



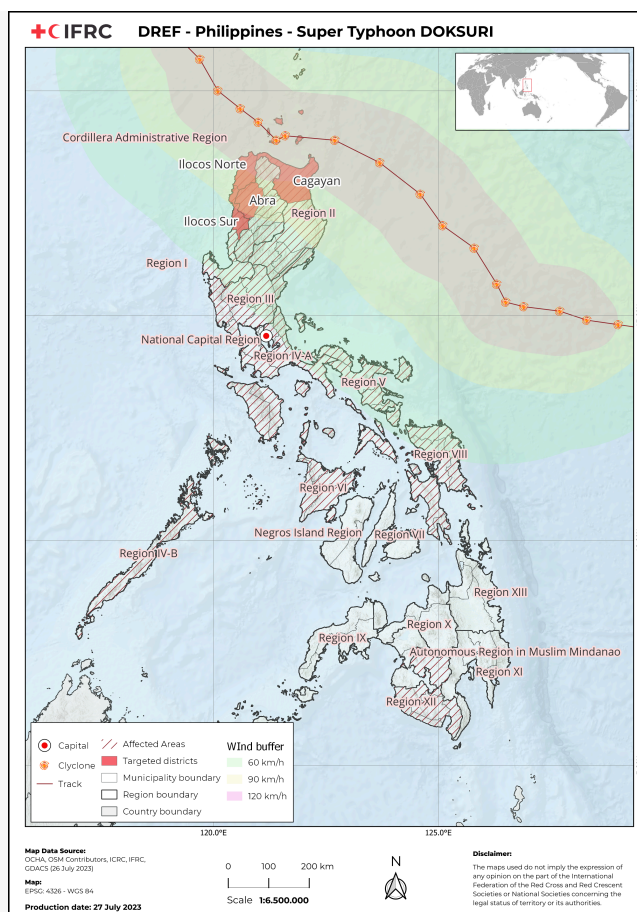
PRC targets far-flung and remote island communities for assistance, dedicated volunteers loading relief items for those affected by Typhoon Egay (Doksuri) in Cagayan. (Photo: PRC)

Appeal: MDRPH052	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 271,035	Crisis Category: Orange	Hazard: Cyclone
Glide Number: TC-2023-000121-PHL	People Affected: 2,397,336 people	People Targeted: 36,330 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 05-08-2023	Operational End Date: 29-02-2024	Total Operating Timeframe: 6 months

Targeted Areas: **Region I (Ilocos Region), Region II (Cagayan Valley), Cordillera Administrative region (CAR)**

The major donors and partners of the IFRC-DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, China, Czech, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and the Netherlands, as well as DG ECHO, Mondelez Foundation, 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

Description of the Event



Map highlighting the targeted areas of the operation. (Map: IFRC, IM)

Date of event

26-07-2023

What happened, where and when?

On 18 July 2023, the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) identified a Low-Pressure Area (LPA) located to the east of Mindanao. It was then named Egay (internationally called Doksuri) when it developed into a Tropical Depression.

On 23 July, Doksuri intensified into a severe Tropical Storm category, moving westward over the Philippine Sea, Northeast of Bicol Peninsula. On 24 July 2023, Typhoon Egay underwent a rapid intensification; then developed into a Super Typhoon (STY) on 25 July 2023. Tropical Cyclone Wind Signal (TCWS) No. 3 was raised over the Babuyan Islands, the northern and eastern portions of mainland Cagayan, the northeastern portion of Isabela, and the northern portion of Apayao. TCWS No. 2 was raised over Batanes, the rest of mainland in Cagayan, the rest of Isabela, Quirino, the northern portion of Nueva Vizcaya, the rest of Apayao, Kalinga, Abra, Mountain Province, Ifugao, the northern portion of Benguet, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur and the northern and the central portion of Aurora.

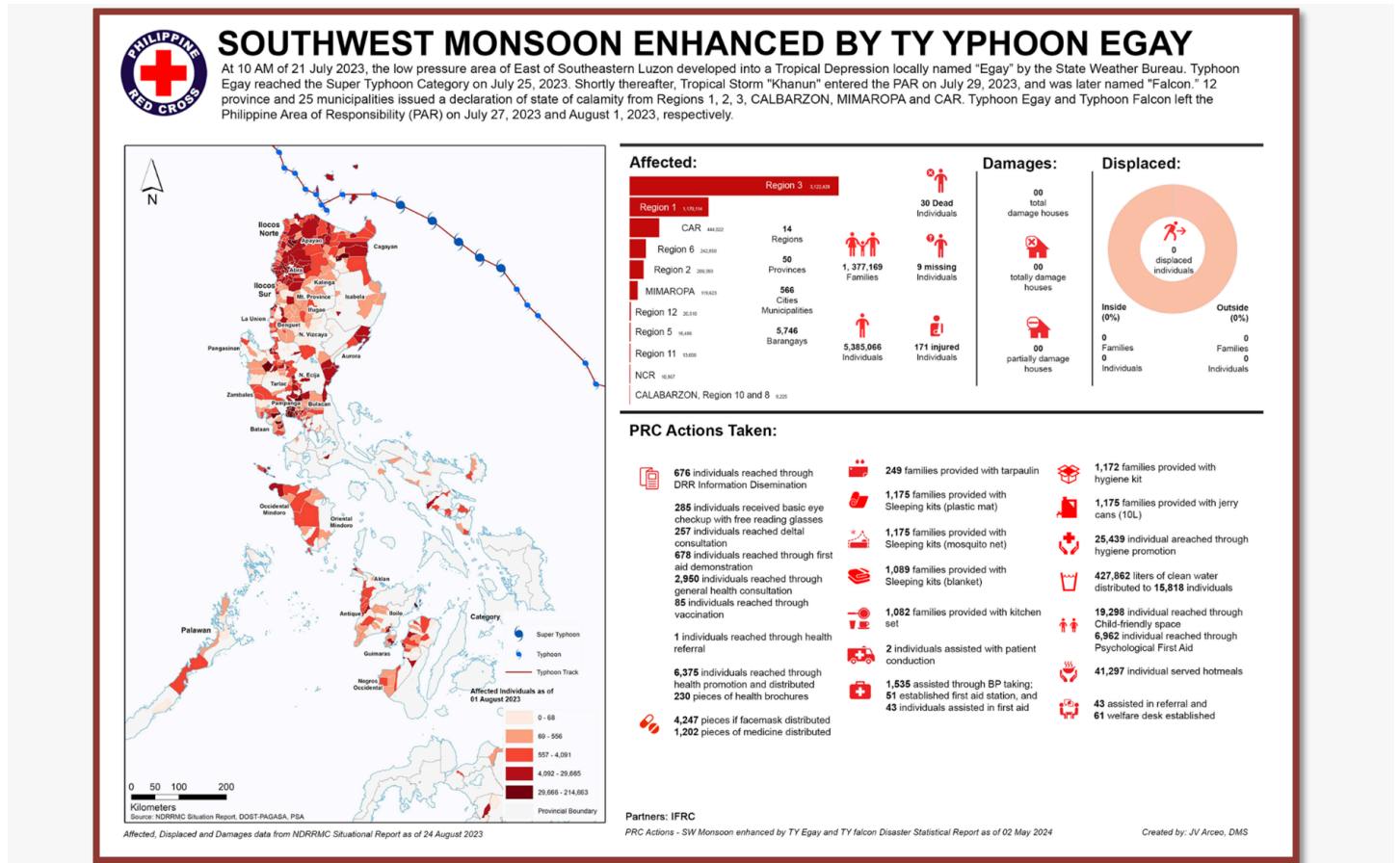
STY Doksuri made landfall in the vicinity of Fuga Island, Aparri, Cagayan on 26 July 2023.

