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Final Report

Philippines: Typhoon Phanfone (Ursula)

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal	Operation n° MDRPH038
Date of Issue: 11 May 2021	Glide number: TC-2019-000176-PHL
Operation start date: 26 December 2019	Operation end date: 31 December 2020
Host National Society: Philippine Red Cross	Operation budget: CHF 800,366
Number of people affected: 3,296,877	Number of people assisted: 27,485
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:	
The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) is working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in this operation. PRC and IFRC will coordinate with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on issues and movement in Mindanao areas. PRC received bilateral support for this operation from Canadian Red Cross.	
Other partner organizations involved in the operation:	
Government of Philippines such as Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHILVOCS), National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Energy (DOE), Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP).	

- 23 December 2019:** Tropical Storm Phanfone enters the Philippine Areas of Responsibility (PAR) at 05:00 (local time). PRC chapters from the affected areas mobilize their staff and volunteers to support the affected population.
- 24-25 December 2019:** Tropical Storm Phanfone intensifies into a Severe Tropical Storm and makes landfall as a Typhoon in Salcedo, Eastern Samar. Typhoon Phanfone then travels across the country, totaling seven landfalls over two days.
- 26 December 2019:** IFRC allocates CHF 298,313 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Funds ([DREF](#)) to support the National Society's readiness measures.
- 28 December 2019:** IFRC launches an [Emergency Appeal](#) for CHF 2 million including the DREF start-up loan of CHF 298,313, to support the PRC in meeting the humanitarian needs of 20,000 people.
- 22 January 2020:** IFRC publishes the [Emergency Plan of Action](#).
- 10 February 2020:** IFRC publishes [Operations Update no. 1](#).
- 3 March 2020:** IFRC publishes [Operations Update no. 2](#).
- 5 October 2020:** IFRC publishes [Operations Update no. 3](#).

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Typhoon Phanfone (locally named Ursula) made initial landfall on 24 December 2019 at 16:45 in Salcedo, Eastern Samar as a category-2 typhoon. The typhoon travelled across the country in the Visayas region following a similar path to [Typhoon Haiyan](#) (Yolanda) in November 2013, making a total of seven landfalls in as many provinces, over two days in Eastern Samar, Leyte, Biliran, Gigantes Islands, Aklan, Antique and Oriental Mindoro. Between 25 and 30 December, 26 municipalities were declared under state of calamity.

The impact of the typhoon, according to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council ([NDRRMC](#)) and DSW-DROMIC is presented below:

People affected	A total of 3,296,877 people (approximately 795,449 families) in 3,099 barangays in Region V (Bicol), Region VI (Western Visayas), Region VII (Central Visayas), Region VIII (Eastern Visayas), CARAGA and MIMAROPA were affected. Approximately 60 per cent ¹ of those affected were in Region VIII (Eastern Visayas).
Casualties	57 dead, 369 injured, and six still missing
Houses damaged	527,201 houses damaged, including 59,471 totally damaged (destroyed) and 467,730 partially damaged in Regions MIMAROPA, VI, VII and VIII.
Damaged infrastructure	(i) 467 schools partially damaged, (ii) 32 health facilities partially damaged, (iii) 106 public structures damaged of which 84 partially and 22 totally damaged, (iv) 72 road sections and four bridges were affected, of which three road sections and three bridges remain impassable, and (v) 353 cities/municipalities experienced power outage of which 268 are fully restored, 79 partially and six still for restoration.

Typhoon Phanfone was the 21st tropical cyclone to hit the Philippines in 2019, exceeding the annual average of 20. The typhoon occurred while the authorities and partner organizations were already responding to public health emergencies (measles and polio, [MDRPH032](#) and COVID-19, [MDR00005](#)), earthquakes (Mindanao, [MDRPH036](#)) and typhoon (Kammuri, [MDRPH037](#)). Since the start of 2020, response to the eruption of the Taal volcano ([MDRPH039](#)) and the Mindanao Returnees ([MDRPH040](#)) have also been added to this list of operations.

Summary of response

Overview of host National Society

PRC monitored the Typhoon Phanfone through its Operations Centre, which functions 24/7. Based on the rapid assessment, PRC developed a plan of action to support the most affected vulnerable communities which formed the basis of the Emergency Appeal. Based on the plan of action, below is the breakdown of PRC's overall response²:

Sector	Actions taken
Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,836 individuals received clothes 1,721 families provided with blankets 1,767 families provided with tarpaulins 87 families supported with early recovery shelter assistance
Livelihoods and basic needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,759 individuals provided with ready-to-eat meal food/hot meals 4,306 families provided with food packs 1,470 families provided with <i>media noche</i> packages 690 families provided with livelihoods assistance 5 community-managed livelihoods project
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 first aid station established in evacuation centers and ports 189 individuals taken with blood pressure taking 2 individuals were provided with first aid 1,391 families provided with mosquito nets 110 individuals provided with psychosocial first aid
Water, sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 169,000 liters of water were distributed for drinking and domestic use 4 water bladders installed 2,691 individuals were reached with hygiene promotion 1,371 households provided with hygiene kits 1,577 households provided with jerry cans
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 welfare desks established 78 children provided with child friendly activities
Manpower and assets mobilized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 304 PRC personnel (78 staff, 36 RC143 volunteers, 130 RCAT volunteers, 60 RCY volunteers) were activated and mobilized for the operation since 24 December 2019 1 unit of water tanker was deployed in Oriental Mindoro 2 mobile kitchens were mobilized

The table above shows some reduction in the figures after PRC has completed data cleaning and validation on their household recipient master lists.

Click [here](#) to see the map of the PRC operational area for this operation.

¹ OCHA, [flash update no 3](#).

² This table summarises the whole PRC response. The items reported in this table that are covered by the Appeal are held in Section C.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

PRC is leading the overall response operation. PRC works with the IFRC, the ICRC and the Partner National Societies (PNS) in-country: American Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross Society, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, the Netherlands Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent Society. The Canadian Red Cross bilaterally supported PRC in this operation.

PRC hosted Movement coordination meetings and operational meetings to share information with partners. IFRC Philippine Country Office (CO) supported PRC in disseminating updates to Movement partners in-country and coordinating with the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur in accordance with the IFRC Secretariat's Emergency Response Framework. IFRC CO and PRC also coordinated closely with ICRC on security. The IFRC Philippine CO assisted PRC in the preparation of a DREF activation of CHF 298,313 (approved on 26 December 2019), followed by an Emergency Appeal (on 28 December 2019) seeking CHF 2 million, as the impact of Typhoon Phanfone, and the humanitarian needs generated began to be identified. During the month of January, an information management rapid response personnel (seconded from the Netherlands Red Cross) provided information management capacity to PRC and IFRC. These information were shared with RCRC Movement and non-Movement partners. On 7 January 2019, a partners' call was organized to inform Movement partners on the IFRC Emergency Appeal and the planned operation to support PRC in providing humanitarian services to communities affected by Typhoon Phanfone. There was then a further dialogue between the IFRC CO and Movement partners to call for resources for the Emergency Appeal, given the low coverage. Unfortunately, income for the emergency appeal remained low with approximately 39 per cent funded.



An elderly woman in Aklan cries in despair after her home was destroyed by Typhoon Phanfone. (Photo: PRC)

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Coordinating with the authorities

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

PRC coordinated with the NDRRMC for Pre-Disaster Risk Analysis (PDRA) and response Cluster activation, and through the local chapters' coordination with their Municipal, City, Provincial and Regional DRRMOs especially in Bicol Region, Western, Central and Easter Visayas including CARAGA region. The National Society also coordinated with other relevant government agencies such as Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and Department of Health.

