

Key Figures As of 24 September (DSWD DROMIC)

2.1M
people affected

294,000
people in need

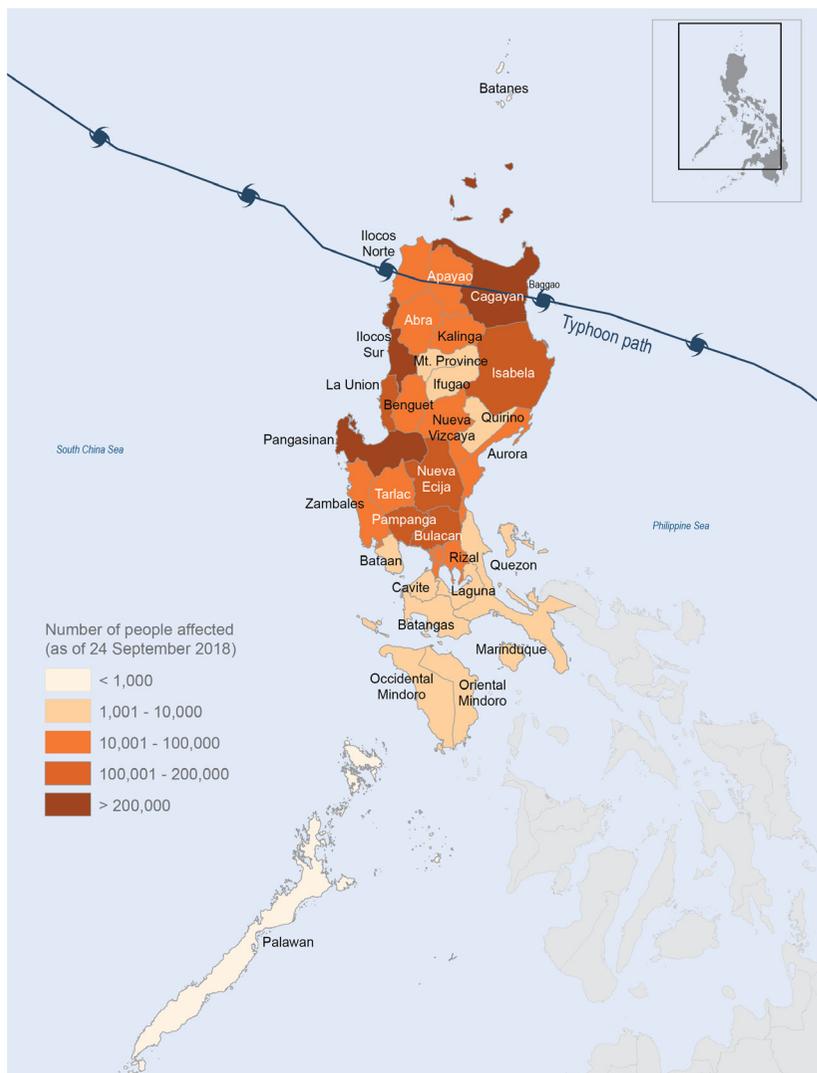
31
provinces affected

117,700
homes damaged

100,000
people targeted

\$17.8M
required (US\$)

TYPHOON MANGKHUT (OMPONG) TRACK



SITUATION OVERVIEW

On 15 September 2018, Typhoon Mangkhut (locally named Ompong) made landfall in Baggao, Cagayan, northern Luzon as a Category-5 Typhoon. The Typhoon caused widespread flooding and multiple landslides. The high winds destroyed homes and crops, and left vital infrastructure damaged. Prior to the disaster, impact analysis conducted by the Government with OCHA estimated that 4.6 million people were living in areas potentially affected by the disaster. As of 24 September, more than 2.1 million people in 31 provinces were reported to have been affected by the typhoon.

The most severely affected areas are the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon and the coastal Ilocos regions. However, the full extent of the impacts, the number of people affected, and the number of casualties are still expected to increase as many locations are still inaccessible, largely as a result of landslides.

