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Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update

Philippines: Typhoon Mangkhut

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRPH029	GLIDE n° TC-2018-000149-PHL
EPoA Operation update n° 1 Date of issue: 24 October 2018	Timeframe covered by this update: 18 September to 23 October 2018
Operation start date: 18 September	Operation timeframe: 12 months and ends on 18 September 2019
Overall appeal budget: CHF 2,691,481	DREF amount allocated: CHF 400,000
N° of people being assisted: 100,000	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) is working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in this operation. There are 10 Partner National Societies with presence in the Philippines (more details below). PRC receives bilateral support for this operation from four in-country PNSs – Australian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government ministries and agencies including the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), the Philippine Armed Forces, the Philippine National Police Force and Local Government Units are providing assistance to affected households. PRC has a formal role at the NDRRMC. Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) clusters have been activated in support of the Government. International NGOs – Care International, the Catholic Relief Services, Oxfam, Plan International, UN OCHA and World Vision are also responding.	

12 September 2018: Typhoon Mangkhut enters the Philippine Areas of Responsibility (PAR).

13 September 2018: PRC enhances its preparedness measures for approaching Typhoon Mangkhut, and dispatches non-food items for 2,000 families from its Subic warehouse to Nueva Vizcaya. IFRC allocates CHF 83,017 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the National Society's readiness measures.

15 September 2018: Typhoon Mangkhut makes landfall in Baggao, Cagayan. It caused heavy rains which prompted floods and landslides.

18 September 2018: IFRC launches an Emergency Appeal for CHF 2.7 million, including a DREF start-up loan of CHF 400,000, to support PRC in meeting the humanitarian needs of 100,000 people.

17 October 2018: EPoA published.



PRC distributes unrestricted/multipurpose cash grant to the most vulnerable people affected by Typhoon Mangkhut in Isabela. During distribution, priority to receive the cash first is always given to the elderly, pregnant women, person with disabilities, and other members of the vulnerable group. (Photo: Perzeus Jay Luna/IFRC)

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Typhoon Mangkhut made landfall in Baggao, Cagayan province at 01:40 of 15 September as a Category 4 typhoon, making it the strongest storm to make landfall in the Philippines this year, carrying a gustiness of up to 255 km/h with maximum sustained winds of 205km/h near the centre. Mangkhut exited the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) on the morning of 16 September. The areas most severely impacted by Typhoon Mangkhut are Regions I, II, III and CAR in northern and central Luzon.

NDRRMC has reported the total quantifiable impact of the typhoon to date, as shown in the table below.

Table 1. Breakdown of the damaged and affected based on NDRRMC and DSWD DROMIC report

Impact	Number
Dead	82
Injured	138
Missing	2
Areas experienced power interruptions	198
Road sections affected	325
Bridges affected	8
Flooded areas	402
Houses damaged	210,500 damaged houses: 14,795 houses totally damaged and 195,705 houses partially damaged.
Number of people affected	3,204,763 (769,172 families)
Barangays affected	6,093
Cities/municipalities	488
Provinces affected	31
Regions affected	NCR, I, II, III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, and CAR
Number of regions which declared stated of calamity	(4) – I, II, III, and CAR
Worth of damages to agriculture	26,769,717,988 Philippine peso (PHP) or CHF 491,810,058
Worth of damages to infrastructure	PHP 7,161,016,082 or CHF 131,561,331

As reported, a total of 469,230 people was displaced to 3,678 evacuation centers and 628,006 people displaced to other locations. Those figures have dropped significantly to 897 people still in evacuation centers in Region III, CALABARZON and CAR; while 13,924 people are still displaced in the same regions while staying with host families.

The typhoon also strengthened the Southwest Monsoon affecting the country, bringing near continuous heavy rainfall to many parts over Central and Northern Luzon. These areas were put under the highest rainfall alert in accordance with the national weather bureau. This further exacerbated the situation of areas already supported with the Habagat DREF Operation.

As the country's leading local humanitarian actor, and in pursuit of its mandate outlined in Republic Act No. 10072, PRC requested IFRC to launch an Emergency Appeal on its behalf to scale up the current operation to deliver humanitarian assistance in the affected communities. On 13 September, PRC deployed a caravan which includes a 10,000-liter water tanker, four 10-wheeler trucks, one 6-wheeler truck, four generator sets, a payload, a mobile kitchen, a Humvee with a rescue boat, and a 6x6 truck. It also contains a water treatment unit, three sets of water bladders and tap stand, 2,000 sets of basic household items (sleeping kits, hygiene kits, jerry cans and tarpaulin mats), 100 cadaver bags and five tents used as temporary learning spaces.

Funding situation

So far, the Emergency Appeal is 48 per cent covered with [hard pledges](#). If current soft pledges are materialized, the total coverage towards the Appeal is 76 per cent. The American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government), China Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Hong Kong Red Cross Branch, Japanese Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government), Spanish Government, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Government SDC and Swiss Red Cross; and external donors such as FedEx, Marriott International and Western Union have committed to financially support the operation.

On behalf of Philippine Red Cross, IFRC would like to thank these partners for their immediate response to the Appeal.

With the Emergency Appeal currently significantly underfunded, PRC and IFRC are calling on partners to provide much-needed support to enable the delivery of assistance to the affected population.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

PRC monitored the typhoon since it was spotted by weather agencies by the Operations Centre, which functions 24/7. As soon as the typhoon entered the PAR, PRC activated its Chapters directly in the path of the Typhoon and also put on standby chapters that would support. PRC NHQ and IFRC Philippines Country Office (CO) were also mobilized to prepare to respond.

PRC attended the Pre-Disaster Risk Assessment (PDRA) convened by the NDRRMC on 10 and 13 September. PRC escalated preparations at the chapter and National HQ levels and started to deploy its PRC ERUs, rapid assessment teams, assets, equipment and personnel to the likely affected areas from 12 September onwards. The Appeal supported two rapid assessment teams and deployed 2,000 sets of non-food items (NFIs) from disaster preparedness stocks held in Subic Bay warehouse.



PRC distributes essential non-food items to the most vulnerable affected people in Baggao, Cagayan - one of the most hardly hit municipality by Typhoon Mangkhut. As of reporting, 1,029 households were supported by PRC in Baggao alone. (Photo: Romulo Godinez/PRC)

The table below shows the current scale of the PRC emergency response supported by the Appeal, bilateral contributions and PRC's national appeal.

