

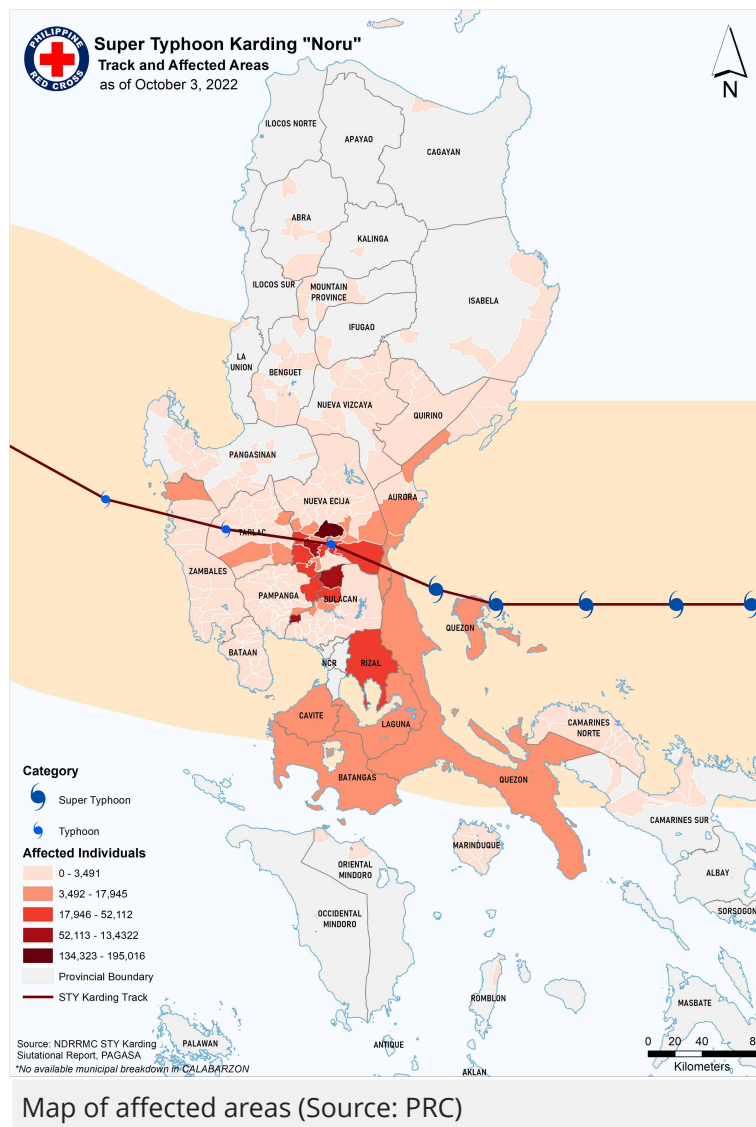


The Philippine Red Cross provided Emergency Shelter Assistance to Typhoon Karding affected population in Quezon province. (Photo: PRC)

Appeal: MDRPH048	Total DREF Allocation CHF 662,650	Crisis Category: Orange	Hazard: Cyclone
Glide Number: TC-2022-000318-PHL	People Affected: 913,893 people	People Targeted: 35,750 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 2022-10-06	New Operational end date:	Total operating timeframe: 6 months
Targeted Areas:	Region III (Central Luzon), Region IV-A (Calabarzon)		

The major donors and partners of the IFRC-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. IFRC, on behalf of PRC, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Description of the Event



What happened, where and when?

According to the Philippines Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Service Administration (PAGASA), a Low-Pressure Area (LPA) East of Central Luzon developed into Tropical Depression (TD) Karding (internationally known as Noru) on 22 September 2022.

On 24 September, TD Karding intensified further into a Severe Tropical Storm and a Typhoon at 8:00 PM, while moving west southwestward over the Philippine Sea east of Aurora, with maximum winds of 120 km/h near the center, gustiness of up to 150 km/h, and a central pressure of 980 hPa. Wind signals TCWS No. 2 and 3 were raised in several areas.

On 25 September 2022, the eyewall of Karding affected the Polilio Islands. Heavy and intense, with at times torrential rains, were experienced over Metro Manila, Zambales, Bataan, Tarlac, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, Bulacan, Aurora, Rizal, and the northern portion of Quezon, including the Polilio Islands. On the same day, moderate to heavy rains occurred over Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, Quirino, Benguet, Ifugao, Mountain Province, Pangasinan, Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, the central portion of Quezon, Occidental Mindoro, Marinduque, and the rest of CALABARZON and the Bicol Region. Typhoon "Karding" left the Philippines Area of Responsibility (PAR) on 26 September 2022.

Based on the NDRRMC Situational Report #15, a total of 382,737 families, or 1,451,649 people, were affected, of



which 111 families were served in 13 Evacuation Centers (ECs), and 76 families were served outside ECs. Additionally, a total of 12 deaths, 68 injuries, and 5 missing persons were reported.

Affected Regions	Affected Population		Inside ECs		Outside ECs
	People	Families	No. of ECs	Families	Families
Region 1	4,041	984	0	0	4
Region 2	3,220	927	0	0	0
Region 3	1,258,100	332,168	13	111	19
CALABARZON	178,660	46,616	0	0	0
MIMAROPA	1,818	461	0	0	0
Region 5	3,983	1,015	0	0	0
CAR	1,827	566	0	0	53
Total	1,451,649	382,737	13	111	76



Table 1: Affected Population (source: NDRRMC)

Distribution of relief items (Photo: PRC)

Scope and Scale

The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) took prompt action by mobilizing an assessment to evaluate the situation in the affected regions (Region 1, Region 2, Region 3, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Region 5, and CAR). Rapid assessment teams were deployed by the respective chapters responsible for each area. The assessment process involved gathering data through secondary sources, conducting key informant interviews, and making direct observations.

Based on the assessment, much of the damage was caused by strong winds, resulting in roof and structural damage to houses made of light materials, as well as impacting people’s livelihoods. In Polillo Island, Quezon Province, families whose livelihoods depend on fishing suffered damage to their boats and fishing equipment due to the onslaught of strong gales and storm surges. In the provinces of Bulacan, Tarlac, and Nueva Ecija, the agricultural sector was severely affected, with rice and other crops damaged beyond recovery. Notably, a significant percentage of rice production comes from these regions. According to Situation Report #15 from NDRRMC, in terms of power, a total of 117 cities/municipalities were affected in certain areas of Quezon, Aurora, and Bulacan. In these areas, access to electricity was disrupted due to toppled electrical posts. Fortunately, power has been restored in other areas where outages were reported, as most interruptions were implemented as a precautionary measure to minimize potential damage caused by the typhoon.

