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# Final Report

## Philippines: Typhoon Mangkhut

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>Emergency Appeal</b>	<b>Operation n°:</b> MDRPH029
<b>Date of Issue:</b> 8 April 2020	<b>Glide number:</b> <a href="#">TC-2018-000149-PHL</a>
<b>Date of disaster:</b> 12 September 2018	
<b>Operation start date:</b> 18 September 2018	<b>Operation end date:</b> 31 December 2019
<b>Host National Society:</b> Philippine Red Cross	<b>Operation budget:</b> CHF 2,923,287
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 3,816,989	<b>Number of people assisted:</b> 107,552
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) is working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in this operation. PRC received bilateral support for this operation from four in-country PNSs (German Red Cross, The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent Society), and from International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC).	
<b>Other partner organizations involved in the operation:</b> Government ministries and agencies including the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Agriculture, Department of Trade and Industry 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 population. Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) clusters have been activated in support of the Government. UN OCHA supported the coordination among the humanitarian sectors.	

## 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 in 2018, carrying a gustiness of up to 255km/h with maximum sustained winds of 205km/h near the centre. Typhoon Mangkhut exited the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) on the morning of 16 September 2018. The area's most severely impacted by Typhoon Mangkhut were Regions I, II, III and Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) in northern and central Luzon.

The Typhoon affected a total of 931,892 families or 3,816,989 persons from 6,504 barangays, 491 cities/municipalities, and 31 provinces in Regions I, II, III, National Capital Region (NCR), CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, and CAR according to the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)'s [DROMIC report on 6 November](#). Typhoon Mangkhut had displaced 1,570,804 people or 398,640 families. This led for people to stay in evacuation centres or with host families or similar.

Subsequently, Typhoon Yutu made landfall over Dinapigue, Isabela province (directly south of Cagayan) on 30 October 2018 as a Category 2 typhoon. Yutu affected more than 567,000 people (or 136,000 families) in 1,921 barangays in approximately 200 cities/municipalities across five regions ([DROMIC 18 November](#)). Total of 66,165 houses were damaged, of which 6,603 were destroyed. More than 90 per cent of the damaged houses were in Isabela. Damage to agriculture was estimated at 2.9 billion Philippine pesos (PHP) (55 million Swiss francs (CHF)), of which almost 60 per cent were also reported in Isabela.

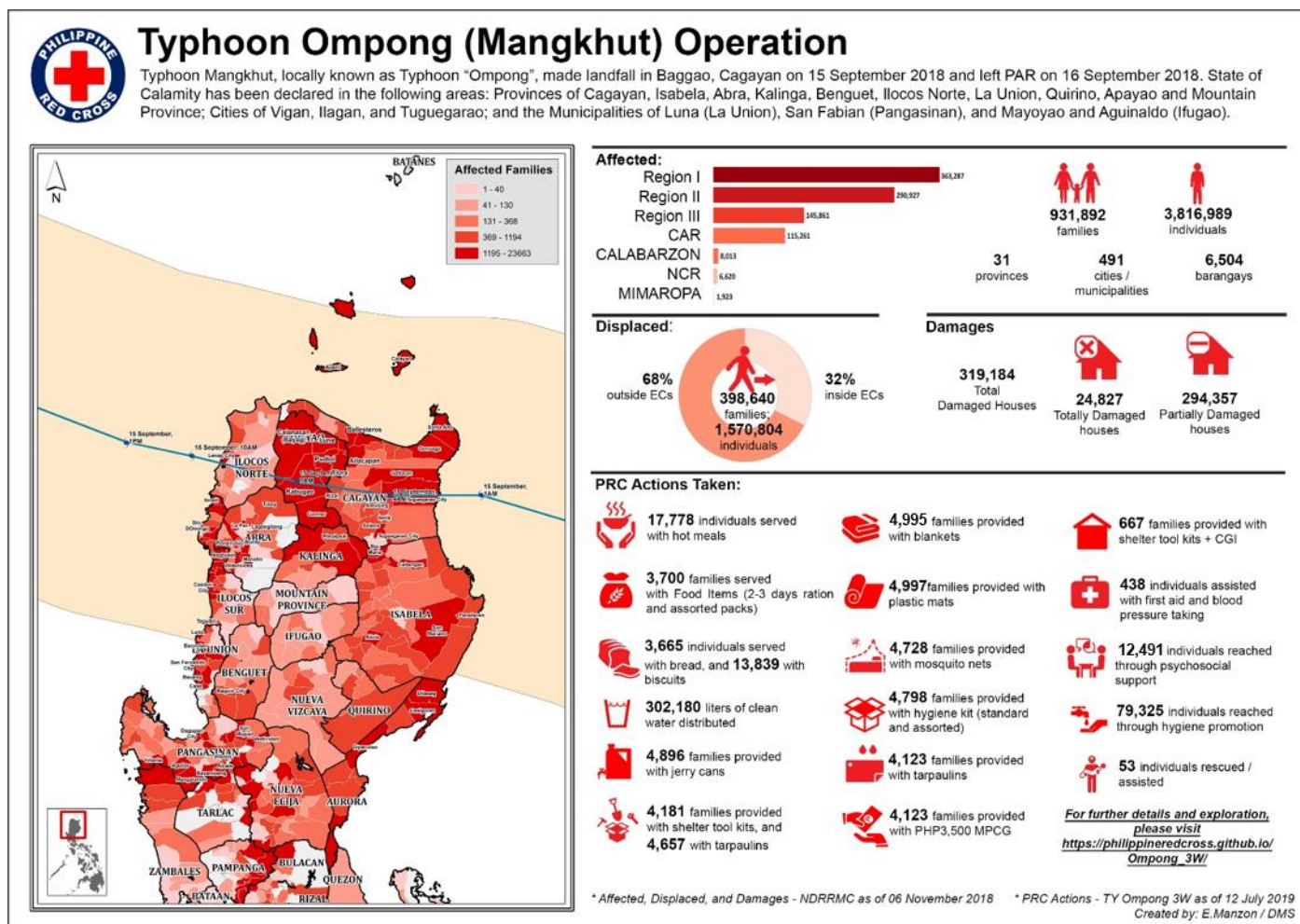
### Summary of response

#### Overview of Host National Society

As soon as Typhoon Mangkhut was announced by weather agencies, the Philippine Red Cross (PRC), through its Operations Centre (OpCen), which operates 24/7, started monitoring the typhoon. As it entered PAR, PRC's chapters directly in the path of the typhoon were put on alert and standby for support. PRC National Headquarters (NHQ) and the

IFRC Philippine country office (CO) were also mobilized to respond. PRC attended the pre-disaster risk assessment (PDRA) meetings convened by the NDRRMC on 10 to 13 September 2018. Response teams such as the PRC Action Team (RCAT143) and the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) as well as other personnel from the PRC specializing in relief, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH), health and welfare, and assets and equipment were rapidly mobilized and deployed.

PRC's response planned for 15 months and ending on 31 December 2019, included relief and a recovery intervention in shelter, livelihoods and basic needs, health, WASH, community-based disaster preparedness, education, migration and displacement, protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), and community engagement and accountability (CEA). The overall achievements of the PRC as of 12 July 2019 are summarized in the table below:



### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The PRC led the overall response operation for the Movement, maintaining close coordination with Movement partners in the country and providing updates. In addition to the IFRC, a significant number of Movement partners are present in the country: ICRC, American Red Cross, The Canadian Red Cross Society, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, The Netherlands Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross.

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

The IFRC through its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) first allocated CHF 83,017 to support the National Society's readiness measures. After the initial analysis of the damage and needs, an Emergency Appeal was launched on 18 September 2019 for CHF 2.7 million and a further CHF 316,983 was allocated, amounting to a DREF total of CHF 400,000. American Red Cross, British Red Cross, The Canadian Red Cross Society, Finnish Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross Society, The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, The Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross all contributed towards the Appeal. On behalf of Philippine Red Cross, IFRC wishes to thank these partners for their immediate and generous response to the Appeal.

## Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country

### ***Coordinating with the authorities***

As auxiliary to the government, PRC maintained strong relationships and collaboration with governmental bodies. The PRC headquarters in Manila and the local chapters coordinated closely with national, provincial and local disaster risk reduction and management councils, respectively NDRRMC, PDRRMC and LDRRMC as well as with other government institutions such as the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and the Department of Health (DOH).

PRC attended the pre-disaster risk assessment (PDRA) meeting convened by the NDRRMC on 10 and 13 September 2018, which was also attended by government agencies, cluster lead agencies, and other partners. The NDRRMC was put on Red Alert on 11 September 2018. PAGASA and NDRRMC provided updates including on preparedness measures, stocks of household items and other resources, weather forecasts/advisories and gale warnings to regional counterparts and other agencies through formal updates.

The roles and responsibilities of the local government units (LGUs) and PRC for this project were written and signed by both parties in the Memorandum of Partnership Agreement (MOPA), which was agreed during project orientation in the municipal and barangay levels.

LGUs, as support to the identified communities, provided trucks to pick up and deliver corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) and plain galvanized iron (GI) sheets from PRC warehouse to household's recipient location. The households' recipients, together with the Barangay Recovery Committees (BaReComs), were involved in the hauling of the said materials for the construction of their houses.

### ***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 co-leader of the Shelter Cluster with government lead agency DSWD. The IFRC coordination focal point in country coordinates with OCHA and sector partners to provide strategic and technical guidance for the response based on participation to inter-cluster coordination meetings, inter-agency rapid needs assessments in the affected areas and sectoral strategic framework development.

The IFRC, as Global Shelter Cluster lead agency for natural disasters, deployed a Shelter Cluster coordinator to further co-lead with DSWD on sector coordination tasks for two months. In addition to supporting shelter sector coordination and ensuring appropriate information for operations and decision making, the surge coordinator assisted in the revision of the shelter response strategy, the coordination of technical standards, the implementation of appropriate immediate shelter interventions. They also assisted in the planning for gaps in the shelter and settlements sector as required and requested by the government.

IFRC and PRC worked together with Build Change to create a training module on building back better and safer houses. The module is created as guidance for the carpenters, recipients and PRC staff and volunteers. The module created was piloted during carpenters' orientation in Kalinga.

## **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

Prior to the typhoon landfall, PRC had deployed assessment teams to augment the capacity of the chapters to support in the conduct of the rapid disaster assessment and needs analysis (RDANA) from 15 to 25 September 2018, covering 11 provinces and 78 municipalities. Provinces and municipalities were identified for an assessment based on discussions with the NHQ, chapters and local government units.

In-depth assessments were conducted by PRC from 9 to 19 October 2018, to validate the number of damaged houses, the extent of damage to livelihoods as well as coping strategies, which could affect the economic security. The in-depth assessments were conducted in the affected areas: provinces of Abra, Apayo, and Kalinga in CAR; provinces of Cagayan and Isabela in Cagayan Valley Region; and provinces of Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur in Ilocos Region. Teams were able to assess 31 municipalities, one city and 78 barangays.

Other organizations also carried assessments. A rapid inter-agency needs assessment, led by the Philippines Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), was undertaken in parts of Regions I, II and CAR from 17 to 18 September 2018. A total of 25 organizations participated, including in-country international and national non-governmental organizations, private sector, international aid agencies, and UN agencies, forming eight teams that undertook the assessments in 34 municipalities in five provinces. Relevant findings are referenced below. The full report, including annexes, can be viewed [here](#).

As part of the Shelter Cluster, IFRC and PRC participated in a meeting on 25 September 2018 and supported the planning of an inter-agency rapid market assessment for shelter carried out from 1 to 3 October 2018 in Regions I, II, CAR and Metro Manila. The findings were submitted to the cluster lead on 5 October 2018.

Assessment activities by the Department of Agriculture (DOA) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), using FAO-supported drone technology, were conducted to validate the extent of the damage. Maps showing estimates of projected and actual damage from Typhoon Mangkhut in the agricultural sector, in Regions I, II, III, IV-A and CAR, were prepared.

On the basis of the in-depth assessments from PRC, consolidated with secondary data and primary data from other cluster lead's assessments as well as continuous monitoring throughout the response, priority relief and early recovery needs were confirmed as follows: food, WASH, health, emergency shelter, household essential items, multi-purpose cash grants, psychosocial support (PSS), restoring family links (RFL), PGI, as well as community preparedness and risk reduction measures. The analysis of the specific needs of the sectors, available in the [Revised Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#), indicated the need to revise the number of households and people targeted by activity within the framework of the operation. This included:

- An overall reduction in number of households receiving shelter assistance from 3,000 to 2,817.
- An overall increase in number of households receiving assistance to meet basic needs and livelihoods from 4,850 to 5,887.
- An overall reduction in number of people receiving basic health services from 45,000 to 43,000 people.
- An overall increase in number of people receiving WASH assistance from 65,000 to 80,000.
- An overall increase in number of people reached through disaster risk reduction activities from 45,000 to 48,000 people across 32 communities. This comprised the development of community disaster risk management (DRM) plans, climate change adaptation mitigation and environmental sustainability awareness, and training on Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA).

Outcome, outputs and indicators were adjusted accordingly in the [detailed operational plan \(Section C\)](#) to capture the revisions made. Budget changes were minimal. In addition to the changes, the timeframe of the operation was extended by 13 days (until 31 December 2019) to facilitate improved pledge management, financial closure and reporting.

## Risk Analysis

The following table presents the possible operational risks that had been identified during the planning of the operation with associated mitigation measures.

