176,629 (74 percent of the budget), leaving a balance of CHF 62,656. The unspent balance will be returned to the DREF pool.

The variation between budget and expenditure as enumerated below.

- Cash Disbursement – CHF 7,101 variance is mainly due to the 86 additional families supported through the MPCG assistance. (500 targeted vs 586 actual reached).
- Storage – CHF 6,072 variance is due to the erroneous financial coding of procurement of LED light towers with generators, which was supposed to be booked under 571 budget code.
- National Society Staff – CHF 22,223 variance is due to charging three PRC Chapter staff and two PRC NHQ staff over the project period.
- Workshop and Training – CHF 1,822 variance is due to the workshop on PSS for Humanitarian Workers.

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

Full financial report is attached at the end of this report

Reference documents

Click here for:

- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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

In the Philippine Red Cross

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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges

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

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

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere**) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire**, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/4-12	Operation	MDRPH046
Budget Timeframe	2022	Budget	APPROVED

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 30/Jan/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRPH046 - Philippines - Tropical Storm Agaton

Operating Timeframe: 16 Apr 2022 to 31 Oct 2022

I. Summary

Opening Balance	**0**
Funds & Other Income	**239,285**
DREF Allocations	239,285
Expenditure	**-176,629**
Closing Balance	**62,656**

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	30,161	22,196	**7,965**
PO02 - Livelihoods	21,033	6,626	**14,407**
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	54,812	81,103	**-26,291**
PO04 - Health	28,364	24,015	**4,350**
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	22,336	28,177	**-5,840**
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	3,868	516	**3,352**
PO07 - Education			**0**
PO08 - Migration			**0**
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	5,599	3,027	**2,572**
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			**0**
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			**0**
Planned Operations Total	**166,173**	**165,659**	**514**
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	14,040	3,175	**10,865**
EA02 - Secretariat Services	41,389	4,036	**37,354**
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	17,683	3,759	**13,925**
Enabling Approaches Total	**73,113**	**10,970**	**62,143**
Grand Total	**239,285**	**176,629**	**62,657**

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/4-12	Operation	MDRPH046
Budget Timeframe	2022	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 30/Jan/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRPH046 - Philippines - Tropical Storm Agaton

Operating Timeframe: 16 Apr 2022 to 31 Oct 2022

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	**119,793**	**80,445**	**39,348**
Shelter - Relief	12,992		12,992
Clothing & Textiles	9,987	8,136	1,851
Food	11,149	3,223	7,926
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	11,531	10,243	1,288
Medical & First Aid	11,440	3,956	7,484
Teaching Materials	1,816		1,816
Utensils & Tools	4,630	2,074	2,557
Other Supplies & Services	5,041	316	4,724
ERU	5,811		5,811
Cash Disbursment	45,396	52,497	-7,101
Logistics, Transport & Storage	**41,753**	**28,896**	**12,857**
Storage		6,072	-6,072
Distribution & Monitoring	10,500	1,598	8,902
Transport & Vehicles Costs	26,253	20,447	5,806
Logistics Services	5,000	779	4,221
Personnel	**39,535**	**37,978**	**1,557**
International Staff	10,000	25	9,975
National Staff		51	-51
National Society Staff	14,570	36,794	-22,223
Volunteers	14,964	1,108	13,856
Workshops & Training	**2,115**	**3,938**	**-1,822**
Workshops & Training	2,115	3,938	-1,822
General Expenditure	**21,485**	**14,592**	**6,893**
Travel	5,768	3,473	2,295
Information & Public Relations	3,087	1,436	1,651
Office Costs	1,616	1,688	-71
Communications	901	463	437
Financial Charges	1,589	-164	1,753
Other General Expenses	8,523	7,696	827
Indirect Costs	**14,604**	**10,780**	**3,824**
Programme & Services Support Recover	14,604	10,780	3,824
Grand Total	**239,285**	**176,629**	**62,657**