Polillo Island in Quezon experienced water disturbances, resulting in turbid water. The island relied on deep wells and springs as its primary sources of water. Despite the challenges with water supply, the communication lines remained generally functional throughout the impact of the typhoon. Following the passage of Typhoon Karding, all sea and air travel resumed on 26 September 2022. Gale warnings along the western seaboard of the Philippines were lifted on September 27, 2022, after the typhoon exited the Philippine Area of Responsibility. The typhoon caused significant road blockages in the affected provinces, primarily due to landslides, fallen trees, power posts, and debris carried by strong winds. The Department of Public Works and Highways undertook clearance operations as soon as it was safe to do so. During site visits, it was observed that some bridges in Polillo Island sustained damage. Nevertheless, general connectivity on the island has not been severely impacted, as alternative entry and exit points were available, albeit resulting in longer travel times.

- In summary, the devastation caused by the typhoon includes:
- The Department of Education reported that 165 schools suffered significant damage, estimated to cost up to PHP 1.17 billion to repair.
 - The Department of Health reported that 27 health facilities were partially damaged but functional in Regions III

- and CALABARZON.
- Power interruption/outage occurred in a total of 117 cities/municipalities, with 92 of them having their power supply restored.
 - 42 cities/municipalities were declared under the State of Calamity.
 - Many communities, especially where the typhoon made landfall, experienced severe impacts on shelter and livelihood. In Burdeos municipality, Polillo island, approximately 80-90 per cent of houses were fully damaged, mostly constructed of lightweight materials.
 - Strong winds and flooding caused damage to 57,080 shelters/houses.
 - The agriculture sector suffered the biggest loss, with PHP 3.053 billion in damages. The storm hit rice-growing areas before the harvesting season, leading to potential increases in rice prices. Central Luzon, a major rice production area, accounts for nearly 14 per cent of the country's agricultural production.
 - 104,501 farmers and fisherfolk experienced damage to their boats, equipment, and crops in various provinces.
 - Vulnerable farmers who rent farmland will struggle to fulfill rental obligations or afford seeds for the new planting season.
 - Poverty rates in the worst affected areas range from 10 per cent to 17 per cent.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	IFRC monitored closely and in close coordination with PRC. This was done by attending coordination meetings in preparations for landfall (24 September), and support of the chapter’s preparations. Furthermore, IFRC activated the coordination mechanism with the in-country Participating National Societies (PNS) – Spanish Red Cross, German Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross and Finnish Red Cross – sharing information and situation update, needs and immediate response planned. The coordination with the UN System started before landfall through regular meetings between the IFRC Country Delegation and OCHA/ UNRCO, and sharing of information on the preparations, assessment, and response (several ad-hoc UNHCT meetings were organized on 25 and 26 September). Regular discussions were also held with the ECHO office on the needs assessment outcomes and PRC-IFRC response plan. Additionally, IFRC launched a series of meetings among the Shelter Cluster members, and the Shelter Cluster Coordinator actively participated in a series of meetings (ICCG, OCHA, stock preposition).
Participating National Societies	Currently, there is a total of six PNS operating in the Philippines (Spanish Red Cross, German Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross and Finnish Red Cross), with three of them having a special focus on disaster risk reduction and disaster risk financing, and although they operate in different geographic locations, none of PNS are present in the areas affected of ST Karding, nor have any logistics capacity in the affected areas. IFRC maintain close working relationship with Partners.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC has maintained a permanent presence in the Philippines since 1982. The delegation works to protect and assist civilians displaced or otherwise affected by armed clashes and other situations of violence with operations particularly focused in parts of central and western Mindanao. For this operation, ICRC does not participate in the response.



Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	The Government of the Philippines took the leadership in preparations and response activities. The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) convened its members on early 25 September to prepare the country for Typhoon Karding after its unique rapid intensification over the last 24 hours before landfall. Local government units, from province to barangay levels, in regions 1 to 4, the entire Luzon Island that makes up the northern third of the country, as well as Region 5, Bicol, were placed under Charlie or Red Alert by the NDRRMC according to the protocols under the Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) Manual for Local Government Units (LGUs).
UN or other actors	The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) under the leadership of the United Nations Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) closely monitored the situation and was on standby to support government response through the clusters. On 25 September, OCHA convened a HCT meeting, where HCT members, including UN agencies, NGOs, IFRC and the private sector shared updates on their planned activities. WFP deployed a team to the WFP Warehouse in Pampanga which houses pre-positioned stocks of emergency logistics and ETC equipment such as MSU's and generators. As part of the joint project with DICT, WFP prepositioned 2 GECS-MOVE sets (Government Emergency Communications System – Mobile Operations Vehicle for Emergencies), in strategic areas. FAO coordinate closely with the Department of Agriculture of the storm's impact on the agriculture sector. Based on NDRRMC, a total of 4.2 million hectares of crop was affected. Out of which, 1.3 million hectares was damaged, and 2.8 million hectares was partially damaged in Regions 1 to 3, CALABARZON, Region 5 and CAR. A Joint HCT Inter-Agency Rapid Needs Assessment for STY Karding was conducted in region 3 and 4, focusing on the provinces of Nueva Ecija, Aurora and Quezon, including the island municipalities of Polillo. Three teams led by OCHA and WFP together with over 50 staff from UN agencies, INGOs, Red Cross Movement and Faith-based organizations were deployed for the assessment.
Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?	
Shelter cluster coordination: in selected regions there will be a need to establish regional hub cluster coordination that will be carried out by one or two shelter cluster member agency. The Philippine Shelter Cluster coordinator will be providing technical and IM support to these regional hub coordinators. At the national level, the Philippine Shelter Cluster Coordinator will continuously be working in close collaboration with the government lead shelter agency, as the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development and in the Inter-Cluster Country Coordination Group.	



Needs (Gaps) Identified

Livelihoods And Basic Needs

According to the Department of Agriculture, a total of PHP 3.053 billion (CHF 50.9 million) worth of damage to agriculture occurred, with 159,867 MT of volume loss affecting 104,501 farmers and fisherfolks across 166,630 hectares of agricultural areas. The main commodities affected were rice, corn, high-value crops, fisheries, livestock, and poultry. Region III was the worst affected, accounting for 90 percent of the production loss/cost of damage, amounting to PHP 2.776 billion (CHF 46.2 million).