Those most vulnerable to the impacts of the typhoon are families living in houses made from light materials, which in many cases have been completely destroyed. As of 24 September, reports indicate at least 107,400 houses have been damaged and a further 10,300 destroyed. As a pre-emptive measure, 152,000

people were moved to evacuation shelters prior to the typhoon. As of 24 September, the number of people staying in evacuation centres had fallen to 20,550, and 27,700 people were living with host families.

A rapid needs assessment undertaken on 17-18 September by the Humanitarian Country Team in close coordination with the Government identified the importance of addressing the increased needs of shelter, food security and agriculture, WASH, health, education and early recovery and livelihoods. These findings aligned with expressed priorities of responding government agencies. The assessment also highlighted the increased protection risks after disasters such as Typhoon Mangkhut, and emphasised the need to prioritize sectoral interventions that are sensitive to and address people's protection needs.

The Humanitarian Response and Resources Overview for Typhoon Mangkhut has been developed by the HCT in the Philippines. It will cover an initial period of three months. After one month, the document will be reviewed and revised in light of new assessments and prioritisation of needs.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. To augment national efforts to provide immediate, life-saving assistance to people affected by the typhoon;
2. To restore the safety and dignity of the most vulnerable populations by ensuring they have access to safe housing and basic services, and regained food security;
3. To facilitate the early recovery of the most vulnerable households through the provision of cash assistance, and rehabilitation of livelihoods and damaged infrastructure.

FUNDING

US\$17.8 million is sought to provide immediate humanitarian assistance to 100,000 people in shelter, food security and agriculture, WASH, health, education, and early recovery and livelihoods over the next three months.

RESPONSE MODALITIES

SUPPORT GOVERNMENT-LED RESPONSE



Provincial and municipal authorities are leading disaster response and relief efforts following the typhoon. As of 24 September, the Department of Social Welfare and Development had distributed 112,600 food packs and 199,000 relief items including family, hygiene and sleeping kits, jerry cans and water purification tablets, and has established child- and women-friendly spaces in the evacuation centres. The Philippine Red Cross, non-governmental, civil society and faith-based organisations are on the ground responding to immediate needs in local communities. The Departments of Agriculture and Education are also conducting assessments and initiating response activities to address immediate needs in those sectors.

The Humanitarian Response and Resources Overview reflects the requests for support received by clusters from Government counterparts, and those sectors identified as priorities through the Rapid Needs Assessment. The aim is to articulate targeted needs to be met by the international humanitarian community, to augment the Government-led response.

PROTECTION



Following disasters such as Typhoon Mangkhut, the risk of protection concerns including separated and unaccompanied children, child labour, psychosocial trauma and gender-based violence (GBV) is known to increase. Displacement, for example, amplifies the risk of missing persons, separated, and unaccompanied children, and having families separated, while evacuation or temporary housing may not provide access to basic facilities that are safe for women and children. Prior to the disaster, 16 percent of women age 15-49 in CAR had experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence perpetrated by their partners; the risk of these rates increasing further, rises following a disaster such as a typhoon.

Given the protection risks faced by typhoon-affected communities, protection concerns will be mainstreamed through the activities of clusters in this plan, including ensuring risk mitigation measures are in place in all cluster responses.