Table 2. Breakdown support provided by PRC

Area of Focus	Support/Service provided	No of families/individuals reached	Unit
Shelter	Burner Stove with LPG tank	6	families
	CGI roofing sheets	567	families
	Kitchen Utensils	15	families
	Non-food Items (Assorted)	282	families
	Shelter Tool Kits	4,231	families
	Sleeping Kit (Blanket)	3,583	families
	Sleeping Kit (Mat)	3,570	families
	Sleeping Kit (Mosquito Net)	3,332	families
	Tarpaulins	6,521	families
	Thermal Blanket	9	families
	Towels	164	families
Livelihoods	Biscuits	10,343	individuals
	Bread	3,665	individuals
	Food Items	2,657	families
	Hot Meals	21,740	individuals
Health	Blood Pressure	425	individuals
	Blood Units	8	units
	Doxycycline	2,000	pieces
	First Aid	13	individuals
	Health Referral	35	individuals
	PSP	13,172	individuals
	Rescued/Assisted	53	individuals
Retrieval operation	4	community	
WASH	Bottled Water	171	individuals
	Clearing operations	19	community
	Hygiene Items (Assorted)	44	families
	Hygiene Kit	3,434	families
	Hygiene Promotion	7,981	individuals
	Jerry Cans	3,500	families
	Water	340,767	liters
PGI	Water Bladder 5,000	1	unit
	Child protection orientation	109	individuals
	Welfare Desk	35	desks
	Welfare Referral	135	individuals
Migration	RFL (I am Alive)	56	individuals
	Tracing	2	individuals
Manpower	7 assessment teams deployed: Cagayan, Isabela, Kalinga, Ifugao, Benguet and Mt. Province		

	2 PRC ERU-SAR teams deployed: Cagayan, Benguet and Baguio City
	5 operational coordinators deployed: Cagayan, Baguio City, and Benguet Chapters
	2 operations support teams deployed: Cagayan and Benguet Chapters
	3 humanitarian caravans deployed: Cagayan, Isabela, and Baguio City
Assets deployed	4 water tankers, 2 hot meal vans, 2 payloaders, 5 trucks (6 and 10 tonnes), and 5 cars, and a Humvee

Click [here](#) for PRC github¹

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

PRC is leading the overall response operation. The PRC works with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and 10 Partner National Societies in-country – American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, The Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent Society.

Movement Coordination

The IFRC country office is supporting PRC in disseminating updates to Movement partners with in-country presence and coordinating with the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur in accordance with the IFRC Secretariat's Emergency Response Framework. IFRC country office is also coordinating with PNSs and remains in close contact with ICRC on any security-related considerations.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Coordinating with the authorities

As auxiliary to the public authorities, PRC maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with (i) the 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 2010. PRC participates in NDRRMC meetings and coordinates with the DSWD and Department of Health.

PRC attended the Pre-Disaster Risk Assessment (PDRA) meetings convened by the NDRRMC on 10 and 13 September, which was also attended by government agencies, cluster lead agencies, and other partners. The NDRRMC was put on Red Alert since 11 September. PAGASA and NDRRMC continuously provided updates including on preparedness measures, stocks of NFIs and other resources; weather forecasts/advisories and gale warnings to regional counterparts and other agencies through formal updates.

Inter-agency coordination

At country level, PRC and IFRC are observers to, and participate in, meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) held both during disasters and non-emergency times. PRC and IFRC are involved in relevant government-led cluster information sharing, planning, and analysis at all levels while IFRC supports PRC coordination efforts through representation in other relevant clusters as required. IFRC is Shelter Cluster co-lead with government lead agency Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD).

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Prior to landfall, PRC deployed assessment teams to augment the capacity of the chapters. Assessment teams were deployed to do rapid disaster assessment and needs analysis (RDANA) from 16 to 25 September, covering 11 provinces and 78 municipalities. Province and municipalities were identified for assessment based on the discussion with the Chapter and local government units.

Needs analysis

For this section, kindly refer to the [Emergency Appeal](#) and [EPoA](#). Priorities were identified as follows: food and non-food items, water, medical and welfare services, and livelihoods support through cash transfer programming.

Targeting

For this section, kindly refer to the [Emergency Appeal](#) and [EPoA](#).

Scenario planning

Possible scenarios are shown in the table below:

Table 3. Scenario planning

Status	Effect/Needs	IFRC response
More weather disturbances will enhance the southwest monsoon and bring more rain	Medium humanitarian needs	Emergency Appeal to support relief activities for more households for a longer period and some early recovery activities
One or more weather disturbance makes landfall in the country, with additional areas impacted and more extensive damage in already affected communities.	High humanitarian needs	An Emergency Appeal is launched to support relief and recovery activities for affected households

¹ Website storing operation's files

Number of typhoons forecasted by PAGASA - October 2018: 2 or 3 November: 1 or 2 December: 1 or 2 January 2019: 0 or 1 February: low March: 0 or 1		
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Operation Risk Assessment

Possible operational risks are shown in the table below:

Table 4. Operational Risks

Sector	Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation
Shelter	Lack of materials (particularly lumber)	Possible	Major	Rapid assessment of markets to ensure availability of materials
Shelter	Target beneficiaries are on no build zones or have issues with land and property rights	Possible	Major	Initiate discussions with government authorities and target beneficiaries alongside detailed assessments
Shelter	Lack of available carpenters	Unlikely	Moderate	
Livelihood	Implementation delays causing the beneficiaries to miss the planting season for corn and rice	Possible	Major	Quick assessments and validation, early procurement
Health	Disease outbreak	Rare	Major	Surveillance of diseases
Security	Presence of non-state armed groups	Possible	Major	Coordination with ICRC and government agencies in the target areas
Safety	Risk to safety due to landslides if more rain is expected	Possible	Severe	Coordination with weather agencies as well as with municipal government regarding landslide prone areas
General	The last quarter of the year is the Philippines' typhoon season. The government expects 2-3 more typhoons to hit the country before 2018 ends. The eastern part of Luzon is particularly vulnerable	Likely	Major	Proper contingency planning and ensuring that activities are initiated as quickly as possible to lessen the effect of weather disturbances to the implementation

* based on IFRC risk nomenclature

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

Overall operational objective:

This operation aims to support the needs of 100,000 people of the most vulnerable affected communities by Typhoon Mangkhut for 12 months. This will deliver an accountable operation that meets the needs of the affected population which includes timely and effective emergency relief alongside early recovery and recovery interventions to support the safety, dignity and resilience of affected communities.