The country experienced the effect of the Southwest Monsoon or Habagat, which brought seasonal wind, heavy rainfall, and storms from the southwest direction, typically during May to September 2023. Doksuri further intensified the effect of the Southwest Monsoon and triggered rainfall in parts of Southern Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. The Southwest Monsoon enhanced by Doksuri brought occasional monsoon rains over Region I, II, CAR, NCR, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, V, VI, VII, VIII, and some portions of IX, X, XI, XII, and BARMM, based on NDRRMC SitRep No. 10. Floods were reported in regions I, II, III, V, VI, VIII, XII, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, where landslides occurred in Region III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Region VI, and VIII.

After STY Doksuri left Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR), another cyclone entered the country on 29 July 2023, subsequently named



Typhoon Khanun (locally named Falcon). Khanun further enhanced the southwest monsoon, bringing monsoon rains over the western portion of Luzon and the Visayas. Overall, these combined effects of different weather disturbances caused flooding and rain-induced landslides in areas that experienced considerable amounts of rainfall over several days. This left a significant impact on various aspects of the affected regions, including the population, infrastructure, transportation, power supply, water resources, agriculture, and the economy.



The Philippine Red Cross's overall accomplishment.

Scope and Scale

According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (NDRRMC) Situational Report No.13; A total of 675,357 families (2,476,907 persons) were directly impacted. Among the affected population, 15,566 families (57,281 individuals) sought refuge within 763 evacuation centres, while 62,825 families (260,694 persons) were served outside the evacuation centres. The regions significantly affected included Region I, Region II, Region III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Regions V, Region VI, Region X, Region XI, Region XII, BARM, CAR, and NCR.

The casualties were reported as 26 deceased individuals, 52 injured persons, and 13 missing. The infrastructure and transportation systems in the affected areas sustained significant damage: 397 road sections and 33 bridges were affected, impeding transportation, and posing challenges to the movement of people and transportation of goods. The power supply was disrupted in 306 cities/municipalities. A total of 38,855 houses were reported as damaged in Region I, Region II, Region III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Region V, Region VI, Region X, Region XII, BARM, and CAR. In addition, the combined effects of Doksuri and the southwest monsoon caused a significant impact on the agricultural sector.

The damage and losses in the agriculture sector increased from PHP 512.9 million to PHP 1.36 billion (estimated at CHF 21.7 million) with a volume of production loss of 62,259 metric tons, affecting 98,969 hectares of agricultural land and 91,268 farmers. These damage and losses came from the Cordillera Administrative Region, Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, Western Visayas, and Central Luzon. The affected commodities included rice, corn, high-value crops, livestock, poultry, and fisheries. Furthermore, there were incurred damages to agricultural facilities and fishing paraphernalia. The DA reported that 209 fisherfolks were affected on their fisheries produce, pond dikes, fishing boats, and paraphernalia with an estimated loss of PHP 14.1 million (estimated at CHF 224,876).

Furthermore, STY Doksuri had a substantial impact on the transportation sector. A total of 85 domestic flights were canceled and 145



seaports in Region I, Region II, Region III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Region V, Regions VI, and Region VIII reported disruption, further compounding the challenges faced by the affected areas.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. DSWD DROMIC Report #52 on the Effects of Southwest Monsoon and Super Typhoon "Egay" as of 21 March 2024	https://reliefweb.int/report/philippines/dswd-dromic-report-52-effects-southwest-monsoon-and-super-typhoon-egay-21-march-2024-6am

National Society Actions

Have the National Society conducted any intervention additionally to those part of this DREF Operation?	No
Please provide a brief description of those additional activities	-

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<p>The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent tracked and monitored the combined effect of Typhoon Egay and Southwest Monsoon since the initial stages of tropical cyclone development. The IFRC coordinated closely with the PRC by attending the coordination meetings and supporting the chapters' preparation.</p> <p>Based on the forecast, the IFRC determined strategic locations for a repositioning warehouse in Cagayan, Ilocos Norte, and Subic warehouses were strategically selected to be in proximity to the affected areas and considered accessibility to minimize response time and ensure delivery of relief supplies. IFRC supported PRC warehouses through warehouse wall-to-wall inventory and other logistical planning.</p> <p>IFRC provided support to the Philippine Red Cross by facilitating access to Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF). This enabled timely response to the needs of people impacted by disaster. Through financial and logistical assistance, IFRC strengthened the capacity of the National Society to deliver aid to those affected, ensuring that essential relief, medical assistance, and other assistance reached the communities.</p>
Participating National Societies	<p>Currently, there are six PNS in the Philippines (Spanish Red Cross, German Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, and Finnish Red Cross) supporting the PRC with three of them having a special focus on disaster risk reduction and disaster risk financing. IFRC was in contact with partners and ensured regular updates on the ongoing operations. The German Red Cross donated CHF 300,000 (Swiss Francs) bilaterally to the Philippine Red Cross. This substantial contribution was intended to bolster the Philippine Red Cross' response efforts in the wake of the combined effects of STY Doksuri and the southwest monsoon, which caused significant devastation in Cagayan, Abra, Ilocos Sur, and Ilocos Norte.</p> <p>The American Red Cross supported the PRC with PHP 1.8 million (CHF 28,000) for the provision of school kits and school repair in Cagayan while the Australian DFAT with the amount of PHP 2.7 million (CHF 42,000) supported to PRC for relief and health activities such as mother and newborn kits.</p>