CASH-BASED RESPONSES



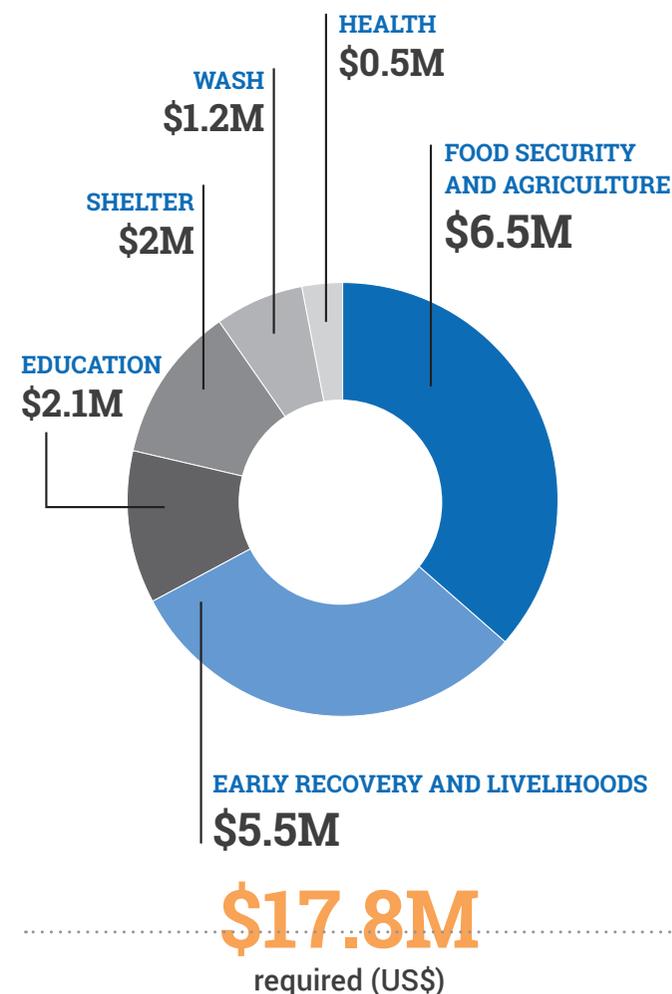
The HCT Rapid Needs Assessment highlighted a strong preference for cash as a response modality, including both conditional cash transfers and multi-purpose cash transfers, which is reflected in the Humanitarian Response and Resources Overview. The assessment highlighted the preference for cash to meet immediate household needs, such as food, due to families' loss of income, as well as cash support to families hosting displaced people. Provision of cash was also highlighted to allow people to purchase shelter materials, as well as to restart their livelihoods. The assessment showed that markets are functional and largely accessible, and that items are available, although some increase in price was noted.

TRANSITION TO RECOVERY



The response activities will focus on ensuring that communities are able to move to the recovery phase as quickly as possible. For example, where possible, families whose houses have been damaged will be provided with corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets to allow them to make repairs. In addition, the Early Recovery cluster will deliver cash assistance in three tranches; the first tranche is intended to meet farmers' immediate life-saving needs, the second tranche will allow them to re-establish their livelihoods, while the third will ensure rice farmers are enrolled in weather-index-based insurance to protect farm investments against future catastrophic events. The first tranche will use the cash transfer mechanism of WFP through the Western Union, while the succeeding tranches will be cashless, through digital wallet. This will more broadly, provide a digital backbone nationally for both development and humanitarian purposes, and serve as platform for future government loans.

FUNDING BREAKDOWN



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RESPONSE BY SECTOR



SHELTER

Target areas: Isabella, Cagayan, Apayao, Abra, Kalinga, Mountain Province, Ifugao, Benguet, Ilocos Sur, Ilocos Norte

Target beneficiaries: 100,000 people (approx. 20,000 families with damaged or destroyed shelters)

Funding required: \$2,000,000

Lead: Department of Social Welfare and Development

Co-Lead: IFRC

SECTOR OVERVIEW:

The typhoon most severely affected the lower socio-economic groups, especially families that live in houses made from lightweight materials (traditional houses with light frames and thatch or local grass roofing) that were the most vulnerable to the high winds and heavy rain. Houses made from lightweight materials were predominantly those that have been completely destroyed, however, even more robust concrete shelters also lost their CGI roofing. Other household items and non-food items have also been lost or badly damaged as a result of the disaster.

Many people who moved to evacuation centres as a pre-emptive measure have already begun to return to their homes to repair and salvage damaged roofs, and walls of their houses. Those who have not been able to repair their houses are staying with friends or relatives.

According to the HCT Rapid Needs Assessment, those most in need of immediate assistance are families who have lost their homes, low-income households who cannot afford the repairs or purchase of materials, such as small labour or renter farmers, single headed /female headed households, the elderly and Indigenous People.