Geographical targeting based on the current consolidation of data from available assessments will be as follows:

Activity	Response
Mobilization of PRC ERU search and rescue, emergency response assets and assessments	All priority areas agreed with PRC. This activity has been completed.
Mobilization of emergency health, WASH and welfare (excluding non-food items)	All priority areas agreed with PRC
Distribution of relief non-food items and multipurpose cash grants	IFRC disaster preparedness stocks will support distributions in Cagayan, Apayao, Ifugao, Isabela and Kainga. For other areas logistics and mobilisation of volunteers will be supported as agreed with PRC.
Early recovery and DRR	Cagayan as the main entry point, but surrounding areas will be considered based on the final mapping of PNS bilateral support and Appeal income.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached: 8,325

Male: 4,195

Female: 4,130

Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement	3,000	1,665

Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	2,000	1,665
# of households (shelter repair assistance) provided with safe, adequate and durable recovery shelter and settlement assistance	1,000	0

Progress towards outcomes

Emergency shelter

To cover the essential non-food items of the most vulnerable affected population, PRC was able to reach 3,583 households with sleeping items for the relief phase. The Appeal covered 1,665 households with complete set of sleeping kit (which contains two blankets, two sleeping mats and two mosquito nets). Emergency shelter item (tarpaulins) was distributed by PRC to 6,521 households where 1,665 households was covered through the Appeal.

Table 5. Breakdown of areas provided with essential non-food items

Province	No of municipality	No of barangay	Sleeping kit			Through the EA	Tarpaulins	Through the EA
			Blanket	Sleeping Mat	Mosquito Net			
Apayao	3	3	500	500	500	-	500	-
Benguet	4	4	723	723	500	500	500	500
Cagayan	3	5	1,425	1,425	1,425	1,165	4,614	1,165
Ifugao	1	1	15	5	-	-	-	-
Kalinga	1	1	907	917	907	-	907	-
Rizal	1	1	13	-	-	-	-	-
Total	13	15	3,583	3,570	3,332	1,665	6,521	1,665

Distribution and validation of data for non-food item is ongoing.

Some of the NFIs were released from the disaster preparedness stocks supported by the Australian Government – DFAT. The Appeal supported all the mobilization, operational cost, pre- and post-distribution and monitoring of all the NFIs.

For early recovery on shelter support, PRC sent three detailed assessment teams in Apayao, Cagayan (Team 1), Kalinga, Isabela (Team 2), Abra, Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur (Team 3) in second and third week of October which entailed house damaged verification and geographical targeting for the intervention. Analysis and compilation of the detailed assessment result is currently ongoing.

Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support they receive	3,000	1,665
# of carpenters provided with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support they receive	100	0
# of volunteers provided with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support they receive	20	0

Progress towards outcomes

Alongside the distribution of tarpaulins to 6,521 households, where 1,665 households were directly supported under the Appeal, a basic orientation on their use and maintenance as emergency shelter materials was conducted by PRC. This is standard operating procedure for PRC.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 5,550

Male: 2,797

Female: 2,753

Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of targeted households that have enough cash to meet their survival threshold	4,850	1,110 ²

Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# households provided with multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs	3,000	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

As part of the relief phase, unrestricted/multipurpose cash grants will be distributed to help the affected people prioritize based on their actual needs. A cash and market analysis component were integrated during the RDANA where it was found out that markets are fully functional.

Beneficiary identification is ongoing in Kalinga while final listing has been done in Isabela where distribution happened on 18 October. As of reporting, an initial of 1,110 households have been identified from 9 barangays.

In Isabela, the cash grant provided was PHP 3,500. This is based on the market assessment and focus group discussion with community people conducted in determining the value of cash grant. The average value of monthly expenses for a family of 5 is around PHP 10,000: PHP 4,000 for food, PHP 1,500 for non-food items; PHP 3,500 for other expenses and PHP 1,000 for emergency needs. The suggested percentage to be covered for unrestricted/multipurpose cash grant should be around 40 per cent of the minimum expenditure basket.



"I am so happy to receive the PHP 3,500 support from PRC. I will use the money to pay for my electric bill which was cut two months ago while the balance will be used to purchase CGI sheets for my damage shelter," said Esperanza Butac, 80 years old from barangay Calanigan Sur, Isabela. (Photo: Perzeus Jay Luna/IFRC)

Community engagement and accountability (CEA) initiative was considered during the beneficiary identification and validation. Because only a fraction of affected populations will be targeted with unrestricted/multipurpose cash assistance, the selection criteria will need to be communicated clearly to beneficiaries and wider communities, so people will understand the rationale behind the selection.

Table 6. breakdown of areas identified for the unrestricted/multipurpose cash grants assistance

Province	Municipality/City	Barangay	Identified beneficiaries
Isabela	Sta Ana	San Antoni	89
		Naganacan	161
	Sto Tomas	Canyogan	51
		Calanigan Norte	37
		Calanigan Sur	72
		San Vicente	122
Kalinga	Tabuk	Cudal	312
		Laya West	105
		Malin-awa	161
Total			1,110

² Figure is based on the identified number of households to be provided with unrestricted/multipurpose cash.

Output 1.3: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production and income generating activities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households whose livelihoods are restored to pre-disaster level	1,250	0
# of targeted communities (with 600 households) that improve their net income through skill building, improved assets, job creation, etc	10	0
Progress towards outcomes		
Activities under this output will be implemented in the recovery phase.		

**Health****People reached: 20,734**

Male: 10,450

Female: 10,284

Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached through NS emergency health management programmes	45,000	20,734

Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Health needs are identified as part of the RDANA team's assessment	Yes	Yes

Progress towards outcomes

There were seven assessment teams deployed in Cagayan, Isabela, Kalinga, Ifugao, Benguet and Mt. Province. Part of this composite teams are health focal points who were in charge in identifying health needs in the affected areas. Based on the RDANA, health needs are: (i) minor damage to the health facilities in the affected areas was reported, (ii) flooding during the height of typhoon caused damage to the equipment and supplies inside the health facilities, (iii) lack of proper access to health facilities was noted in some areas, (iv) with contaminated flood waters surrounding the communities, there is a risk of vector-borne disease spreading, (v) the typhoon had a strong effect on people's mental health, (vi) pregnant and lactating women are facing increased risk to inaccessible reproductive health services, and (vii) there was a low coverage of immunization in the affected areas.