### 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 households are on no build zones or have issues with land and property rights	Possible	Major	Initiate discussions with government authorities and target households alongside in-depth assessments
Shelter	Lack of available carpenters	Unlikely	Moderate	
Livelihood	Implementation delays causing the households to miss the planting season for corn and rice	Possible	Major	Quick assessments and validation, early procurement of vegetables seeds
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 to 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

Note: based on IFRC risk nomenclature

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Proposed strategy

#### Overall operational objective:

This operation aimed to support the needs of over 100,000 people in the most vulnerable communities affected by Typhoon Mangkhut for 15 months; to 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. At the end of the operation, the Appeal was able to reach 107,552 people.

Province	Number of people reached
Apayao	7,531
Benguet	4,067
Cagayan	43,633
Ifugao	7,555
Isabela	3,721
Kalinga	7,170
Pangasinan	33,875
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,552</b>

Geographic targeting, based on the current consolidation of data from Typhoon Mangkhut operation assessments, was described in detail in the MDRPH029 [Revised EPoA](#). Recovery operations were concentrated in the provinces of Apayao, Cagayan, Ifugao and Kalinga. A PRC recovery team was mobilized and reinforced by NHQ staff as needed and supported from the IFRC CO. An IFRC and PRC office was established in Tuguegarao chapter in the province of Cagayan. During the operation, there was a revision of the number of households and people being supported in each sector (refer to [needs analysis and scenario planning section](#)).

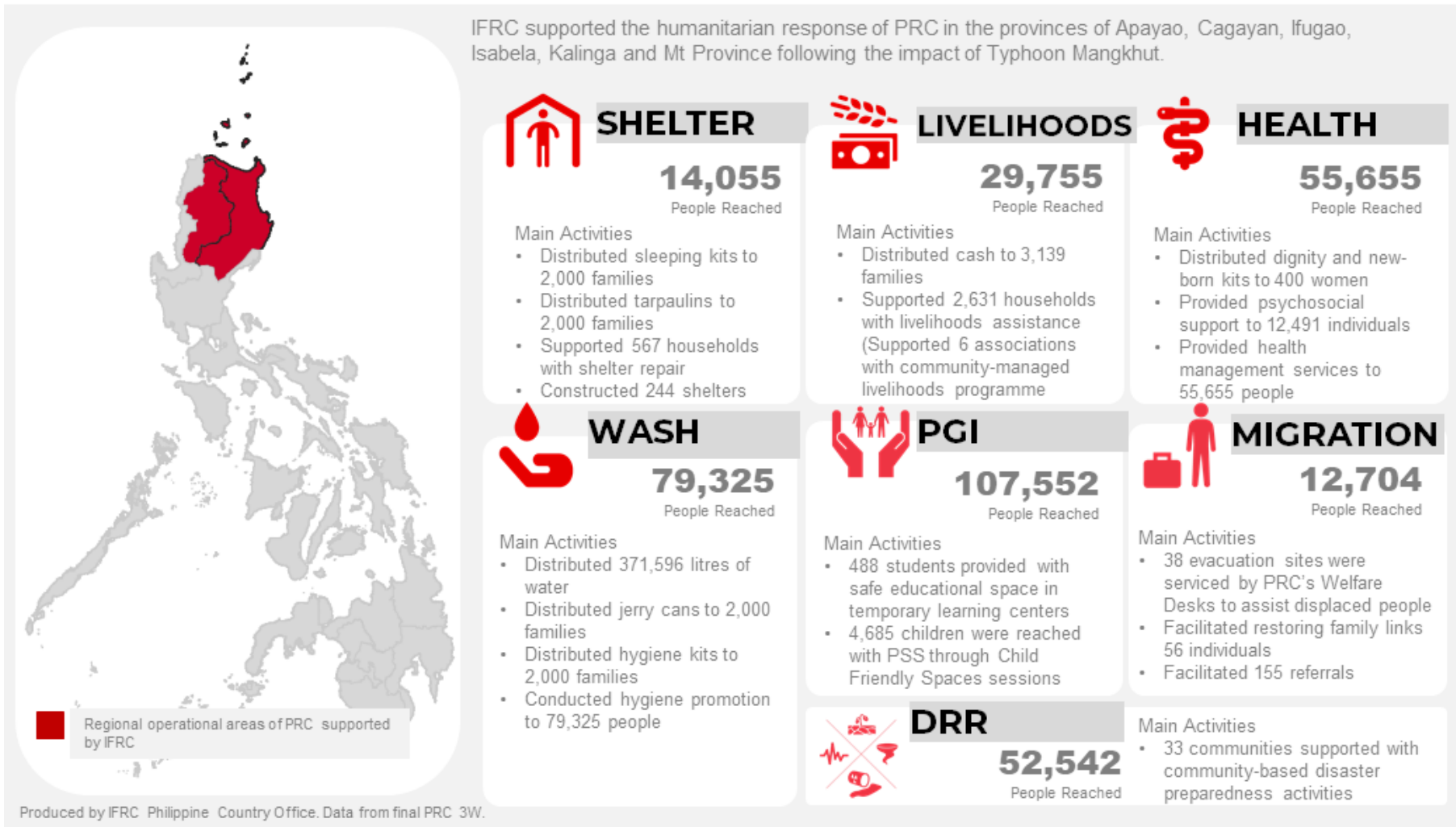
As part of the exit and transition strategy, some of the activities in disaster risk reduction (DRR), WASH and livelihoods related activities will be carried over into PRC's operational plan for 2020.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



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December 2019





## Shelter

People reached: 14,055

Male: 7,027

Female: 7,028

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement	2,817 <sup>1</sup>	2,811
# of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	2,000	2,000
# of households provided with household non-food items <sup>2</sup>	2,000	2,000
# of households provided with shelter repair assistance	567 <sup>3</sup>	567
# of households provided with full shelter assistance	250	244
# of households provided with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support they receive	2,817 <sup>4</sup>	2,811
# of carpenters provided with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support they receive	100	104
# of volunteers provided with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support they receive	20	28

### Narrative description of achievements

**Emergency shelter items and essential household items:** PRC was able to reach at least 4,728 households with essential household items, of which 2,000 (42 per cent) was supported through this Appeal. Emergency shelter items were distributed to 8,885 households, of which 2,000 (22.5 per cent) was supported through this Appeal. Breakdown of the areas and number of households reached is below:

Province	Blankets		Mosquito Nets		Plastic Mats		Jerry Cans		Hygiene Kits		Tarpaulins	
	PRC	IFRC	PRC	IFRC	PRC	IFRC	PRC	IFRC	PRC	IFRC	PRC	IFRC
Abra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	488	-
Apayao	500	-	500	-	500	-	500	-	500	-	991	-
Benguet	754	500	500	500	754	500	668	500	504	500	500	500
Cagayan	1,653	1,500	1,653	1,500	1,653	1,500	1,653	1,500	1,653	1,500	4,737	1,500
Ifugao	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ilocos Sur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	489	-
Isabela	500	-	500	-	500	-	500	-	500	-	-	-
Kalinga	1,111	-	1,111	-	1,121	-	1,111	-	1,111	-	1,111	-
Mountain Province	464	-	464	-	464	-	464	-	517	-	464	-
Rizal	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,995</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>4,728</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>4,997</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>4,896</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>4,798</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>8,780</b>	<b>2,000</b>

Some of the essential household items (such as blankets, mosquito nets, jerry cans and hygiene kits) and emergency shelter items (tarpaulins) were released from the disaster preparedness stocks supported by the Australian Government's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). The Appeal supported all the mobilization, operational cost, pre- and post-distribution and monitoring of all the household items.

**Early recovery shelter repair:** IFRC supported the provision of 10 corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets to 567 households in Cagayan as part of the shelter repair assistance. Shelter tool kits were supported by Qatar Red Crescent Society. Details of the distribution are as follows:

Province	Municipality	Barangay	Number of HH reached with CGI
Cagayan	Amulung	Centro	152
		Bitag Grande	253
	Baggao	Mocag	162
<b>Total</b>			<b>567</b>

<sup>1</sup>Target revised from 3,000 to 2,817 households based on needs assessment.

<sup>2</sup>This is a new indicator identified to align with needs assessments.

<sup>3</sup>Target revised from 1,000 to 817, and was divided into 567 shelter repair assistance and 250 full shelter assistance.

<sup>4</sup>Target revised from 3,000 to 2,817 households based on needs assessment.

**Full shelter assistance:** Household identification for shelter assistance prioritized those with destroyed houses that had not received any shelter assistance from the government or other agencies. Second priority were those households who had received the government emergency shelter assistance and were willing to use that support as a counterpart to the PRC shelter assistance. Both were required to comply with the build back safer shelter standards.

The support included conditional cash grants with a value of PHP 55,000 (CHF 1,060) for affected households to purchase shelter materials, such as lumber and hardware materials. The value of the cash grants was based on assessments of the local markets. In addition, 16 CGI sheets and two plan GI sheets were provided in-kind. The cost of carpenters and unskilled labour to build the shelters were also provided (see [technical support section below](#) for details). Also included alongside the shelter construction were a toilet and a septic tank (see [WASH section below](#)).

PRC covered three provinces for the full shelter assistance based on the assessed needs. The design of the shelters differed in each of the three provinces. The original design by PRC was revised while taking into account cultural sensitivity. At first, identified households in the province of Kalinga were hesitant to accept the shelter assistance from PRC because the design had not considered their cultural context. After consultation and involvement of the recipient households, the BaReComs, the elders and the barangay officials, new designs of shelters were created, adapted to the local culture and traditions while following the build back better and safer techniques of PRC.

Most of the recipient households were able to further improve their houses after the assistance from PRC. Some have already attached a kitchen while others have included a partition inside the house, especially those with a large family. Some households used tiles for the floors while others provided double walling. This can be attributed to the greater ownership affected families have gained due to the CEA approach provided by the PRC and their involvement during the implementation of the project, where all family members were involved from the design of the house to the selection of recipients and suppliers, until the delivery of materials for the construction and improvement of their house.

Several shelter recipients reported to their local PRC chapters that the PRC shelter assistance had opened doors for them because their relatives, motivated by the assistance provided by the PRC, had themselves been more inclined to send remittances to contribute to the improvement of their houses.

In some cases, the emergency shelter assistance (ESA) from the Philippines National Government was provided to the same households as those of the PRC. The PRC local chapters coordinated with the Municipal Social Welfare Office (MSWDO) to discuss how to resolve the issue and avoid duplication. IFRC and PRC facilitated the consultation meeting between the recipients, MSWDO, BaReComs and barangay officials. It was proposed at the meeting that those households who had received ESA use it as counterpart in purchase of lumber materials and therefore would receive lesser value of cash grant while those who would not have received ESA from the government would receive the full cash grant from PRC. This approach was complemented by the LGU in the municipality of Gattaran province of Cagayan. This approach did not only complement the assistance but also ensured that the ESA funding from the DSWD was spent on the shelter materials. It also made DSWD's monitoring easy.

Eight households from the barangay Afusing Daga in the municipality of Alcala, Cagayan participated in a pilot to check the design, availability of the materials and training on build back better safe shelter. Construction of the model houses as pilot also served both as "on-the-job training" for members of the shelter project team and as a visual demonstration of safer construction techniques to households, wider community and BaReComs<sup>5</sup>.

244 shelters were constructed in the provinces of Apayao, Cagayan and Kalinga.



Shelter beneficiary in Cagayan drying his corn harvest in front of his new shelter. (Photo: Maryjane Patulilic/IFRC)

<sup>5</sup> Details about the BaReComs is in [International Disaster Response section](#) below.

Province	Municipality	Number of shelters constructed
Apayao	Luna	51
Cagayan	Gattaran	104
	Baggao	2
	Alcala	35
Kalinga	Pasil	52
<b>Total</b>		<b>244</b>

### Technical support

Information on build back safer were provided to PRC staff and volunteers, members of the BaReComs, masons and carpenters, and household recipient members. It was provided through orientation complemented with dissemination of information, education and communication (IEC) materials describing the build back safer messages such as flipcharts, booklets, and banners.

There were 28 shelter volunteers and chapters' staff mobilized for the shelter operation who were also orientated on the build back safer techniques. Trained volunteers then conducted awareness raising sessions in the communities.

The carpenters underwent a selection process with the project engineer and the representatives of the chapters assessed their skills based on their knowledge, experience and rapport with the community. The selected carpenters were trained by the project engineer on the build back safer techniques. A total of 104 carpenters were trained and mobilized. Trained staff, volunteers and carpenters monitored repair works to promote incorporation of safer shelter principles.



After Typhoon Mangkhut, affected households and communities received training on building resilient shelter, aimed at enhancing their capacity to lead the process themselves. Romel, who was supported by the PRC with full shelter assistance, participated in these sessions and shared some of the obvious differences between his current and previous shelter, such as a stronger foundation and more resilient materials. Throughout the construction process, Romel worked alongside the carpenters, providing assistance as a chainsaw operator. While, at a later stage, he decided on the colors and executed the painting of his new house. Romel shared some of his future plans to continue improving his shelter, which shows how participatory reconstruction approaches can provide long-term sustainable housing solutions. *(Photo: IFRC)*

BaReComs members were mobilized to provide on-site monitoring in their respective barangays. Technical staff from PRC and IFRC also carried out monitoring during the construction of the shelters, for continued technical support on the application of build back safer techniques. On site, they also received feedback and concerns regarding the construction such as: how to incorporate safe shelter techniques, support/assist in buying materials, support/assist in transporting materials, support with finding skilled carpenters and support with finding labour. These feedback and concerns are being resolved by the BaReComs members and volunteers. If it can't be resolved in their level, they then informed PRC chapter technical staff and IFRC field officers. Safe shelter awareness orientation was provided to carpenters and masons, as well as representatives from the selected households to ensure that the build back safer techniques were incorporated into shelter construction and that knowledge was transferred to further increase resilience of the whole community.