Inter-agency coordination

At country level, PRC and IFRC consistently participated in meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) held both during disasters and non-emergency times. PRC and IFRC were 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.

IFRC is co-lead of the Shelter Cluster with government lead agency Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). The IFRC coordination focal point in country coordinated with PRC, OCHA and sector partners on interagency rapid needs assessments in the affected areas.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The rapid damage and needs assessments (RDANA) primary data from the PRC chapters and secondary data available (DSWD, NDRRMC, and OCHA flash reports) identified the immediate needs of the affected families as follows: essential household items and emergency shelter, first aid, psychosocial support (PSS), food assistance, health, livelihoods, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion as well as protection. Many of the areas most affected are considered low-income rural communities with traditional light weight housing. Needs remain for the affected population towards their recovery, particularly for livelihoods and shelter. Details can be found in the [EPoA](#) and [Operations Update No.2](#).

Risk analysis

- The risk of COVID-19 led to community quarantines and physical distance measures that limited the movement of people and access to basic needs, while waiting for permanent shelter. There was a need to

ensure that the population we are supporting are included in COVID-19 awareness campaigns and had available means for handwashing. Further, there was a need to support PRC to conduct risk assessment and issued guidelines to support field team. This includes the provision of masks and other protective measures.

- Target groups include those that remain displaced and those who have had their farms, houses and stock food destroyed by Typhoon Phanfone. Among these groups, the most socially vulnerable were identified to receive livelihoods and shelter support. This group includes people who were displaced and whose livelihoods were damaged and had limited movement capacity due to the community quarantine. Those targeted were disproportionately affected by the COVID-19 outbreak as they depend on farming and fishing activities as their main sources of income generation. There was coordination with local government as well as with PRC chapter to prioritize the most vulnerable groups based on existing criteria – with consideration for scaled up provision of basic services to reduce risk of COVID-19 transmission. If outside the roles/responsibilities of PRC, appropriate advocacy messaging to the public authorities and other actors.
- Livelihoods and shelter interventions that were planned for April were interrupted by the community quarantine measures. This means people will be without proper access to livelihoods and displaced for a longer period than planned. There was a need to continuously coordinate with DSWD, local government unit counterparts and PRC chapters to discuss the new guidelines in the context of the COVID-19 situation. Operational activities had adjusted with considerations of the COVID-19 situation.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall operational objective

This Emergency Appeal supported PRC to deliver humanitarian assistance to 10,000 most vulnerable affected people by Typhoon Phanfone. This Appeal supported the PRC in providing appropriate assistance to the most vulnerable affected families in supporting their safety, dignity and resilience. These were accomplished through the following summarized activities:

Emergency response

- Mobilization of personnel and assets to conduct first aid, search and rescue, as well as conduct rapid needs assessments.
- Provision of essential welfare services, including migration, PGI, PSS, ready-to-eat/hot meals, and restoring family links (RFL).
- Distribution of essential household items, health, emergency shelter and WASH items to affected families.
- Distribution of multipurpose cash grants (MPCG) to affected families to meet their basic needs.
- Health promotion session, as well as provision of psychosocial first aid (PFA) and PSS.
- Distribution of safe drinking water, provision of hygiene related items, and dissemination of key health promotion messages to affected families.

Early recovery assistance

- Shelter assistance aimed at supporting affected families repair/rebuild homes and other facilities that were totally damaged (destroyed) by Phanfone. This was accomplished through the distribution of conditional cash grants, specialized construction support from trained staff, awareness raising/training guidance on safe shelter building techniques (based on the Shelter Cluster Guidelines), as well as technical guidance on housing, land and property (HLP) issues.
- Livelihood assistance activities aimed at supporting affected families whose livelihoods were disrupted, to restore their means of income generation or to establish new ventures/projects like small and micro enterprises grants. This was accomplished through a combination of conditional cash grants, distribution of inputs, establishment and development of community-managed livelihood project (CMLP) and awareness raising/trainings.
- Disaster risk reduction activities aimed to link the relief and recovery by identifying the local hazards and vulnerabilities and undertaking measures to enhance the coping capacity of affected communities

The operation was underpinned by a commitment to quality programming that involved:

- Continuous and detailed assessments and analyses to inform the design and ongoing implementation of the programme.
- Ongoing process of adjustments based on these assessments.
- Adherence to protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) measures, with focus on disability inclusive development. This will include, amongst other activities, the collection of sex-age and disability disaggregated data, the application of Minimum Standards on PGI in Emergencies throughout the project cycle (including monitoring and reporting). There were efforts made to ensure equitable gender balance of staff and volunteers, as well as consideration made to promote the participation of women, men, girls and boys of all ages and backgrounds in the affected population, and of people with disabilities.

- Establishment of mechanisms to facilitate two-way communication with, and ensure transparency and accountability to, disaster-affected people, and highlighting the nature of communication and information as a life-saving mechanism.
- Management and delivery of the programme will be informed by appropriate monitoring and evaluation.
- Market assessments integrated with the detailed assessment as cash-based interventions was considered based on the needs and feasibility.
- An overall review of the Emergency Appeal will be conducted to identify lessons learned and present recommendations to PRC for consideration in future emergency response operations.

It is to be noted that the implementation of this Emergency Plan of Action is based on the funding received, the prioritization of interventions made in consultation with the government authorities and other agencies, as well as, and most critically the targeted families themselves

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached: 3,247

Male: 1,582

Female: 1,665

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of affected families provided with essential household items and emergency shelter	2,000	597
Number of affected families provided with essential household items	2,000	597
Number of affected families provided with tarpaulins (emergency shelter)	2,000	597
Number of affected families provided with shelter toolkit	2,000	cancelled
Number of families provided with early recovery shelter assistance through conditional cash grants	91 ³	87
Number of affected families provided with guidance on safe shelter at point of distribution	2,000	1,767
Number of affected families provided with technical support and guidance on safer shelter awareness (as part of early recovery assistance)	91 ⁴	87
Number of carpenters provided with technical support and guidance on safer shelter awareness appropriate to the type of support they are giving	20 ⁵	20

Progress towards outcomes

Relief intervention

To cover the essential household item needs of the most vulnerable affected population, PRC was able to distribute sleeping kits to at least 1,371 households (each kit contains 2 pieces of blankets, 2 pieces mosquito nets and 2 pieces plastic mats), of which 597 (44 per cent) was supported through the IFRC Appeal. 3,534 tarpaulins were also distributed to 1,767 households, of which 597 (34 per cent) was supported through the IFRC Appeal. For this operation, IFRC mobilized essential household items such as blankets, mosquito nets, and tarpaulins enough for 1,000 households, and plastic mats enough for 1,300 households. IFRC also supported the deployment of assets (multipurpose vehicles, trucks, vans and water treatment units) and the mobilization of staff and the essential household items in the affected provinces. Geographical targeting was based on the analysis of the impact, needs and gaps caused by the typhoon. See below table for breakdown of areas provided with essential household items (by number of items) through the support of IFRC:

Breakdown of households provided with essential household items distributed through IFRC support

Province	Blankets		Mosquito Nets		Plastic Mats		Jerry Cans		Hygiene Kits		Tarpaulins	
	PRC	IFRC	PRC	IFRC	PRC	IFRC	PRC	IFRC	PRC	IFRC	PRC	IFRC
Aklan	274	-	274	-	274	-	274	-	274	-	274	-
Biliran	850	300	500	300	500	300	500	300	500	300	500	300
Capiz	300	-	300	-	300	-	300	-	-	-	300	-
Cebu	-	-	-	-	-	-	206	-	300	-	206	-
Eastern Samar	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297
Western Samar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	-
Leyte	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,721	597	1,391	597	1,371	597	1,577	597	1,371	597	1,767	597

PRC Chapters nationwide are currently responding to complement the government's effort to mitigate the spread of coronavirus disease. PRC has been integrating measures related to COVID-19 across its programmes, including the Phanfone operation.