PRIORITY RESPONSE:

- CGI sheeting, moving directly to permanent repairs where possible. Min. thickness 0.475 mm (28 gauge) availability in local markets to be confirmed
- Emergency shelter kits (materials)
- Emergency shelter kits (tools)
- Tarpaulin/Plastic sheeting
- Construction items (nails, straps, timber, etc.)
- Cash for shelter items and technical assistance
- IEC Materials

RESPONSE BY SECTOR



FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE

Target areas: Vulnerable agricultural communities in Regions I, II, III, IV-A and CAR affected by Typhoon Mangkhut, and vulnerable people in communities in Benguet affected by landslides following Typhoon Mangkhut

Target beneficiaries: 16,000 households / 80,000 people

Funding required: \$6,500,000

Lead/Co-Lead: FAO and WFP

SECTOR OVERVIEW:

The majority of population in typhoon affected areas are dependent on farming and fishing for their major source of livelihood. However, according to the Department of Agriculture, over 550,000 ha of agricultural land has been affected by the typhoon, and agricultural losses could reach at least PHP16.8 billion (US\$314 million.) The disruption to agricultural production will negatively impact the availability of food over the coming months, while the loss of the September and October harvest will have serious impacts on farmers' livelihoods, further exacerbating food insecurity and malnutrition.

Affected farmers are also engaged in backyard gardening, which were damaged by the typhoon. These household gardens are vital as they contribute to households' nutritional intake, promote crop diversification, serve as source of cash, and in some case, helps articulate the role of women and children in household food production and security.

It is highly important to be able to immediate support affected farmers and fisherfolk in immediately restoring their production activities and livelihoods to resume income-generating activities and minimize prolonged dependence on food aid and increased food insecurity and malnutrition.

Benguet region was heavily affected by landslides, including the deadly landslide in the municipality of Itogon which claimed the lives of numerous people at an old mine. Following this, the Government ordered the closure of all small-scale mining operations in CAR, with significant impacts for the communities that rely on mining as their primary source of income. Given the lack of alternative livelihoods, these communities are at acute risk of food insecurity, and require immediate conditional and un-conditional assistance.

PRIORITY RESPONSE:

- Appropriate and timely agricultural assistance, including; certified rice and corn seeds for immediate planting for the November/December planting season, fertilizers for rice and corn, assorted vegetable seeds and hand tools, as well as equipment for planting and harvesting
- Inputs for affected fisherfolk including fingerlings, feeds, fishponds, cages, hatcheries and other fishing gear and equipment
- Training on agriculture production, post-harvest and food processing
- Provision of multi-purpose cash transfers to cover immediate food needs and to allow affected people to restart agricultural activities
- Support to replant damaged backyard vegetable gardens
- In collaboration with DSWD, provide miners and their families that have been affected by closure of mines with unconditional and conditional support to meet their food security needs

RESPONSE BY SECTOR



WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Target areas: 14 Municipalities in Cagayan (Region II), Apayao (CAR), Kalinga (CAR) and Benguet (CAR)

Target beneficiaries: 30,000 people (targeting displaced people and most vulnerable populations)

Funding required: \$1,200,000

Lead: Department of Health

Co-Lead: UNICEF

SECTOR OVERVIEW:

Widespread flooding and landslides following the typhoon has contaminated or damaged many water sources, such as wells, hand pumps and water pipes. In addition, Level III water systems in the typhoon-affected areas are heavily dependent on electricity and with the current power outages, functionality of these systems have become limited as most local water districts do not have generator sets.

There are fears that contaminated and limited water sources could lead to an increase in waterborne diseases. Municipal health offices have expressed the need for household water treatment products, including Hyposol and Aquatabs, which are not readily available at the local market.

Given the extensive damage to people's homes, there are concern that latrines will have been severely damaged (although no specific sanitation assessment has been conducted as yet.)

Local governments distributed hygiene kits and water kits to evacuation centres, but not all families were covered or some of the kits contain limited number hygiene products.