Furthermore, 96,296 farmers and fisherfolks were affected in the same areas. Based on available data, approximately 147,918 hectares of rice, 1,643 hectares of corn, and 1,131 hectares of high-value crops were impacted. Farmers in the flooded areas reported that rice, which was in its mature stage, was blown down due to strong winds, and about 60 percent of the farmlands could still be harvested, but the produce was sold at a cheaper price due to low quality and wet grains.

The typhoon has had a negative impact on families dependent on farming and fishing as their primary or secondary source of livelihood. Hence, there is a need to provide Multipurpose Cash Grants (MCPG) for immediate needs, along with the provision of Livelihood Cash Grants to restore inputs for the next planting season (December). Additionally, the implementation of the Community Managed Livelihood Project (CMLP) is recommended to support the recovery of farmers and fisherfolks and assist them in restarting their livelihoods.

Health

During pre-emptive evacuations and displacement, there was a need to provide first aid services, mobilize ambulances to transport patients from one hospital to another, and facilitate the transport of injured individuals and other related activities. Providing face masks to support affected families and reduce the transmission of COVID-19 and other respiratory diseases was also crucial. The Department of Health (DOH) reported that 27 health facilities in Regions III and CALABARZON were partially damaged but still functional.

People displaced inside and outside evacuation centers might require basic medical support. Therefore, there was a need to deploy health caravans/health missions in the affected areas. Moreover, 108 flood-affected areas with high alerts for Leptospirosis and Dengue risk were identified. Provision of health messages and basic medicine for staff and volunteers deployed in these areas was necessary.

Furthermore, vulnerable individuals such as children, adults, and the elderly living in the affected areas might have the resilience to cope immediately after the disaster, but additional support in psychosocial support (PSS) was considered necessary. The provision of read and play kits for children was also considered. Additionally, some of the volunteers needed to refresh their knowledge of PSS, making adequate refresher training on PSS one of the needs.

Water, Sanitation And Hygiene



There was no major damage reported under the WASH section. Most of the water sources are functional and people have access to water. As most of the houses were damaged and/or household items were washed away, together with loss of income, it was noted that people will not prioritize WASH items, instead tend to prioritize food and shelter repair materials. Hence, there was a need to support affected families with jerry can, hygiene kits together with hygiene promotion activities.

Puddles and accumulated debris pose a threat to the health of communities; thus, hygiene promotion and debris cleaning activities were considered important.

Education

According to the Department of Education (DepEd), a total of 165 schools sustained significant destruction. The cost of repairing or rehabilitating these damaged schools may reach up to PHP 1.17 billion. The Education Cluster has reported that 21,509 schools were affected, and subject for interruption or suspension classes for 12.1 million pupils in eight regions. Assessment findings indicated severe infrastructure and non-infrastructure damages in schools.

Furthermore, PRC Chapters received requests from schools to support repairing the roofs and provision of school equipment/supplies.

Protection, Gender And Inclusion

According to the reports, a total of 91,169 people (23,151 families) were pre-emptively evacuated. Furthermore, 4,000 people (1,139 families) sought temporary shelter in 27 evacuation centers, while another 43,388 people (8,827 families) stayed temporarily with their relatives and/or friends.

Often, evacuation centers experience overcrowding, forcing families to share spaces and raising protection concerns related to shelter, such as precarious large makeshift tents with no privacy or gender segregation, which may increase the risks of violence or abuse. PRC applies the IFRC Minimum Standard Commitments to protection, gender, and inclusion in emergency programming throughout the response and sectoral plans to ensure sensitivity to the needs of at-risk individuals and groups.

During times of disasters, affected people become more vulnerable due to a lack of housing, access to health care, WASH facilities, and economic insecurity, including loss of livelihood. Vulnerable populations such as children, older people, persons with disabilities, and the sick face barriers in accessing assistance and are frequently at a higher risk of violence and abuse. There was a need to protect this population and incorporate their different needs into the programming. It was noted that people displaced outside evacuation centers are sometimes left behind in terms of access to humanitarian assistance. Necessary steps were taken to leave no one behind.

Shelter Housing And Settlements



A total of 57,080 houses were damaged, with 6,887 fully damaged and 50,193 partially damaged in Regions I, II, III, CALABARZON, and CAR. The PRC assessment indicated significant damages in Region III, Polillo Island in Quezon Province, and Dingalan Aurora, brought about by strong winds. In the municipality of Burdeos, 75 per cent of the houses were damaged beyond repair. Most of the houses that were severely damaged by the strong gale are made of very light materials and are located near the shoreline.

In line with the 2019 Census data by the Philippine Statistics Authority on “Household building construction materials of the outer walls and roof by city/municipality,” several of the houses in these provinces have roofs and walls made of light or salvageable materials and could be owned or occupied by families living under the poverty line. Emergency shelter support, including the provision of materials (shelter-grade tarpaulins and shelter toolkits), and technical assistance on Safe Shelter Awareness Orientation to families with heavily damaged and destroyed houses, will be provided to affected people.

Considering the spread and geographical separation of provinces and areas significantly impacted by Super Typhoon Karding, there was a need to establish a shelter coordination at the regional hub level at that time.

Shelter Cluster Coordination

Shelter Cluster was active in working collaboratively with the Government Shelter Lead Agency (DHSUD) and with Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG). Considering the spread and geographical separation of provinces and areas that had significantly impacted by STY Nuro, there was a need to establish shelter coordination at regional hub level. The Philippine shelter cluster coordinator took into consideration the provision of technical and IM support to these regional hub coordinators.

Objective and Strategy Rationale

Overall objective of the operation

This operation aimed to meet the immediate and early-recovery needs of the most vulnerable households affected by Typhoon Karding in Quezon, Aurora, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Bulacan and Zambales areas.

Based on the overall objective set under the operational strategy, the operation met the immediate recovery need of 42,206 people (8,441 families) in the six (6) severely affected provinces of Quezon, Aurora, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Bulacan and Zambales and it was implemented within six months as part of the DREF timeline of implementation.

As part of the objective to meet the immediate and early recovery needs, the PRC provided essential household items, Multi-Purpose Cash Grants, livelihood, housing, health, WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene), education including the community engagement, accountability, and protection, gender, and inclusion.