### Challenges

In some areas, roads were not easily accessible to delivery trucks going to their project sites, which forced recipient households to transport their construction materials such as sand, gravel and cement, by manual force. They had to bag materials into sacks and carry them one by one just to start with the construction of the recommended foundation for their houses. PRC volunteers helped them with this manual work. Certain houses were located in remote places and highlands, especially those owned by the Agays, where volunteers had to walk kilometres to monitor the construction in progress to ensure the quality of workmanship of their houses, in particular the application of the eight key messages on build back safer.

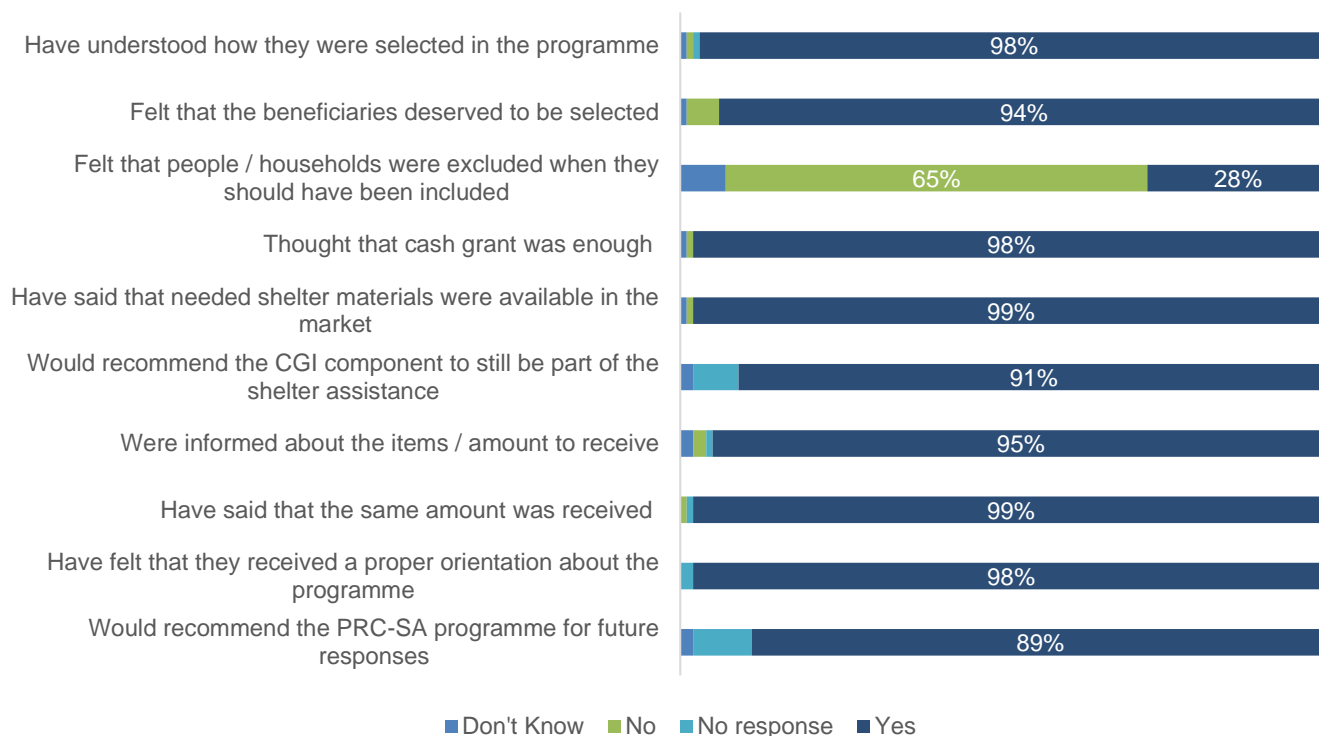
The November 2019 floods caused by Tropical Cyclone Ramon significantly affected the target areas with some households flooded, while the access of others to their home was disrupted due to landslides. This worsened the already limited access to the households' location, which delayed construction while others had to relocate the site of their houses.

The cash grants for the latrines were granted separately from the shelters, so they were built after the construction of the shelters. Latrine construction was delayed due to the non-availability of carpenters who were busy with the harvest and planting season. The construction of latrines was also delayed as it started during the typhoon season, which made the road conditions difficult to access so that suppliers decided to cancel the delivery of materials.

### Lessons Learned

- 1) In the selection of the recipients, there is a need to take into account the locations of their proposed land for their houses, taking into account the constraints linked to logistical needs. This is to acknowledge that some people will require additional assistance to receive materials and this should be factored in the planning process.
- 2) The new design of the shelters is structurally sounder even if it is mainly composed of timber. Wooden poles, roof trusses and the roofing structures are further supported with wooden braces and tie downs, which structurally contributes to the durability and strength of the structure. All wall support structures were designed to carry the wooden flanks that the households will use to replace the damaged plywood few years later. At this time, plywood is being used for their walls, which is only expected to last for three to five years, with consideration on the exposure of extreme weather. There was no need to replace the wall support structure for the installed walls, only the damaged cover plywood sheets, and in doing so, the structure of the house now becomes more permanent in nature.
- 3) There were ideas drawn from the carpenters and communities themselves on how to build a solid structure for the house. For example, the carpenters decided to include a floor beam which provide a good base for those who plan to change the timber walls to concrete in the future. This practice was adopted in three provinces, although it was not included in the shelter design.
- 4) Constructing latrines separately from the shelters caused delays in the construction completion of a full shelter with latrine. The households had to wait for the carpenters to complete other households' shelters before they could start the construction of their latrine. Thus, in the future, there's a need to have a more integrated multisectoral planning - for WASH and Shelter in this case.

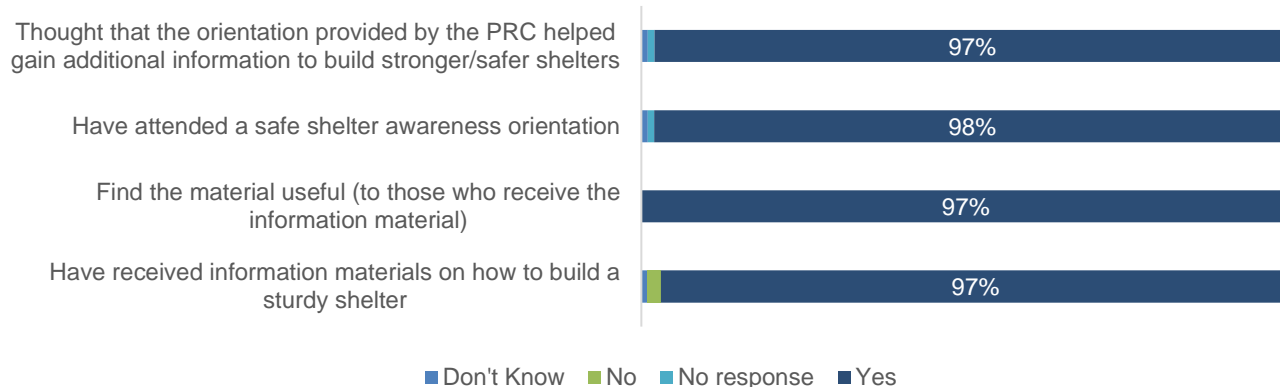
For the full shelter assistance, a PDM monitoring survey was conducted. The highlights of the results are as follows:



Many respondents felt that there were people/households excluded when they should have been included. There is a need for PRC to explain clearly the selection criteria and the needs to prioritize the most vulnerable when providing shelter assistance.

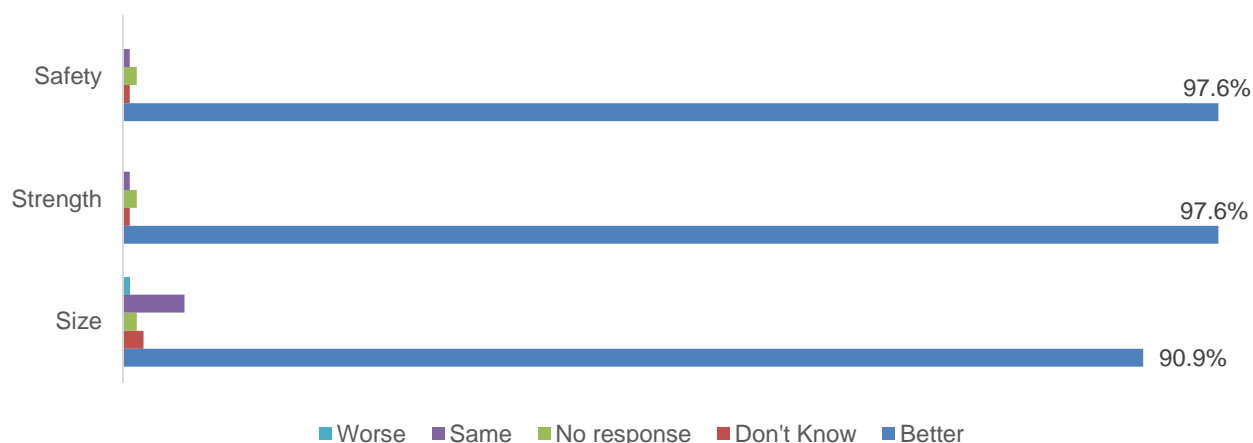
In terms of quality of the CGI, 21 per cent said that they were satisfied and 79 per cent were very satisfied.

### Safe shelter orientation



Before the disaster, 81 per cent of the selected households' shelters were made from light materials; 16 per cent were a combination of concrete and light materials and three per cent were made from concrete. Overall, respondents felt that the quality of their shelter had improved in terms of size, strength and safety compared to their old shelters.

### How beneficiaries felt about their new shelter



## Livelihoods and basic needs

**People reached: 29,755**

Male: 14,877

Female: 14,878

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of targeted households that have enough cash to meet their survival threshold	5,887	5,951
# of households whose livelihoods are restored to pre-disaster level – household livelihoods assistance	2,500	2,433
# of households whose livelihoods are restored to pre-disaster level for agriculture – household agricultural assistance <sup>6</sup>	212	198
# of targeted communities (with at least 175 households directly reached) that improve their net income through skill building, improved assets, job creation, etc. (community managed livelihoods projects)	7	6
# of households that received vegetable seeds	2,712	2,900
# of households reached with awareness activities and education on sustainable livelihoods through HLA	2,500	2,433

<sup>6</sup> This is a new activity to support agriculture based on the needs found in the assessment.

# of households reached with awareness activities and education on sustainable livelihoods through HAA	212	198
# of households reached with awareness activities and education on sustainable livelihoods through CMLP	175	181
# households provided with multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs	3,000	3,139 <sup>7</sup>

### Narrative description of achievements

**Unrestricted/multipurpose cash grants:** As part of the relief phase, aligned with market assessment, unrestricted/multipurpose cash grants of PHP 3,500 (CHF 67) were distributed to 3,139 households so that they could prioritize their actual needs. Accomplishment exceeds the intended target (3,000) following the validation of PRC on ground based on two factors: (i) based on actual number of households who were in need, and (ii) vulnerability criteria. Response plan, including the allocation of budget, for the recovery phase was determined after identifying the actual needs of the affected population during the emergency phase. Households who had lost or had severely damaged shelters and with limited capacity to cope were targeted. In some areas, households who had lost 90 to 100 per cent of their crops were also selected to prevent them from falling below survival thresholds. Selection criteria were clearly communicated to recipients and non-recipients (with information materials posted in the registration areas), as part of PRC's initiatives to further integrate CEA in emergency operations.

The value of the cash grant was determined according to the average value of monthly expenses for a family of five people, which 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.

The cash modality was implemented according to recommendations from the market analysis conducted by the assessment team which reflected the availability of and access to a functional market. The disbursement of cash grant was done through a financial service provider, Philippine Postal Corporation (PHLPOST).

#### IFRC-supported multi-purpose cash grants

Province	City/Municipality	No. of households reached
Benguet	Bokod	86
	Buguias	229
	Tuba	223
Cagayan	Allacapan	261
	Aparri	319
	Gonzaga	305
	Lal-lo	320
	Lasam	288
Isabela	Sta maria	249
	Sto tomas	282
Kalinga	Tabuk city	577
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>3,139</b>

**Livelihoods' Early Recovery Intervention:** For early recovery intervention, livelihoods assistance was provided to protect, restore and replace the lost assets of vulnerable households most affected by the disaster. Support to households complemented the coping strategies of vulnerable households by replacing their assets, buying inputs for agriculture and livestock, and creating small businesses.

Based on the assessment and community consultation, the following support was provided: (i) household livelihood assistance (HLA) – which allows the individual to restart existing livelihood or diversify to another livelihood option, and (ii) household agricultural assistance (HAA) – which targets individuals restarting their farming activity. Each targeted household had to comply with the conditions in the PRC cash transfer programme guidelines.