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. So far, for this operation, no information has been received from ICRC for support.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	<p>The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) has a total of USD 37.6 million (CHF 58,000) worth of standby funds and a relief stockpile amounting to USD 1.4 million (CHF 21,000) worth of health logistics available for augmentation from the Central Office and prepositioned in various LGUs.</p> <p>The Department of Agriculture assessed damage and losses in the agriculture and fishery sectors. The DA coordinated with concerned national government agencies, local government units, and other DRRM-related offices for the impacts of STY Egay. Further, the DA had the following assistance for affected farmers and fishers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A total of 111,873 bags of rice seeds, 14,426 bags of corn, and 2,582 kilograms of assorted vegetable seeds from the regions affected by Egay (CAR, Regions I, II, III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, VI, and XIII). 2. Drugs and biologics for livestock and poultry 3. Fingerlings assistance to affected fisherfolk from the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) 4. Survival and Recovery (SURE) Loan Program from the Agricultural Credit Policy Council (ACPC) with a loanable amount of up to PHP 25,000 or estimated around CHF 399 payable in three years at zero interest 5. Quick Response Fund (QRF) for the rehabilitation of affected areas. <p>The DSWD distributed cash assistance in Ilocos Sur and Cagayan Province to families affected by the flooding to address essential needs amounting PHP 10,000.00 per family (estimated at CHF 160). They are targeting families with totally damaged houses, bereaved families, and the most vulnerable. In Abra, the government allocated PHP 50 million (estimated CHF 797,433) intended for cash assistance to families with totally damaged houses and farmers.</p>
UN or other actors	<p>There was no collective response from the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), however, individual United Nations agencies were actively engaged and responded to the situation. For instance, the World Food Program (WFP) assisted in collaboration with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) for logistics (vehicles) and supported the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) with 2 VSATs.</p> <p>Additionally, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD) supplied tarpaulins, modular tents and solar lamps to the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), Region I and Region II. Moreover, the European Union (EU) allocated EUR 0.5 million through their existing emergency funding requirement with international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) and local non-governmental organizations to support the ongoing relief efforts.</p>

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

As auxiliary to the public authorities, PRC maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with (i) the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC); (ii) the provincial, municipal and barangay (village) disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) the local government units defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act from 2010. PRC participates in NDRRMC meetings and coordinates with the Department of Social



Welfare and Development (DSWD), and the Department of Health.

The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) has activated Republic Act 7581 (Price Act), which protected consumers by stabilizing the prices of necessities and prime commodities and by prescribing measures of undue price increases during emergencies.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Families who have stayed in any evacuation center were changing, as it has been a common practice among the locals. Families have returned to their homes right after a cyclone to check their houses and try to salvage what was left of their houses. Most of the locals put up makeshift houses near their damaged houses as temporary shelter. The majority of families whose houses were damaged have also lost a source of livelihood or no sources of income to start fixing their shelters. Based on the RDANA conducted by PRC, most homes were affected by the flooding, losing their stocked food supplies and household items such as furniture, appliances, electronic equipment, tools for cooking, and clothing, among others, due to the flood after they were either submerged in water or got washed away. Most of the affected population verbalized that they didn't have any means to replace the food and damaged items. To cope with this, some families loaned money for food and/or depended on the food packages received from their respective LGUs, some managed to clean usable, plastic household items, but most electronic appliances were broken and thrown out.

The provision of tarpaulin and other basic household items such as blankets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats and kitchen sets were crucial to protect displaced individuals from the harsh conditions they faced in temporary shelters. Sleeping kits offer warmth, protection against insects, and a comfortable place to rest, which were essential for maintaining health and preventing illness in such crowded and often unsanitary environments. By supplying these necessities, the aim is to alleviate the discomfort and vulnerability experienced by the displaced population.

Chapters are recommended to intensify activities on disaster preparedness and risk reduction particularly on safe shelter awareness.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The displacement of individuals in evacuation centers due to devastation caused by Doksuri and the southwest monsoon became evident, and the affected people were facing dire circumstances with their homes destroyed and personal belongings lost. Consequently, there was an urgent need for the provision of food to meet their daily sustenance requirements. PRC provided hot meals to those affected individuals residing in the evacuation centers to ensure their nutritional needs were met during that time. Markets were open and functional. Some areas reported few commodities sold in the market, but the authorities anticipated that this was a temporary problem because of the major flooding event.

The State of Calamity proclamation in municipalities required a price restriction on essential goods, preventing any marketplaces from taking advantage of the situation. However, the flooding event's impact on the families' main sources of livelihood such as farms, livestock, and fisheries eventually reduced their income resulting in lesser purchasing power for the families than usual.



Health

Based on the available data (NDRRMC), it became apparent that the evacuation of 15,566 families constituting 57,281 individuals in evacuation centers were exposed to risks such as vector-borne diseases and acute respiratory infections within the evacuation centers. Evacuation areas often became overcrowded and lacked proper sanitation and waste management systems. These conditions created a breeding ground for disease-carrying vectors, such as mosquitoes, which could lead to the outbreak of diseases like dengue. The proximity of individuals within the centers also increased the risk of transmission of acute respiratory infections, including respiratory viruses like influenza. With the severe flooding caused by the non-stop rain, the risks for leptospirosis and skin diseases were very high. High Alert for Leptospirosis, athlete's foot, diarrhea, and dengue risk due to flooding were reported in all priority areas.

The Department of Health announced that there was a continuous increase in dengue cases in the initial 14 weeks, as well as a significant increase in leptospirosis cases in the first 2 weeks. Abra Province reportedly had an increasing case of diarrhea and confirmed cases of leptospirosis. Provision of medicines such as doxycycline was provided to affected areas by both the PRC and local government. The dead livestock that were in the process of decomposing accompanied with the smell posed a health threat to the communities because the



livestock were left beside the roads waiting to be removed or taken care of by the authorities. PRC provided leptospirosis prophylaxis to all staff and volunteers responding to the disaster.

PRC NHQ Health Services, together with Chapter staff, checked hospitals under the cyclone path and the monsoon-affected areas. The Province of Cagayan reported structural damage in the Rural Health Center at Babuyan Claro. PRC ensured the health and well-being of the families affected by the disaster, the conduct of Health Caravans provided basic medical services and the provision of medicines to evacuation centers. Furthermore, it was deemed essential that PRC prioritized basic first aid services and provided personal protective equipment (PPE) to minimize the risk of infections. Basic medical supplies, such as bandages, antiseptics, and medications for common ailments, should have been readily available within the evacuation centers. Additionally, the distribution of PPEs, including masks and gloves, could help reduce the transmission of respiratory infections among the displaced individuals. PRC ambulance was also being mobilized to transfer patients or injured people to nearby hospitals. The situation in evacuation areas called for the immediate implementation of IEC (Information, Education and Communication) campaigns to promote health practices among displaced individuals. Part of raising awareness was about proper health measures and educating the people affected on essential practices that could prevent the spread of diseases and maintain health and well-being in the evacuation areas.

