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## Emergency appeal Philippines: Typhoon Mangkhut

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Appeal n° MDRPH029

100,000 people to be assisted

Appeal launched 18 September 2018

Glide n° [TC-2018-000149-PHL](#)

400,000 Swiss francs DREF allocated

Appeal ends 18 September 2019 (1 year)

2.7 million Swiss francs current Appeal budget

This Emergency Appeal seeks 2.7 million Swiss francs (CHF) to enable the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to support the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) to deliver assistance and support to 100,000 people, who were affected by Typhoon Mangkhut, for 12 months. The operation will focus on the following sectors: health (including psychosocial support and nutrition); water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); livelihoods (including cash-transfer); shelter (including distribution of non-food items); disaster risk reduction; protection, gender and inclusion (PGI); migration; and National Society capacity enhancement.

The appeal is launched based on preliminary analysis and will be revised once assessments are completed. A detailed emergency plan of action (EPoA) for this appeal will be finalized and attached 10 days after the publication of this appeal.

### The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

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

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

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

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



Strong winds lash Bagao, Cagayan when Typhoon Mangkhut makes it landfall. Widespread flooding was also reported which caused damage to crops like corn and rice. (Photo: Patrick Mongoya/PRC)

## The operational strategy

### Background

Typhoon Mangkhut made landfall in Bagao, Isabela province at 0100H of 15 September as a Category 4 typhoon. Mangkhut was the strongest storm to make landfall in the Philippines this year, carrying a gustiness of up to 285 km/h with a maximum sustained wind of 205 km/h near the center. Mangkhut exited PAR in the morning of 16 September. All tropical cyclone warning signal was already lifted. Gale warning is still up thus fisherfolks and those with small vessels are advised not to venture out over the northern and western seaboard of Luzon.

As of 16 September, the Department of Social Welfare and Development ([DSWD](#)) reports that a total of 163,412 families or 665,806 persons are affected by Mangkhut in 2,986 barangays in 31 provinces of regions I, II, III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA and CAR. Of these affected people, 51,811 families (196,093 people) are staying in 1,911 evacuation centres (ECs) while a further 12,040 families (49,682 people) are staying with host families or friends.

The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council ([NDRRMC](#)) reported widespread flooding in 229 areas of Regions I, III and CALABARZON. 214 road sections and five bridges were affected, 879 houses have been damaged – 92 of them were completely destroyed. Two major river basins in Agno and Pampanga; and two dams in Binga-Ambuklao-San Roque sub basin and Magat sub basin are currently under flood watch. During a press conference, NDRRMC reported that they have eight confirmed deaths, 50 are being validated while more than 40 are missing. More information will come in once a more and clearer assessment result will be reported.

The Southwest Monsoon (Habagat), aggravated by the typhoon, will bring occasional gusty winds and scattered light to moderate to at times heavy rains over Western Visayas, MIMAROPA, Ilocos Region, Batangas, Bataan and Zambales. Residents in these areas, especially those living near river channels, in low-lying areas and in mountainous areas, are advised to take appropriate actions against possible flooding and landslides, coordinate with local disaster risk reduction and management offices, and to continue monitoring for updates.

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

### Needs assessment

The situation continues to evolve. As assessments continue, more information will emerge reflecting the actual number of casualties and extent of damages. Current assessments indicate is that there is a need for a substantial humanitarian response to meet the immediate needs of the affected communities. The local authorities are leading the overall humanitarian response with support of local organizations, including PRC.

### Needs analysis by sector

#### Shelter

The impact on housing is clarified as more information comes in. [NDRRMC](#) latest report notes that some 879 houses have been damaged – 92 of them were completely destroyed – in Regions I, II, III and CAR.