#### Breakdown of households provided with HLA and HAA

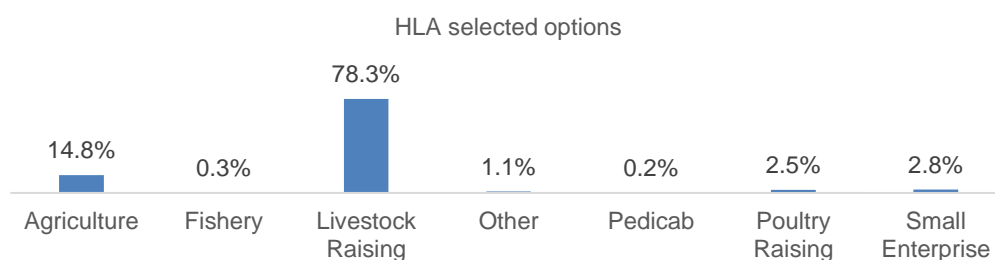
Province	Municipality	Barangay	HLA	HAA
Cagayan	Gattaran	Naddungan	89	15
		Basao	90	4
		Baracaoit	119	3
		Mabono	135	45
		Aguigican	24	16
	Baggao	Haceinda Intal	124	24
		Asinga Via	56	8
		Awalan	81	8
		Sta. Margarita	142	14

<sup>7</sup> Figure reflected has reduced from the last operations update following PRC's validation.

	Alcala	Afusing Daga	43	-
		Malalatan	59	12
		Tamban	91	19
		Abbeg	49	10
		Cabuluan	63	16
		Carallagan	57	4
Kalinga	Pasil	Pugong	68	-
		Guinaang	80	-
		Galdang	67	-
		Balensiagao N	67	-
Apayao	Luna	Marag	55	-
		Zumigui	65	-
		Lappa	25	-
		Bacsay	39	-
	Pudtol	Capanikkian	91	-
		Lower Maton	44	-
		Cabatacan	71	-
Ifugao	Banaue	Swan	116	-
		Anaba	90	-
		bangaan	83	-
		Ujah	87	-
		Viewpoint	163	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,433</b>	<b>198</b>

HLA, in the form of conditional cash grants, was given in two tranches (60 and 40 per cent). A total of 2,433 selected households received PHP 10,000 (approximately CHF 190). The grant was based on the proposed estimated amount from the community, necessary to kick-start or restore livelihood activities.

For HLA, selected households had proposed livelihood activities based on their current skills and marketability of the activity. The majority of the households opted to livestock raising specifically for hog, goat, cow and carabao. Summary of all the proposals is as follows:



The HAA assistance is new to the PRC and was developed during community consultation. This approach focuses on tenant/owner farmers with less than one hectare of cultivable land whose crops were damaged. The communities and BaReComs presented an “economics of rice/corn cultivation” tool explaining all activities, expenses and profits for rice and corn cultivation for less than one hectare of land. It also included receiving the proposed HAA cash grant of CHF 285 to show the need and benefit gained by the cash grant. The grant was divided into two tranches (60 and 40 per cent) where recipients had to comply with the conditions agreed by the community and were limited only to the purchase of farm inputs in their proposal. A total of 198 selected households received the HAA.

The number of households targeted to be supported with HLA and HAA was not reached as some households had to be disqualified because they had not respected the agreement on how to use the assistance.

### Seeds distribution

Aside from the cash grants for HLA and HAA, all livelihoods assistance was complemented with a provision of vegetable seeds, reaching 2,900 households. The seeds aimed to support food security. Selection of seeds was based on the recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture. Seeds distribution was targeted to 2,712 households, to those who received the HLA and HAA. The target was exceeded to reach 2,900 households as members of the BaReComs also received seeds to support food security while they are assisting the Red Cross programme.

As part of the conditions of both HLA and HAA, the recipients had to plant the seeds before receiving the first instalment of the grant. Five types of vegetable seeds were planted at a time suited for the season. Almost all households were able to harvest vegetables while awaiting their potential income from the proposed livelihood.

**Livelihoods' Early Recovery Intervention:** The PRC's livelihood support continued beyond household level by supporting communities with community-managed livelihoods programmes (CMLP), aimed at enhancing existing livelihood activities and assets. Through the CMLP approach, associations were set up within the community to design, implement and manage their own livelihood projects and activities. The selected communities had to submit proposals to PRC stipulating the details of their community livelihood project. PRC provided technical support during the drafting of the proposal, ensuring that communities also sought counterpart support from different stakeholders. The financial support for the proposal was made through cash transfer programming, hence communities through their community-based organization had to open a bank account to receive the cash grants.

In addition to the grants provided, the associations received technical training such as financial literacy training and organizational development support to ensure that while the group was addressing livelihoods issues, the management capacity of the association was being enhanced at the same time. The community-based organization chosen assumed responsibility and was involved in project planning, resource mobilization, implementation, monitoring and evaluation during the specific period and using a fixed amount of resources.

The selection process was based on community needs and performance assessments during the implementation of the HLA. BaReComs and officials actively participated in meetings and monitoring. The PRC also assessed whether the community had the capacity to implement the project.

The "community fully managed" modality was used to support community-based organizations (CBO) to implement the approved proposal. The CBO was fully responsible for the management of the physical and financial resources. This meant that PRC was responsible for monitoring the use of funds and monitoring of the project objectives.

Initially, seven communities were identified for support. However, one of the communities was not able to meet the government requirements. Below six communities implemented CMLP:



Melinda and her husband own a small-scale farmland which is their main source of income. During Typhoon Mangkhut, their rice crops were devastated, resulting in heavy economic losses. To help farmers restart their activities, the Red Cross provided a household and agricultural cash grant. Melinda received 15,000 PHP as a result of this assistance, which enabled her to buy the necessary farm inputs, such as fertilizers and seeds. Melinda explained how this support helped her avoid informal high-interest loans and improve their complicated financial situation. *(Photo: IFRC)*

Province	Barangay	CMLP details
Cagayan	Naddungan	<p>The community developed a tourism development project to help the community generate additional income for association members and provide livelihood opportunities for community members. The community-based organization is accredited with the Department of Labour and Employment (DOLE). It now has 25 active members and is open to new members.</p> <p>The CMLP provided to the community was instrumental in raising environmental protection awareness not only at the association but also among community members. The association also linked their tourism project to the LGU to become their marketing arm and promote the beauty of their area. The association is expecting thousands of people from the neighboring municipalities to visit the place this summer.</p>
Cagayan	Awalan	<p>The community developed a farm inputs and livestock supply store project to help small farmers gain access to farm inputs on a loan basis with a very low interest and payable after cropping. The community-based organization is accredited with DOLE and has 25 active members and is open to new members.</p>
Ifugao	Uhaj	<p>The community developed a craft production project including activities such as knitting, weaving, crochet and wood carvings to provide livelihoods for members of communities that depended solely on farming. The community-based organization has 25 active members and is open to new members.</p> <p>Some impacts of the project in the community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Members are exporting their products to Manila, Baguio and California (USA).</li> <li>- With PRC's assistance, the association members report having higher income than before.</li> </ul>

Ifugao	Anaba	<p>The community developed a multipurpose agricultural supply project to support small farmers to access agricultural inputs on a loan basis with a very low interest payable after cropping. The community-based organization has 25 active members.</p> <p>Some impacts of the project in the community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The association is of great help to farmers. Farmers can now access inputs in the association's store without spending much on transport. Additionally, farmers benefit from significant discounts, since the association is a direct supplier.</li> <li>- The association average weekly revenue is approximately PHP 45,000 (CHF 900).</li> </ul>
Kalinga	Guinaang	<p>The community developed a rice supply store project to help poor families access rice all year round on a very low interest loan basis. This barangay is in a geographically isolated displaced area where access to markets is difficult. The community-based organization has 48 members.</p>
Mountain Province		<p>The community developed a tourism development project to help local communities diversify their livelihoods for additional income. The community-based organization has 33 active members.</p> <p>Some impacts of the project in the community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The association was recognized by the LGU as the only accredited tour guide with complete basic life support and first aid training.</li> <li>- The association is mainly composed of young people. Summer is approaching and they are now preparing for huge number of tourists to visit the area.</li> <li>- The LGU is encouraged to promote tourism in their municipality since they have tour guides with lifesaving skills.</li> </ul>

To promote sustainability, monitoring of the CMLP projects will continue into 2020 as part of the PRC's operational plan.

**Capacity building for households selected for livelihoods assistance:** Part of the strategy of the HLA and HAA was to link the communities to relevant stakeholder technical support. In partnerships with the Department of Trade and Industry, basic business management orientation was provided to the recipients. The linkage promotes the sustainability of livelihoods through appropriate guidance and technical inputs, as well as an increased sense of ownership and responsibility. This training was followed by livelihood proposal generation. The participants were asked to make proposals for livelihood activities that were reviewed and approved by the PRC trained staff and volunteers. The approval of the proposal was based on the capacity and experience of the participants and proposal feasibility. Majority of the households opted for livestock raising, specifically for hog, goat, cow and carabao. In partnership with the Municipal Agriculture Office, identified households were trained on different types of livelihoods activities such as hog and poultry raising.

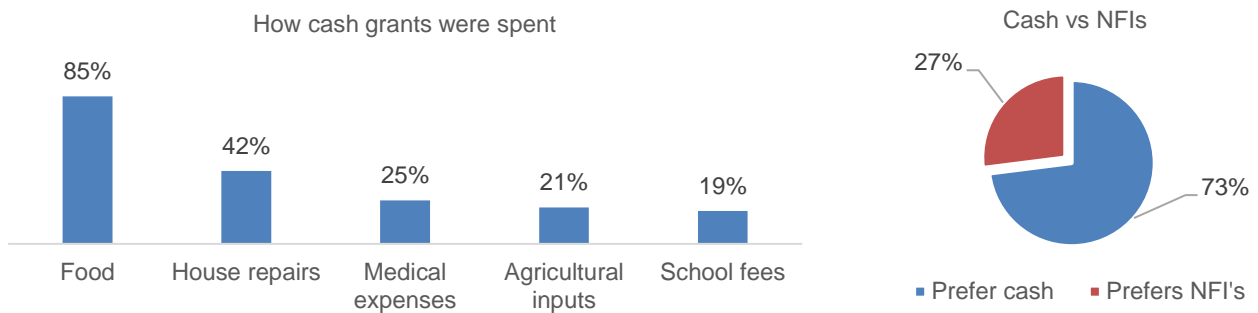
As mentioned, the targeted number of households to be supported with HLA and HAA was not met since there were households who were disqualified since they did not comply on the agreement on how to use the assistance. Consequently, the targeted number of households to be provided with awareness activities and education on sustainable livelihoods was also not fully met.

### Challenges

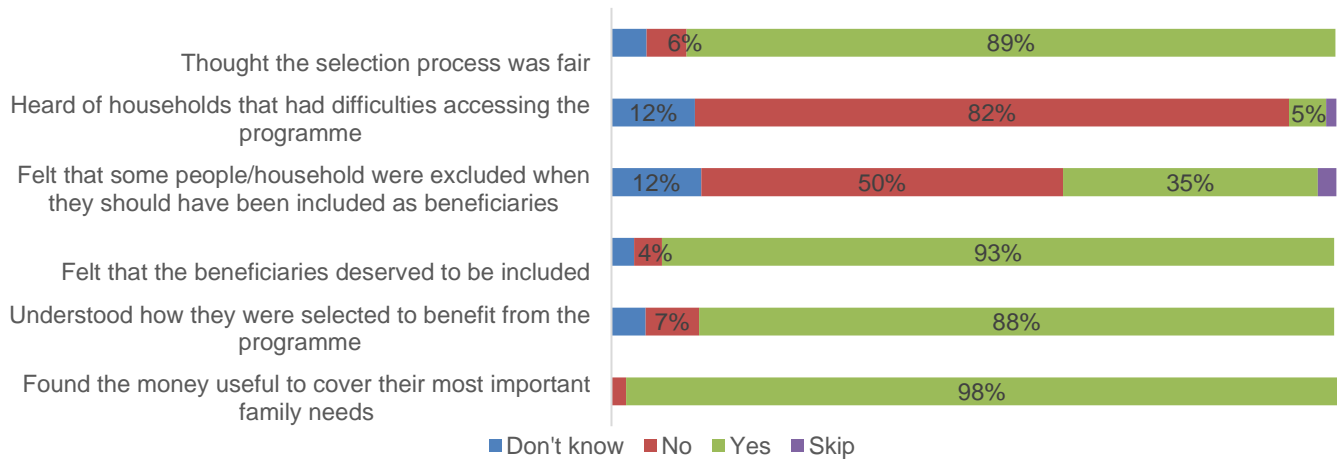
The selected households had a hard time finding local suppliers, particularly for livestock since a majority of them (78 per cent) opted for this activity. Livestock prices in some areas increased as demand was high. Some participants decided to reduce their proposal to take into account the value of the cash grant. This problem was immediately raised to the LGU and quickly answered. Suppliers had to be identified together by the community, BaReComs and PRC. Since the projects covered several communities, the suppliers from each community are the same and did not know the coverage. This created confusion to the supplier who could not produce the supplies needed. Because of this, the LGU also contacted neighbouring municipalities to find supplies.