³ Reduced from 300 targeted families to 91 based on income received, which is approximately 39 per cent only.

⁴ Reduced from 300 targeted families to 91 based on income received, which is approximately 39 per cent only.

⁵ Reduced from 50 carpenters' families to 20 based on income received, which is approximately 39 per cent only.

It should be noted that based on the results of the in-depth assessments, which highlighted that the government had planned to provide shelter assistance through the distribution of shelter toolkits, CGI sheets and lumbers to totally damaged houses, it was determined that there is no longer a need for the distribution of shelter toolkits and instead, there was prioritization of early recovery shelter assistance, based on the income received.

Early recovery intervention

A total of 95 families will be targeted with early recovery shelter assistance, in the municipalities of Magsaysay and Rizal in Occidental Mindoro province, MIMAROPA region. This reduction from the 300 families planned, was based on the level of income received under the Emergency Appeal, which remains at 39 per cent coverage.

In collaboration with the local government unit (LGU) in the province of Occidental Mindoro, two municipalities were identified for shelter assistance. These municipalities were amongst the worst affected in terms of shelter damage by Typhoon Phanfone. Close coordination with the municipal government in Magsaysay and Rizal was observed. The operations team had discussed the terms and conditions of the recovery programme and the counterparts of the local government unit.

Breakdown of households supported with shelter

Province	Municipality	Barangay	Number of household's identified
Occidental Mindoro	Magsaysay	Calawag	24
		Laste	14
		Sibalat	9
	Rizal	Adela	20
		Rumbang	20
Total			87

Identified shelter recipients were validated through community consultation and house to house visit for physical shelter inspection. 87 households from the municipalities of Magsaysay and Rizal were identified and registered. The lists of names for these identified households were posted in the barangay halls. Names were posted for programme transparency whether identified household did really meet the criteria to become shelter recipient.

In the Municipality of Magsaysay, the DSWD was also supporting households whose shelters were damaged through the provision of Emergency Shelter Assistance (ESA). Those 47 qualified household recipients of shelter assistance from PRC were those who have not received ESA from the government.

Identified households in the municipality of Rizal were relocated as they were living in coastal areas with high exposure to risks during disasters, especially during typhoon season. The relocation site was provided by the LGU. The LGU also took charge in the land lay outing and preparation to ensure that the layout for site development can cater for 40 shelters.

All shelter recipients received latrines as an integral component of the shelter programme.

For the shelter construction, all carpenters and masons, along with the household recipients will be oriented on safer shelter awareness to reinforce safe shelter construction and techniques. There were 20 carpenters and masons mobilized during the shelter and latrine construction. During the relief intervention, guidance and orientation were provided alongside the distribution of tarpaulins, of which, PRC reached 1,767 people.

As noted above, the number of targeted families for early recovery shelter assistance was reduced from 300 to 91, based on the income received under Emergency Appeal. As a result, the number of carpenters required for the intervention was reduced from 50 to 20 accordingly.



Through the support and collaboration of the local government of Rizal, the relocation site for the identified recipient of shelter was materialized. (Photo: IFRC)

Challenges

Overall, some of the target activities planned in this Emergency Appeal was not met due to the following reasons:

- There was a need to reduce 300 targeted families to be provided with shelter assistance to 91 based on income received, which is approximately 39 per cent only.
- There were some operational delays in implementing the operation due to the implementation of enhanced community quarantine between March up until May 2020. There were travel and movement restrictions being imposed in different parts of the country, depending on the number of COVID-19 cases in that area.

For shelter construction, it was identified that usual practice and knowledge of masons and carpenters when building shelters was difficult to change. At first, masons and carpenters were showing some repulsion on how to adopt the safe shelter building techniques. This has then resolved through constant monitoring, technical guidance and enhanced information campaign in the importance of adopting the technique.

Lessons Learned

A pre-identified financial service provider (FSP), [PhilPost](#), which has been utilized previously by PRC in other operations, was intended to be used for all disbursements; however, at some point, it had suspended its operations due to COVID-19. This necessitated that PRC use alternative Cash in Envelope (CiE) modality in selected, namely Mindoro Oriental. Cash in Envelope modality was also used in other on-going operations of PRC amidst COVID-19 pandemic. The flexibility of the financial procedures of PRC to adapt to the changing environment in implementing the operation supported in the delivery of services and programmes.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 7,969

Male: 3,600

Female: 4,369

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of affected families able to meet their basic needs	2,000	1,854 ⁶
Number of affected families whose livelihoods are restored to pre-disaster level	750	690
Number of ready-to-eat food / hot meals provided	3,000	4,052
Number of affected families reached with awareness raising/training on sustainable livelihoods through CMLP and HLA	700 ⁷	690
Number of affected families provided with conditional cash grants through HLA	700 ⁸	690
Number of communities receive support through the community-managed livelihood programme (CMLP) that report improved net income through skill building	3	5
Number of affected families provided with multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs	2,000	cancelled

Progress towards outcomes

Relief intervention

Displaced families from evacuation centres were provided with ready-to-eat food/hot meals. A total of 4,759 individuals were served with hot meals, with 4,052 (77 per cent) of these hot meals funded by the Emergency Appeal.

Batangas	Biliran	Capiz	Cebu	Iloilo	Leyte	Masbate	Romblon	Total
978	320	1515	482	1,182	579	26	152	5,234

PRC also distributed one food package per family to 4,759 families, with 1,164 (24 per cent) of these food packages funded by the Emergency Appeal. The food packages include 5kgs of rice, five canned goods and five noodle packs.

⁶ Number of families provided with food packs + number of families provided with HLA

⁷ Reduced from 750 targeted families to 700 based on income received, which is approximately 39 per cent only.

⁸ Reduced from 750 targeted families to 700 based on income received, which is approximately 39 per cent only.

Breakdown of food packages distributed

Province	Number of households reached by PRC	Number of households supported through the appeal
Antique	300	
Biliran	350	1,019
Capiz	3	
Cebu	1,019	
Eastern Samar	300	
Iloilo	700	
Leyte	298	
Occidental Mindoro	1,191	
Oriental Mindoro	598	145
Grand Total	4,759	1,164

PRC also distributed a *media noche* package as supplementary support to 1,470 families for their New Year celebration, which is a traditionally important time in the Philippine calendar.

Note that based on the results of the in-depth assessments, it has been determined that there is no longer a need for the distribution of multipurpose cash grants; and instead, there should be prioritization of early recovery livelihoods and shelter assistance based on the income received.

Early recovery intervention

There were 700 families targeted with early recovery livelihoods assistance, in the municipalities of Magsayay and Rizal in Occidental Mindoro province, MIMAROPA region. This was a reduction from the original 750 families, which is based on the level of income received under the Emergency Appeal, approximately 39 per cent only.

As mentioned above, these municipalities were amongst the worst affected by Typhoon Phanfone and where the affected population had not experienced an event of this magnitude for a number of years. Additionally, it was identified that there was considerable damage/disruption caused to fishing, seaweed farming and crops such as cassava, which the communities predominantly rely on for their livelihoods. Thus far, the PRC in collaboration with the relevant local LGUs have identified the worst affected barangays both in coastal and upland communities.