Output 1.2: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with first aid	750	13
# of volunteers mobilized to support health related activities	300	To be identified

Progress towards outcomes

PRC set up 18 first aid stations in Apayao and Cagayan where a total of 13 people was provided with first-aid treatment.

Output 1.4: Epidemic prevention and control measures carried out.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people in 30 communities reached with community-based epidemic prevention and control activities	45,000	0
# of mosquito nets distributed to 2,000 families	4,000	1,665
# of volunteers continuously monitor the outbreak situations and report back to the OPCEN for immediate response	50	To be identified

Progress towards outcomes

Mosquito net was part of the sleeping kits distributed where PRC reached 3,332 households. This Appeal supported the 1,665 households (see *Shelter section for the breakdown of areas*).

Some of the mosquito nets were released from the disaster preparedness stocks supported by the Australian Government – DFAT. The Appeal supported all the mobilization, operational cost, pre and post distribution and monitoring of all the NFIs.

Output 1.5: Psychosocial support provided to the target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with direct psychosocial support	20,000	13,172
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Based on the assessment, members of the affected community are dealing with psychological distress due to the social disruption and impact of the event on home and family right after the disaster happened. Provision of psychosocial support (PSS) is standard practice for PRC during emergency operations as the extent of the disaster is also likely to raise potential mental health and psychosocial issues. PRC, through its Welfare Services department, provided PSS to 13,172 individuals in 36 affected barangays from the provinces of Bataan, Benguet, Bulacan, Cagayan, Camarines Norte, Ilocos Norte, Isabela, Kalinga, La Union, Metro Manila and Tarlac. Adults were provided with individual or group PSS, including psychological first aid, while children were supported to cope through recreational activities, including play and art.</p>		
Output 1.8: Minimum initial maternal and neonatal health services provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of women in need receive dignity kits	1,750	Ongoing
# of pregnant and lactating women receive newborn kits	1,500	Ongoing
Progress towards outcomes		
No update as of reporting.		
Output 1.9: Target population is reached with Search and Rescue activities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people supported with search and rescue	300	53
# of water search and rescue teams mobilized	2	2
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>PRC National Headquarters had deployed two PRC emergency response unit for search and rescue (ERU-SAR) teams to augment the existing teams in the chapters of Baguio City, Benguet and Cagayan in supporting the affected areas. The deployment was to prepare for a worst-case scenario in terms of helping for search and rescue activities in the most affected areas, in which, no significant needs aroused.</p> <p>Chapters of Metro Manila, Pangasinan and Samar were able to support 53 individuals with search and rescue through its chapter local staff.</p>		
Outcome 2: The medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached through NS emergency health management programmes	45,000	0
Output 2.1: The health situation and immediate risks are properly assessed		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Health needs are identified as part of the detailed assessment	Yes	Ongoing
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>For early recovery, PRC sent three detailed assessment teams in Apayao, Cagayan (Team 1), Kalinga, Isabela (Team 2), Abra, Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur (Team 3) in second and third week of October. Part of the detailed assessment is to identify health needs for recovery response. Analysis and compilation of the detailed assessment result is currently ongoing.</p>		
Output 2.2: Gaps in medical infrastructure of the affected population filled		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of barangay health clinics and rural health units provided with screening kit to ensure quality uninterrupted health services at the community level	50	Ongoing
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>PRC Health Services maintained a constant coordination with health partners such as DOH Health Emergency Management Bureau, Philippine Medical Association (PMA) and Cagayan Medical Society (CMS) to assess health</p>		

facility status. *Flooding during the height of typhoon caused damage to the equipment and supplies inside the health facilities.* Following the detailed assessment of health facilities in Cagayan, 10 municipalities (Penablanca, Baggao, Gattaran, Gonzaga, Sta. Ana, Buguey, Aparri, Amulung, Pamplona, and Lal-lo) will be prioritized to be provided with screening kits. Each rural health units will be provided with two screening kits and one in every barangay health stations.

Output 2.3: Community -based disease prevention and health promotion measures provided.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people directly reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming	45,000	0
# of people reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	3,000	0
Progress towards outcomes		
Activities under this output will be implemented in the recovery phase.		



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 14,089³

Male: 7,101

Female: 6,988

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context	15,000	14,089
# of people reached to reduce the risk of waterborne and water related diseases	45,000	7,981

Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessments by three different teams undertaken	3	7

Progress towards outcomes

There were seven assessment teams deployed in Cagayan, Isabela, Kalinga, Ifugao, Benguet and Mt. Province. PRC WASH mobilized trained WASH personnel from PRC Nueva Vizcaya as part of advanced deployment. Based on the RDANA, WASH needs are: (i) immediate need of affected population is safe drinking water, (ii) majority of people in the areas rely on protected wells, hand pumps or developed springs for their source of water, (iii) families in evacuation centres did not have enough safe water container, (iv) flooding in several communities in the affected provinces has submerged hand pumps, open dug wells, (v) a possibility that toilet facilities are damaged as well since several houses were also damaged, and (vi) poor hygiene behaviour was observed in some communities that can lead to possible spread of waterborne disease.

Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards)	15,000	14,089 ⁴
# of litres of safe water distributed (cumulative)	300,000	340,767
# of households provided with water storage containers	2,000	1,665

Progress towards outcomes

Majority of people in the areas rely on protected wells, hand pumps or developed springs for their source of water. Flooding in several communities in the affected provinces has submerged hand pumps, open dug wells. This led to contamination of water sources which limits the access to safe water in affected communities and increased risks of waterborne diseases. Those families who stayed in evacuation centres did not have enough safe water containers. To address this, during the emergency phase, PRC distributed a total of 340,767 litres of water through water

³ 14,089 is the number of people reached with water in Benguet and Cagayan, 1,237 is the number of people reached with hygiene promotion in Bulacan, Isabela, Kalinga and Mountain Province

⁴ PRC WASH Services update

tankering. Alongside the distribution was an orientation on the proper use of the jerry cans, which includes proper collection and storage of water, and maintenance.

Table 7. Breakdown of areas provided with jerry cans and water

Province	No. of municipality	No. of barangay	Jerry cans	Through the EA	Litres of water
Apayao	4	4	500	-	-
Benguet	3	3	668	500	106,387
Cagayan	3	5	1,425	1,165	234,380
Kalinga	5	5	907	-	-
Total	15	17	3,500	1,665	340,767

For proper water storage and handling, PRC distributed jerry cans to 3,500 households, of which 1,665 was reached through IFRC support.