### Lessons Learned

A post-distribution survey was carried out to evaluate cash grant assistance. Highlights of the results are reported below. The breakdown of expenditure for the unrestricted/multipurpose cash grants along with preferences on the modality was reported in the survey as follows:



Below is a detailed breakdown of some of the answers to the questions:



Most of the responses were relatively positive. However, as shown above, 35 per cent of the respondents felt that some people/household were excluded when they should have been included as recipients and 7 per cent did not understand how they were selected to benefit from the programme. Based on these responses, PRC needs to intensify further its CEA activities to ensure that the wider community understands the selection criteria.

Before the household survey was carried out, a real time review supported by British Red Cross on the multipurpose cash grants was carried out in November 2018. The review was to determine the impact of PRC's cash preparedness project on cash-based interventions relating to the Typhoon Mangkhut response, focusing on scale-up to respond, PRC internal systems and the use of technology, and to provide recommendations for the future. The methodology used included desk review of secondary information, key informant interviews at national, provincial and municipal levels as well as focus groups discussions (beneficiaries, community committees, PRC volunteers at chapter level). Some of the basic findings were as follows:

- Enable timely and accountable decision making and approvals, simplify administrative approval processes.
- Use the internal cash working group to revise and update the draft cash standard operating procedures (SOPs) or cash guidance.
- Build chapter cash and markets capacity and promote peer-to-peer learning exchanges across chapters.
- Expand the network of financial service providers (FSPs).
- Mainstream cash and market considerations into all the phases of the response cycle.
- Consider developing an organization-wide data/information knowledge management policy, guidelines and strategy.

For the CMLP, a municipal stakeholder's forum was initiated and conducted by PRC which gathered support (both technical and financial) from the local government unit to ensure sustainability of the projects. As mentioned, this linkage promotes the sustainability of livelihoods through appropriate guidance and technical inputs, as well as an increased sense of ownership and responsibility.



## Health

People reached: 55,655

Male: 27,828

Female: 27,827

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached through NS emergency health management programmes	43,000	55,655 <sup>8</sup>
# of health assessments carried (part of RDANA)	7	7
# of people provided with first aid	438	438
# of volunteers mobilized to support immediate health related activities	300	276
# of people trained in first aid	350	324
# of staff and volunteers trained as first aid instructors	30	30
# of households provided with first aid kits	500	550
# of people in 10 communities reached with community-based epidemic prevention and control activities	15,000	21,601 <sup>9</sup>
# of households provided with mosquito nets	2,000	2,000
# of volunteers continuously monitor the outbreak situations and report back to the OPCEN for immediate response	276	276
# of people provided with direct psychosocial support	12,491	12,491
# of women in need receive dignity kits	200	200
# of pregnant and lactating women receive new-born kits	200	200
# of people supported with search and rescue	53	53
# of water search and rescue teams mobilized	2	2
# of people in 10 communities reached through health management programmes	15,000	21,601
# of detailed health assessments carried	7	7
# of barangay health clinics and rural health units provided with screening kits to ensure quality uninterrupted health services at the community level	10	10
# of people in 10 communities reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming	15,000	21,601
# of volunteers trained and mobilized to support medium term health related activities	80	88
# of volunteers trained on community-based psychosocial support	100	261
# of people reached with awareness on community-based psychosocial support	100	13,172

### Narrative description of achievements

#### Emergency phase

**Assessment:** There were seven assessment teams deployed in Benguet, Cagayan, Ifugao, Isabela, Kalinga, and Mountain 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 were identified as: (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.

**First aid:** PRC set up 18 first aid stations in Apayao and Cagayan where a total of 438 people was provided with first-aid treatment.

<sup>8</sup> 8,325 for the mosquito nets; 13 for first aid; 12,491 psychosocial support; 53 search and rescue CBPSS 13,172 and CDBP 21,601

<sup>9</sup> Refers to mosquito net distribution.

**Epidemic prevention and control measures:** Based on RDANA and in-depth assessment of health facilities, it was clear that the communities did not require extensive immediate health services. However, considering the risk of outbreak, the surveillance was carried out by staff and trained volunteers, which resulted in early detection and management of infections and prevented outbreaks at the local level. Thus, the epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) toolkits were not rolled out during the emergency phase.

Mosquito net was part of the sleeping kits distributed where PRC reached 4,728 households. This Appeal supported the 2,000 households or 42 per cent of the overall PRC distribution (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's DFAT. The Appeal supported all the mobilization, operational cost, pre- and post-distribution and monitoring of all the non-food items (NFIs).

**Psychosocial support:** PRC, through its welfare services department, provided psychosocial support interventions to 12,491 individuals in the affected provinces. There were 41 welfare desks established wherein trained staff and volunteers were able to provide psychological first aid to 4,641 adults (2,122 males, 2,519 females) by providing welfare support and practical information to people who are visibly distressed. A total of 7,850 children (3,760 males, 4,090 females) were also reached with play activities, socialization and art.

PRC also provided hot meals in evacuation centres during the typhoon, which is normal practice of the National Society's welfare services. Hot meals were provided to 15,767 children (7,880 males and 7,887 females) and 10,306 adults (4,889 males and 5,417 females). PRC further referred 136 cases to the DSWD, DOH, and different medical facilities to receive appropriate social and medical assistance.

Furthermore, rescuers – community volunteers, police, and firefighters – from Itogon, Benguet where more than 100 miners were killed by a landslide were also provided with psychosocial support. A total of 311 rescuers (208 males and 103 females) were supported by PRC to manage stress caused during the search and rescue, and later during the retrieval of the bodies of the casualties.

**Maternal and neonatal health services:** As part of this output, 200 pregnant and lactating women received newborn kits and another 200 adolescent girls and newly married women in Cagayan province as reported in the table below:

**Breakdown of beneficiaries provided with dignity kits and new-born kits**

Municipality	New-born Kit	Dignity Kit
Baggao	102	84
Gattaran	98	116
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>

For dignity kits and new-born kits, PRC targeted the municipalities of Baggao and Gattaran in Cagayan province. The new-born and dignity kits were to be distributed during the emergency phase in the evacuation centres. Due to minimum and controlled displacement, the hygiene and dignity of people (especially for women and adolescent girls) were not compromised inside the evacuation centres. Thus, the distribution of these two kits were only conducted as part of health recovery program, where pregnant women in their last trimester and lactating women were identified to be provided with these kits.

The PRC organized health sessions to the pregnant and lactating mothers to properly explain the content and its use to the beneficiaries before the actual distribution. In addition, the following five key messages were highlighted to mothers:

- To immediately inform health workers about their condition (whether pregnant, about to give birth or have just given birth).
- To watch out for danger signs in pregnant women or new and nursing mothers.
- To do regular prenatal check-up.



The municipal health midwife helped the chapter as a Red Cross 143 health volunteers explaining mothers key messages related to newborn and maternal care, including the contents of newborn and dignity kits before the distribution conducted in Barangay. San Jose, municipality of Baggao, Cagayan Province. (Photo: PRC)

- To start breastfeeding their infant within the first hour of birth.
- To seek postpartum and newborn care immediately after giving birth.

**Search and rescue activities:** 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. Chapters of Metro Manila, Pangasinan and Samar were able to support 53 individuals with search and rescue through its chapter's local staff.

### Recovery phase

Based on the RDANA and other sectoral needs assessment, it was clear that health of people was not heavily impacted by the Typhoon Mangkhut. Infrastructure assessments showed that the health facilities were not overwhelmed, and infrastructure was not damaged to an extent that required external assistance. However, the local health stations complained about missing equipment and basic apparatus.

Based on the detailed health assessment in seven affected provinces: Apayao, Cagayan, Kalinga, Isabela, Abra, Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur, the team identified Cagayan province as the priority area to implement recovery health activities. Considering these factors and following consultation with the chapters and the local health institutions, it was decided that all recovery activities for health under the operation would be rolled out in 10 communities from the most vulnerable municipalities of Baggao and Gattaran in Cagayan. Recovery activities included: community-based disease prevention (CBDP), using community-based health and first aid (eCBHFA) approach, ECV activities, distribution of dignity, newborn and screenings kits, PSS, and some capacity building at the chapter level. Chapter level volunteers and staff were trained in CBDP and broader eCBHFA, which may lead to some diffusion of health messages. Health stations supported by the operations provided services to more people than those of the 10 barangay.



Barangay Nutrition Scholar (BNS) Eugenia Tambiao saw an increase in the number of clients visiting the Barangay health station in Hacienda Intal, Baggao, Cagayan after the Philippine Red Cross had provided them with a community health promotion and screening kit. She said, the health screening kit helped earn the confidence of the community and improve their health-seeking behavior, knowing that there are medical items that could help monitor their health. **(Photo: PRC)**

In coordination with the Municipal Health Office (MHO) and LGU, the PRC health team conducted an in-depth assessment to identify 10 priority communities for the implementation of community-based disease prevention programme (CBDP). Poor access to health facilities and high cases of diseases (dengue, leptospirosis and measles) were the main criteria in selecting the communities. Integration with other recovery sectors was implemented in some areas to provide better services using a holistic approach. Below are the ten communities selected:

Municipality of Baggao, Cagayan	Municipality of Gattaran, Cagayan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Barangay Asinga-via</li> <li>• Barangay Assasi</li> <li>• Barangay Bacagan</li> <li>• Barangay Hacienda Intal</li> <li>• Barangay Tay-Tay</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Barangay Baracoit</li> <li>• Barangay Capissayan Norte</li> <li>• Barangay Mabuno</li> <li>• Barangay Pina Este</li> <li>• Barangay Tanglagan</li> </ul>

### Screening kits distribution to health units:

IFRC supported PRC in providing health and screening equipment to 10 barangay health stations in Baggao and Gattaran, to provide basic health services, specifically screening for vital signs, blood glucose/cholesterol/uric acid, mass index, nutritional status of children and pre-natal conditions, to vulnerable affected communities.

**First aid:** 10 chapters were capacitated by the PRC safety services unit by conducting standard first aid and basic life support (SFAT and BLS) training. A regional instructor training course (ITC) on SFAT and BLS was conducted in Baguio City from 16 to 17 June 2019, with 30 participants from 10 chapters (see table below). The training course aimed at developing a pool of instructors that can provide regular first aid trainings. This enhanced the skillset and knowledge of chapter staff and volunteers, in order to provide effective and quality life-saving services in the communities. During the practicum, ITC participants conducted a one-day BLS and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) training for 224 people from Baguio City and Benguet: 100 students in University of Cordilleras, 92 mixed group from Baguio City and 32 miners in Benguet.



Distribution of health screening kits in municipality of Baggao for five barangay health stations. Attended by Barangay Chairmans, community health volunteers and representatives from the MHO, PRC chapters and IFRC. **(Photo: PRC)**

Following the ITC, the trained participants from different chapters conducted SFAT and BLS in their respective communities training 100 additional individuals who are now first aiders in their respective communities. First aid kits for households and jump kits for the chapters were also provided as reported in the table below.

**Breakdown of participants trained and first aid kits provided in 10 chapters**

Chapter	No. of trained FA instructors	No. of first aid kits	
		FA kit (household)	Jump kit (chapter)
Abra	3	50	10
Apayao	3	50	10
Baguio	3	50	10
Benguet	3	50	10
Cagayan Valley	3	50	10
Kalinga	3	50	10
Ifugao	3	50	10
Isabela	3	50	10
Mountain Province	3	50	10
Pangasinan	3	50	10
NHQ	-	50	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>100</b>

**Training of Trainers (ToT) on Community-based Health and First Aid (eCBHFA):** eCBHFA ToT was conducted from 21 to 25 May 2019, with a total of 18 health staff and volunteers from eight chapters: Cagayan, Abra, Ilocos Norte, Isabela, Mountain Province, Nueva Viscaya, Pangasinan and Quirino. The purpose of the training was to introduce the upgraded curriculum of eCBHFA to health focal persons of chapters which will be used for the RC143 community health volunteers (CHVs) induction training courses. After the ToT, the trained health staff and volunteers conducted in July a training for the RC143 community health volunteers, in the 10 target communities. The goal was to equip the CHVs with knowledge, skills and attitudes in health promotion and disease prevention activities. A total of 88 CHVs were trained.



PRC chapter technical staff teaches the new recruited CHVs on how to identify health problems in community. **(Photo: PRC)**

**Recruitment and Training of CHVs:** A total of 88 individuals were recruited from 10 target communities and became community health volunteers (eight CHVs per community – see table for the number of CHVs in each community). After receiving a full package of Red Cross volunteer orientation, these CHVs were given a series of capacity building activities including eCBHFA training and epidemic preparedness.

**Mobilization of Community Health Volunteers:** After the training, the community health volunteers were mobilized in their respective communities and conducted community sessions and house to house visit using IEC materials targeting key messages on priority health problems: leptospirosis, dengue and influenza. In total, there were 21,601 people in 10 communities reached by the community health volunteers through health promotion and disease prevention activities

**Community-Based Psychosocial Support (CBPS):** As part of the recovery phase, PRC welfare services conducted a CBPS training of trainers for 20 staff (five males and 15 females). These staff were from the chapters of Abra, Baguio City, Benguet, Cagayan, Ifugao, Isabela, Mountain Province, Nueva Vizcaya, Quirino and Isabela. The same CBPS training was rolled out at the community level to capacitate 241 individuals (78 males and 163 females) recruited as CHVs, enhancing their skills and knowledge in terms of providing PSS and psychoeducation sessions.