At community level, Barangay Committee (BarCom) was formed. Members of the BarCom together with some community members had identified possible recipient of household livelihood assistance (HLA) based on the set criteria. Lists of the identified households is posted in the barangay hall together with the selection criteria. This was then followed by validation. Following validation, proposal generation was developed by household livelihood support recipient.

690 out of the 700 targeted HLA beneficiaries received the full amount of cash grant and were able to utilize the assistance. A total of 2,677 people (1,462 female and 1,215 male) from 690 households were directly reached with the intervention.

Breakdown of households that received cash for livelihood assistance

Municipality	Barangay	Household received cash
Calintaan	Concepcion	59
	Poblacion	65
Magsaysay	Alibog	226
	Calawag	24
	Laste	14
	Poblacion	1
	Sibalat	8
Rizal	Adela	20
	Pitogo	53
	Rumbang	20
	Salvacion	47
San Jose	Ambulong	52
	Ansiray	37
	Inasakan	64
Total		690

Cash assistance was complemented with technical training. A training on backyard gardening was organized and facilitated by the Municipal Agriculture's Office. The training aimed at providing technical knowledge, especially to those who are into farming, to the recipient. The training also incorporated up-to-date knowledge, attitude and skills to modern farming to have a higher produce. Five kinds of vegetables seeds were distributed during the training to ensure food on the table while waiting for the return of investment from beneficiaries' proposed livelihood activities.

The PRC's livelihood support continued beyond household level by supporting communities with community-managed livelihoods project (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 livelihoods 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 number of resources.

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

The original target for support was only three communities. There was some reallocation of budget from other sector towards livelihoods after identifying needs in the ground.



A woman member of Ratagnon tribe shows her craftsmanship in creating a native handicraft. (Photo: IFRC)



A volunteer conducts monitoring in Banban Ratagnon Agriculture Association (BRAA) broiler production. (Photo: IFRC)

Province	Barangay	CMLP details
Occidental Mindoro	Poblacion	Abra De Ilog Sewers Association is located in Poblacion, Abra de Ilog, Occidental Mindoro. This is an association dominated by sewer women. Women group members have seen the need to form an association to establish a unified product and earn an income.
Occidental Mindoro	Nicolas	Broiler Production is our proposed community project which will be implemented by our group, the Banban Ratagnon Agriculture Association (BRAA) broiler production is located in Nicolas, Magsaysay, Occidental Mindoro. The chicken broiler (45 days) has a high-yield capacity and easy to manage if there is a proper knowledge in rearing broiler. The location of the association is suitable to have a broiler production.
Occidental Mindoro	Udalo	Lambatan Angat Buhay ng Sigman Farmers Association is located in Sitio Sigman, Barangay Udalo, Abra de Ilog, Occidental Mindoro. This association aims to strengthen the unified marketability of their catch.
Occidental Mindoro	Rumbang Rizal	The Rumbang Rizal Fish Processing is established to provide capital build up for those fishermen who have skills but do not have access to capital and equipment.
Occidental Mindoro	Nicolas	Bigasan at Handicrafts ng Kababaihang Ratagnon is located in Barangay Nicolas, Magsaysay, Occidental Mindoro. This association was established with an aimed at support women members of Ratagnon tribe by putting up a store selling rice and to produce some native handicrafts.

Challenges

Targeted communities in the municipality of San Jose are in coastal areas and are geographically isolated which can only be accessed by boats. Close coordination with the LGU was observed where an authorization was required to allow the team to stay in the areas for a couple of days during beneficiary registration and validation process. For households whose livelihoods were in seaweed farming, the Municipal Agriculture Office supported the validation of suppliers.

Community quarantine along with other government restrictions and measures to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 has caused operational delays on programme activities. PRC has coordinated with the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) to allow cash distribution, amidst COVID-19 restrictions. Cash distribution plan was presented where a limited number of people are permitted to be in the distribution site, ensuring no mass gathering and where social distancing can be strictly followed.

There was a need to reduce 750 targeted families to be provided with household livelihood assistance to 700 based on income received, which is approximately 39 per cent only.

Lessons Learned

Community quarantine along with other government restrictions and measures to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 has caused operational delays on programme activities. PRC has coordinated with the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) to allow cash distribution, amidst COVID-19 restrictions. Cash distribution plan was presented where a limited number of people are permitted to be in the distribution site, ensuring no mass gathering and where social distancing can be strictly followed.

Recipient registration and cash distribution processes were adopted, using a cluster basis, so as not to form a crowd, and in-line with COVID-19 protocol. Additional volunteers and barangay captain support was required so that recipient registration clusters could be organized simultaneously, and thus avoid delaying completion as well clear information dissemination.

Majority of the household recipients opted for farming and fishery, and this was also the main source of livelihood to the affected communities prior to Typhoon Phanfone. This means that people opted to their existing livelihoods activity since they already have skills and knowledge around it. Hence, future operations may also consider in providing capacity enhancement on how to improve existing major livelihood activity.

There were restrictions of movement due to community quarantine. To mitigate the misuse of cash assistance considering that recipients had less access to market and suppliers, a “mobile market” initiative became part of the program. In this initiative, suppliers were invited to sell their product based on the livelihood needs of the recipient. The LGU provided special permit to agricultural suppliers to sell products and join the “market on wheels” initiative. With close coordination with the LGU and strict observance of community quarantine policies for COVID -19, the PRC was able to continue its livelihood assistance for the recovery of Occidental Mindoro fisherfolks and farmers affected by typhoon Ursula. This also ensured that household recipient for livelihood assistance need not to travel and will be able to start proposed livelihood activities.



Health

People reached: 3,284

Male: 1,642

Female: 1,642

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people reached through NS emergency health management programmes	20,000	3,284
Initial assessment of health situation carried out (as part of RDANA)	Yes	Yes
Number of pregnant women that received dignity kits	250	Cancelled
Number of pregnant and lactating women that received new-born kits	250	Cancelled
Number of health centres provided with screening kits	5	Cancelled
# people provided with medical treatment	Based on need	0

Number of ambulances mobilized to provide immediate transportation services	Based on need	0
Number of people provided with first aid	Based on need	2
Number of people provided with blood pressure readings	Based on need	189
Number of volunteers trained on basic life support and first aid	50	Cancelled
Number of volunteers mobilized to provide first aid and blood pressure reading services in the affected areas	50	16
Number of chapters' first aid kits provided (first aid jump kits)	40	Cancelled
Number of people reached with community-based disease prevention, epidemic control and health promotion programming in the affected areas	20,000	Cancelled
Number of volunteers trained on epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) toolkit	30	Cancelled
Number of volunteers mobilized to disseminate epidemic prevention messages	30	Cancelled
Number of volunteers continuously monitor the outbreak situations and report back to the OPCEN for immediate response	30	Cancelled
Number of affected families provided with insecticide treated mosquito nets	2,000	597
Number of people provided with direct psychosocial support	1,000	110
Number of staff receive Training of Trainers on psychosocial support	20	Cancelled
Number of volunteers trained on psychosocial support	30	Cancelled

Progress towards outcomes

Health needs were assessed during the initial assessment as conducted by chapter and based on secondary and historical data. The need for first aid and psychosocial support was confirmed. PRC teams were also deployed in the field from 18 January to 7 February 2020 to conduct in-depth assessments. Based on the results of the in-depth assessment, health facilities were able to operationalize quickly after the disaster, allowing availability of healthcare services for the communities. Considering the COVID-19 situation, community-based disease prevention activities are being carried out across different operational areas. Activities includes posting of IEC materials related to COVID-19 prevention key messages, dissemination of COVID-19 key messages through community sessions (with consideration of social distancing and other health related protocols) and household visit. Chapters also did distribution of face masks and face shield in areas where most people gather such as markets, and terminals.