PRIORITY RESPONSE:

- Distribution of water kits only to complement distribution efforts of Department of Health (DOH)
- Water quality monitoring
- Provision of technical assistance to local governments and local water districts to assess extent of damage and repair requirements of damaged water systems
- Extension of support for disinfection and small-scale repairs of existing water sources/systems
- Distribution of latrine repair kits, employing cash transfer modalities when applicable
- Repair and rehabilitation of damaged communal and institutional sanitation facilities (latrines, hand washing facilities) in the affected communities, e.g., in schools, day-care centres, health centres, possibly also through cash transfer modalities
- Construction of gender-segregated, semi-permanent communal latrines in selected host communities
- Promotion of basic hygiene messages (household water treatment and safe storage, use of latrines, proper hand washing)
- Limited distribution of hygiene kits only to complement distribution efforts of DOH
- Technical assistance to DOH regional offices and provincial governments on response and early recovery planning, including accessing available funds
- Technical assistance in setting up coordination platforms and monitoring systems at the provincial level

RESPONSE BY SECTOR



HEALTH

Target areas: Batanes, Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, Quirino (Region II), and Benguet (CAR)

Target beneficiaries: 50,000 people (including 1,000 pregnant and lactating women, and 40,000 children 6-59 months old)

Funding required: \$500,000

Lead: Department of Health

Co-Lead: WHO

SECTOR OVERVIEW:

Vulnerable populations including pregnant and lactating women and children under 5 are facing increased risks due to the effects of the typhoon. Access to life-saving reproductive health services and information, as well as essential hygiene items are urgently needed by pregnant and lactating women in line with the minimum initial service package for reproductive health in crisis. Maternal and neonatal health services must be established immediately to ensure access of pregnant and lactating mothers to life-saving maternal and child care.

Pre-existing vulnerabilities aggravated by the effects of the typhoon mean children are exposed to increased risks of communicable diseases including measles. Low immunization coverage and a history of measles cases in the first half of the year increase the likelihood of disease outbreaks.

Pre-disaster, levels of chronic malnutrition in typhoon affected areas were as high as 36 per cent, with levels of wasting up 7.2 per cent; this may increase if immediate measures to strengthen lifesaving curative and preventive nutrition services for the affected population are not prioritised as a result of the loss of livelihoods, reduced access to food, and poor water and sanitation, that could lead to water-borne illnesses and other infections.

PRIORITY RESPONSE:

- Provision of emergency reproductive health kits including women's kits to health facilities and pregnant and lactating women in Benguet
- Supplementary measles immunization to children 6-59 months old in Region II
- Support regional and local nutrition clusters to coordinate and monitor nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions
- Support nutrition-specific assessments to monitor the nutritional status of vulnerable groups
- Continue advocacy on non-acceptance of milk code donations
- Support selected affected LGUs in hard to reach areas to strengthen lifesaving curative and preventive nutrition interventions, including systematic screening, identification and treatment of acute malnutrition, provision of skilled breastfeeding and IYCF-E support to pregnant and lactating mothers/caregivers, and distribution of micronutrient supplements including vitamin A and multiple micronutrient powder

RESPONSE BY SECTOR



Target areas: CAR, Regions I, II, III

Target beneficiaries: 80,000 people (including 78,400 affected learners and 800 education service personnel)

Funding required: \$2,100,000

Lead: Department of Education

Co-Lead: UNICEF, Save the Children

SECTOR OVERVIEW:

As of 20 September 2018, the Department of Education (DepEd) reports 1.9 million affected learners in CAR and Regions I, II, and III. About 1,500 schools are still suspending classes and schools are still being used as evacuation centres. Of over 10,000 exposed schools in the most affected regions, about 700 schools have reported damages on infrastructure with classrooms which require rehabilitation, repair and clean-up. Many school buildings damaged during Typhoon Haima in 2016 have still not been repaired and are now totally damaged. Moreover at least 600 schools from these regions have reported damages and loss of school equipment, learning materials, furniture and computer sets. School supplies of learners were also destroyed when houses were damaged by the typhoon. School officials have identified learners' loss of school supplies, together with the loss of livelihood of these learners' families, as contributing to the delay in resumption of classes and their risk of dropping out from school and Child Development Centers. DepEd estimates the total cost to repair or rebuild education facilities in the four regions alone to be about PHP2 billion (US\$37 million), not including learning equipment and supplies. As soon as lines of communication and school operations are back to normal, more damages are expected to be reported. To ensure learning continuity, priority response includes the provision of temporary learning spaces, hygiene kits, and learner and teacher kits, and the immediate repair of damaged classrooms.