The trained CHVs conducted a community assessment in consultation with the Municipal Health Office (MHO) to identify specific psychosocial needs in the communities. Based on the assessment, the trained CHVs were mobilized to conduct psychoeducation sessions in eight communities using the translated community-based psychosocial support manual as their reference. A total of 13,172 people from eight communities were reached with these sessions. As mentioned, the RDANA and in-depth assessments identified that the typhoon had a strong effect on people’s mental health, and therefore the number of people reached with PSS exceeded the initial target (refer to indicators above).

PRC also organized rest and recreation activities for PRC staff and volunteers at the chapter’s level who had been involved in the operation. The activities included a session on self-care, giving emphasis on personal preparation (physically, mentally and psychologically) to ensure the well-being of humanitarian workers.

**Recruited, trained and mobilized CHVs for CBDP activities in 10 communities**

Municipality	Barangay	No. of CHVs recruited and trained	
		Male	Female
Baggao	Asinga-Via	-	8
	Assasi	-	9
	Bagacan	1	6
	Hacienda Intal	2	6
	Taytay	3	6
Gattaran	Baraccoit	-	9
	Capissayan Norte	-	8
	Mabuno	-	12
	Naddungan	-	7
	Piña Este	-	11
<b>Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>82</b>



CHVs providing information related to leptospirosis, dengue and influenza during community-based disease prevention activities in their barangay. (Photo: PRC)

**Challenges**

The distribution of dignity and new-born kits was a pilot activity for the chapters. As a first experience, coordination with the MHOs was initially difficult as well as obtaining the lists of prioritized pregnant and lactating women. For this reason, the distribution of kits to target population was delayed compared to the target schedule. In addition, the completion of activities in the target communities was delayed due to some political concerns in the area, where consistent communication and coordination proved to be a useful strategy for addressing this problem.

The PRC welfare services team had a challenge coordinating with some of the chapters in terms of identifying target communities and delivering their implementation plan due to the unavailability of designated staff for the project assigned in the chapters.

**Lessons Learned**

The implementation of health activities is not new for the Cagayan chapter. It was decisive for the success of this operation that the chapter had experience carrying out developmental programs on primary health care and that its chapter’s representative on health (CSR) was trained on the CBHFA approach. The health representative of the chapter representative knows the strategies in the community and has good management skills of CHVs, which made the implementation effective and the activities appreciated by the community.

The importance of in-depth assessments to plan appropriate interventions and allowing flexibility for adjustments based to the actual needs of the target population was highlighted as another success factor. For community-based activities, the significance of engaging the community to promote participation in the activities and involving the local health leaders for the sustainability of the activities was also recognized.

Consistent communication and coordination within the team and outside the organization (including stakeholders and community) has been a useful and an effective strategy for resolving all issues and ensuring proper implementation of the activities.



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 79,325

Male: 39,663

Female: 39,662

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	79,325	79,325
# of assessments by 3 different teams undertaken	7	7
# of people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards)	15,000	14,089 <sup>10</sup>
# of litres of safe water distributed (cumulative)	340,767	371,596
# of households provided with water storage containers	2,000	2,000
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	79,325	79,325
# of volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities	371	371 <sup>11</sup>
# of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items	2,000	2,000
# of communities' risk to waterborne diseases, reduced	15	15
# of separate assessments done to understand the recovery needs of communities in relation to WASH	15	19
# of communities provided with access to safe water through PHAST	3	3
# of school provided with improved sanitation facilities from CHAST	3	1 completed 2 on-going
# of children benefitted from improved sanitation facilities from CHAST in school	500	103
# of households provided with latrines and septic tanks <sup>12</sup>	250	197
# of people reached with hygiene promotion messages	4,500	3,909 <sup>13</sup>
# of people reached with participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation	2,586	2,586
# of children reached with hygiene promotion messages from CHAST in 3 selected schools	500	103
# of households reached with hygiene promotion messages as part of the shelter programme.	250	244

### Narrative description of achievements

#### Emergency phase

There were seven assessment teams deployed in Benguet, Cagayan, Ifugao, Isabela, Kalinga and Mountain Province. PRC WASH mobilized trained WASH personnel from PRC Nueva Vizcaya as part of advanced deployment. Based on the RDANA, WASH needs were identified as: (i) immediate need of affected population for safe drinking water, (ii) majority of people in the areas relying on protected wells, hand pumps or developed springs for their source of water, (iii) families in evacuation centres did not have enough safe water containers, (iv) flooding in several communities in the affected provinces has submerged hand pumps and open dug wells, (v) a possibility that toilet facilities were 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.

<sup>10</sup> PRC WASH Services update.

<sup>11</sup> PRC WASH Services report.

<sup>12</sup> This new indicator is added to determine an evidence on the integration of WASH and shelter programmes in this recovery intervention.

<sup>13</sup> CHAST, PHAST and latrine beneficiaries.

**Water and jerry can distribution:** 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 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 371,596 litres of water through water tankering in Benguet (108,041 litres of water) and Cagayan (263,555 litres of water). A total of 14,089 people benefitted from the water that was distributed. Targeting in terms of number of people to be provided with safe water was based on the extreme consideration of impact. However, actual number of people in need was only 14,089, thus the under accomplishment of target.

For proper water storage and handling, PRC distributed jerry cans to 4,896 households (two jerry cans per households), of which 2,000 (or 41 per cent of the overall distribution of PRC) was reached through IFRC support. Alongside the distribution was an orientation on the proper use of the jerry cans, which includes proper collection and storage of water, and maintenance.

**Hygiene promotion:** An orientation was done in NHQ to allow the team to understand the process of implementing the emergency hygiene promotion (EHP). There were 14 trained staff and volunteers as hygiene promotion practitioners deployed to support the implementation of EHP activities in Northern Luzon.

Hygiene promotion sessions were conducted in communities focusing on personal hygiene, solid waste management as well as prevention of diarrhea. Also, a special session on menstrual hygiene was initiated targeting female teens.

A total of 371 Red Cross 143 WASH volunteers were recruited and trained on hygiene promotion from five chapters: Cagayan, Isabela, Pangasinan, La Union and Kalinga. Further, these WASH volunteers were mobilized during the celebration for Global Handwashing Day. Handwashing sessions were conducted both in communities and schools, emphasizing the links between handwashing and food, including food hygiene and nutrition. About 79,325 people were reached through hygiene promotion activities.

**Hygiene kit distribution:** PRC provided 4,798 households with hygiene items, in which 2,000 households (42 per cent of the overall distribution of PRC) were reached through the IFRC support. A standard IFRC hygiene kit contains 12 pieces of body soap, five pieces of laundry soap, 40 sanitary pads, five bath towels, six rolls of toilet paper, two pieces of toothpaste, five toothbrushes and four disposable razors. Alongside distribution was a short orientation on the content and use of the kit.

There was a replenishment of expired two pieces toothpaste and a bottle of shampoo per hygiene kit from the preparedness stock.

### **Recovery phase**

In February 2019, a WASH recovery assessment was carried out in Cagayan. Meetings were held with the Department of Education and two school assessments were carried out in Cabatacan National High school and Cabatacan Elementary School. In April 2019, nine communities and eight schools were assessed in Baggao and Gattaran in Cagayan.

As part of the shelter project, needs assessments were conducted for each household. The layout and positioning of the toilets and septic tanks were identified according to space constraints and requests from household members to take into account the needs of persons with disabilities, for example. A total of 244 shelter recipients in these 15 communities were also reached with simplified hygiene promotion.

Individual latrines were also provided to shelter recipients. To date, 197 latrines have been completed while 38 households have not started the construction of their latrines. The completion of the remaining latrines is being done with support from the IFRC logistics team and engineers under the 2020 operational plan. This is due to the recent floods which caused a landslide and made it difficult for the recipients and team to access the area. The PRC chapters have helped recipients by transporting the material, as some areas are difficult to reach and can only be accessed on foot. The community recommended changing the materials for septic tank from concrete to plastic drums to facilitate the transportation of materials to the site. This request was approved by PRC.

**Community managed water sources:** As part of the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) approach, communities' access to safe water were assessed. Based on the assessment, two communities in Hacienda Intal, Baggao and one community in Mabono, Gattaran were selected for the implementation of community-based WASH activities through the PHAST approach. A total of 75 community volunteers were trained and mobilized to implement WASH activities. PHAST approach was complemented with hardware interventions such as improvement of water systems, construction of communal latrine and washing areas.

Location	Activity
Zone 6, Barangay Hacienda Intal, Baggao, Cagayan	Improvement of water system
Sitio Liyaga, Barangay Mabuno, Gattaran, Cagayan	Construction of water system and washing area
Purok Agay, Zone 7, Barangay Hacienda Intal, Baggao, Cagayan	Construction of communal latrine with water system

**Improved access to and use of adequate sanitation:** Based on the assessment and coordination with the Department of Education (DepEd), three schools were targeted for the implementation of WASH activities using the children's hygiene and sanitation transformation (CHAST) approach. A total of 25 Red Cross Youth volunteers were trained and mobilized to conduct WASH activities in the school. The IFRC logistics team and engineers supported PRC with the WASH construction activities in Birao Elementary School. The completion of construction and monitoring of other WASH facilities in two schools will continue under the 2020 operational plan.

Location	Name of school	Activity
Barangay Hacienda Intal, Baggao, Cagayan	Birao Elementary School	Construction of communal latrine and water sytem, and rehabilitation of handwashing facility
Barangay Marag, Luna, Apayao	Marag Elementary School	Construction of communal latrine with handwashing facility
Barangay Pugong, Pasil, Kalinga	Pugong Elementray School	Construction of communal latrine with handwashing facility

**Hygiene promotion activities:** Hygiene promotion activities in the recovery phase are implemented in 15 communities through PHAST and CHAST approaches, and through shelter beneficiaries who receive latrines and simplified hygiene promotion activities.

Based from the assessment in Cagayan chapter, three communities in the municipality of Baggao and Gattaran were targeted for the implementation of community-based WASH activities using PHAST approach. During the PHAST approach training of RC 143 WASH volunteers in Zone 7, Hacienda Intal, Baggao, Cagayan, there were a total of 67 registered participants (52 female and 15 male) in the training course. Participants were barangays' health workers, officials and community local residents, including an active indigenous population willing to volunteer and be agents of change in their community.

Communities for PHAST	Household	Population	CHVs trained
Zone 6, Hacienda Intal	86	427	25
Zone 7, Hacienda Intal	358	1,673	25
Sitio Lliga, Mabuno	113	486	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>2,586</b>	<b>67</b>
School for CHAST	Population	Male	Female
Birao Elementary School	103	57	46

For CHAST approach, 103 students were reached in Birao Elementary School. In particular, the CHAST approach was rolled out with the aim of improving hygiene practices and moulding children into agents of change. It promoted good hygiene behaviours among children by utilizing a variety of exercises and educational games in teaching about the direct links between personal hygiene and good health. There is under accomplishment for the CHAST approach since completion of the activity for the two other schools will continue under the 2020 operational plan.

## Challenges

The government's plan to improve the road in the project areas was not taken into account in the planning and occurred during the delivery of materials. Road improvements were further delayed and access to the community was most difficult due to the November 2019 floods, caused by Tropical Cyclone Ramon. This caused the suppliers to back off and cancel the delivery. The PRC and the community coordinated with the LGU to seek assistance to make the delivery of the materials possible. However, due to the condition of the roads, the construction of WASH facilities had to be delayed. Due to the delays incurred, the suppliers' deadline could not be met, and prices of the materials changed, with logistic needs to make another series of requests for quotation and purchase orders.

## Lessons Learned

For future operations, account for and consider the logistical constraints of the area when assessing the feasibility of completing construction of the WASH facilities on time. Seasonality related to planting, harvesting and the rainy season should always be taken into account when planning the hardware components.



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 107,552

Male: 53,776

Female: 53,776

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people received any PGI services provided by PRC as part of Typhoon Mangkhut operation by September 2019	100,000	107,552
# of staff and volunteers mobilized to support PGI activities	80	347
# of staff and volunteers trained for PGI activities	80	347
# of staff and volunteers mobilized to support SGBV activities	80	347
# of staff and volunteers trained on SGBV activities	80	347

### Narrative description of achievements

As part of a PGI kick-off activity, PRC provided child protection orientation to 109 people (PRC staff, volunteers and community members) in areas affected by Typhoon Mangkhut.

PRC conducted a consultative workshop on PGI and Health in Migration in eight chapters in Baguio, Benguet, Cagayan, Isabela, Mountain Province, Ifugao, Nueva Viscaya and Quirino to identify needs and appropriate interventions. It was attended by 23 staff.

PRC welfare services conducted trainings and activities recommended by the chapters during the consultative workshop on PGI. Sexual gender-based violence (SGBV) prevention and disability inclusion trainings were conducted including on child-friendly space, psychological first aid and basic sign language and conjugal spaces.

Staff and volunteers were guided with the PGI minimum standards, which include sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) prevention, which helped them during the implementation to provide dignity, access, participation and safety for all target population. It provided a practical guidance to limit people's exposure to the risk of violence and abuse.

There was a regular monitoring during the implementation of activities in all sectors (shelter, livelihood, WASH, Health and DRR) to ensure that quality services were provided to communities addressing the needs of most vulnerable population. It helped the chapters identify issues in the community, to address the needs and mitigate safety risks.

The Cagayan minorities (Agtha) were included in the PRC meetings. In fact, they were part of the BaReComs that implemented the project in the community. The barangay invited the Agtha to get involved in every PRC meeting and social gathering. Since then, the Agthas have been more visible on all occasions organized by the barangay.