Based on the needs on the ground, there was no need to distribute dignity kits, new-born kits and screening kits. Affected population were able to quickly return to their respective homes where these needs are being addressed. Local health units were also able to return to providing basic health care services.

Before the landfall of Typhoon Phanfone and based on prediction of the typhoon landfall and its impact, PRC had put on standby response assets such as rescue, ambulances, boats and teams. Based on the actual scenario, there was no need to deploy these assets. PRC chapters established first aid stations in eight evacuation centers, with at least 2 volunteers on duty. PRC provided for service provision including 189 individuals with blood pressure taking and two individuals with first aid intervention; further medical treatment was not required.

PRC conducted training basic life support and first aid through its regular programme, and therefore, it is not a requirement under this appeal. Similarly, as chapters have sufficient first aid supplies the need for stocks under this appeal is not required.

Under the COVID-19 response, the same chapters who were involved in this operation conducted health promotion activities and key messaging for COVID-19 disease prevention. Since the declaration of COVID-19 outbreak in the country, mainstreaming and integration of COVID-19 related activities were implemented across a range of PRC programmes. Community-based disease prevention, epidemic control and health promotion programming for recovery intervention was no longer implemented through this appeal. These activities were being accomplished under the COVID-19 response, with all PRC Chapters nationwide responding to the situation.

Chapters mobilized its existing pool of trained volunteers and retraining was not required. Number of people reached, and number of volunteers mobilized is still pending, with figures to be reported in the next Operations Update.

There were 2,782 pieces of mosquito nets distributed to 1,391 households, as part of the sleeping kits in the provinces of Aklan, Biliran, Capiz, Eastern Samar and Oriental Mindoro. IFRC mobilized mosquito nets for 1,000 households, with 597 (42 per cent of the overall distribution) households reached. See shelter section for details.

Based on the assessment and previous experiences after a disaster, members of the affected community would deal will be dealing with psychological distress due to social disruption and impact of the event on the home and family

immediately after the disaster. Provision of psychosocial support (PSS) was a standard practice for PRC during emergency operations, as the extent of the disaster had the potential to raise mental health and psychosocial issues. PRC, through its chapters, provided PSS to 32 individuals who were stranded or displaced. On the other hand, 78 children were provided with psychosocial trough child friendly spaces.

Challenges

No challenges identified.

Lessons Learned

Consistent communication and coordination within the team and outside the organization (including stakeholders and community), especially the local government unity was useful and an effective strategy for resolving all issues and ensuring proper implementation of the activities. Through constant communication and collaboration, access to some implementation areas was still possible even with some movement restrictions.

The COVID 19 pandemic unprecedentedly brought major changes not just on the timeline and approach of the project implementation, but as well to the lives of many, globally. It is important to note that NS should be supported with continued updating of Business Continuity Plan should an epidemic or pandemic will occur, just like the COVID-19.



Water, sanitation, and hygiene

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people provided with water, sanitation and hygiene-related services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context	20,000	10,000
Initial assessment of water, sanitation and hygiene situation carried out (as part of RDANA)	Yes	Yes
Number of litres of water distributed (according to WHO standards)	2,000,000	169,000
Number of families targeted with jerry cans	2,000	597
Number of temporary latrines installed	20	Cancelled
Number of temporary bathing and/or shower facilities installed	20	Cancelled
Number of handwashing facilities installed	20	Cancelled
Number of people reached by hygiene promotion	20,000	2,571
Number of families provided with hygiene kits	2,000	597

Narrative description of achievements

Not all activities planned by PRC under this appeal were required since affected families returned to their places of origin quickly after the typhoon.

Initial assessment and RDANA results identified needs for water supply. There were water interruptions in the affected areas, particularly in Capiz and Mindoro, mainly due to damage to the pipelines and the absence of electricity. To meet the water needs, PRC distributed safe drinking water through water trucking in Oriental Mindoro and Sorsogon. In Capiz, PRC setup water stations through installation of four water bladders with tap stands in four locations. One water tanker unit was deployed in Capiz for the delivery of potable water in the water stations. A total of 169,000 litres of water was distributed through the installation of water bladders and water tanking. Water quality was tested where appropriate water treatment was conducted to ensure safety.

PRC distributed 3,154 pieces of jerry cans to 1,577 most vulnerable affected households. Alongside the distribution was a short orientation with the recipients on how to safely store water. For this operation, IFRC mobilized jerry cans for 1,000 households, with 597 (38 per cent of the overall distribution) households reached. See shelter section for

details.

There were 2,782 pieces of mosquito nets distributed to 1,391 households, as part of the sleeping kits in the provinces of Aklan, Biliran, Capiz, Eastern Samar and Oriental Mindoro. IFRC mobilized mosquito nets for 1,000 households, with 597 (42 per cent of the overall distribution) households reached. See shelter section for details.

Emergency hygiene promotion activities to increase public awareness and prevent diseases linked to poor hygiene practices were implemented by the PRC through its own funds. Sorsogon chapter conducted hygiene promotion activities during the emergency phase, reaching 120 people.

Additional hygiene promotion activities were conducted among household recipients during the distribution of essential household items, reaching at least 1,968 people, and provision of livelihoods assistance, reaching 603 people for a total of 2,571 people reached so far with hygiene promotion activities. Hygiene promotion was conducted to emphasize the importance of hand hygiene, through handwashing with soap, as one of the most effective actions to reduce the spread of pathogens and prevent infections, including the COVID-19 disease. IEC materials about proper hand washing and proper use of mask were also posted in accessible locations where people were more likely to see the material i.e., barangay halls. These posters were also visible in the distribution sites during the pay-out for livelihoods assistance.

An initial plan to provide a separate session for MHM targeting women only was unfortunately not conducted since many of the displaced were able to return home quickly. Additional obstacle factors were due to the height of ECQ implementation.

PRC distributed hygiene items to 1,371 households. IFRC mobilized 1,300 hygiene kits for this operation, with 597 (44 per cent of the overall distribution) households reached. See shelter section for details.

Challenges

There were some challenges around transporting some of the jerry cans and other essential household items in the island communities. Additional transport support was needed to ferry the items in the island communities.

There was a planned water distribution in Cebu. However, there was a problem with the water tanker. Instead of water distribution, the chapter has focused on jerry can distribution and orientation on water storage. PRC Cebu chapter coordinated with the local government unit where they were the one to secure water supply in the affected communities.

There was also a plan to mobilize volunteers to monitor the use of water at household level. The supposed household level monitoring schedule fall at the height of the implementation of community quarantine, hence this was not materialized.

Lessons Learned

For future operations, logistical constraints of the area should be accounted for and considered when planning the activities, especially around movement of goods and supplies.



Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

People reached: 10,000

Male: 5,000

Female: 5,000

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people provided with PGI services	20,000	10,000
Initial assessments focus on key PGI areas is carried out (as part of RDANA)	Yes	Yes
Sex-age and disability disaggregated data is collected	Yes	Yes
% of staff and volunteers sign the code of conduct	100	100

Narrative description of achievements

Protection, Gender and Inclusion was part of the overarching operational intervention of PRC. Indirectly, all people reached through the operational was also reached with PGI considerations. Welfare desks, established by PRC, supported the resolution of protection issues for people living inside evacuation centres. The welfare desks receive and deal with protection issues and, if necessary, refer cases to the competent government authorities. By far, no PGI issues were received in the welfare desks.