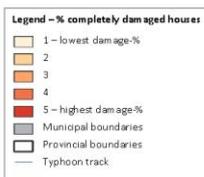
#### Livelihood and basic needs

Agriculture is among the biggest industry in the most affected communities. Cagayan Valley region is considered as the top corn producing

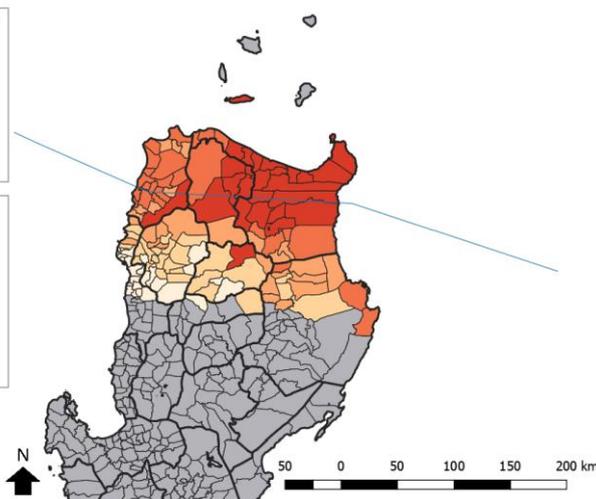


#### Typhoon Mangkhut – POST-EVENT Estimation of Damage per Municipality – 6hrs after passing

- Estimated damage classes from statistical model by S10 (see full methodology and data on <http://bit.ly/mangkhut>)
- Only municipalities within 100km of forecasted typhoon track are included
- Estimation is about completely damaged houses only
- Source of data on wind speed and track: Tropical Storm Risk (UCL)
- Date and time of wind speed and track data: Saturday 15 September 2:00PM Manila time



Produced by the S10 data team at the Netherlands Red Cross. 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 concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.  
Sources: Tropical Storm Risk (UCL) see <http://bit.ly/mangkhut> for additional sources.



Post-event estimation of damage per municipality. For the methodology on how the data was collected, click [here](#)

region and second rice producing region in the country. Based on the initial assessment, the livelihood sector is one of the most affected, particularly on corn and rice farming in the provinces of Cagayan and Isabela. This is the time of year for corn and rice harvest. Based on the observation, more than 80 per cent of corn farmers are affected. According to Philippine Statistics Office (PSA)<sup>1</sup> 34 per cent of the poorest sector in the country is farmers while poverty incidence in Cagayan Valley is recorded at 11.69 per cent. According to NDRRMC, in Cordillera Administrative Region alone, an estimated cost of damage to agriculture was pegged at PHP 2.86 billion (some CHF 51 million) and about 171, 932 farmers are affected. Most of the damage is accounted for corn (PHP 1.8 billion or CHF 31.9 million) and rice (PHP 390 million or CHF 6.9 million). Also, there are at least 113,000 fisherfolk in the areas that were directly on the path of Typhoon Mangkhut according to FAO<sup>2</sup>.

### **Health**

Early assessments report that health facilities are still functional with some damage. Some of the equipment inside these facilities was damaged due to flooding. Based on disease surveillance reports from the Department of Health, there is to be an increase in cases of dengue and leptospirosis in the affected areas.

### **Water, sanitation and hygiene**

Based on initial assessments, there has not been major damage to water facilities in Cagayan. However, some evacuation centres do not have sufficient water supply while other water sources are contaminated. Sanitation facilities are not enough to cater all the evacuees. The provincial government in Isabela distributes safe water however, people do not have water containers. Poor hygiene behavior is also observed inside the ECs.

### **Community preparedness and DRR**

When immediate relief needs are covered, and the conditions are established, an analysis will be undertaken to identify specific needs for integrated community preparedness and risk reduction. Taking into account existing capacities and needs for improvement, the analysis will be translated into an action plan for engagement over the medium to longer term period in integrated programming aimed at enhancing community resilience. This will expand upon the work of PRC in their ongoing school and community-based risk reduction programming.

### **Protection, gender and inclusion**

PRC ensures protection, gender and inclusion issues are considered through applying the IFRC Minimum Standard Commitments to Protection, Gender and Inclusion in Emergency Programming throughout the response and sectoral plans to ensure sensitivity to the needs of at-risk individuals and groups. The implementation of the Minimum Standard will be monitored monthly using an IFRC standardized assessment checklist. female volunteers Specific measures based on needs assessments are taken into consideration and prioritized within the programming and relief distribution, including menstrual hygiene management, safe access to sanitation, safe access to drinking water sources, psychosocial support and medical assistance for those most at-risk of SGBV (women, girls, boys).