Nida is part of a Pugkhot community, an indigenous community in Cagayan province. Before Typhoon Mangkhut, Nida used to work as a labourer, however, she was encouraged by the barangay officials to represent her community as a barangay health worker (BHW). To support healthy and resilient communities, the Red Cross developed community-based health and first aid trainings (CBHFA). In the CBHFA, Nida was able to expand her health-related knowledge and become a Community Health Volunteer (CHV). She recalls various lessons, such as how to detect and respond to communicable diseases or how to prevent dengue. On a personal level, Nida shared she felt more confident to disseminate key health messages, both within her community and amongst Ilocanos from nearby areas. **(Photo: IFRC)**

IFRC also supported PRC in establishing temporary learning spaces (TLS) for Loacan Elementary School in Itogon, Benguet which was damaged due to landslides. Loacan Elementary School has 17 classrooms with 488 students and 20 teachers, including the principal. To ensure that the learning of the 488 displaced students was not interrupted, PRC supported the school by setting up five units of TLS. Every unit of the TLS can accommodate up to 30 students.

**Summary of chapter level trainings on PGI**

Trainings conducted	Chapter	No. of volunteers trained	
		Male	Female
PGI Basic Sign Language Child Friendly Space	Baguio	5	13
	Benguet	8	7
	Mountain Province	4	5
	Ifugao	6	10
	Cagayan	13	19
	Isabela	11	9
	Nueva Viscaya	26	19
	Quirino	41	19
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>114</b>	<b>101</b>

PRC ensured that interventions were aligned with its own as well as the IFRC's minimum standard commitments to PGI 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 were considered according to level of impact.

IFRC and PRC staff and volunteers ensured that child protection considerations were integrated throughout all its activities and programmes for the recovery operations. During the relief phase, PRC's welfare services took into account child protection, as well as gender-based violence, through the establishment of welfare desks in different evacuation centres.

At least 107,552 people were reached through this Appeal where consideration of the minimum standard commitments to PGI were applied in supporting the most affected vulnerable populations.

**Challenges**

Coordination and communication were a challenge for the PRC headquarters team. There are few chapters wherein a focal person for PGI activities is assigned. As a result, PGI activities were not prioritized, which delayed their implementation. Consistent follow up and support from NHQ team helped resolve the problem.



**Migration and Displacement**

**People reached: 12,704**

Male: 5,988

Female: 6,716

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of migrants and displaced people are reached with information and quality services	1,000	12,704
# of staff and volunteers are trained on Health in Migration and Displacement	80	171
# of staff and volunteers are provided with refresher training on RFL	40	15
# of welfare desks providing RFL services in the disaster affected areas	38	38

**Narrative description of achievements**

The PRC welfare services department provided support to Filipino migrants in Hong Kong, Canada and Singapore. These Filipino migrants contacted the PRC to communicate with their families affected by the typhoon. Practical information on basic services was provided both to migrants and their families.

A total of 171 staff and volunteers (80 females and 91 males) were trained in Baguio, Benguet, Ifugao, Isabela, Mountain Province, Nueva Viscaya and Quirino on health in migration and displacement. This training was part of the series of training courses being deployed by the PRC welfare services following the consultative workshop.

### Summary of volunteers trained on Migration and Displacement

Chapter	No. of volunteers trained	
	Male	Female
Baguio	5	13
Benguet	8	7
Mountain Province	4	5
Ifugao	5	10
Isabela	11	9
Nueva Viscaya	26	19
Quirino	32	17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>80</b>

There was a total of 38 welfare desks established in 12 provinces managed by at least three RCAT volunteers per desk. Volunteers communicated and provided support to affected population through by locating missing relatives and connecting them to their designated families. Free mobile communication was also provided at the desk. Part of the standard services provided by the welfare desks set up by PRC were as follows: (i) restoring family links (RFL), (ii) tracing, and (iii) referral. For this operation, 56 individuals were supported with the restoring family links activity, two individuals were supported with tracing, 35 individuals were supported with health referrals and 120 individuals supported with welfare referrals. Further, through the establishment of welfare desks during the emergency phase, displaced populations in different evacuation centres received psychosocial support, reaching 12,491 individuals (6,609 females and 5,882 males).

Originally, PRC was only targeting 1,000 migrants and their families in the affected areas. However, along the implementation, PRC made an effort to also include and support the needs of the displaced population who were staying in different evacuation centres.

A refresher orientation on RFL was conducted in July for staff and volunteers from 15 chapters of Baguio City, Benguet, Cagayan, Ifugao, Mountain Province, Nueva Vizcaya, and Quirino. This was to orient staff and volunteers from the chapters about the RFL programme of the PRC, including guidelines and tools in emergencies/non-emergencies. Each chapter then led the deployment of these orientations at the community level.

### Challenges

The PRC ensures that migration and displacement components are included in all emergencies and recovery operations. However, not all chapters involved in this operation had a complete understanding of the programme. It was challenging for the team to assess the needs of the community and to plan activities in the context of the disaster. Some chapters questioned the need to prioritize migration during the operation of the typhoon. Although, without knowing it, the chapters had carried out activities related to migration and displacement during previous operations. Therefore, the NHQ welfare team organized trainings for all the chapters' using the newly developed module on meeting humanitarian needs in the context of migration and displacement to ensure that chapters understand the full concept, know the programme and dispel the confusion around the programme.

### Lessons Learned

Not only staff but also the volunteers at the chapters and community level received the same training to ensure that they know how to support migrants and displaced populations. During the evaluation of the training, there were feedback from volunteers recommending that the content of the modules be simplified. Some of the terms used is overly technical, especially since not all volunteers have the same level of education. The team realized the need to develop another level of training by using a module dedicated to CHVs with only the practical information they need to implement the activities on the programme. The refresher orientation on RFL provided to chapters' staff and volunteers was a good strategy to ensure that they are updated with the new tools and guidelines.



### Disaster Risk Reduction

People reached: 52,542

Male: 26,271

Female: 26,271

Indicators:

Target

Actual

# of people reached through RCRC programmes for DRR and community resilience (excluding public awareness and education campaigns)	48,000 <sup>14</sup>	52,542
# of community DRM plans developed/updated/reviewed	30	33
# of people trained on PASSA	20	24
# of people trained for PASSA Youth	20	24
Communities adopt climate risk informed and environmentally responsible values and practices	Yes	Yes
Green activities supported	Yes	Yes
# of communities that implement activities that contribute to climate change adaptation	30	33
# of schools that implement activities that contribute to climate change adaptation	30	cancelled
# of people reached by climate change mitigation and environmental sustainability awareness and raising campaigns	48,000	52,542

### **Narrative description of achievements**

The five chapters of Alcala, Apayao, Cagayan, Ifugao and Kalinga have started to carry out community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) activities in 33 communities with a total population of 52,542. The PRC was able to conduct the following activities:

<b>Chapter level</b>	<b>Activities</b>
Alcala, Apayao, Cagayan, Ifugao and Kalinga	Trained 19 individuals for SDRRMT (ToT)
	Trained 22 individuals for First Aid and Basic Life Support (FA and BLS)
<b>Community level</b>	<b>Activities</b>
Alcala, Apayao, Cagayan, Ifugao and Kalinga	Trained 723 individuals for SDRRMT
	Oriented 2,011 individuals on disaster preparedness
	Trained 747 individuals on FA and BLS
	816 individuals were recruited and oriented on RC143

In line with the community based DRR activities, community disaster risk management (DRM) plans and activities had incorporated green solutions. RC143 volunteers were supported in carrying out green activities in their respective communities. Tree planting projects were organized.

During disaster preparedness's session, barangay disaster risk reduction management (BDRRM) planning workshop was also organized with barangay officials to enhance/improve their existing BDRRM plans. This workshop also includes discussions on the salient points of the BDRRM plans, basic DRR concepts, climate change, and things to do before, during and after a disaster. It also introduced and presented the existing initiatives, strategies and approaches of the PRC such as climate change adaptation (including green solutions) and PASSA Youth.

Community actions and activities was supported such as tree planting, awareness campaigns on solid waste management, and other clean and green activities. Tree growing activity was part of the turnover programme of each local chapter. Livelihoods and shelter beneficiaries as well as BaReComs, barangay officials and local PRC chapters planted trees in areas identified by the barangays. Nearly 4,000 trees were planted in the four provinces covered by the project.

<sup>14</sup> Along with the increase of operational areas for community-based disaster preparedness activities is the increase of the overall target of people to be reached.

School-based disaster preparedness activities were de-prioritized due to timing, and conflicts with school activities of teachers and students.

PASSA training of facilitator was also conducted in Cagayan where 23 individuals were trained. It was then rolled-out to communities, training 40 individuals in two communities. Based on the come out of training, community action plan was developed where PRC will be supporting through the 2020 operational plan.

To empower a group of young people to better understand their environment and reduce their shelter's exposure to risks PASSA Youth was conducted in Cagayan and Kalinga, training 39 individuals.



Members of the community plant trees in areas identified the local government unit. This is part of the community-based disaster preparedness programme. **(Photo: PRC)**

## Strengthen National Society

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of PRC chapters that are well functioning	5	6
# of insured volunteers	300	347
# of volunteers trained	300	347
# of chapters with improved capacity to respond to disasters	5	5
# of staff and volunteers with increased capacity to respond to disasters	100	102

### Narrative description of achievements

All of the volunteers mobilized for the response have been and will continue to be insured under the PRC membership and accident assistance benefit (MAAB) plan.

See each areas of focus sections above for more information on trainings of volunteers.

As part of National Society's development (NSD) in emergencies, the PRC received support in the following areas:

- NDRT livelihood training was completed and 25 chapters' staff were trained.
- A pre-disaster meeting was held and was supported IFRC with at least 25 participants
- Training on basic and advanced emergency WASH services was completed where 25 staff were trained
- Emergency needs assessment training was completed, and 27 participants were trained.
- Refurbishment/equipment of chapters

The PRC NHQ wanted to modernize its assessment and evaluation equipment. The Appeal supported the purchase of the equipment and necessary accessories required to operate a drone.

Five chapters were supported with NSD activities as part of this Appeal: Alcala, Apayao, Cagayan, Kalinga and Ifugao. This included office furniture, IT equipment and air conditioning. The Apayao chapter was also repainted. In addition, through the support of the Appeal, PRC reopened its chapter in the province of Alcala.

In April 2019, a financial and logistical orientation was held in Cagayan to refresh chapters on the procedures of the PRC and the IFRC.

Ten chapters, Abra, Apayao, Baguio, Benguet, Cagayan Valley, Kalinga, Ifugao, Isabela, Mountain Province and Pangasinan received first aid jump kits.

## International Disaster Response

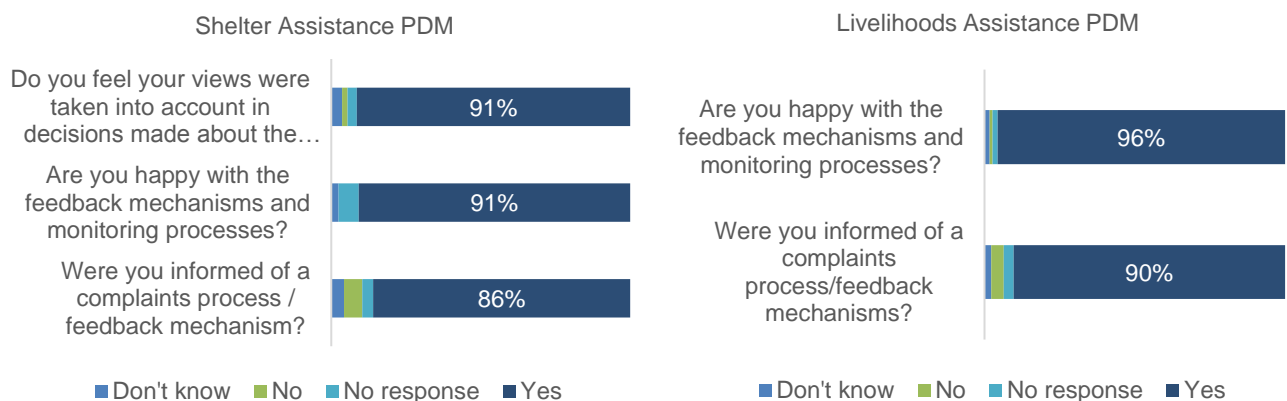
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Effective and coordinated international disaster response ensured	Yes	Yes
# of RDRT member deployed in the country	2	2
# of complaints and feedback received and responded to by the NS	100	100
% of target population satisfied with level of consultation, information and involvement in the operation	80	91
% of targeted population satisfied that they have access to information, feedback mechanisms and can influence the programme/response	80	91
# of staff/volunteers trained to provide clear information to communities during assessments	300	330
# of sites with information mechanisms set up to agreed standards	10	31
# of BaReComs members oriented on CEA	200	330
Logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment of relief items released for the immediate needs during the emergency phase and other procurements	Yes	Yes
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	Yes
# of shelter actors incorporating build back safer (BBS) messaging and technical assistance elements into their shelter programming	20	20
Complementarity and strengths of the Movement enhanced by having a regular monthly meeting	Yes	Yes
Movement coordination is well-established	2	2

### Progress towards outcomes

**Surge mechanism:** A Shelter Cluster coordinator supported by the Australian Red Cross was deployed in the country to support the IFRC in its role as co-leader of the Shelter Cluster. For more information on the Shelter Cluster coordination, see [Shelter Cluster coordination section below](#). Two international surge delegates, an interim field coordinator and a surge disaster management delegate were deployed. One regional disaster response team (RDRT) member generalist was deployed to support the response during April to May 2019.