PGI trainings were planned in 10 different chapters of Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Cebu, Eastern Samar, Iloilo, Leyte, Mindoro Occidental, Mindoro Oriental and Western Samar in March 2020 with the following emphasis: (i) PGI training of trainers (ToT), (ii) community-based health and first aid (eCBHFA) violence prevention and response ToT, and (iii) child-friendly space ToT. Unfortunately, this was not materialized when enhanced community quarantine was imposed.

IFRC has zero tolerance for any form of violence against children. Child protection policy is part of the mandatory orientation provided to volunteers mobilized in this operation where all staff and volunteers signed a document that they have read, understood, and would abide by the policy. Careful programming across all the sectors and operational areas of IFRC ensured that children are protected from exploitation and abuse regardless of their nationality, culture, ethnicity, gender, religious or political beliefs, socio-economic status, family, or criminal background, physical or mental health or any other factors for discrimination. Part of the volunteer and staff recruitment process is to sign a document that they have read, understood, and would abide the PRC code of conduct and all staff and volunteers involved in the response have signed off on the same.

Through PRC's welfare services, traumatized individuals received psychosocial support to help them cope with the fear and anxiety due to the trauma caused by the typhoon. Group support activities were also provided, which are particularly effective for children. There were 78 children in Iloilo have benefited from child-friendly activities.

Challenges

The trainings planned to enhance the capacity of the volunteers were cancelled due to COVID-19 related regulations.

Lessons Learned

Due to the current COVID-19 situation, face-to-face trainings are discouraged or not allowed by local government units. Hence, different training modalities like online training should be used. In the future, there is a need to always consider the possibility of doing virtual trainings, therefore there is a need to prepare materials suited for online trainings.



Migration

People reached: N/A

Male: N/A

Female: N/A

Indicators:

	Target	Actual
Number of displaced people reached with information and services provided from welfare desks	20,000	N/A
Number of affected people have access to basic services	20,000	N/A
Number of welfare desks providing RFL services in the affected areas.	7	7

Narrative description of achievements

Displaced population who are staying in different evacuation centres have been supported with psychosocial support, food water and household items⁹. In this operation, there have been seven welfare desks established in Cebu, Leyte, Masbate, Romblon and Surigao del Norte.

⁹ People reached with PSS, hot meals and NFI reported in above sectors.

These welfare desk act as a one stop shop, where PRC provide following services such as: i) restoring family links (RFL); (ii) tracing; (iii) inquiry and communications; (iv) contact of relatives; and (v) referral. Under the Typhoon Phanfone operation there was no requirement for the RFL related services as the communication lines were functioning and families were connected. Hence, there were no specific challenges or lessons learned under migration.

Challenges

No challenges identified.

Lessons Learned

No lessons learned to be reported.



Disaster Risk Reduction

People reached: 2,985

Male: 1,492

Female: 1,493

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of communities reached through RCRC programmes for DRR and community resilience (excluding public awareness and education campaigns)	15	6
# of communities DRRM plans updated/reviewed	6	1
# of Red Cross 143 recruited	264	Unmet
# of Red Cross 143 provided with training	264	Unmet
# communities adopt climate risk informed and environmentally responsible approaches	To be determined	Unmet
# green response activities are supported	To be determined	1
# communities that have implemented activities that contribute to climate change adaptation	To be determined	1
# people reached by climate change mitigation and environmental sustainability awareness and raising campaigns	To be determined	2,985

Progress towards outcomes

Shelter programming has a disaster risk mitigation component where shelters were being built based on build back safer principle. Those affected families who were identified to be living in danger zones were also relocated in a safer location. Overall, there were six barangays supported with shelter intervention: barangays Calawag, Laste, Poblacion, Sibalat in the municipality of Magsaysay; and barangays Adela and Rumbang in the municipality of Rizal. 597 households or 2,985 people were reached with climate change mitigation and environmental sustainability awareness and raising campaigns. The campaign includes the reiteration on the importance of planting trees to replenish the use of lumber during shelter construction; and clean up drives, especially in coastal communities, for improved surroundings

Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) training was conducted in Barangay, Caguray. It was participated by 20 people (15 female and 5 male) who are community leaders and barangay officials. The aim of PASSA is to develop local capacity to reduce shelter related risk by raising awareness and developing skills in joint analysis, learning and decision-making at community level. The training lasted for five days with eight sessions comprising of a wide range of essential topics relating to assessment tools that focuses on major hazards that usually affects the community. Community action plan includes improvement of structural integrity of houses since they have been affected by several typhoons over the past years. They also identified to set up an early warning system (EWS) in their barangay, purchase rescue equipment and enhance information dissemination about safe shelter. All the recommendation outcomes from the training will be submitted to the barangay council where they will discuss

resolution among community constituents to materialize the recommendations.

The same barangay conducted a tree planting activity to improve the quality of the surroundings, prevent soil erosion, enhance the water quality, and protect groundwater supplies. People in Mindoro Oriental said that they have been experiencing extremely hot weather. Hence, the local government unit recommended to conduct tree planting along the roadside to provide shade in their area. The activity was in close coordination with Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

Challenges

Some of the targets planned under this Appeal were not materialized. There was a major downscaling of activities in many areas of focus due to low-income coverage of the appeal, which is approximately 39% only.

No identifiable challenges were found within this implementation.

Lessons Learned

There were some delays in starting DRR activities. Although some DRR activities have been integrated across sectors, for example the integration of build back safer approach in shelter programme, DRR activities should be implemented at the start of the recovery phase. This is to ensure that all DRR activities will be completed within the emergency operations timeframe to allow more collaboration and engagement with local government units for their plan of action.

Strengthen National Society

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of National Society's branches that are well functioning (in the operation)	To be identified	11
% of volunteers insured	100	100
Number of regional hubs established	1	Cancelled

Narrative description of achievements

From relief to early recovery interventions, 18 chapters from Aklan, Antique, Batangas, Biliran, Capiz, Cebu, Eastern Samar, Iloilo, Leyte, Masbate, Negros Oriental, Occidental Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro, Romblon, Sorsogon, Surigao Del Norte and Western Samar were supporting by PRC of which, 11 were supported through the appeal.

The results of the in-depth assessment identified livelihoods and shelter needs in Occidental Mindoro, MIMAROPA region. The PRC Occidental Mindoro chapter was provided with National Society Development (NDS) related activities to ensure that they were able to deliver the early recovery assistance. On 14 February 2020, an orientation on the interventions planned was undertaken by the PRC NHQ with the staff and volunteers from the Occidental Mindoro chapter.

Since 24 December 2019, 304 PRC personnel (78 staff, 36 RC143 volunteers, 130 RCAT volunteers, 60 RCY volunteers) were activated and mobilized for the operation. All the volunteers involved in the operation were insured under the Membership and Accident Assistance Benefit (MAAB) of PRC. They were also provided with additional personal protective equipment especially during community visit and monitoring.

The establishment of a regional hub has been cancelled based on the income received under the Emergency Appeal, approximately 39 per cent at the time of writing.

Challenges

There were some challenges regarding access to some of the island communities. This resulted in delays in some of the planned activities.

Lessons Learned

Deployment of staff from National Headquarters including IFRC staff were very helpful to conduct the activities on the ground. These staff were able to provide necessary technical support in the form of trainings, orientations and continues support in the field, implementation and monitoring.

International Disaster Response

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Effective and coordinated international disaster response ensured.	Yes	Yes
Number of surge personnel members deployed in the country.	1	3
Number of methods established to share information with communities about what is happening in the operation.	2	Yes
% complaints and feedback received responded to by the NS.	100	100
% of targeted families satisfied that they have access to information, feedback mechanisms and can influence the programme/response	80	97
Logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment 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	To be determined	5
Complementarity and strengths of the Movement enhanced	Yes	Yes
Movement coordination is well-established	Yes	Yes

Narrative description of achievements

IFRC mobilized rapid response personnel to provide overarching surge support to all current DREF and Emergency Appeal operations, including the Typhoon Phanfone response. The rapid response support includes Emergency Health, Information Management (IM) and Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) profiles. The surge personnel are seconded by the Canadian Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and American Red Cross. An IFRC operations manager was also deployed for four months from the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO). Further support required will be determined in collaboration with PRC.