In addition, in terms of support services, the psychosocial well-being of the affected individuals should also have been considered. Displacement and the trauma associated with the impact of the typhoon could have had a significant psychological effect on people. The provision of psychological support and counseling services to those in need were considered. This ensured that the emotional well-being of the displaced population was adequately addressed during their stay in the evacuation centers.

Currently, the chapters are working closely with local government units and health agencies to ensure the continuation of health activities as part of a partnership with key stakeholders.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Based on PRC assessment, water sources in most of the areas were restored except those areas on which municipal pumps and sources of water were damaged in the provinces of Abra, Ilocos Norte, and Ilocos Sur. Most of the people living in the rural areas used hand pumps and springs for their water source either potable or for domestic use in response to the cyclone, however, due to the major flooding the water quality and potability differed. Due to the impact of the flooding, debris and mud were found present in communities.

Furthermore, families who were affected by flooding and resided in the affected areas needed basic hygiene kits and hygiene practices to improve hygiene behavior. The hygiene kits include items such as soap, shampoo, and toothbrushes, among others. It was deemed essential to establish water distribution within the evacuation centers, ensuring easy access for all individuals. The provision of safe drinking water was one of the most pressing needs for the displaced individuals in evacuation centers. It was crucial to distribute water and jerry cans to ensure safe storage and distribution of the water.

In addition to the distribution of water, there was a need to carry out sensitization campaigns on water treatment, handling, and storage to ensure that the water remains potable and safe for consumption. The sensitization campaign aims to educate the affected individuals on the proper handling and storage of water, particularly in cases where access to clean water was limited. Additionally, hygiene promotion activities such as hand-washing campaigns were needed to help mitigate the risk of preventable diseases and improve the overall health and well-being of the affected individuals.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Overcrowding was frequently experienced at evacuation centres, compelling families to share spaces, which raised protection concerns linked to shelter, i.e., precarious large makeshift tents with no privacy or gender segregation that may increase risks of violence or abuse. During times of disasters, affected people faced 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, or a chronic medical condition, faced barriers in accessing assistance and increased risk of violence and abuse. There was a need to protect these people and incorporate their specific needs while planning implementation and ensure Sex, Age and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) was available, to ensure accountability and inclusiveness of the response. PRC incorporated the IFRC PGI Minimum standards in emergency programming throughout the response and sectoral plans to ensure sensitivity to the needs of at-risk individuals and groups. The operation needed to carefully consider the specific needs and vulnerabilities of diverse groups within the displaced population such as partitioning areas in evacuation centres to ensure the safety and security of all individuals, with particular attention to the well-being of women, children, elderly, and persons with disabilities. Moreover, there was a need to establish priority lanes for PWDs (Persons with Disabilities) and the Elderly to accommodate their specific needs.

The establishment of Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) in evacuation centres often become temporary homes for displaced families, including



children who are particularly vulnerable in such situations. There is a need to create child-friendly spaces to provide a safe and supportive environment where children can engage in age-appropriate activities receive psychosocial support and regain a sense of normalcy amidst the chaos. The critical role played by volunteers in supporting the affected communities, there was need for a refreshing training courses that would focus on the volunteer work specifically on Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), and Psychosocial Support (PSS). Providing volunteers with updated knowledge and skills in these crucial areas, it will enhance their capacity to effectively and compassionately address the needs of affected population. In addition, PRC will incorporate the IFRC Child Safeguarding Policy to ensure that the programmes are designed and implemented with the best interest of the child in mind. The PRC will carry out the process of conducting child safeguarding analysis to ensure that children are protected from all forms of violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect in all PRC-IFRC programmes, preventive actions are prioritized, and accountability is ensured. The child safeguarding risk analysis will be implemented in four chapters namely, Cagayan, Abra, Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur.



Community Engagement And Accountability

The affected households required support from both government and non-government organizations. It was crucial to provide information on the types of support available and how households could access them. The information needed to be made readily available to ensure that affected households were aware of the support available to them.

It was also essential to monitor the needs of different groups continuously. Different groups of people might have had different needs, and it was important to ensure that the support provided targeted these specific needs. Two-way communication was vital in providing aid during disasters. It was not enough to provide information to affected households; listening to their needs and feedback was equally important. Information was a life-saving mechanism during disasters, and it was imperative to ensure that accurate and up-to-date information was provided to affected households.

The joint undertaking emphasized the importance of two-way communication as an aid, highlighting the need for effective communication in providing support to affected households. In addition, it was essential to integrate Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) through KII and FGD to get the beneficiaries' feedback and complaints. This approach might have helped to ensure that the voices of beneficiaries were heard, grievances were addressed, and future distribution programs were improved based on their perspective.



Environment Sustainability

Activities and interventions needed to keep a strong focus on green response and try to reduce the carbon footprint while providing services to people in most at need, as much as possible.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The PRC provided multi-sectoral services to 57,115 vulnerable households affected by the combined effects of Typhoon Egay (Doksuri) and the southwest monsoon in areas of Abra, Cagayan, Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur. The operation was implemented within six months and completed by 28 February 2024.

The targeted people assisted through essential household items and other activities such as water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), health and welfare support (hot meals, child-friendly and psychosocial activities). CEA and PGI activities were incorporated to the operation as cross-cutting areas to all the interventions.

Operation strategy rationale

Under the DREF assistance, the PRC prioritized the provision of immediate assistance with household items to the people whose lives and livelihoods were affected by STY Doksuri and the intensified effect of Southwest monsoon. It was notable that a significant subset of these people were staying in the evacuation centers and needed more and focused assistance. This included two pieces of blankets, sleeping mats, and mosquito nets, 10 liters Jerry cans, one hygiene kit, and one kitchen set for each family.

Moreover, 350 families, who were heavily impacted in Cagayan, received two pieces of shelter-grade tarpaulins. For people with no access to cooking equipment, PRC responded with the provision of hot meals through food trucks. PRC mobilized its pre-positioned stocks from the warehouse and replenished the items from the DREF funds. The IFRC Logistics unit conducted the procurement process.



Blankets and sleeping mats were procured locally, and tarpaulins, kitchen sets, hygiene kits, jerry cans, and mosquito nets were procured internationally through IFRC Global Humanitarian Services - Supply Chain Management, Asia Pacific (GHS&SCM-AP) unit based in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

To address people's basic needs, PRC provided hot meals to people with no access to cooking equipment and facilities. PRC provided meals to 3,200 people for 7 days (once per day), which was charged to this DREF assistance. Later, PRC continued providing hot meals assistance to the same group of people, with provision and supplies from the government and other agencies. The mobilization cost of the food trucks was charged to this DREF; nonetheless, PRC reached out to these 3200 people with hot meals for as many days as they needed the assistance. The number of people in need of hot meals assistance reduced over time, as people received food packs from DSWD and LGU and started cooking their own meals. It was important to mention that IFRC, in close consultation with PRC, would escalate the situation further, should there be a worsening of the humanitarian situation in the operation areas due to the impact of the southwest monsoon, which would lead to excessive rainfall-linked floods, flash floods, landslides and/or landfall of another typhoon.