**Community engagement and accountability (CEA):** The PRC, with the support of the IFRC, maintained accountability to its beneficiaries through CEA initiatives. CEA initiatives including feedback mechanisms and tools for greater participation of beneficiary communities, were integrated into emergency response.

During the post-distribution monitoring (PDM), respondents were asked questions related to CEA as follows:



Since only a part of the affected populations was targeted by recovery assistance, the selection criteria were communicated clearly to beneficiaries and wider communities, so that people understand the rationale for the selection. IEC materials about the programme were posted at strategic locations in operational areas. These were translated into the local dialects to ensure understanding and clarity.

The formation of BaReComs was also an important tool for community engagement as direct representatives of their own communities. BaReComs made up of at least 10 community representatives – barangay/purok officials, representing all sectors of the community such as farmers, the elderly, women, the disabled, health workers. The 330 members of the BaReComs were all oriented-on CEA mechanisms and approaches.

***PRC maintains a strong relationship with LGU's.***

*The area covered in the province of Kalinga is in a geographically isolated displaced area (GIDA) where road conditions are only possible for a 4-wheel drive vehicle. The LGUs and barangays agreed to provide transportation and hauling of all materials related to shelter construction. The selected households for the shelter programme were also involved and facilitated the whole process of hauling. They had a rotational schedule where in all men would be in-charge in the hauling of materials from suppliers in town to their location, while females and the youth were in charged in checking the quality of delivered materials and ensured that all recipients will get the exact quantity of materials for their proposals.*

*LGUs also provided transportation and snack to the recipients during cash distribution to ensure that all recipients could claim the cash grant.*

*After the selection process was completed, a list of final recipients was sent to LGUs and their relevant agencies to ensure that they were aware of the assistance to be provided to avoid duplication and or compliment the assistance.*

*The PRC ensured that the shelter construction sites were not prone to disasters such as floods and landslides by coordinating with the MDRRMO Municipal Planning and Development Office (MPDO) and Mines and Geoscience Bureau (MGB).*

*Through advocacy and close collaboration between the PRC, the LGU and the recipient, there were smooth processing on the necessary action needed for the programme, contributing to swift implementation.*

The service recipients directly provided BaReComs members with feedback that was essential for the implementation of the program. BaReComs members were also well informed about the programme and were trained to solve problems at their level. In addition, BaReComs members constituted a platform to promote community participation and accountability to ensure fairness and transparency during all phases of the operation, from the selection of beneficiaries to the implementation and monitoring of activities.

**Logistics and supply chain:** Logistics activities were aimed at efficiently managing 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. Logistical support for this operation was provided through the strong capacity of the PRC logistics built in recent years, supported by an experienced logistics team from the IFRC CO.

Logistics supported the operation with warehousing, procurement and fleet management. The IFRC CO logistics team supported the PRC to dispatch 10,000 pre-painted corrugated iron sheets (CGI) and essential households' items for 2,000 households (2,000 hygiene parcels, 4,000 jerry cans 10L, 4,000 mosquito nets, 4,000 tarpaulins, 4,000 blankets and 4,000 sleeping mats) from prepositioned stocks. Transport and distribution were organized in close coordination with the PRC logistics/fleet and disaster management services departments. For livelihood support, the team supported the procurement of 15,000 packets of vegetable seeds. Logistics also provided support for the procurement of visibility shirts and shelter printing materials.

The replenishment of 10,000 pieces CGI sheets and four essential households' and shelter's items (hygiene kits, jerry cans, mosquito nets and tarpaulins) usually used for emergency and early recovery operation were sourced out internationally through international procurement by IFRC Asia Pacific operational logistics, procurement and supply chain management (OLPSCM) department in Kuala Lumpur. Two essential households' items (sleeping mats and Philippine standard blanket) were procured locally through competitive bidding process as per IFRC standard procurement process. The CGI sheets not distributed will become part of the disaster preparedness inventory. In addition, CO logistics deployed three vehicles (two Toyota Land Cruisers and one Toyota Hilux) to better meet the transportation needs of all programmes and personnel movement.

**Shelter Cluster coordination:** The IFRC, as Global Shelter Cluster lead agency for natural disasters, deployed a Shelter Cluster coordinator to sustain strategic guidance support and further co-lead with DSWD on sector coordination tasks for two months. In addition to supporting shelter sector coordination and ensuring appropriate information for operations and decision making, the Shelter Cluster (SC) surge coordinator sustained cooperation with the Humanitarian Country Team and with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group through UN OCHA. In October 2018, a [rapid market assessment](#) was conducted to identify strategies for implementing more effective build back better shelter recovery and cash assistance programs. In coordination with UN OCHA, a [contingency plan for humanitarian](#) response for Mangkhut and Yutu was prepared, including a rapid assessment team which included

partners from the Shelter Cluster. Furthermore, in cooperation with HCT and UN OCHA, humanitarian response strategies were updated, combining the humanitarian needs from both disasters, when and wherever possible shifting priorities and pledging for rapid transition from relief to recovery. A Shelter Cluster 4W (who, what, where, when) reporting template was also developed to enable immediate reporting of shelter data to the remote Global Shelter Cluster Information Management support for coordination.

The Shelter Cluster coordinator worked with the DSWD to coordinate the government's emergency shelter assistance with relevant cluster partners to maximise opportunities to complement support to affected households through synchronized messaging on build back safer, as well as by providing any additional assistance required. A draft strategic framework for coordinated assistance over a period of six months was also presented to harmonize and improve complementarity as the programme transitions to recovery. There were 20 active partners in the Shelter Cluster who have incorporated the build back safer messaging and technical assistance elements into their shelter programming.

PRC works with the IFRC, ICRC and seven Partner National Societies in the country. For the Typhoon Mangkhut operation, PRC also worked bilaterally with Movement Partners such as Australian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Kuwait Red Crescent Society, Spanish Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent Society and ICRC.

## Influence others as leading strategic partner

Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues	Yes	Yes
# of communications materials produced (social media engagement, news articles, interviews, AV materials, etc.)	12	15
# of rapid and detailed assessment teams deployed – chapter level and augmented by NHQ	5	7
# of post-distribution visits to affected communities	5	2
Work in planning and reporting to ensure effective accountability internally and externally	Yes	Yes
Resource generation and mobilization developed and improved	Yes	Yes
IFRC leadership in resource development for emergencies is maintained	Yes	Yes
% of Appeal supported	80	107

### Narrative description of achievements

**Communications:** The PRC and IFRC communications team ensured that the Red Cross response intervention efforts and activities were effectively communicated amongst its key public audiences. A composite team of PRC communication staff were embedded to the rapid assessment team which was deployed two days before Mangkhut landed. The communications team generated high quality [photos](#), [video clips](#), and news stories that were used on the IFRC and PRC multimedia platforms, and helped coordinate local and international media interviews with designated Red Cross spokespersons from 12 September, with a peak from 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 six per cent compared to an average of 1.3 per cent. On twitter, most of the posts were concentrated around a tweet from @IFRCAsiaPacific linking to an article by SBS News quoting Philippine Red Cross chairman Richard Gordon "[We're worried for 10 million people in the Philippines living in the path of this destructive storm](#)".

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 ifrc.org ([here](#) and [here](#)) and the Climate Centre workshop ([here](#)).

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

PRC mobilized its communication networks and the social media accounts of PRC to disseminate life-saving messages. Some results are as follows:

Facebook reach = 1,49 million  
Twitter impressions = 1.5 million

**Assessments and post-distribution monitoring (PDM):** The RDANA was conducted after the onset of the disaster while in-depth assessment and other sectoral needs assessment were conducted in preparation for emergency and recovery response. Results of the assessments formed the basis for planning the operation. During the recovery operation phase, staff and volunteers conducted constant monitoring of the communities needs and response activities.

During the emergency phase, PDM surveys were conducted after distributions of unconditional/multipurpose cash grant and household items. For the recovery operation, another PDM survey was conducted for the shelter and livelihoods assistance. The final evaluation of the Mangkhut operation was originally planned in November 2019. However, due to series of concurrent emergencies happening in the Philippines, the evaluation is delayed for later in 2020.

Through very good resource mobilization initiatives, this Appeal received a total donation of CHF 3,090,487 or 115 per cent against the sought budget of CHF 2,693,000. Contributions were received from Movement partners (American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Norwegian Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, Spanish Government, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Government, Swiss Red Cross, The Canadian Red Cross Society, The Netherlands Red Cross, and The Republic of Korea National Red Cross) and other private sectors (Marriott International Inc., Hewlett Packard Co. Foundation and Western Union Foundation).

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

## Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Effective performance of staff supported by HR procedures	Yes	Yes
% of compliance with PRC HR procedures	100	100
% of financial reporting respecting the IFRC procedures	100	100
# of security reports provided <sup>15</sup>	0	2
% of operational staff for IFRC receive security briefing	100	100

### Narrative description of achievements

For the PRC, all relief activities were 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 was based on standard HR procedure. During the recovery operation, technical staff were hired which were based in Cagayan chapter: livelihood officer, shelter officer, finance officer, WASH officer, health project staff officer and two drivers, following PRC's HR procedures. In the NHQ, health and PGI project staff will also be recruited.

The IFRC country office supported the National Society by providing technical and support staff necessary to ensure accountability and compliance with regards to the Appeal.

<sup>15</sup> This new indicator is added.

The IFRC, through the finance department, provided operational support for the review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to PRC on procedures for justification of expenditures, including review and validation of invoices. The PRC – which is on the working advance system – has been supported for many years by the IFRC and is used to these financial procedures. All financial transactions in this operation follow standard IFRC financial procedures. The IFRC's finance and administration team in Manila provided both administration and transport support at headquarters and to the field.

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

## **D. THE BUDGET**

Financial report is attached [at the end of this report](#).

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## Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [DREF](#)
- [Emergency Appeal](#)
- [Operations Update 1](#)
- [Operations Update 2](#)
- [Operations Update 3](#)
- [Operations Update 4](#)
- [12-Month Update](#)
- [EPoA](#)
- [Revised EPoA](#)

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

### In Philippine Red Cross

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### In IFRC Geneva

- Tiffany Loh, Senior Officer, Response and Recovery; email: [tiffany.loh@ifrc.org](mailto:tiffany.loh@ifrc.org)
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### For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- Alice Ho, Partnership in Emergencies Coordinator; email: [PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org](mailto:PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org)

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

- Liew Siew Hui, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) manager; email: [siewhui.liew@ifrc.org](mailto: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.

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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**.

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# Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/9-2020/2	Operation	MDRPH029
Budget Timeframe	2018/9-2019/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 26 Mar 2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRPH029 - Philippines - Typhoon Mangkhut

Operating Timeframe: 13 Sep 2018 to 31 Dec 2019; appeal launch date: 19 Sep 2018

### I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	162,000
AOF2 - Shelter	414,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	663,000
AOF4 - Health	182,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	215,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	26,000
AOF7 - Migration	31,000
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	533,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	307,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	107,000
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	53,000
<b>Total Funding Requirements</b>	<b>2,693,000</b>
<b>Donor Response* as per 26 Mar 2020</b>	<b>3,090,487</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>114.76%</b>

### II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	-103,148	70,467	-173,615
AOF2 - Shelter	574,743	736,412	-161,670
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	883,609	1,032,492	-148,883
AOF4 - Health	72,472	70,142	2,330
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	148,194	255,749	-107,556
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	35,584	22,774	12,810
AOF7 - Migration	9,694	3,001	6,693
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	147,309	65,173	82,135
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	513,419	377,105	136,314
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	30,438	0	30,438
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	204,914	205,745	-831
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,517,227</b>	<b>2,839,061</b>	<b>-321,834</b>

### III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2020/02

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	2,923,287
Expenditure	-2,839,061
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>84,226</b>
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	84,226

### IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	400,000	Reimbursed :	400,000	<b>Outstanding :</b>	<b>0</b>
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# Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/9-2020/2	Operation	MDRPH029
Budget Timeframe	2018/9-2019/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 26 Mar 2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRPH029 - Philippines - Typhoon Mangkhut

Operating Timeframe: 13 Sep 2018 to 31 Dec 2019; appeal launch date: 19 Sep 2018

### V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	745,437				745,437		
British Red Cross	107,248				107,248		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	129,495				129,495		
FedEx Services	79,743				79,743		
Finnish Red Cross	138,194		83,600		221,794		
Hewlett Packard Co. Foundation	23,710				23,710		
Japanese Red Cross Society	177,687				177,687		
Marriott International Inc.	24,760				24,760		
Norwegian Red Cross	114,657				114,657		
On Line donations	156				156		
Red Cross of Monaco	17,123				17,123		
Spanish Government	112,488				112,488		
Swedish Red Cross	222,891				222,891		
Swiss Government	215,000				215,000		
Swiss Red Cross	200,000				200,000		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	75,652				75,652		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	268,565				268,565		
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	44,396				44,396		
Western Union Foundation	142,486				142,486		
<b>Total Contributions and Other Income</b>	<b>2,839,687</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>83,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,923,287</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Total Income and Deferred Income</b>					<b>2,923,287</b>	<b>0</b>	