The IFRC Country Office (CO) provided support to PRC to ensure accountability and compliance with regards to the DREF and Emergency Appeal procedures. In this operation, it included the preparation of an [Information Bulletin](#), a [DREF](#), an emergency appeal, operations update, all published on the public [IFRC Appeals Database](#). The [IFRC GO Platform](#) was used to prepare situation reports.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA) was an important component of this appeal operation and was integrated into the activities to ensure that affected families had access to information on the services being provided by PRC, as well as participate and feedback to PRC. BarCom was formed to support the recovery programmes of PRC for livelihoods and shelter activities.

Logistics activities aim to efficiently manage the supply chain of relief items, including procurement, fleet, storage and transportation to distribution sites in accordance with the requirements and aligned with standards, processes and procedures of the IFRC. The logistical support for this operation was provided by the strong logistics capacity of the PRC developed over recent years, supported by an experienced IFRC CO logistics team.

In coordination with PRC Logistics, IFRC in-country logistics dispatched essential household items such as hygiene kits, jerry cans, sleeping kit and tarpaulins in four provinces of Biliran, Eastern Samar, Mindoro Oriental and Mindoro Occidental. The items dispatched to Biliran and Eastern Samar came from the disaster preparedness stocks in the Cebu warehouse, while items dispatched to Mindoro Occidental and Mindoro Oriental came from the Subic warehouse. In-country transportation of relief items was carried out using the PRC Fleet and by renting an additional 10-wheeler truck. All dispatched stocks were replenished to ensure continuity of the logistics preparedness stocks of the NS. In addition, CO Logistics deployed one vehicle to Mindoro Oriental to further support transport requirement of all programmes and personnel movement.

IFRC in-country logistics also supported the local procurement of 900 packs of vegetable seeds – squash, bitter melon, eggplant, string beans and tomatoes – for the livelihood programme. There were some challenges in terms of stocks and supply movement. There was major interruption in the supply chain and movement of goods due to the imposition of community quarantines.

IFRC is co-leader of the Shelter Cluster with government lead agency Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). The IFRC coordination focal point in-country coordinated 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.

ACTED, CRS, IOM, PRC with support from IFRC and ShelterBox were the shelter actors incorporating build back safer messaging and technical assistance elements into their shelter programming during the emergency and early recovery phases. The Shelter Cluster coordinator coordinated among shelter cluster partners in terms of their programmes and support for Typhoon Phanfone.

The PRC leads the Movement's overall response for this operation, maintaining close coordination with Movement partners in the country and providing updates. The PRC worked with the IFRC, the ICRC and seven Partner National Societies in the country: the American Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross, the German Red Cross, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Netherlands Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross. On 7 June 2018, the ICRC, the IFRC and the PRC formally signed the Movement Coordination Agreement, making the PRC the leader of all emergency operations in the country with the support of the ICRC and the IFRC. The PRC is holding a monthly in-country Movement-wide meeting to update partners on ongoing plans and activities. Partners also share relevant information about plans and activities in the country.

On 7 January, a Movement's partners call was organized to inform Movement partners on the launching of the IFRC appeal to support PRC provide humanitarian services to communities affected by Typhoon Phanfone.

Challenges

No challenges related under International Disaster Response.

Lessons Learned

An exit survey was conducted following the distribution of cash for the livelihood assistance, where 88 recipients were interviewed. 99 per cent of respondents said that they have received and understood the information about PRC's livelihood program. 97 per cent of respondents said that they know how to make a complaint or provide feedback to the Red Cross and are satisfied with the system in place.

System for the distribution process for livelihood assistance is still seen as an effective and efficient approach based on the feedback received.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues.	Yes	Yes
Number of communications materials produced/published	90	95
# of post-distribution visits to affected communities	2	Unmet
# of lessons-learned workshop conducted	1	Ongoing

Narrative description of achievements

The PRC Operations Center (OpCen) and the Communications team ensured that the Red Cross response efforts were effectively communicated to its key target audiences in a timely manner. The OpCen, located at the PRC's National Headquarters (NHQ), collects information from the chapters and Red Cross 143 volunteers in the affected areas. In addition to a press release, regular updates on activities and status were posted on the official social media accounts of the PRC.

The visibility of PRC efforts to prepare and assist people affected by Typhoon Phanfone were promoted and highlighted through mainstream and traditional media. PRC also publish communication materials on their official public [website](#). There are 26 international and local media coverage highlighting the PRC response. For social media postings, PRC official Facebook had 543,513 reach for 42 different posts while both IFRC PH communications and PRC Twitter accounts had reached 150,400 for 27 different posts. Total social media reach was 693,913.

The lessons-learnt workshop was postponed due to COVID-19 situation. The workshop modality was changed to online interview sessions to overcome the COVID-19 related travel restrictions. The learnings will be captured via virtual interviews with the key informants and focus group discussions. The interviews are being conducted and expected to be completed first week of May 2021. A structured analysis will be done where results will be presented to PRC Management and project implementers for learning consideration and incorporation in future similar programmes.

Challenges

There was a plan to do a modified post distribution monitoring considering the community quarantine in the operational areas due to COVID-19 situation. Due to prioritization of activity by the chapter, who is heavily involved in the COVID-19 operation, this was not materialized.

Lessons Learned

Due to the prevailing COVID-19 situation, we will have to convert some of the traditional face-to-face activities to online meetings. Hence, there is a need to ensure the Chapter has adequate IT resources and devices, facilities and connection to conduct these online activities with minimum disturbance.

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Effective performance of staff supported by HR procedures	Yes	Yes
Percentage compliance with PRC HR procedures	100%	100%
Percentage of financial reporting respecting the IFRC procedures	100%	100%
Staff security is prioritized in all IFRC activities.	Yes	Yes

Narrative description of achievements

PRC mobilized NHQ and Chapters existing staff, Red Cross 143 volunteers, Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT134) and National Disaster Response Team's members from other Chapters as required. PRC Human Resources (HR) procedures were applied for all deployments. In total, 304 PRC personnel were involved in the response. Please refer to International Disaster Response [Output 1.1.4](#) for information on the human resources mobilized for this operation.

The IFRC CO, through the finance and administration team, provided operational support for review, budget validation, bank transfers, and technical assistance PRC on cost justification procedures, including review and validation of invoices. The PRC – which is on the working advance system – has been supported by the IFRC for many years and is used to these financial procedures. All financial transactions in this operation were conducted in accordance with the IFRC's standard financial procedures.

The IFRC security framework was applicable to this operation. For PRC staff and volunteers, the National Society's security framework was applied. Regular and close coordination was maintained with the ICRC in accordance with the existing security framework and Movement's coordination agreement. Regular information sharing was maintained and specific security protocols for each level of security. In the country, all staff members and volunteers are required to take the IFRC online courses: Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security.

Challenges

Safety of staff, volunteers and affected people was one of the main challenges during the COVID-19 period. This resulted in cancellation of some of the activities, limited personnel mobilization, implementation of safety measures, and increased worry and risk for the people being deployed.

Lessons Learned

PRC has incorporated COVID-19 guidelines into its response protocols. PRC requested staff and volunteers to use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) at all times, provided necessary PPEs, and provided with briefing to staff and volunteers prior to deployment, these ensured safety of staff, volunteers and affected people.