Response strategy implementation

Based on the assessment conducted, Super Typhoon Karding had numerous effects on infrastructures, housing, school facilities, and livelihoods. This resulted in the displacement and insecurity of families as their homes were flooded and damaged. The farmers and fishermen in the affected provinces were also greatly impacted due to the



disruption of their livelihoods and loss of income.

The damage to schools and houses disrupted classes for school children, preventing families from safely returning to their homes. The PRC supported repairs and supplied school goods and equipment to schools. For damaged shelters, the PRC provided tarps and shelter repair kits based on pre-established selection criteria. Long-term shelter needs were discussed through the government's regular post-disaster shelter recovery programming.

During the early stages of response planning, it was identified that displaced families living in evacuation centers lacked access to cooking facilities and food items. The PRC responded to this by providing hot meals through food trucks to the identified displaced families living in evacuation centers.

As most of the houses were damaged and household items were washed out, and in addition to the loss of income, the PRC supported affected families by providing jerry cans, hygiene kits, and conducting hygiene promotion activities. The PRC also mobilized water tankers and bladders to areas with limited water supplies.

For health-related problems such as injuries, illnesses, and psychological stress, the PRC responded through first aid and ambulance services, psychosocial support, and set up child-friendly spaces in the evacuation centers. Health caravans/health missions were also organized, focusing on children, pregnant women, and the elderly where access to basic healthcare services was disrupted. Additionally, health and prevention education campaigns were intensified, and information, education, and communication (IEC) materials on Leptospirosis and Dengue were distributed, particularly in flooded areas.

The main response option implemented by the PRC was the Multi-Purpose Cash Grants, amounting to Php 5,000 for families who lost their income and livelihoods. The distribution of aid was carried out in partnership with Philpost as a financial service provider. The cash value was based on recommendations from the Philippines Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and the Cash Working Group (CWG). The support provided was covered by bilateral funding or as part of the International Federation's Unified Planning.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

For this DREF Operation, the PRC focused on the most vulnerable targeted groups identified in the rapid needs assessment and was classified as "orange". These groups were considered "orange" depending on the level of impact of Typhoon Karding, how vulnerable they were, and how adaptable they were.

The PRC ensured its responses and programmes were aligned with its own as well as IFRC's guidelines to consider gender and diversity, for example, putting a focus on and targeting women/child-headed, households, pregnant or lactating women, and men, women and children made vulnerable by disasters; families with persons with disability, elderly, those suffering from chronic illnesses, families with children under five years old, families that have not received any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations, those belonging to the socially vulnerable families and those who lack the resources to deal with basic humanitarian needs alone.

For emergency shelter assistance, families prioritized based on the following; (i) families who were displaced for a long time. (ii) families whose houses are damaged and unsafe (fully damaged or partially damaged). (iii) families whose houses are not located in no building zone. Meanwhile, for MPCG, families who lost their livelihoods were prioritized.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The operation aims to ensure a balance representation of the population by disaggregating it into two equal groups: 50 per cent male and 50 per cent female. The deliberate approach created an inclusive and equitable environment, where both genders have an equal opportunity to participate and benefit.

The beneficiaries identified and verified in coordination with the community and or the leaders of Barangay,



everyone received a PRC beneficiary card with their names and those of their family members. The card was the basis for official recognition of bearers as beneficiaries of the PRC and during implementation, PRC volunteers validated the beneficiaries' names on the cards where they are listed in distribution sheets. Upon receipt of the item or support, recipients will sign the award sheets and the participant lists. As a result of the records and the validation process, instances of double assistance or double counting have been eliminated.

Total Targeted Population

Women:	17,875	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	-		
Men:	17,875	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	-	1.00 %	
Total targeted population:	35,750		

Risk and security considerations

Please indicate about potential operational risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
There was no threat of further tropical cyclones developed or entered the Philippine zone of responsibility that influenced the country due to the current typhoon season.	The PRC OpCen (Operations Centre) monitored the meteorological situation and provided the necessary alerts when necessary.
Personnel safety was threatened by COVID-19 in the implementation of interventions.	Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) was provided for personnel involved in the operations. Advisory information was circulated in terms of precautionary measures to be taken to protect health and safety, and early warning and early action systems (in accordance with the authorities' own contingency plans)

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The identified safety and security threats did not significantly affect the ability or access of Red Cross personnel to implement program activities. The risk of disease transmission is higher with the mobilization of people. There is a provision of Doxycycline Prophylaxis for staff and volunteers being deployed in the flooded areas. The key potential risks to Red Cross Personnel are road safety incidents, flash floods, mudslides, petty crime and health risks.

Proactive security measures are in place and team leaders are aware of the mitigating measures to be taken to avoid such risks. The National Society's security framework will be applicable throughout the duration of the operation to their staff and volunteers. For personnel under IFRC security's responsibility, the existing IFRC country security guidelines will be applicable, together with security briefings for all IFRC personnel, movement monitoring for field travel, and availability of safety equipment.



Implementation

	National Society Strengthening	Budget		CHF 888
		Targeted Persons		0
		Persons Assisted		0
Indicators		Target	Actual	
% of volunteers involved in the operation insured		100	100	
# of chapters actively involved in the operation implementation		6	6	
# of Lessons Learned Workshops conducted		1	1	
Narrative description of achievements				
A total of 104 volunteers and staff were mobilized for this operation. All mobilized volunteers were insured under the Membership and Accident Benefit (MAAB) programme of the PRC. By becoming a member of the PRC, volunteers participate in humanitarian activities both physically and financially, and they also receive protection through accident insurance coverage. The MAAB is the PRC's way of preparing for future risks. In recognition of their desire to help PRC as volunteers, members gain access to all Red Cross services during emergencies, sickness, and disasters. Additionally, members who encounter unfortunate situations can seek reimbursement for accidental death, dismemberment, hospitalization, and burial services.				
Lessons Learnt				
Continuous and ongoing RC 143 recruitment should be considered as volunteers are very significant in PRC programs, services and in operations. Additionally, to improve PRC services in the health sector, there is a need to recruit more volunteer doctors in the Chapter.				
Challenges				
Some challenges were identified in terms of mobilising volunteers as most of the volunteers were not able to participate due to availability.				

	Secretariat Services	Budget	CHF 20,945
		Targeted Persons	0
		Persons Assisted	0



Indicators	Target	Actual
# of communications materials produced (social media, media articles, interviews, etc.) to share information about the operation	10	13
% of financial reporting compliance to IFRC procedures	100	100

Narrative description of achievements

The visibility of PRC efforts to prepare and assist people affected by Typhoon Karding were promoted and highlighted through mainstream and traditional media. As of reporting period, there are press releases, Facebook page posts, twitter, YouTube and Instagram posts.