The operation integrates a 'do no harm' approach into all aspects of planning and programming. PRC will capture sex and age disaggregated data for the purpose of accountability to communities, in order to analyze who is directly benefitting and who is not benefitting from services; and to understand the number and specific vulnerabilities of females to males based on their gender roles and age (i.e. to understand if a higher proportion of women, children or men are made vulnerable) and to provide age- and sex-appropriate cloths, hygiene materials and healthcare.

### **Community engagement and accountability**

PRC has a long history of working and communicating with affected communities, including during the responses to Typhoon Haiyan. Community accountability and feedback/response mechanisms are integrated into recovery programmes to ensure that affected populations have direct access to information on the nature and scope of services provided by PRC, along with processes that enable community participation and feedback. It is important to incorporate sustainable behavior and practices within this humanitarian operation: ultimately, actions taken should cause no harm to the communities being supported.

### **Beneficiary selection**

PRC programmes are committed to gender and diversity in line with IFRC's commitments. For example, by targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, men and boys made vulnerable by disasters, households with persons with disability, older people, and those suffering from chronic illnesses, children-headed households, families with children under five years old, families that have not received any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations, those belonging to the socially vulnerable households and those who lack relevant

<sup>1</sup> <https://psa.gov.ph/poverty-press-releases>

<sup>2</sup> <https://fao.org> (17 September 2018 Typhoon Mangkhut brief)

resources to cope with the basic humanitarian needs on their own. These groups will be considered according to the level of impact.

Once target people are identified, each person will be given a PRC card with their and household members' names. The card will form the basis for identification of bearers as people receiving support from the PRC, and during implementation PRC volunteers will countercheck if the names on the card are listed in distribution sheets. Upon receipt of any item or assistance, individuals will sign award sheets or participating lists. With these records, cases of double-assistance or double-counting will be eliminated. PRC plans to utilize [Red Rose](#) for managing distribution records, including individual registration by sex and age disaggregated data.

### **Coordination and partnerships**

The PRC works with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and 10 Partner National Societies in-country: American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, The Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent Society. To ensure that all Movement partners are fully informed about the situation and plans, PRC convened a coordination meeting on 14 September, in which all Movement components were represented. In addition to coordinating with Movement partners, PRC has assigned dedicated personnel to represent the National Society in National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) meetings. This ensures synergy among different actors. A Pre-Disaster Risk Assessment (PDRA) meeting was convened by the NDRRMC on 10 September, which was attended by government agencies, cluster lead agencies, and other partners including the PRC.

The IFRC country office is supporting PRC in disseminating updates to Movement partners with in-country presence and coordinating with the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur in accordance with the IFRC Secretariat's Emergency Response Framework. On 17 September, a Movement Partners' call was organized by APRO. IFRC country office is also coordinating with PNSs and remains in close contact with ICRC on any security-related considerations.

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

IFRC supports PRC planning and coordination with stakeholders of this operation. IFRC is closely monitors the situation and has mobilized staff to provide technical support to PRC as well as coordination with other agencies via the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). Furthermore, IFRC supports the activities relating to the Shelter Cluster, during preparedness and response, as the Shelter Cluster co-lead in support of the Government lead agency, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). IFRC coordination focal point in country is currently coordinating with OCHA, the ICC group and the shelter sector partners to provide key preparedness documentation such as shelter cluster capacity mapping and Key Immediate Needs (KIN) in medium-scale typhoon response scenario.

## Proposed Areas for intervention

### Overall operational objective

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

## Areas of Focus



### Shelter

**People targeted: 15,000**

Male: 7,560

Female: 7,440

**Requirements (CHF): 414, 000**

### Proposed intervention

**Needs analysis and population to be assisted:** Houses were destroyed, heavily and partially damaged by the strong winds, flooding, flash floods or landslides, leaving the affected families staying in open areas or in evacuation centres. There is a need for emergency shelter, longer term and more sustainable solutions, and to relocate some people living in the high-risk areas.