PRIORITY RESPONSE:

- Provision of temporary learning spaces (TLS) and teaching/ learning materials
- Provision of learner kits, teacher kits and hygiene kits
- Repairs of classrooms and school facilities, including WASH facilities
- Clearing of school grounds and day care centres
- Detailed of assessment of schools and day care centres
- Conduct of psychosocial first aid for affected learners and education personnel
- Conduct of back-to-school campaigns
- Provision of quality age-appropriate learning for girls and boys through the delivery curriculum integrating WaSH, DRR, GBV and life skills

RESPONSE BY SECTOR



EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS

Target areas: Vulnerable communities, including affected farmers and fisherfolks, in Regions I, II, III, IV-A and CAR

Target beneficiaries: 75,000 people (of the 80,00 people targeted by FSAC) and 1,000 enterprises

Funding required: \$5,500,000

Lead: UNDP/ILO

Co-Lead: WFP and FAO

SECTOR OVERVIEW:

The majority of the population in affected areas are farmers, and have no alternate source of income as their crops (rice and corn) have been destroyed and poultry and other livestock have been killed. As such they may be forced to adopt negative coping strategies to support their families, including selling assets such as land, or taking out loans.

The typhoon also damaged essential infrastructure including homes, schools and government facilities. As a result of landslides in mining sites, a cease-and-desist of small-scale mining operations will affect about 12,000 miners. The disaster also disrupted or damaged significant number of businesses, with adverse impact on micro and small enterprises.

Cash assistance is needed for repairing homes, to augment income while households are recovering from income losses, and to provide capital to enable affected individuals, including farmers and fisherfolk, to restart their livelihoods.

PRIORITY RESPONSE:

- Emergency conditional cash transfer to affected farmers in three tranches; 1) Cash for work (first tranche) for farm clean up to complement emergency assistance to be provided by FSAC on restoration of agricultural livelihoods, 2) Financial literacy training for farmers and fisherfolk (second tranche) to help sustain farm production, and to complement emergency assistance of FSAC to affected farmers, 3) Enrolment of rice farmers in weather index based insurance (WIBI) to protect farm investments against future catastrophic events
- Emergency employment for 10,000 individuals, with priority to affected farmers and fisherfolk and mine workers, to facilitate debris clearing, desilting and restoration of critical infrastructure and facilities in most affected areas in the three regions
- Short-cycle skills training for 5,000 individuals on construction and recycling of debris waste
- Re-establishment of affected 500 micro and small-sized enterprises, including enterprise development training, and facilitated access to financing
- Early recovery assistance for affected farmers and fisherfolk, including rehabilitation of small-scale agricultural and fisheries infrastructure, based on identification of beneficiary agricultural communities by FSAC, Department of Agriculture (DA) and LGUs, such as; small-scale irrigation systems, fisheries facilities (fishponds & hatcheries), mechanical dryer, rice mill and corn mill facilities, small agricultural storage facilities, including cold storage, and small agricultural trading centres/fish landing sites/markets in rural communities
- Based on beneficiaries identified by FSAC, in coordination with DA and LGUs, capacity building activities including; value chain enhancement and livelihood diversification, disaster risk reduction and management and climate change adaptation practices for the vulnerable agricultural communities, and mainstreaming these in local planning
- Support 3 local governments and Office of Civil Defense (OCD) in use of Digital post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA) and development of exposure data. Upon the request of OCD, UNDP is supporting in the development of an IT-based PDNA application to facilitate data gathering, enhance analytics, visualization and reporting. OCD has agreed to pilot test this for Typhoon Mangkhut
- Waste management through 10 community managed materials recovery facilities and 3 solid waste management facilities