The 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. Total of 13 communication materials produced in social media.

Some publications by PRC on websites and social media are as follows:

Twitter Thread:

About five months after Karding devastated Parts of Luzon, PRC continues to aid recovery of the affected provinces including Quezon Provinces, Nueva Ecija, Aurora, Bulacan, and Tarlac.

<https://twitter.com/philredcross/status/1626067539582423041>

YouTube:

All Storms Shall Pass – PRC Stories Episode 1 Typhoon Karding

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=beYWGINbid8>

PRC Website:

PH-Red Cross gives 31 million worth of assistance to Super Typhoon Karding victims, including affected farmers as planting season nears.

<https://redcross.org.ph/tag/typhoon-karding/>

Facebook:

PRC Distributed hotmeals in Elementary School in Quezon Province

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=8830223380336326&id=220779007947516&m_entstream_source=permalink&locale=ms_MY

Media Pick-up:

PH-Red Cross Releases Survival Tips as Super Typhoon Karding nears PH Landmass

<https://edition.cnn.com/2022/09/26/asia/typhoon-karding-nor-philippines-deaths-intl-hnk/index.html>

<https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1676238/red-cross-conducts-therapy-sessions-for-young-typhoon-victims-in-quezon>

<https://mb.com.ph/2022/09/25/ph-red-cross-releases-survival-tips-as-super-typhoon-karding-nears-ph-land-mass>

Lessons Learnt

N/A



Challenges

N/A

	Shelter Housing And Settlements	Budget		CHF 48,227
		Targeted Persons		2520
		Persons Assisted		2255
Indicators		Target	Actual	
# of skilled construction workers (carpenters, masons, craftsman...) trained on safe construction and improved local building techniques		20	50	
# of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance		500	451	

Narrative description of achievements

The emergency shelter support programme, implemented by the PRC in partnership with the IFRC, aimed to assist families whose houses were damaged or destroyed due to Typhoon Karding. The support included providing essential materials/items, such as shelter-grade tarpaulins and shelter toolkits, along with technical assistance on the safe construction and utilization of these resources.

A total of 451 recipients or household representatives attended the shelter tool kits orientation conducted by the PRC, together with skilled construction workers.

In response to the urgent need for emergency shelter, the PRC, as a leading humanitarian organization in the country, collaborated with the IFRC to implement a comprehensive support programme. The emergency shelter support programme commenced promptly following the disaster. The PRC, in close coordination with the IFRC, mobilized its dedicated team of trained volunteers and staff to identify and assist the affected families. Comprehensive assessments were conducted to determine the extent of the damage and the specific needs of each family.

Following a thorough assessment by the dedicated team of volunteers and staff, a total of 500 families were identified as the most vulnerable and in dire need of assistance. The assessment process involved visits to affected areas, interviews with families, and an evaluation of their immediate needs. The criteria for selection were based on the severity of the impact, the level of damage incurred, and the socio-economic vulnerability of the households.

A total of 451 families, comprising approximately 2,255 individuals, were identified as beneficiaries, representing an impressive 92 per cent achievement of the initial target of 500 households.

Lessons Learnt

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 is a need for PRC to revisit and review the financial and logistic guidelines. The procedures for emergency



or operation context should be reviewed since during an emergency the purchasing process needs to be rapid and immediately conducted as compared to during peace time.

Chapter staff and volunteers should be equipped with more capacity building. The capacity building that the Chapters need includes reporting, data management, and PRC standard of services.

Challenges

To distribute the assistance, PRC Chapter staff and volunteers need to travel to geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas (GIDA) where access and connectivity are limited. This situation made communication and coordination challenging. To address this issue, the PRC staff and volunteers directly engaged with the community to improve communication and coordination.

The unavailability of local suppliers led to rushed coordination and higher prices for supplies. As a result, the disaster not only affected the targeted community but also the local market in the area. This situation made it difficult for PRC to find local suppliers who meet their standards for providing distribution items. Consequently, the necessary items would have to be transported from the NHQ or other cities or municipalities, which could be far from the targeted assistance area. This condition would inevitably lead to higher costs for obtaining supplies.

	Multi-purpose Cash	Budget		CHF 414,995
		Targeted Persons		22500
		Persons Assisted		22855
Indicators		Target	Actual	
# of households provided with multipurpose cash grants		4500	4571	

Narrative description of achievements

The regions heavily reliant on farming and fishing as their primary or secondary source of livelihood faced significant negative impacts. Consequently, numerous families experienced severe disruptions to their livelihoods, leading to substantial financial and social challenges.

These families had to cope with a decline in income, limited access to essential resources, and an overall reduction in their quality of life. To urgently address the immediate needs of the affected families, the MCPG programme was implemented. Its primary goal was to provide financial assistance to the households, enabling them to meet their urgent requirements and alleviate the financial burden caused by Typhoon Kardin.

The grant aimed to cover essential expenses, including food, shelter, healthcare, and education. Beneficiaries received a one-time transfer of PHP 5,000 through PhilPost, based on the minimum basket of expenditure, with the identification of beneficiaries done using sex-disaggregated data. The Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) was utilized as a feedback mechanism for the CEA.

In this endeavor, the PRC and IFRC played a crucial role in supporting the affected regions. Assistance was provided to 4,571 households through the MCPG programme, surpassing the initial target and reaching more than 100 per cent of the intended beneficiaries. The timely intervention by PRC and IFRC alleviated the immediate financial strain and offered a glimmer of hope for the affected families.



Lessons Learnt

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.

Challenges

To facilitate the distribution of assistance, PRC Chapter staff and volunteers must venture into geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas (GIDA) characterized by limited access and connectivity. Unfortunately, this situation has presented challenges in communication and coordination.

To overcome these obstacles, the PRC staff and volunteers devised a direct approach. They personally engaged the community during the distribution process, ensuring effective communication and coordination on-site. By doing so, they aimed to bridge the gap caused by geographical isolation and improve the overall efficiency of the assistance operation.