#### Activities planned to be carried out.

- Provision of emergency shelter materials and essential non-food items (sleeping kit and shelter grade tarpaulins) for the most vulnerable and affected households.
- Selection of target households per set criteria (e.g. based in vulnerability and house damage assessment) and prepare lists of households to be assisted.
- Provision of shelter assistance to households with damaged and/or partially damaged house (which includes the procurement of shelter materials, shelter tool kit and conditional cash grants in two tranches).
- Development and provision of appropriate build back better and safer messaging (IEC material) for awareness raising/training of volunteers and local builders;
- Awareness raising/training of volunteers for shelter intervention on build back better and safer principles, mobilization of skilled carpenters and masons.
- Providing beneficiary households with orientation on the programme and distribution process, along with essential information and awareness raising on appropriate, safe, building standards/techniques for emergency shelter solutions (EIC materials).
- Provision of support to affected population on housing land and property (HLP) issues.



### Livelihoods and basic needs

**People targeted: 15,000**

Male: 7,560

Female: 7,440

**Requirements (CHF): 663,000**

### Proposed intervention

**Needs analysis and population to be assisted:** Displaced households due to pre-emptive evacuation required hot meals at the evacuation centres. Thousands of poor families who rely on farming and fishing have been hard hit with loss in income after rice, corn, and other high-value crop were damaged by floods and landslides. Families and communities need support to recover livelihoods with dignity.

#### Activities planned to be carried out.

- Provision of food packs/hot meals during relief operations

- Provision of multipurpose cash to affected families including identifying strategies to ensure men and women are represented as direct recipients of cash initiatives.
- Provision of restricted conditional cash grant to affected households for livelihoods assistance in the recovery operation.
- Orientation of selected households on the programme, distribution process, and guidance to generate proposals.
- Development and provision of appropriate training material for community awareness raising/training on livelihoods strengthening and protection.
- Distribution of cash grants to affected households and continuous monitoring by technical staff
- Evaluation of adoption of technical guidance.
- Conduct Livelihoods recovery assessment to define the needs, capacities of each livelihoods group affected by the disaster as well as markets dynamics (labour markets, supply and outlets for main economic activities).



## Health

**People targeted: 80,000**

Male: 40,320

Female: 39,680

**Requirements (CHF): 182,000**

### Proposed intervention

**Needs analysis and population to be assisted:** Some equipment in health facilities are damaged, affected people need first aid services, stabilization support and referral for various injuries and psychological trauma. There is a risk of spread of vector-borne diseases; dengue and the areas are also vulnerable for leptospirosis. The typhoon had a strong effect on people's mental health, people may need (especially children) post-disaster psychosocial assistance by trained PSS and Psychological first aid (PFA) volunteers.

### Activities planned to be carried out.

- Mobilize and register volunteers for PSS activities.
- Set up and run welfare desks in affected communities to provide PSS, FA and referral health services and to ensure appropriate referral pathways for additional services to specialized providers.
- FA trained volunteers assist people in need of FA services in the affected area.
- Distribute mosquito nets to the families.
- Distribute dignity kits and new born kits to women and girls.
- Assess and develop community action plan for priority health problems in consultation with the communities and local health units.
- Provide basic supplies and equipment to health facilities in the affected municipalities.
- Mobilize Red Cross 143 community health volunteers to disseminate key messages on epidemic prevention focusing on water and vector-borne diseases.
- Mobilize Red Cross 143 community health volunteers for health promotion and community-based disease prevention (CBDP) activities in schools and communities.
- Support volunteers to undertake community-based surveillance to report increase cases of diseases and support the SPEED activities in coordination with local health units.
- Provide search and rescue support to the affected population.



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

**People targeted: 30,000**

Male: 15,120

Female: 14,880

**Requirements (CHF): 215,000**

### Proposed intervention

**Needs analysis and population to be assisted:** People's immediate needs are safe and clean drinking water. There is also risks of spread of water-borne diseases from poor hygiene behavior. There is a need to provide hygiene kits and jerry cans alongside other non-food relief items.

**Activities planned to be carried out.**

- Distribute safe water to the affected population.
- Distribution of non-food items (jerry cans and hygiene kits).
- Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities.
- In coordination with the shelter response select design for toilets based on consultation with targeted communities. This will be in considerations for cultural preference, safety, access for children and disabled, cleansing practices, national standards and menstrual hygiene, as well as environmental impact and sustainability.
- Conduct training for RC volunteers on carrying out water, sanitation and hygiene monitoring and evaluation.
- Develop a hygiene communication plan. Train volunteers to implement activities from communication plan.
- Mobilize trained volunteers to promote positive sanitation behavior and hygiene practices in the communities
- Continuous monitoring by technical staff.