D. THE BUDGET

The appeal funding requirement was CHF 2.03 million out of which the coverage is only 39.45% (CHF 800,753). The expenditure recorded as of April 2021 was CHF 758,743 (94.8% utilization). Balance of CHF 42,011 will be reallocated to the Philippines Operational Plan activities upon agreement from the donors. Detailed expenditure is outlined in the final financial report at the end of this report.

The IFRC, on behalf of the Philippine Red Cross would like to extend our gratitude to all contributing partners/donors for their generous contributions.

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Appeal](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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- Audrey SeeTho, PMER manager a.i.; email: audrey.seetho@ifrc.org

How we work

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

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.



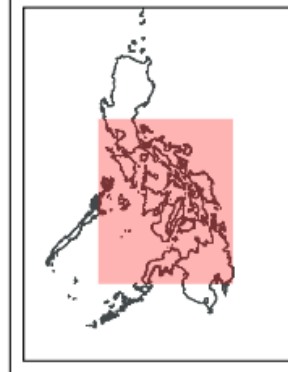
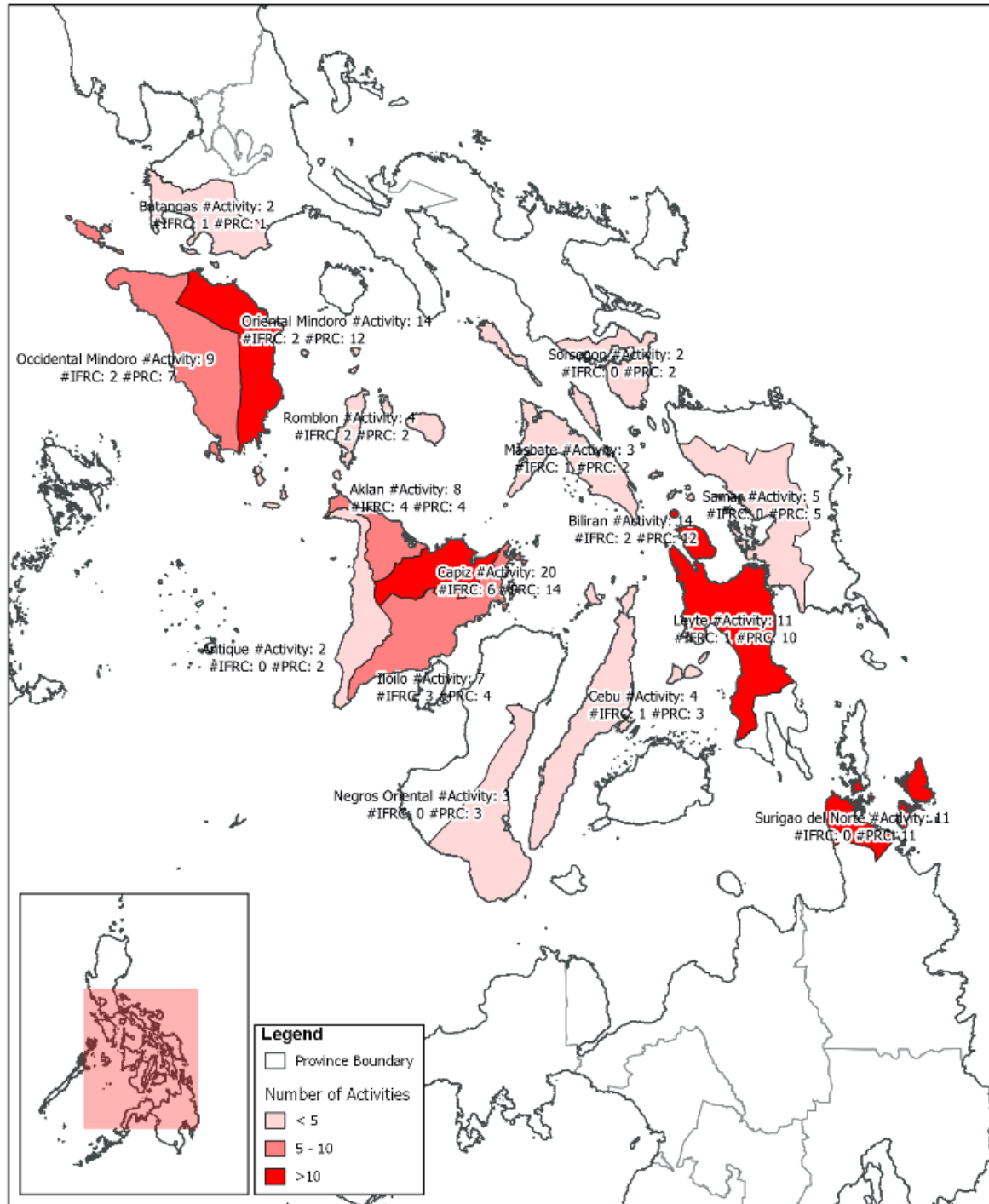
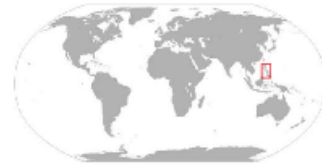
Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

Map of operational areas



Philippines: Typhoon Phanfone (Ursula) Operational Areas

30 April 2021



Legend

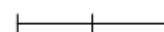
- Province Boundary

Number of Activities

- < 5
- 5 - 10
- > 10

The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of territory or its authorities. Map data sources: OCHA, OSM Contributors, IFRC, IFRC, Philippine Red Cross

0 50 100 km



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Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/12-2021/3	Operation	MDRPH038
Budget Timeframe	2019/12-2020/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 21 Apr 2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRPH038 - Philippines - Typhoon Phanfone

Operating Timeframe: 26 Dec 2019 to 31 Dec 2020; appeal launch date: 28 Dec 2019

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	170,000
AOF2 - Shelter	700,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	620,000
AOF4 - Health	80,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	110,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	10,000
AOF7 - Migration	10,000
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	60,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	270,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0
Total Funding Requirements	2,030,000
Donor Response* as per 21 Apr 2021	800,753
Appeal Coverage	39.45%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	1,503	3,820	-2,317
AOF2 - Shelter	407,327	469,025	-61,698
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	211,251	186,028	25,224
AOF4 - Health	27,110	17,771	9,339
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	38,430	30,813	7,617
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	1,546	0	1,546
AOF7 - Migration	1,598	0	1,598
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	14,365	23,342	-8,976
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	91,911	19,814	72,097
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0	7,054	-7,054
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	5,325	1,076	4,249
Grand Total	800,366	758,743	41,623

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2021/03

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	800,753
Expenditure	-758,743
Closing Balance	42,011
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	42,011

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	298,313	Reimbursed :	298,313	Outstanding :	0
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Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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Budget Timeframe	2019/12-2020/12	Budget	APPROVED

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MDRPH038 - Philippines - Typhoon Phanfone

Operating Timeframe: 26 Dec 2019 to 31 Dec 2020; appeal launch date: 28 Dec 2019

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	146,787				146,787		
Australian Red Cross	22,997				22,997		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	25,176				25,176		
Japanese Red Cross Society	66,000				66,000		
On Line donations	204				204		
Red Cross of Monaco	10,639				10,639		
Swedish Red Cross	76,765				76,765		
Swiss Government	200,000				200,000		
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	9,683				9,683		
The Canadian Red Cross Society	72,223				72,223		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	72,223				72,223		
The Netherlands Red Cross	28,256				28,256		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	69,801				69,801		
Total Contributions and Other Income	800,753	0	0	0	800,753	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					800,753	0	