	Livelihoods And Basic Needs	Budget		CHF 9,115
		Targeted Persons		5000
		Persons Assisted		6261
Indicators		Target		Actual
# of hotmeals provided		5000		6261
# of people reached with food assistance (hotmeals)		5000		6261

Narrative description of achievements

The PRC and IFRC tried to address food security concerns and alleviate hunger in vulnerable communities affected by the disaster through the deployment of fleet of food trucks to provide ready-to-eat food packs and hot meals to displaced populations. This initiative played a crucial role in ensuring the immediate food needs of affected families were met.

Recognizing that food was a top priority for displaced populations, the PRC launched its food truck initiative to provide immediate relief and alleviate hunger in vulnerable communities. The deployment of food trucks allowed for efficient and targeted distribution of ready-to-eat food packs and hot meals to individuals in need.

Through the PRC food truck initiative, a total of 6,261 individuals received assistance in the form of ready-to-eat food packs and hot meals. These provisions were crucial in meeting the immediate nutritional needs of affected families and reducing food insecurity.

Lessons Learnt

PRC visibility in distributing assistance should be prioritized. PRC is the Host National Society in the Philippines and well known as the biggest humanitarian organization in the country. To support its visibility and influence, while preventing any misunderstanding of the Red Cross Movement across the country, the Movement Partners need to consider putting the PRC logo in the distributed items or any assistance in the community.



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.

Challenges

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	Health	Budget		CHF 17,182
		Targeted Persons		1000
		Persons Assisted		946
Indicators		Target	Actual	
# of volunteers trained on PSS		60	34	
# of read and play kits provided		200	946	
# of people reached through health caravans / health missions		200	110	
# of children reached through Child-Friendly Space activities		200	946	
# of people provided with direct PSS		50	846	
# of people provided with first aid		50	25	

Narrative description of achievements

During the initial assessment, it became evident that health was a critical area requiring immediate intervention, as identified by both the PRC Chapters. Taking proactive measures, the PRC established first aid stations within evacuation centers as an integral component of their welfare desks.

Strategically placed, these first aid stations provided immediate medical assistance and support to individuals affected by the crisis. As part of the overarching first aid support initiative, 110 individuals received essential care, including first aid and blood pressure monitoring, through health caravan activities. In addition to offering immediate medical attention, the PRC prioritized disease prevention measures to minimize the risk of outbreaks within the affected population. This comprehensive approach included promoting personal hygiene practices and conducting health education sessions.

Overall, the PRC demonstrated its commitment to addressing health concerns during the initial assessment



through the establishment of first aid stations and the diligent implementation of disease prevention strategies.

In response to the disaster, the PRC established Welfare Desks to provide assistance to affected individuals, especially those who were stranded or displaced. Within these Welfare Desks, the PRC, with the support of IFRC, provided Psycho-Social Support (PFA) to 846 individuals, recognizing the importance of immediate and effective support.

Furthermore, the PRC established six Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) within evacuation centers to cater to the needs of children affected by the disaster. These spaces created a safe and nurturing environment where children engaged in various activities and received emotional support.

Recognizing the significance of addressing children's psychosocial well-being during crises, the PRC provided play activities and play kits to 946 children, offering a form of therapy to help them cope with their new circumstances. Activities such as drawing, storytelling, and toy distribution were organized to engage the children and provide emotional support. Overall, the PRC reached 946 children through the Child Friendly Spaces.

It is crucial to acknowledge that staff and volunteers involved in emergency operations face physically and emotionally stressful situations. To address this, the PRC emphasized the importance of self-care and Psycho-Social Support (PSS) for all staff and volunteers. By prioritizing their well-being, the PRC ensured that they were better equipped to provide effective support to the affected population.

In summary, the PRC's response efforts included the establishment of Welfare Desks to provide PFA to affected individuals, the setup of Child Friendly Spaces for children's well-being, and a focus on self-care and PSS for staff and volunteers. Through these comprehensive measures, the PRC aimed to alleviate the physical and emotional burdens faced by those affected by the disaster and those involved in the relief operations.

Lessons Learnt

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.

Challenges

Refer to challenges mentioned under "Livelihoods And Basic Needs."

	Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Budget		CHF 56,695
		Targeted Persons		10750
		Persons Assisted		9305
Indicators		Target	Actual	
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities		10750	9305	
# of households provided with hygiene kits		2150	1839	
# of households provided with jerry cans		4300	1248	
Narrative description of achievements				



In response to the devastating impact of Typhoon Karding, the Chapter WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) team conducted a comprehensive initial assessment in the province. The primary objective was to identify major consequences and potential losses. The assessment revealed that the affected communities faced a severe shortage of clean water due to flooding that submerged numerous water sources, rendering the available water muddy and non-potable. To address this critical issue, the WASH team took immediate action to provide the communities with a sustainable supply of clean water.

To ensure safe water storage, jerry cans were distributed as essential household items. Approximately 6,240 individuals from 1,248 families received two jerry cans, each with a capacity of 10 liters. This distribution aimed to meet the daily water requirements of households and enable them to maintain hygienic practices.

Furthermore, in recognition of the broader hygiene needs of the affected families, the WASH team provided essential hygiene kits. A total of 1,839 families (9,195 people) received these meticulously prepared kits, which aimed to address various personal care requirements. The hygiene kits included the following items: body soaps (12 pieces), laundry soaps (5 pieces), sanitary pads (40 pieces), hand towels (3 pieces), toilet paper (6 rolls), bath towels (2 pieces), toothpaste (2 tubes), toothbrushes (2 pieces), and razors (4 pieces). This comprehensive assortment of hygiene items aimed to promote cleanliness, personal well-being, and overall hygiene practices within the affected communities. Moreover, the PRC conducted hygiene promotion activities, reaching 1,861 households or 9,305 people.

By conducting the initial assessment and providing jerry cans and hygiene kits, the WASH team demonstrated its commitment to addressing the urgent water and hygiene needs resulting from Typhoon Karding. These efforts safeguarded the health and well-being of the affected communities, mitigated the spread of waterborne diseases, and fostered a sense of normalcy during the challenging post-disaster period.

Lessons Learnt

To enhance the effectiveness of disaster response efforts, it is crucial to encourage chapters to prioritize the capacity building of volunteers through specialized WASH-related training programmes. This targeted training will equip volunteers with the necessary skills and knowledge to address water, sanitation, and hygiene challenges effectively during emergencies.

Furthermore, establishing a system of regular asset monitoring and conducting quarterly inventory checks will ensure that essential resources are well-maintained and in good condition. By closely monitoring assets, chapters can identify any issues promptly and take appropriate measures to address them, ensuring the readiness and efficiency of disaster response operations.