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

**People targeted: 100,000**

Male: 50,400

Female: 49,600

**Requirements (CHF): 26,000**

### Proposed intervention

**Needs analysis and population to be assisted:** During times of disasters, affected people are made more vulnerable by lack of housing and economic insecurity. Vulnerable population such as children, elderly, persons with disabilities and people sick are frequently at higher risk of violence and abuse. There is a need to protect these population and incorporate their different needs into the programming.

**Activities planned to be carried out.**

- Provide follow up and technical support in compliance with IFRC Minimum Standard Commitments to Protection, Gender and Inclusion in Emergency Programming.
- Support activities of the PRC Welfare Desks: (i) psychosocial support; (ii) critical incident stress management; (iii) guidance and counseling.
- Support SGBV referral system at local level.
- Provide psychosocial support to children with technical support of PSS staff.
- Provide essential services (including reception facilities, RFL, and access health, shelter, and legal services) to unaccompanied and separated children.
- Volunteers, staff and contractors sign, are screened for, and are briefed on safeguarding and PSEA policy/guidelines.
- 3 monthly awareness-raising session on gender-based violence (GBV) for all teams, its prevention and response (through adherence to the Minimum Standard Commitments to Protection, Gender and Inclusion in Emergency Programming). All volunteers and staff to receive a pocket card with guidelines and updated community-based GBV assistance information, as well as orientation on child protection reporting lines and practices.
- Volunteers trained in gender-based violence (GBV) in humanitarian settings to assess immediate and longer-term GBV needs. The assessment results will be built into the continuous planning and design across the operation.



## Migration

**People targeted: 1,000**

Male: 504

Female: 496

**Requirements (CHF): 31,000**

### Proposed intervention

**Needs analysis and population to be assisted:** Wide power interruptions are experienced in 155 areas in 8 provinces. Staying connected with family members is also essential for affected people and on this regard, communications is crucial to restoring family links or sending “safe and well” messages.

#### Activities planned to be carried out.

- Support activities of the PRC Welfare Desks: (i) restoring family links (RFL); (ii) tracing; (iii) inquiry and communications; (iv) contact of relatives; and (v) referral.
- Train and mobilize volunteers for RFL activity.



## Disaster Risk Reduction

**People targeted<sup>3</sup>: 38,000**

Male: 19,152

Female: 18,848

**Requirements (CHF): 162,000**

### Proposed intervention

**Needs analysis and population to be assisted:** The Philippines is vulnerable to various disasters, including typhoons and floods. The frequency of natural disasters highlights the need to ensure that community preparedness and risk reduction measures are initially implemented alongside relief and recovery interventions. As part of protecting and restoring community resilience to disasters, community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) activities will be undertaken.

CBDRR activities will be implemented in communities and schools. This will be done with Red Cross 143<sup>4</sup> volunteers, by having early warning early action agents to identify local risks, vulnerabilities and capacities to strengthen resilience of communities.

#### Activities planned to be carried out.

- Finalize the continuous assessments and analyses to inform the design and ongoing implementation of the programme using the new Leading Emergency Assessment & Planning (LEAP) approach that was initiated, with support from the imminent disaster DREF.
- Carry out assessments to identify communities and schools to be supported.
- Establish, train and mobilize pool of 143 volunteers in targeted communities.
- PRC standard disaster risk reduction and management training for the 143 volunteers and community members.
- Guide target communities and schools to undertake risk assessment and develop disaster risk management plans.
- Support target communities and schools to disseminate their disaster risk management plans to key stakeholders.
- Organize drills in the target communities and schools to test their disaster risk management plans
- As part of DRR, conduct emergency first aid training and distribute first aid kits.
- Tree planting as part of re-establishment of river banks and reforestation.
- As part of DRR, conduct disaster response kit training of trainers (TOT) sessions for NDRT and PRC volunteers (RCAT and RC 143 WASH), including mass sanitation modules (MSM).

<sup>3</sup> PSA – 49.6 per cent are female and 50.4 per cent are men.