Based on the intensification of needs and the results of the continuous assessment, PRC did not decide for further DREF support or even consider an emergency appeal – depending on geographic areas impacted, intensity of impact, number of families (people) affected, houses destroyed/damaged, complete/partial loss of livelihood and income sources of the affected population, impact on the WASH and health infrastructure, impact on the schools (and thus children's education), and the chapter's capacity to respond to the scale of such a disaster. PRC and its partners, coordinated by IFRC, continued to assess the situation and escalate the activities when needed. Therefore, the operation timeframe was completed for 6 months for this operation. This was in close coordination with PRC and IFRC DREF management team.

Targeting Strategy

Who was targeted by this operation?

The PRC focused on targeting the most vulnerable groups identified during the rapid need assessment. These groups were considered as 'orange' according to the level of impact experienced due to STY Doksuri, their level of vulnerability, and their coping capacity. During the emergency, PRC provided various essential needs such as essential household items, welfare support, health, and WASH, among others were prioritized. The assessment and allocation of aid (targeting) were based on the number of individuals displaced and currently residing in the evacuation centers.

Specifically, the operation aimed to meet the immediate needs of 36,330 people, specifically those people who were displaced, from the four provinces severely affected by STY Doksuri. The targeted people were helped with essential household items (HHI), shelter, food, health, WASH, and Red Cross volunteers and youth mobilization. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) were integrated into the operation as cross-cutting areas for all the interventions.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection criteria were based on the damage, needs and vulnerability of the affected community. PRC ensured that programs were aligned with its own, as well as IFRC's commitment to take into account gender and diversity, targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, and men and boys made vulnerable by disasters; households with people with disabilities, elderly people, those suffering from chronic illnesses, children-headed households, 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 households and those who lack relevant resources to cope with the basic humanitarian needs on their own. These groups were considered according to the level of impact.

Beneficiaries were identified, and each was given a PRC beneficiary card with household members' names. The card was a basis for recognition of bearers as beneficiaries of the PRC and during implementation. PRC volunteers counter checked the names on the cards that were listed in the distribution sheets. Upon receipt of any item or assistance, beneficiaries signed award sheets or participating lists. With these records, cases of double assistance or double counting was eliminated.



Total Targeted Population

Women	10,250	Rural	100%
Girls (under 18)	7,729	Urban	-
Men	10,171	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	8,180		
Total targeted population	36,330		

Risk and Security Considerations

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

Risk	Mitigation action
Potential exposure of children to abuse or harmful situations	<p>PRC and IFRC followed IFRC Minimum Standards for PGI.</p> <p>In addition, IFRC supported the Philippine Red Cross in carrying out a Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis for this operation. The IFRC Child Safeguarding Analysis tool supported IFRC and PRC's operation and rated the child safeguarding risk. With the information, PRC operation can strengthen child safeguarding practices and reduce the risk of harm to children as outlined in the IFRC Child Safeguarding Policy.</p> <p>CSRA attached in this report.</p>
Threats to the safety of volunteers and staff deployed due to weather disturbances were encountered during the delivery of relief since most of the targeted areas were in island communities.	<p>Incorporated safety measures into the planning and execution of relief efforts to minimize risks and ensure the well-being of volunteers and staff deployed in the delivery process.</p> <p>PRC chapters monitored closely weather forecasts and established clean protocols for suspending deliveries in case of severe weather to prioritize the safety of volunteers.</p>
Threat of potential new tropical cyclones developing or entering the Philippine Area of Responsibility and influencing the country due to the ongoing typhoon season that could trigger landslide and worsen the situation	The PRC - Operation Center monitored the current weather situation and provided necessary alert to the chapter.
Safety of personnel due COVID-19 when implementing the interventions	Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) was provided for personnel involved in the operations. Advisory information was circulated in terms of precautionary measures to protect health and safety, and early warning and early action systems (following the authorities' contingency plans)

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The identified safety and security threats are not likely to significantly affect the ability or access of Red Cross personnel to implement program activities.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

Yes



Implementation



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 127,019

Targeted Persons: 6,000

Assisted Persons: 5,875

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of households provided with essential household items	1,200	1,175
# of households provided with household tarpaulins (emergency shelter)	350	249

Narrative description of achievements

PRC, in partnership with IFRC, provided essential household items to individuals affected by Typhoon Egay (Doksuri). A total of 1,175 households, amounting to 5,875 individuals, received this support under IFRC-DREF operation. Each household received two blankets, two sleeping mats, two mosquito nets, and a hygiene pack. Further, 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 Egay. The support included providing essential materials/items, such as shelter-grade tarpaulins. PRC distributed tarpaulins to 249 families (1,245 individuals), covering 71 per cent of the total target.

Despite encountering challenges, such as adverse weather conditions in Cagayan prompting the temporary halt in distributions for volunteer safety due to weather disturbances, the aid delivery achieved a commendable 98 per cent of the total target of 1,200 families.

These items not only offered physical comfort but also acted as a source of solace for families navigating the difficulties within evacuation centers. The collaborative efforts of PRC and IFRC ensured that essential support reached those affected by the typhoon, contributing to improved living conditions amidst challenging circumstances.

Lessons Learnt

By anticipating potential challenges like weather disturbances and having alternative strategies ready, PRC can ensure the safety of volunteers and maintain the efficient distribution of relief items even in difficult circumstances. Additionally, this experience highlights the significance of prioritizing volunteer safety as a key factor in decision-making during relief operations.

Challenges

PRC encountered challenges, such as adverse weather conditions in Cagayan prompting the temporary halt in distribution of tarpaulins and other relief items for volunteer safety due to weather disturbances.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 27,868

Targeted Persons: 3,200

Assisted Persons: 5,818



Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of hotmeals provided	22,400	40,724
# of people reached with food assistance (hotmeals)	3,200	5,818

Narrative description of achievements

The PRC together with IFRC addressed food security concerns and alleviated hunger in vulnerable communities affected by the disaster through the deployment of a fleet of food trucks to provide ready-to-eat food packs and hot meals to displaced populations at four chapters in Abra, Cagayan, Ilocos Sur and Ilocos Norte. PRC delivered 40,724 hot meals to 5,818 individuals displaced within evacuation centers for 7 days (once a day).