Some of the jerry cans were released from the disaster preparedness stocks supported by the Australian Government – DFAT. The Appeal supported all the mobilization, operational cost, pre- and post-distribution and monitoring of all the NFIs.

Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	45,000	7,981
# of volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities	50	32 ⁵

Progress towards outcomes

WASH trained personnel and hygiene promotion practitioners from Nueva Vizcaya, Olongapo, Pangasinan and Quirino Chapters were deployed support the emergency WASH activities, where a total of 32 trained personnel was mobilized. Emergency hygiene promotion activities to increase public awareness and prevent diseases related to poor hygiene practices were implemented by PRC. During the emergency phase, hygiene promotion activities were conducted, reaching 7,981 individuals.

Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items	2,000	1,665

Progress towards outcomes

PRC provided 3,434 households with hygiene items, in which 1,665 households were reached through the IFRC support. A standard IFRC hygiene kit contains 12 pieces of body soap, 5 pieces laundry soap, 40 pieces sanitary pads, 5 pieces bath towels, 6 pieces toilet paper, 2 pieces toothpaste, 5 pieces toothbrush and 4 pieces of disposable razor. Alongside distribution was a short orientation on the content and use of the kit. Hygiene items (2 pieces of toothpaste and 1 bottle of shampoo) were also purchased.

Table 8. Breakdown of areas provided with hygiene kits

Province	No. of municipality	No. of barangay	Hygiene kit	Through the EA
Apayao	4	4	500	-
Benguet	2	2	500	500
Cagayan	3	5	1,425	1,165
Kalinga	5	5	907	-
Mountain Province	2	2	102	-
Total	16	18	3,434	1,665

Some of the hygiene kits were released from the disaster preparedness stocks supported by the Australian Government – DFAT. The Appeal supported all the mobilization, operational cost, pre- and post-distribution and monitoring of all the NFIs.

Outcome 2: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities in the recovery phase

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of communities' risk to waterborne diseases, reduced	30	0

⁵ PRC WASH Services report

Output 2.1: Continuous monitoring and evaluation of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of separate assessments done to understand the recovery needs of communities in relation to WASH	3	0
Progress towards outcomes		
For early recovery, PRC sent three detailed assessment teams in Apayao, Cagayan (Team 1), Kalinga, Isabela (Team 2), Abra, Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur (Team 3) in second and third week of October. Part of the detailed assessment is to identify WASH needs for recovery response. Analysis and compilation of the detailed assessment result is currently ongoing.		
Output 2.3: Improved access to and use of adequate sanitation is provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of children benefitted from CHAST in selected schools	3,000	0
Progress towards outcomes		
Activities under this output will be implemented in the recovery phase.		
Output 2.4: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households reached with quality hygiene promotion messages	9,000	0
Progress towards outcomes		
Activities under this output will be implemented in the recovery phase.		



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 29,345

Male: 14,790

Female: 14,555

Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people received any PGI services provided by PRC as part of TY Mangkhut operation by September 2019	45,000	29,345

Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NS (PRC) which ensure improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors	1	1
# of staff and volunteers mobilized to support PGI activities	80	0
# of staff and volunteers trained for PGI activities	80	0

Progress towards outcomes

PRC ensures that interventions are aligned with its own as well as the IFRC minimum standard commitments to protection, gender and inclusion in emergency programming, for example by targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, men and boys made vulnerable by the disaster, 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 basic humanitarian needs on their own. These groups are considered according to level of impact. At least 6,521 households were provided with non-food items where consideration of the minimum standard commitments to protection, gender and inclusion was applied in supporting these most affected vulnerable population.

IFRC has zero tolerance for any form of violence against children. Child protection policy is part in the mandatory orientation provided to volunteers mobilized in this operation where all staff and volunteers signed a document that they have read, understood and would abide the policy. Careful programming across all the sectors and operational areas of IFRC ensured that children is protected from exploitation and abuse regardless of their nationality, culture,

ethnicity, gender, religious or political beliefs, socio-economic status, family or criminal background, physical or mental health or any other factor of discrimination. IFRC and PRC staff and volunteers ensure that child protection is integrated all throughout its activities and programmes for the recovery operations. During the relief phase, PRC Welfare Service had taken into account child protection, as well as gender-based violence, through the establishment of welfare desks in different evacuation centres.

Output 1.2: Emergency response operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and all forms of violence against children.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of staff and volunteers mobilized to support SGBV activities	80	0
# of staff and volunteers trained on SGBV activities	80	0
Progress towards outcomes		
No update as of reporting.		



Migration

People reached: 58
Male: 29
Female: 29

Outcome 1: Communities support the needs of migrants and their families and those assisting migrants at all stages of migration (origin, transit and destination)

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of migrant and displaced people are reached with information and quality services	1,000	58

Output 1.1: Assistance and protection services to migrants and their families are provided and promoted through engagement with local and national authorities as well as in partnership with other relevant organizations.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of staff and volunteers are trained on Health in Migration and Displacement	80	0

Progress towards outcomes
Training for Health in Migration and Displacement is targeted to be rolled-out in early 2019.

Output 1.3: “Family links are restored for people separated from, or without news of, their loved ones as a result of the disaster”

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of staffs and volunteers are provided with refresher training on RFL	40	0
# of welfare desks providing RFL services in the disaster affected areas	6	35

Progress towards outcomes
Part of the standard services provided under the welfare desk set up by PRC are (i) restoring family links; (ii) tracing; and (iii) referral. For this operation, 56 individuals were supported with restoring family link activity while 2 individuals were supported with tracing.