<sup>4</sup> Community-based volunteers.

## Strategies for Implementation

### Strengthening National Societies

#### Requirements (CHF): 533,000

- Support PRC volunteer management for the response: ensure that volunteers are insured, provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face, psychosocial support to volunteers, volunteers are aware of their rights and responsibilities.
- Training, coaching and mentoring and financial support of staff and volunteers on various sector technical aspects.
- Cash Based Interventions capacity building for the chapters.
- Chapter capacity development activities.
- Training of PRC staff and volunteers on Emergency Needs Assessments and disaster response Logistics development support for the National Society.
- Ensure volunteers' engagement in decision-making processes of respective projects they implement.
- Support deployment and mobilization of response equipment, including rescue boats.
- NSD for Red Cross Action Team (RCAT).
- Supporting PRC disaster preparedness strategy such as disaster response training for the National Society.

### Ensure Effective International Disaster Management

#### Requirements (CHF): 307,000

- Surge support, including Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) and peer-to-peer support.
- Global and Regional Surge training provision for PRC staff and volunteers.
- Support shelter coordination in-country, in case shelter cluster is activated.
- IFRC country office's logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurements.
- IFRC country office provide fleet management.
- IFRC country office supports PRC in coordinating with other humanitarian actors and relevant clusters on a regular basis.
- IFRC country office supports PRC in coordinating with AHA Centre.
- Coordinate with ICRC on security context of the areas – comply with the MCA.

### Influence Others as Leading Strategic Partners

#### Requirements (CHF): 107,000

- The PRC and IFRC communications team is ensuring that Red Cross response efforts are effectively communicated amongst its key public audiences and maintaining active online media engagement throughout the emergency operations.
- PRC staff and volunteers across the country are actively contributing to institutional communications through their own social media networks.
- A composite team of PRC and IFRC communications officers will work together to generate high quality photos, video clips, and news stories for use across IFRC and PRC multimedia platforms.
- Mobilize PRC staff and volunteers, supported by IFRC personnel, to undertake assessments and validation to determine specific needs of affected people, capacities and gaps based on LEAP approach.
- Identification of community participation modalities in programme design and implementation.
- Develop detailed response plans with activities that will meet identified needs of affected people and ensure that any adjustments to initial plans are informed by continuous assessment of needs.
- Ensure continuous monitoring of implementation by PRC and IFRC teams and ensuring disaggregated data is continuously collected.
- Lessons learned workshop for operation.
- Work on reporting, accountability to communities, community engagement and accountability - A Red Cross Red Crescent Guide to Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA).
- Train and brief PRC frontline teams (staff and volunteers) on communication with communities to ensure CEA approach is integrated and rolled out in the operations.
- Produced evidence-based information (evaluation report, case study, survey).

## Ensure effective IFRC

### Requirements (CHF): 53,000

- IFRC country office security focal person provides updates to PRC and coordinates with PNSs and the ICRC.
- IFRC and PRC ensure the security of its staff.
- Awareness on IFRC Fraud and Corruption Policy for Red Cross personnel and stakeholders (especially suppliers and local government units) as well as awareness on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) for all personnel.

Based on the demand for the technical and coordination support required to deliver in this operation, the following programme support functions will be put in place to ensure an effective and efficient technical coordination: **human resources, logistics and supply chain; information technology support (IT); communications; security; planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER); partnerships and resource development; and finance and administration.** More details are in the Emergency Plan of Action.

## Budget

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

### EMERGENCY APPEAL

*Philippines: Typhoon Mangkhut*

*Funding requirements - summary*

SHELTER	414,000
LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS	663,000
HEALTH	182,000
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	215,000
PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION	26,000
MIGRATION	31,000
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	162,000
STRENGTHENING NATIONAL SOCIETIES	533,000
ENSURE EFFECTIVE INTER'L DISASTER MANAGEMENT	307,000
INFLUENCE OTHERS AS A LEADING STRATEGIC PARTNER	107,000
ENSURE A STRONG IFRC	53,000
<b>TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>2,693,000</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*

**Elhadj As Sy**  
Secretary General

## Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Information bulletin](#)
- [Imminent DREF](#)

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## 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.**