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 needy individuals.

The PRC and IFRC ensured that these ready-to-eat hot meals effectively met the immediate food requirements of the displaced individuals, ultimately reaching a total of 5,818 people. This accomplishment represents an impressive achievement of the original target set.

Lessons Learnt

Based on LLW, it is recommended to conduct an inventory of the chapter's assets related to hot meal equipment and subsequently provide recommendations for procurement. This proactive approach will help ensure that the chapter is well-equipped to meet its hot meal preparation needs efficiently and effectively.

Challenges

Based on the lessons learned workshop conducted by PRC, it was noted that while the deployment of a food truck was appreciated, none were strategically positioned nearby. Additionally, the chapter faced a shortage of equipment for preparing hot meals.



Budget: CHF 24,788

Targeted Persons: 7,629

Assisted Persons: 6,962

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of individuals reached with basic health services (including medicines and first aid)	1,000	1,202
# of individuals reached with health promotion activities	5,000	6,175
# of people provided with direct psychosocial support	7,629	6,962
# of people provided with mosquito nets	6,000	5,875



Narrative description of achievements

PRC, with the assistance of IFRC, prioritized the health and safety of individuals displaced in evacuation centers affected by Typhoon Egay (Doksuri). In response to the health risks posed by mosquitoes in these settings, a total of 1,175 families (5,875 individuals) residing in evacuation centers were equipped with mosquito nets under IFRC DREF support, and health information was also provided on mosquito-borne diseases. The insecticide-treated mosquito nets aimed to reduce the threat of mosquito bites during vulnerable sleeping hours, contributing to a safer living environment and disease prevention.

PRC's commitment to public health was further demonstrated through the distribution of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)/facemasks to 4,247 individuals, the establishment of first aid stations, and the provision of efficient patient transport services. These stations, staffed by trained medical personnel, offered emergency medical services and ambulance support to address a range of medical emergencies. Medical professionals were responsible for delivering first aid, monitoring vital signs, and facilitating patient transfers, ensuring prompt medical assistance. Due to flooding in some parts of the affected areas, PRC also provided 4,000 capsules of doxycyclines as prophylaxis to leptospirosis to Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Cagayan and Abra Chapters and 400 posters of leptospirosis posters to disseminate proper key messages to prevent the said disease.

Additionally, health monitoring initiatives conducted at ambulance mobilization and first aid stations reported the following services provided:

- Blood pressure taking to 1,535 individuals.
- First aid treatments were provided to 43 individuals in 51 stations.
- Patient conduction to 2 individuals

Moreover, the first aid stations offered Psychological First Aid (PFA) and Psychosocial Support (PSS) to affected families, focusing on vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, pregnant women, and individuals with disabilities. Given the heightened stress and emotional challenges experienced during displacement, 6,962 displaced individuals received psychosocial support which is 91 per cent of the initial target. Participants were afforded a supportive environment to express their emotions, share their experiences, and receive guidance in coping with the adversities resulting from their situation.

PRC deployed a health caravan/health mission in the 4 provinces of Abra, Cagayan, Ilocos Norte, and Ilocos Sur, reaching a total of 16 communities with 40 health personnel and volunteers deployed. The health caravans conducted was able to serve a total of 4,607 individuals with the following activities and services:

- General Health Consultation was provided to 2,559 individuals.
- Laboratory Service on blood typing provided to 1,294 individuals.
- Medicine provided to 1,202 individuals.
- Blood sugar testing was conducted on 1,172 people.
- First aid demonstration conducted on 637 people.
- Eye Check-up provided to 285 individuals.
- Chest X-Ray of 128 individuals
- Vaccination to 44 people
- Health Promotion reached 6,175 people

Lessons Learnt

- A comprehensive review of staffing needs for Emergency Vehicle Operators (EVO) and ambulance drivers to determine the required staffing levels for effective emergency response operations.
- Develop a recruitment and training plan to address the shortage of EVOs and ambulance drivers, ensuring that there is a sufficient pool of qualified personnel available to support emergency services.

Challenges

Based on the lessons learned workshop, it was observed that there was an insufficient availability of Emergency Vehicle Operators (EVO) and ambulance drivers during the implementation. PRC Chapters addressed this issue by recruiting authorized drivers and renting transport for distributing relief items.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 61,195



Targeted Persons: 36,330

Assisted Persons: 57,115

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people (and households) reached by hygiene promotion and IEC activities in the response period	36,330	25,052
# of people who have been supplied by RCRC with an improved protected source of drinking water (according to WHO and Sphere Standards)	36,330	57,115
# of households provided with jerry cans	1,200	1,200
# of households provided with hygiene kits	1,200	1,200
# of liters of safe water distributed through RCRC emergency water supply (cumulative)	1,800,000	531,104

Narrative description of achievements

PRC assisted individuals who had been displaced and were residing in evacuation centers, acknowledging the need for essential provisions. A total of 1,200 individuals were provided with hygiene kits, which fulfilled 100 per cent of the target set. These kits were intended to address the immediate hygiene needs of the displaced individuals, promoting their well-being while they were housed in evacuation centers. The hygiene kits consisted of necessary items such as body soap, laundry soap, sanitary pads, hand towels, bath towels, toilet paper, toothpaste, toothbrushes, and razors. Through the distribution of these kits, the PRC enhanced living conditions and upheld proper hygiene standards for the affected community.

Furthermore, the PRC assisted 1,200 families by supplying jerry cans, which achieved the targeted people. Each family was provided with 10 liters of jerry cans (2 pcs) for proper storage of potable drinking water. PRC provided 427,862 liters of water which served 57,115 individuals.

In terms of health and hygiene promotion, the PRC consistently disseminated information on proper handwashing and water storage, as well as displayed information, education, and communication (IEC) materials related to hygiene promotion in evacuation centers. A total of 25,052 individuals were reached through hygiene promotion activities. Additionally, as part of efforts to emphasize key health messages on personal hygiene and sanitation practices in evacuation centers, a total of 230 health brochures/posters on handwashing, dengue prevention, and flu prevention were distributed across evacuation centers. The provision of water, distribution of IEC materials, and hygiene promotion initiatives were made possible through support from the IFRC to the PRC.

Lessons Learnt

- Technical difficulties, including mechanical malfunctions, were encountered in the water tankers, affecting asset mobilization. Nevertheless, the chapters repaired the tankers and provided solutions.
- Downloading cash advances was a challenge for the chapters due to delays caused by previously unsettled cash advances.