Disaster Risk Reduction

People reached:
Male:
Female:

Outcome 1: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached through RCRC programmes for DRR and community resilience (excluding public awareness and education campaigns)	45,000	0

Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of community DRM plans developed/updated/reviewed	5	0
Progress towards outcomes		
To support improvements in community resilience, through improved disaster response and mitigation of disaster risks, community-based disaster risk management projects will be rolled out. These preparedness and risk reduction activities will be led by the communities themselves. Through the expansion of the PRC 143 volunteer programme, more community members will be positioned as first responders and supported through appropriate training and equipping. DRR activities will fall within the PRC disaster risk reduction framework. Operationally, a high level of focus will be on building the capacity of PRC staff and volunteers to conduct vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCA) and community-based disaster risk reduction activities (CBDRR). The volunteers will conduct public awareness and public education (PAPE) sessions on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change with at-risk communities and schools.		
Outcome 2: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas adopt climate risk informed and environmentally responsible values and practices		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Communities adopt climate risk informed and environmentally responsible values and practices	Yes	To be conducted
Output 1.1: Contributions to climate change mitigation are made by implementing green solutions		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Green activities supported	Yes	To be conducted
Progress towards outcomes		
Activities under this output will be implemented in the recovery phase.		
Output 1.2: Community awareness raising programmes on climate changing risks and environmentally responsible practices are conducted in target communities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of communities that implement activities that contribute to climate change adaptation	5	0
# of schools that implement activities that contribute to climate change adaptation	5	0
# of people reached by climate change mitigation and environmental sustainability awareness and raising campaigns	45,000	0
Progress towards outcomes		
Activities under this output will be implemented in the recovery phase.		

Strengthen National Society		
Outcome 1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of PRC chapters that are well functioning	4	6
Output 1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of insured volunteers	300	276 ⁶
# of volunteers trained	300	276
Progress towards outcomes		
There is the need to allocate some resources towards strengthening the institutional preparedness capacity of the National Society's headquarters and branches involved in the response. The plan includes training in Health in Migration and Displacement, Basic WASH, disaster response kit training of trainers (ToT) sessions for NDRT and		

⁶ PRC Operations Centre Report

PRC volunteers (RCAT and RC 143 WASH), including mass sanitation modules (MSM). Through the operation, there will be a focus on the recruitment and strengthening of the volunteer base through the 143 networks in affected areas. Through a series of reviews, evaluations and workshops, lessons learned from this operation will be captured and serve to strengthen PRC's volunteer management strategy and existing programming tools and guidance (including for cash-based programming). The Appeal budget includes insurance coverage of volunteers involved in the operation.

All volunteers recruited and mobilized to support the relief operation in six chapters of Apayao, Benguet, Cagayan, Ifugao, Kalinga and Rizal were provided orientation on the history and seven fundamental principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. All volunteers mobilized from relief to recovery will be insured under the Membership and Accident Assistance Benefit (MAAB) of PRC. As reported by PRC operations centre, a total of 276 volunteers has been mobilized for this operation.

Output 1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of policies PRC approve	1	0
Progress towards outcomes		
No update as of reporting.		

International Disaster Response

Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Effective and coordinated international disaster response ensured	Yes	Yes

Output 2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of RDRT member deployed in the country	2	0
Progress towards outcomes		
No update as of reporting.		

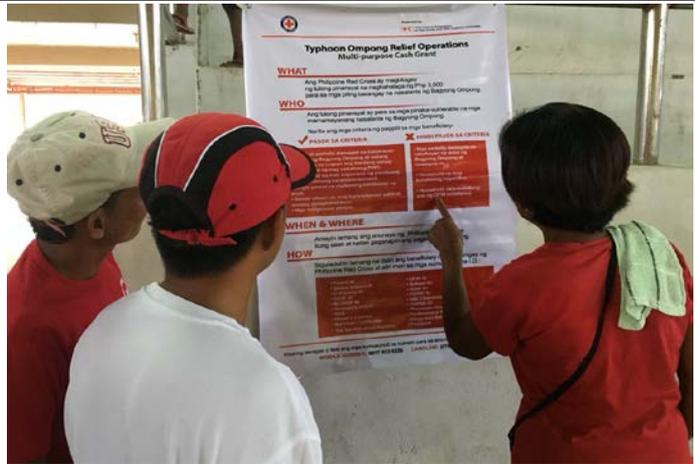
Output 2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of complaints and feedback received and responded to by the NS	100	0
% of target population satisfied with level of consultation, information and involvement in the operation	80	0
% of target population satisfied with support received	80	0
% of affected population with awareness of RCRC action in their community	80	0
% of targeted population satisfied that they have access to information, feedback mechanisms and can influence the programme/response	80	0
# of staff/volunteers trained to provide clear information to communities during assessments	300	0
# of sites with information mechanisms set up to agreed standards	10	6

Progress towards outcomes

The PRC CEA officer conducted community visit in Isabela and Kalinga and supported the chapter in setting-up information mechanism based on agreed standards.

Community assembly are being held where PRC explained the unrestricted/multipurpose cash grant intervention in the community, giving a clear understanding to the community members. Along with these assemblies are the installation of information, education and communication (IEC) materials in the form of key messages. This act will not only serve as a reference for the community but will established transparency and accountability of the organization.



The volunteers are considered as the greatest asset of the Red Cross. They are usually the ones who have direct engagement with the community and the first ones who provide information and feedback to any queries from the village people. Relative to this, three information guides about (i) assessment, (ii) community validation and beneficiary distribution and (iii) payout were also developed.

Questions on what, who and how are being addressed using Info as Aid poster which is posted in the communities and municipal hall. Non-beneficiaries who have question on the criteria refers to poster in community center during cash distribution. This poster is being posted in six barangays of Calanigan Norte, Calanigan Sur, Canyogan, Naganacan, San Antoni and San Vicente supported with unrestricted/multipurpose cash grant in Isabela. This is to provide communities access to the necessary information they would need. (Photo: Perzeus Jay Luna/IFRC)

Output 2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurements	Yes	Yes

Progress towards outcomes

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. Logistics support for this operation is being provided through the strong capacity of the PRC logistics built over the last years, supported by an experienced IFRC country office logistics team.

PRC dispatched relief items to support 2,000 households from existing in-country preparedness stocks with the support of IFRC CO team to meet the immediate operational needs. All in-country transportation of relief items is being carried out by utilizing PRC existing fleet. The process of replenishing relief items contributed under this Appeal and released from preparedness stocks is underway. Replenishment of items with local specification has been initiated by the IFRC CO whereas the replenishment of IFRC standard items has been initiated by the IFRC AP Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) department in Kuala Lumpur. The IFRC CO have also supported this operation by deploying VRP vehicles and as per operational needs rented two local vehicles for three months since 9 October to transport staff and volunteers. The IFRC Asia Pacific OLPSCM Department in Kuala Lumpur will extend its technical support to PRC and IFRC country office as needed.