Challenges

None

	Education	Budget		CHF 8,229
		Targeted Persons		200
		Persons Assisted		946
Indicators		Target	Actual	
		200	946	



# of affected children receiving education support provided by RCRC in affected areas		
# of schools repaired through support from RCRC	1	9

Narrative description of achievements

After the devastating impact of Typhoon Noru, the PRC swiftly deployed assessment teams to evaluate the extent of damages. Among the most severely affected were schools, which had suffered significant damage due to the typhoon. These educational institutions faced various challenges, including roofing damage, structural issues, and other related problems, disrupting the education of students in the affected areas.

To address the situation, damage assessments were conducted on the schools to determine the extent of the damage and estimate the materials required for repairs. With the valuable support of IFRC, a total of 1,670 CGI sheets and 86 plain GI sheets, valued at Php 1,045,000.00, were distributed among nine schools in three municipalities. The distribution quantity of corrugated galvanized iron and plain sheets was based on the specific needs of each school.

In a collaborative effort, the schools provided carpenter volunteers to assist with the repair work. To ensure the effectiveness and resilience of the repaired classrooms against future disasters, the PRC Engineer conducted an orientation session for the carpenter volunteers. The orientation covered basic roofing strengthening techniques, equipping the volunteers with the necessary skills to carry out durable and disaster-resistant repairs, ensuring the repaired classrooms would be more resilient to future disasters.

Through these concerted efforts, the PRC, along with the support of IFRC and the collaboration of the schools' carpenter volunteers, was able to address the damages caused by Typhoon Noru and contribute to the restoration of education facilities for the affected communities.

Lessons Learnt

Diversify supplier base: PRC should look and not rely only to single local supplier but to consider identifying and establishing relationships with multiple suppliers. The diversification ensures that if one supplier is unavailable or experiences difficulties, PRC will have alternative options to fall back on.

Challenges

The geographical location of the target areas in the northeastern region of the Philippines presented one of the primary challenges. Being an island, traveling between municipalities or barangays was time-consuming and difficult, requiring boat transportation that could take anywhere from 2 to 8 hours to reach different destinations on the island.

Transportation challenges were also exacerbated by unfavorable weather conditions, including strong winds, heavy rain, and big waves. Delivery of the GI sheets to the barangays via bancas or small boats was hindered during adverse weather, impacting the timely distribution of materials for repairs. Similarly, repair work on the damaged structures had to be suspended during inclement weather for safety reasons, further delaying the restoration process.

In addition to damages to the roofing sheets, some classrooms also sustained damage to the roofing frames during the typhoon. However, prompt repair of the GI sheets was impeded as the roofing frames also needed fixing. Some schools faced difficulties in quickly repairing the frames due to the unavailability of lumber in the local area or budget constraints hindering immediate procurement of the necessary materials.



These challenges posed by adverse weather conditions and the unavailability of lumber in some barangays added to the difficulties faced in the recovery and rehabilitation efforts in the affected areas. Efficient coordination and resource management are essential to ensure timely and effective repairs to the damaged classrooms.

	Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery	Budget		CHF 86,375
		Targeted Persons		0
		Persons Assisted		0
Indicators		Target	Actual	
% of compliance to IFRC procedures in the procurement of replenishment items		100	100	
# of teams deployed for assessments		4	4	
# of PRC ERU teams deployed		1	5	

Narrative description of achievements

Logistics efficiently managed the supply chain, procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage, and transportation to distribution sites, adhering to the operation's requirements and aligning with IFRC's logistics standards, processes, and procedures. The operation benefited from the robust capacity of PRC's logistics, developed over the years, and was further supported by an experienced IFRC country delegation logistics team.

In response to the crisis, PRC enhanced preparedness at the NHQ and chapter levels, deploying assets, equipment, and personnel according to the identified needs. The NHQ dispatched personnel from PRC's Emergency Response Unit and other specialized teams in welfare to aid the response efforts. Meanwhile, PRC chapters in the affected provinces mobilized trained human resources for assessment purposes. This resulted in the deployment of five assessment teams and five PRC ERU teams to Tarlac, Aurora, Nueva Ecija, and Quezon provinces.

Overall, through efficient logistics management and strategic resource deployment, PRC initiated its response operations, to ensure timely and effective support to the affected regions in the aftermath of the disaster.

Lessons Learnt

Diversify supplier base: PRC should look and not rely only to single local supplier but to consider identifying and establishing relationships with multiple suppliers. The diversification ensures that if one supplier is unavailable or experiences difficulties, PRC will have alternative options to fall back on.

Challenges

The unavailability of local suppliers resulted in rushed coordination and higher prices for supplies, posing significant challenges to the relief efforts. The impact of the disaster extended beyond the targeted community, affecting the local market in the area as well. Due to this situation, the PRC faced difficulty in finding local suppliers who met the necessary standards to be PRC suppliers for the distribution items.

As a consequence, the required items had to be sourced from the NHQ or other distant cities or municipalities, far from the targeted area of assistance. This arrangement incurred higher costs to obtain the necessary supplies, further straining the relief operation's budget.



To address this issue, a more efficient approach to sourcing supplies and engaging with local suppliers would be essential. By fostering partnerships and encouraging local suppliers to meet PRC standards, the organization can streamline the procurement process, reduce costs, and ensure a more effective and timely distribution of assistance to those in need.

	Community Engagement And Accountability	Budget	CHF 0
		Targeted Persons	35750
		Persons Assisted	100
Indicators		Target	Actual
% of community members who know how to contact PRC to give feedback		80	57
# of complaints and feedback received responded to by the NS		70	100

Narrative description of achievements

The PRC conducted a comprehensive PDM assessment to evaluate the impact of relief efforts on beneficiaries affected by Typhoon Karding. The PDM focused on gauging the effectiveness of CEA initiatives, specifically through the utilization of the Kobo tool. The assessment aimed to determine the respondents' knowledge of the Red Cross Chapter's location and contact details, as well as their utilization of the provided feedback mechanism by the PRC.

The PDM survey targeted a sample of 1,375 respondents, representing a cross-section of the affected communities. It sought to gather information on the beneficiaries' awareness of the Red Cross Chapter's location and contact details, as well as their engagement with the PRC's feedback mechanism. Among the total respondents, only 472 individuals (34 per cent) demonstrated knowledge of how to reach the chapter's location or access its contact details. This highlights a concerning lack of awareness among the affected communities regarding the chapter's visibility. To address this, efforts should be intensified to enhance the chapter's presence within the communities.