Challenges

- Assets should be thoroughly checked and maintained before deployment to avoid interruption of activities during operation.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 4,766

Targeted Persons: 1,200

Assisted Persons: 57,115



Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of staff and volunteers provided with PGI orientation (refresher course on PSS and CFS)	35	40
# of children reached with child-friendly activities	1,200	19,298
# of chapters conducted Child Safeguarding Analysis	4	4

Narrative description of achievements

The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) prioritized the integration of protection, gender, and inclusion across all activities throughout this operation. PRC was able to conduct successful child-friendly spaces and activities for 19,298 children in evacuation centers which exceeded the target of 1,200 children. In response to the needs, PRC set up child-friendly spaces and these dedicated areas provided a safe and nurturing environment for children affected by Typhoon Egay (Doksuri).

A total of 19,298 children were engaged in various activities that promote overall well-being and development and directly benefitted from these activities where appropriate, inclusive, and cultural sensitivities were conducted, encompassing recreational, educational, and psychosocial support. Through participation in this program, children in the evacuation were able to restore normalcy, express themselves, cultivate resilience, and receive the essential assistance to overcome the challenges these typhoon-affected children faced.

The IFRC Child Safeguarding Analysis tool contributed to evaluating child safeguarding risks for the IFRC and PRC's operation. Using this information, the PRC operation could enhance child safeguarding practices and mitigate the risk of harm to children, aligning with the principles outlined in the IFRC Child Safeguarding Policy. PRC with IFRC supported the conduct of Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in 4 provinces (Abra, Cagayan, Ilocos Sur and Ilocos Norte).

Moreover, 40 staff and volunteers underwent orientation sessions on Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (refresher course on child-friendly space and psychosocial support). These training sessions equipped them with the necessary knowledge and tools to effectively implement these standards. The PRC ensured that its personnel were well-informed about PGI standards, with the training aimed at enriching their understanding and skills in addressing the specific needs and vulnerabilities of the children under their care.

Lessons Learnt

Efficient distribution of the workforce and streamlined procedures are vital for the prompt execution of tasks. This facilitates operational effectiveness, meeting deadlines, and promptly adapting to changing circumstances.

Challenges

There was a minor challenge in carrying out welfare activities due to insufficient manpower at the National Headquarters, impacting the ability to efficiently manage essential groundwork. Furthermore, a prolonged procedure was required to acquire the necessary documentation, particularly concerning cash advances (where the chapter needed to settle all previous operation/project liquidations before obtaining cash advances). Despite these obstacles, the PRC managed to effectively execute welfare services/PGI operations.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 3,628

Targeted Persons: 36,330

Assisted Persons: 57,115

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
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% of community members who know how to contact PRC to give feedback	80	100
% of complaints and feedback received and responded by the National Society	100	100
% people who feel they were informed about the operation	80	80

Narrative description of achievements

Targeted individuals were identified based on an assessment of their specific needs and vulnerabilities. The PRC focused particularly on supporting households headed by women or children, pregnant or nursing women, as well as individuals of all genders and ages who were rendered vulnerable by disasters. Special attention was given to households having members with disabilities or elderly individuals, families with members managing chronic illnesses, those with young children, families lacking adequate support from the government or other organizations, socially marginalized households, and those unable to meet basic humanitarian needs independently.

During the planning and design, the community members and key stakeholders were involved in the selection process, house-to-house validation, and verification of the beneficiary list. The chapter's CEA focal person provided regular information to the community and beneficiaries. During the implementation, the PRC ensured the engagement of the community in all activities and provided special attention to vulnerable individuals such as elderly, pregnant women etc. through the establishment of priority lanes and streamlining of distribution steps or processes.

Community Engagement Accountability (CEA) processes and informal feedback mechanisms were incorporated into PRC's initiatives to ensure community participation and direct access to comprehensive and inclusive information. In addition, all operations strictly adhered to COVID-19 safety protocols.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) was carried out covering various locations including Abra, Cagayan, Ilocos Sur and Ilocos Norte. The PDM team utilized ODK surveys and conducted Focus Group Discussions (FGD) in multiple areas. The finalization of the PDM Final Report is currently underway by the PRC and will be shared upon completion.

Guided by the IFRC CEA tool developed by the organization, the team collaborated with the communities to establish a well-defined and effective communication strategy. This approach aimed to streamline a feedback mechanism and foster positive relationships with the communities and their residents. After consulting and assessing the communities, the team identified the following effective channels for community engagement:

1. Visual Aids: Informational materials were displayed in each community to keep residents informed and updated about the program.
2. PRC/Chapter Hotline: A common contact number or PRC hotline allowed continuous communication with the PRC local chapter, even when personnel were not present in the field. PRC hotline was used in the community whereas they can reach out to the hotline number 143 and respective chapter's hotline.
3. Feedback Mechanism: Feedback boxes were strategically placed in various locations within the communities to facilitate easy access and encourage community members to communicate with PRC, ensuring confidentiality. Responses to feedback were tailored based on the nature of the input, with all feedback being documented in a complaints database.

CEA enabled communities to voice their needs, concerns, and feedback and promoted extensive community involvement offered prompt and innovative solutions and instilled a sense of project ownership within the community. CEA enabled communities to express their needs, complaints and feedback and ensured maximum community participation, provided timely and innovative solutions, and developed a sense of ownership of the project.

In response to the needs, questions or queries of evacuees, welfare desks were established in evacuation areas as essential channels for them to voice their opinions, suggestions, and concerns regarding the assistance provided. The strategic placement of these desks at evacuation centers in 4 chapters (Abra, Cagayan, Ilocos Sur and Norte) was intended to ensure easy accessibility and visibility for evacuees seeking to provide feedback. It played a vital role in fostering transparency and responsiveness in assisting. PRC received indirect feedback in the evacuation center and responded 100 per cent to all of those as those were all minor questions/queries.

It is noteworthy that the PRC demonstrated a high level of commitment and engagement with the community, responding to all inquiries, and achieving 100 per cent response rate.



Lessons Learnt

- It is important to have a designated Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) focal person present, who is competent and trained to handle feedback collection and documentation following PRC-CEA Policies and Guidelines. This role plays a significant part in ensuring a responsive and transparent humanitarian operation.
- To enhance this function, insights from a lesson learned workshop recommend conducting capacity training to gain a comprehensive understanding of CEA practices and enhance feedback recording and documentation for validation purposes.
- Investing in capacity training empowers staff and volunteers to effectively manage CEA challenges, ultimately reinforcing accountability in humanitarian actions and fostering trust within the affected communities.

Challenges

There is a need to invest in feedback mechanism materials such as brochures, visible tarpaulins, and feedback boxes to enhance communication, transparency, and accountability. Additionally, proper documentation and reporting of the feedback received are essential.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 7,455

Targeted Persons: 36,330

Assisted Persons: 57,115

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of communications platforms (social media, media articles, interviews, etc.) to share information about the operation (at least 1 content per platform)	7	25
% of financial reporting compliance to IFRC procedures	100	100

Narrative description of achievements

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 Country Delegation logistics team.