Output 2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
A coordinated and strategic response plan according to humanitarian minimum standards is adopted by actors in support of Government	Yes	Yes
Shelter actors working together without duplication of services	Yes	No
# of shelter actors incorporating build back safer (BBS) messaging and technical assistance elements into their shelter programming	20	10

Progress towards outcomes

The IASC Clusters have not been officially activated, however, considering the prevalence and scale of natural disasters in the Philippines, resulting in considerable damage to houses and, in particular, hitting repeatedly the area affected by this disaster, the IFRC, as Global Shelter Cluster lead agency for natural disasters, has deployed a shelter cluster coordinator to sustain strategic guidance support and further co-lead with DSWD on sector coordination tasks for an initial period of two months.

The shelter cluster coordinator has arrived in country on 28 September 2018, immediately engaging with DSWD Under Secretariat for Emergency Response and Management and with the National Cluster System for Emergency Response.

DSWD's led Cluster for Emergency Shelter Assistance (ESA) is currently active but essentially coordinates within Government on internal processes for validation of beneficiaries, based on the level of house damage, and for management of the supply chain for ESA cash assistance. DSWD has endorsed the current shelter cluster coordination forum led by IFRC, with participation of UN agencies, non-governmental partners and PRC, as a strategic resource to harmonize and, whenever possible, complement the ESA cash assistance. DSWD UnderSec has appointed DSWD dedicated focal points to attend the shelter cluster coordination meetings and has requested active cooperation and coordination with local social welfare and development offices, LGUs and municipalities, to target and assist priority beneficiaries with shelter assistance.

In addition to supporting shelter sector coordination and ensuring appropriate information for operations and decision making, the surge coordinator has:

- supported the shelter cluster joint initiative to survey the availability and cost of essential construction tools, materials and services in the local market, for immediate emergency shelter assistance (ESA) activities and recovery shelter assistance (RSA) programmes;
- participated in the joint rapid-assessment to markets in affected areas of Region 2 and CAR;
- convened the preliminary participation of DSWD focal points in the regular shelter cluster coordination meetings with partners engaged in the response;
- coordinated with partners and OCHA to improve Information Management services to the cluster, advocating for OCHA's direct cooperation with DSWD and using the Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Centre (DROMIC) data on house damage as a baseline to determine priorities, gaps, and ultimately to measure meaningful cluster assistance to affected population;
- coordinated with HCT, ICCG and SC partners to provide strategic input to update the Shelter Sector Operational Response Plan (ORP) for the review of the Humanitarian Country Team's Humanitarian Response and Resources Overview for Typhoon Mangkhut (Ompong).

Furthermore, the surge coordinator is currently:

- coordinating with partners and OCHA to find viable solutions to provide better IM services and gap analysis to the cluster;
- coordinating with partners and DSWD to re-establish a shelter cluster (SC) strategic advisory group (SAG) for Typhoon Mangkhut's response but envisaging a longer-term advisory capacity to DSWD;
- assisting in the revision of the cluster's shelter response strategy, in consultation with strategic advisory group SAG, considering a six-month timeframe (up to March 2019) covering for short-term emergency shelter assistance and medium-term shelter recovery assistance interventions;
- assisting in the validation / revision of the Building Back Safer (BBS) key messages in consultation with SAG.

Outcome S2.2: The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Movement coordination is well-established by having a regular monthly meeting	Yes	Yes

Output 2.2.1: In the context of emergencies the IFRC, ICRC and NS enhance their operational reach and effectiveness through new means of coordination.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of RDRT member deployed in the country	2	0

Progress towards outcomes

PRC works with the IFRC, ICRC and 10 Partner National Societies in the country. Aside from PNS with in-country presence, PRC also works bilaterally with other Movement Partners such as Spanish Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent Societies and ICRC. Since the 2014 Movement Wide Operational Framework was established, PRC has been leading all in-country emergency operations. On 7 June 2018, ICRC, IFRC and PRC formally signed the Movement Coordination Agreement, making PRC the lead for all emergency operations in the country with support from ICRC and IFRC. PRC organizes a monthly in-country Movement-wide meeting to update partners on current plans and activities. Partners also share relevant information related to in-country plans and activities.

Output 2.2.5: Shared services in areas such as IT, logistics and information management are provided

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Shared services in areas such as IT, logistics and information management provided	Yes	To be conducted

Progress towards outcomes

No update as of reporting.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

Outcome 3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues	Yes	Yes

Output 3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of communications materials produced (social media engagement, news articles, interviews, AV materials, etc.)	12	15

Progress towards outcomes

The PRC and IFRC communications team is ensuring that Red Cross response efforts and activities are effectively communicated amongst its key public audiences. A composite team of PRC communication staff were embedded to the rapid assessment team who were deployed two days before Mangkhut made landfall. The communications team generated [high quality photos](#), [video clips](#) and news stories which were used across IFRC and PRC multimedia platforms, and also helped field and coordinate local and international media interviews with designated Red Cross spokespeople starting 12 September, peaking on 14 to 18 September. There were more than 1,350 media and social media mentions of the Red Cross in connection with Typhoon Mangkhut. International media coverage included AFP, Al Jazeera, CNN International, the Guardian, Le Monde, EFE, Sky News, SBS News, National Public Radio, Bloomberg and BBC Newshour.

Engagement on Twitter was high, with an average engagement rate of 6 per cent compared with an average of 1.3 per cent. On twitter, most posts were concentrated around a tweet from @IFRCAsiaPacific linking to an article by SBS News quoting Philippine Red Cross chairman Richard Gordon (i.e "We're worried for 10 million people in the Philippines living in the path of this destructive storm," Philippine Red Cross chairman Richard Gordon says. <http://ow.ly/fA4330INwM5> #Mangkhut #OmpongPH).

The generated materials were also widely circulated/utilized by PRC, PNSs and IFRC, and sent to national and international media. Both PRC and IFRC communications team were also active in posting relevant information regarding the operation on several social networking sites.

PRC published 10 news articles on their public website:

PRC deploys rescue, relief assets to Nueva Vizcaya for 'Mangkhut' ops (click [here](#))

PRC appeals for donations to bring hope to provinces affected by typhoon Ompong (click [here](#))

PRC rescues ambulance crew at the height of 'Ompong' (click [here](#))

No slowdown of Philippine Red Cross' Ompong relief, rescue operations (click [here](#))

PRC working fast to address immediate needs in Ompong-hit municipalities (click [here](#))

Korean embassy turns over donation to PRC for Ompong relief operations (click [here](#))

Driven by compassion, PRC brings smiles to people in Ompong-hit Cagayan (click [here](#))

PRC: Shelter assistance, relief ops just the beginning of 'Ompong' efforts (click [here](#))

In the midst of Ompong, deaf 'hero' finds her voice (click [here](#))

The IFRC Communications also produced several communications materials which were published on www.ifrc.org ([1](#), [2](#)) and the Climate Centre workshop ([1](#)).