Regarding the utilization of the feedback mechanism, the survey revealed that 13 per cent of the total respondents (179 individuals) reported having used it. This indicates a positive response to the PRC's efforts in establishing an effective feedback system. Importantly, all complaints received through this mechanism were promptly addressed and resolved by the respective PRC chapters, showcasing the organization's commitment and responsiveness.

The PRC's PDM provided valuable insights into the knowledge and engagement of Typhoon Karding beneficiaries with the Red Cross Chapter and the feedback mechanism. The findings underscore the need for the chapter to strengthen its visibility within the communities to ensure beneficiaries are informed about its location and contact details. Furthermore, the positive utilization of the feedback mechanism demonstrates the effectiveness of the PRC's efforts in fostering accountability and responsiveness in addressing beneficiary concerns, including inquiries for assistance. Moving forward, it is recommended that the PRC continues to prioritize CEA initiatives to enhance the overall effectiveness of its relief efforts.

Lessons Learnt



To enhance the elaboration of the PDM report, it is crucial to include additional details on various aspects. Firstly, the report should provide a comprehensive outline of the methodology employed in the PDM survey, outlining the sampling approach, data collection techniques, and analysis methods used. This will ensure transparency and allow readers to understand the credibility of the findings. Furthermore, specific actions taken by the PRC to address the complaints received through the feedback mechanism should be documented. Detailing the steps taken to resolve issues and improve the beneficiaries' experience will demonstrate the organization's commitment to accountability and responsiveness. Proper briefing of volunteers on executing the PDM within the community is essential. The report should include information on how volunteers were trained, the key messages conveyed during the PDM, and the measures taken to ensure accurate data collection.

To strengthen RC Chapter visibility, the PRC should consider promoting its existence through various means. This can be achieved by actively engaging with local stakeholders, participating in local forums, and collaborating with the media to raise awareness about the organization's activities and impact. In terms of communication and publication through media, the PRC should pay attention to communication standards, including ethical considerations for using photographs. Ensuring that media materials are respectful, accurate, and sensitive will uphold the organization's reputation and credibility.

By incorporating these additional details and recommendations, the PDM report will provide a more comprehensive and insightful overview of the assessment, actions taken, and suggestions for improving visibility and community engagement.

Challenges

During the PDM, several limitations were encountered that affected the assessment process. One of the challenges was the duplication of beneficiaries, leading to potential inaccuracies in the data collected. Additionally, the unavailability of respondents due to work commitments and a lack of coordination with the barangay teams hindered the smooth execution of the survey.

Another significant obstacle was the difficulty the community faced in understanding the purpose and activities of the assessment. This hindered their full participation and engagement, potentially impacting the overall effectiveness of the PDM.

To address these limitations, future PDM initiatives should focus on improving beneficiary data management to avoid duplications and ensure accuracy. Enhancing coordination with local teams and involving community leaders in the planning process will help overcome respondent unavailability. Furthermore, clear communication and culturally sensitive explanations during the assessment will help the community better comprehend the objectives and activities, leading to increased cooperation and meaningful participation in the PDM process.

	Protection, Gender And Inclusion	Budget		CHF 0
		Targeted Persons		35750
		Persons Assisted		23198
Indicators		Target	Actual	
% of sectoral assessments conducted using the PGI Minimum Standards		100	100	
Narrative description of achievements				



The PRC and IFRC's incorporation of PGI marked a significant step in addressing the specific needs and vulnerabilities of the affected population. Following the IFRC minimum standard commitments to PGI in Emergencies, interventions were thoughtfully designed to prioritize the most at-risk groups, including women-headed households, pregnant and lactating women, and vulnerable men and boys.

Through collaboration with partners, the PRC undertook a comprehensive range of activities to ensure the successful implementation of the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operation. These activities directly benefitted 23,198 individuals, specifically tailored to meet their psychosocial and gender-related needs. By adhering to the IFRC's guidelines, the PRC aimed to create an inclusive and safe environment that promoted the well-being and protection of all individuals affected by the emergency.

In alignment with the IFRC's zero tolerance policy towards violence against children, the PRC took proactive measures to safeguard their well-being and protection throughout the operation. A Child Protection policy was integrated into the orientation provided to all staff and volunteers involved in the response. This ensured that everyone engaged in the operation was well-informed about the policy and fully committed to adhering to its principles and guidelines. By actively promoting and enforcing this policy, the PRC sought to create a secure environment for children, free from violence or exploitation.

The commitment of the PRC to the psychosocial well-being and gender inclusivity of the affected population was evident through the incorporation of PGI interventions and the implementation of the Child Protection policy. These measures were integral to the overall success of the operation, addressing immediate needs while contributing to long-term resilience and recovery. By ensuring that staff and volunteers were well-equipped and committed to upholding these standards, the PRC demonstrated its dedication to providing effective and accountable assistance to the affected communities.

Lessons Learnt

N/A

Challenges

N/A



Financial report

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DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/10-2023/8	Operation	MDRPH048
Budget Timeframe	2022/10-2023/4	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 05/Sep/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRPH048 - Philippines - Super Typhoon Karding 2022

Operating Timeframe: 06 Oct 2022 to 30 Apr 2023

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	662,650
DREF Response Pillar	662,650
Expenditure	-612,242
Closing Balance	50,408

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	48,227	26,145	22,082
PO02 - Livelihoods	9,115	2,083	7,031
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	414,995	425,548	-10,553
PO04 - Health	17,892	16,206	1,686
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	55,985	38,687	17,298
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education	8,229	12,461	-4,232
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	86,375	79,699	6,676
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	640,818	600,829	39,989
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships			0
EA02 - Secretariat Services	20,945	9,864	11,081
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	888	1,549	-662
Enabling Approaches Total	21,832	11,413	10,419
Grand Total	662,650	612,242	50,408



[Click here for the complete financial report](#)

Please explain variances (if any)

CHF 662,650 was allocated, with CHF 612,242 expenditure (92.4 per cent), leaving a balance of CHF 50,408 that will be returned to the DREF pool. Variances were found in Relief, Construction, and Supplies. Construction of facilities saw an overspend due to increasing the number of school repairs to 9, including costs for materials. On the other hand, there was underspending in Logistics, Transport, and Storage, mainly due to operational savings.

Contact Information

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

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[Click here for the reference](#)