The IFRC Country Delegation supported the PRC in mobilizing and transporting 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 specifications met the local cultural context and were replenished locally by the IFRC logistics team, whereas IFRC standard relief items, such as hygiene kits, jerry cans, mosquito nets, kitchen sets and tarpaulins, were replenished internationally by the IFRC GHS&SCM-AP unit based in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Blankets and sleeping mats were procured locally through IFRC logistics unit. Furthermore, the IFRC Country Delegation extended its fleet and supported this operation by making its vehicles available.

The visibility of PRC efforts to prepare and assist people affected by Typhoon Egay was promoted and highlighted through mainstream and traditional media. As of the reporting period, there are more than 20 press releases, including Facebook page posts, X posts (formerly "Twitter"), YouTube videos, and Instagram posts. The PRC and IFRC communications team worked on the messaging, audio-visual materials, feature stories, and infographics that presented a clearer picture of the damage, supported by statistics and data. Some publications on websites and social media are as follows:

<https://fb.watch/sdxN5NBbY0/>

<https://mb.com.ph/2023/7/30/ph-red-cross-provides-aid-to-egay-affected-families-prepares-for-falcon-1>

<https://twitter.com/philredcross/status/1685892325803991040>

https://www.facebook.com/phredcross/posts/677271884426852/?paipv=0&eav=AfZLM2tNwjK2dRR2yEusZS2Wb-SUNFitF8eq7hLRYbb9mCRpnuzLiNPWSvSZc2K5KhM&_rdr

<https://reliefweb.int/report/philippines/philippine-red-cross-volunteers-assets-alert-typhoon-goring-intensifies>



<https://redcross.org.ph/2023/08/26/philippine-red-cross-volunteers-assets-on-alert-as-typhoon-goring-intensifies/>
<https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1207971>
https://www.instagram.com/philredcross/p/CvWdBoaPC1W/?hl=de&ref=2glory.de&img_index=1
https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/philippines/european-union-brings-relief-victims-typhoon-doksuri-philippines_en?s=176
<https://www.instagram.com/p/CvbQDyePWW-/?next=%2Fnaazcollection54%2Ftagged%2F&hl=es>
<https://mb.com.ph/2023/7/24/ph-red-cross-on-high-alert-for-egay>
<https://redcross.org.ph/tag/typhoon/>
<https://www.ppa.com.ph/content/ppa-gm-instructs-full-preparations-during-typhoon-season-confirms-minimal-damage-after>
<https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/2015/07/05/effects-of-typhoon-egay-as-of-800-p-m-july-5-2015/>
<https://mirror.pia.gov.ph/news/2023/08/11/relief-efforts-continue-in-abra-more-than-a-week-after-egay-onslaught>
<https://www.anticipation-hub.org/news/the-philippines-files-its-declaration-of-a-state-of-imminent-disaster>
<https://radyopilipinas.ph/2023/08/philippine-red-cross-naghatid-ng-malinis-na-tubig-sa-mga-residenteng-apektado-ng-bagyong-egay-sa-abra/>
<https://www.manilatimes.net/2023/08/31/regions/philippine-red-cross-helps-repair-schools-in-cagayan/1907779>
<https://mirror.pia.gov.ph/news/2023/08/22/prc-provides-psychosocial-support-to-egay-hit-children-in-abra>

Lessons Learnt

None

Challenges

None



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 13,785

Targeted Persons: 36,330

Assisted Persons: 57,115

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% of volunteers insured	100	100
# of RC 143 volunteers recruited	40	40
# of lessons learned workshop conducted	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

The mobilization effort for this operation involved 100 volunteers and staff fully insured under the Membership and Accident Benefit (MAAB) program of the PRC. By becoming a member of the PRC, volunteers were able to contribute to humanitarian activities but also gained access to wide range of Red Cross services and comprehensive accident insurance. This insurance coverage lays a pivotal role in safeguarding the volunteer's interest in providing them peace of mind during the operation.

Furthermore, the MAAB program extends its coverage to encompass unfortunate situations that may encounter (unfortunate events such as accidental death, dismemberment, hospitalization, or burial services). The Membership and Accident Benefit (MAAB) program represents the PRC's proactive approach to mitigate future risk and uncertainties. It recognizes the volunteer's unwavering commitment and ensured that PRC volunteers received the necessary support and assistance they need the most.

The LLW was conducted at the end of the operation and reflected in the final report.



Lessons Learnt

Ensure and strengthen the implementation plan with the importance on monitoring and evaluation.

Challenges

The lessons learned workshop was conducted after the operation ended which was already delayed. One of the challenges was time constraints because PRC was focused on other operations evaluating at the same time.



Financial Report

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

MDRPH052 - Philippines - Typhoon

Operating Timeframe: 05 Aug 2023 to 29 Feb 2024

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/7-2024/4	Operation	MDRPH052
Budget Timeframe	2023/7-2024/4	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 31/May/2024

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	271,035
DREF Response Pillar	271,035
Expenditure	-228,224
Closing Balance	42,811

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	127,019	58,391	68,628
PO02 - Livelihoods	27,868	33,746	-5,878
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			0
PO04 - Health	24,788	17,200	7,588
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	61,195	92,852	-31,657
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	4,766	1,052	3,714
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery			0
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	3,628	6,920	-3,292
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	249,263	210,162	39,101
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	533		533
EA02 - Secretariat Services	7,455	6,432	1,023
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	13,785	11,629	2,155
Enabling Approaches Total	21,772	18,062	3,710
Grand Total	271,035	228,224	42,812

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

Please explain variances (if any)

The total income allocated for this DREF operation was CHF 271,035. The total expenditure incurred was CHF 228,224, which accounts for 84 per cent of the total budget, resulting in a positive variance of CHF 42,811. The balance of CHF 42,811 will be returned to the DREF pot.

The reporting timeframe for this operation was from July 2023 to April 2024. However, the Final Financial Report covered operation from August 2024 to 9 February 2024. It was noted that there was a component in implementation with over 10 per cent variance in Shelter and Basic Household Items and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH). Upon checking the detailed data, it was found that these discrepancies were primarily attributed to errors in the allocation of expenses under incorrect AP codes or categories. Items like

mosquito nets, tarpaulins, and kitchen sets were mistakenly booked under the WASH category, whereas they should have been categorized under health or shelter. This misclassification led to a total of CHF 39,785 erroneously overspent being booked under WASH, resulting in underspending in Shelter (CHF 30,833) and Health (CHF 8,952).



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[Click here for reference](#)