Three press releases: 1 on [PRC preparedness](#) on 12 September, 1 for [DREF](#) which was released on 14 September 2018 and 1 for the [Emergency Appeal](#) which was released on 18 September 2018.

Output 3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of rapid and detailed assessment teams deployed – chapter level and augmented by NHQ	5	7
# of post-distribution visits to affected communities	5	2

Progress towards outcomes

There were seven assessment teams deployed in Cagayan, Isabela, Kalinga, Ifugao, Benguet and Mt. Province for the RDANA.

On 23 September, the Head of Country Office supported conducted a monitoring visit in Cagayan together with the PRC Chairman while on 5 October, the operations manager conducted a monitoring visit during the distribution of relief items in Kalinga. Currently, two IFRC staff are supporting the assessment, beneficiary selection and validation in the provinces of Cagayan, Kalinga and Isabela for the distribution of multipurpose unconditional cash grants.

Outcome 3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Work in planning and reporting to ensure effective accountability internally and externally	Yes	Yes
Output 3.2.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Resource generation and mobilization developed and improved	Yes	Yes
Progress towards outcomes		
For TY Mangkhut operation, PRC partnered with Grab Philippines to allow its riders donate their Grab points to the PRC. Every 550 points is equivalent to PHP 50. An online donation platform specified for TY Mangkhut operation is also up in the IFRC online donation site (click here).		
Output 3.2.3: National Societies are supported in resource and partnership development (from both domestic markets and foreign sources).		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC leadership in resource development for emergencies is maintained	Yes	Yes
% of Appeal supported	80	76%
Progress towards outcomes		
IFRC has been working closely with the PRC in a coordinated approach towards resource mobilization to attract possible donors for this operation.		
As of reporting, the Appeal is 76% covered through hard and soft pledges (details in the funding situation section above).		

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC		
Outcome 4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Effective performance of staff supported by HR procedures	Yes	Yes
Output 4.1.2: IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of compliance with PRC HR procedures	100	100
Progress towards outcomes		
For PRC all relief activities will be implemented by the PRC Chapters utilizing existing staff and Red Cross 143 volunteers, Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT134) and NDRT from other Chapters. Mobilization and provision of allowance to volunteers is also based on standard HR procedure. If new staff will be recruited for the early recovery components when required, recruitment process will be based on PRC HR procedures.		
For IFRC country office will support the National Society in providing technical and support service staff as required to ensure accountability and compliance with regards to the Appeal.		
Output 4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of financial reporting respecting the IFRC procedures	100	100
Progress towards outcomes		
The IFRC, through the finance department, provides the necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to the National Societies on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices. PRC – which is on the working advance system – has been supported for many years by the IFRC and is accustomed to these financial procedures. All financial transactions in this operation adhere to the standard IFRC financial procedures. The IFRC finance and administration team in Manila provides both administration and transport support at headquarters and in the field.		

Output 4.1.4: Staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities**Indicators:**

	Target	Actual
# of security reports provided		0
% of operational staff for IFRC receive security briefing	100	100

Progress towards outcomes

Parts of Northern Luzon, especially the mountainous areas, are security-sensitive due to the presence and operations of non-state armed groups. Overall, the area is always accessible. Given the context, regular coordination will be maintained with the ICRC and other Movement partners, as per existing security framework and Movement coordination agreement. The IFRC security framework is applicable for this operation. With regards to PRC staff and volunteers, the National Society's security framework will apply. Coordination will also be observed with the ICRC and implementing PNS through regular information-sharing in accordance with the existing and agreed arrangements. All PRC staff and chapter volunteers are encouraged to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security.

EMERGENCY APPEAL

11/10/2018

MDRPH029 : Philippines Typhoon Mangkhut

Budget Group	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	77,500
Shelter - Transitional	453,550
Construction - Facilities	9,600
Construction - Materials	22,200
Clothing & Textiles	38,000
Seeds & Plants	25,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	79,648
Medical & First Aid	96,400
Utensils & Tools	10,000
Other Supplies & Services	33,710
Cash Disbursements	521,875
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	1,367,483
Distribution & Monitoring	3,300
Transport & Vehicle Costs	98,285
Logistics Services	25,000
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	126,585
International Staff	197,000
National Staff	52,000
National Society Staff	92,458
Volunteers	89,512
Total PERSONNEL	430,970
Workshops & Training	378,950
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	378,950
Travel	39,000
Information & Public Relations	40,395
Office Costs	13,800
Communications	4,170
Financial Charges	15,000
Other General Expenses	21,800
Shared Office and Services Costs	89,060
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	223,225
Programme and Services Support Recovery	164,269
Total INDIRECT COSTS	164,269
TOTAL BUDGET	2,691,481

Reference documents



Click for:

- [Information Bulletin](#)
- [DREF Operation](#)
- [Emergency Appeal](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)
- [Donor Response](#)

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

In Philippine Red Cross

- Elizabeth Zavalla, acting Secretary General; phone: +63 2 790 2300; email: elizabeth.zavalla@redcross.org
- Ana Villa Mariquina, acting Manager for Disaster Management Services; email: ana.mariquina@redcross.org.ph

In IFRC Philippines Country Office

- Patrick Elliott, Operations Manager; phone: +63 998 961 2140; email: patrick.elliott@ifrc.org

In IFRC Regional Office for Asia Pacific, Kuala Lumpur

- Martin Faller, Deputy Regional Director; email: martin.faller@ifrc.org
- Necephor Mghendi, Head of Disaster and Crises Unit; mobile: +60 12 224 6796; email: necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org
- Johanna Arvo, Operations Coordinator; email: johanna.arvo@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva

- Nelson Castano, Operations Coordination Manager, email: nelson.castano@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support

- **In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office:** Sophia Keri, Resource Mobilization in Emergencies Coordinator; email: sophia.keri@ifrc.org

For communications enquiries

- **In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office:** Rosemarie North, Communications Manager; mobile: +60 12 230 8451; email: rosemarie.north@ifrc.org

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

- **In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office:** Siew Hui Liew, PMER Manager; email: siewhui.liew@ifrc.org

How we work

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

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and peace.