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Emergency appeal

Philippines: Mindanao Earthquakes

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Appeal n° MDRPH036

To be assisted: 35,500 people

Appeal launched: 31 October 2019

Glide n°: [EQ-2019-000129-PHL](#)

DREF allocated: 423,467 Swiss francs

Appeal ends: 31 December 2020

Funding requirements: 1,850,000 Swiss francs

This Emergency Appeal seeks a total of **CHF 1,850,000** on a preliminary basis to enable the IFRC to support the **Philippine Red Cross (PRC)** to deliver assistance and support to some **35,500 people for 14 months**, with a focus on shelter, livelihoods, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, protection, gender and inclusion, migration and disaster preparedness, through strengthening the National Society, ensuring effective international disaster management, influencing others as a leading strategic partner, and ensuring an effective IFRC. The Appeal budget also includes CHF 32,200 to support the IFRC's role as convener of the shelter cluster coordination. The planned response reflects the current situation and information available at this time of the evolving operation and will be adjusted based on further developments and more detailed assessments.

The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

16 October 2019: A 6.3 magnitude earthquake struck Tulunan, Cotabato. PRC chapters from the affected areas have started to mobilize their staff and volunteers to support the affected population.

29 October 2019: Another strong 6.6 earthquake struck Tulunan, Cotabato. IFRC launched a DREF CHF 220,805 to support PRC.

31 October 2019: Another strong 6.5 earthquake struck Tulunan, Cotabato. IFRC issues Emergency Appeal for CHF 1.85 million to support PRC to deliver assistance to 35,500 people in 14 months. An additional DREF CHF 200,000 is allocated as a loan of the Emergency Appeal.

Timeline of strong earthquakes since 16 October 2019:

5.5M 	5.2M 	5.0M 	5.4M 	5.0M 	6.5M 
6.3M 			6.1M 		
16 Oct 19	17 Oct 19	19 Oct 19	29 Oct 19	30 Oct 19	31 Oct 19



Eva hotel in Kidapawan City, Cotabato is one of many infrastructures badly damaged by the earthquake. (Photo: Manila bulletin's Twitter)

The operational strategy

Summary of Red Cross response to date

The operations centre (OpCen) at the PRC national headquarters (NHQ) continues to collect information – from the Chapters and Red Cross 143 volunteers in the areas – and issues disaster incident updates. Communications teams are also posting updates and photos of the situation on [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#). Response Team such as RCAT 143, NDRT's and other specialized PRC personnel's such as Relief, Shelter, WASH, Health and Welfare are now deploying or on standby. PRC Chapters such as North Cotabato, South Cotabato, Cotabato City, Davao del Sur, Sultan Kudarat, General Santos City and Compostela Valley have activated their initial response, such as first aid and welfare services,

coordination and rapid assessment. PRC headquarters and local chapters are coordinating with the national and provincial Disaster Risk Reduction & Management Councils (NDRRMC and PDRRMCs) respectively.

Summary of the ongoing PRC response so far (as of 2 November 2019):

Sector	Actions taken
First Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 96 people reached with first aid; and 29 assisted with blood pressure readings. Seven First Aid stations established; and seven ambulances mobilized in Cotabato City, ComVal, Davao City, Davao Del Sur, Dipolog, GenSan, and South Cotabato City.
Psychosocial support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 498 people reached with psychosocial support; and nine welfare desks established.
Search and rescue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three people assisted and transported.
Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,842 people served with hot meals in Davao Del Sur and North Cotabato.
Essential household items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 900 sets of essential household items being mobilized from disaster preparedness stocks.
Water, sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six water bladders deployed of which two have been installed in Davao Del Sur and two in North Cotabato, providing 120,208 litres of water 6,021 people. The assignment of the other two units is to be identified.
Manpower and assets mobilized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deployed Local and National Assessment Team, First Aid/Medical Team, Welfare Team, Extrication Team and WASH Team. 348 personnel engaged in the response. 29 vehicles mobilized including ambulances, hot meals van, service vehicles, trucks, water tankers etc.
Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing coordination with the local government unit, schools and other stakeholders in barangay, municipal, provincial and national level. PRC also coordinated with the RCRC Movement.

On 30 October 2019, National Society through the IFRC Philippines country office has requested a DREF allocation which was approved on 31 October. This is then being expanded to Emergency Appeal following another strong 6.0 magnitude earthquake on the same day the allocation was approved. An [information bulletin](#) was issued on 30 October 2019.

In 2019, PRC has been managing operations supported through the DREF and Emergency Appeal mechanisms in response to earthquakes (Batanes), typhoons (Mangkhut) and disease outbreaks (dengue, measles and polio). It has gained extensive experience in response and recovery; and given its capacity across the Philippines, and acceptance with communities and the government, is well placed to respond to the needs caused by the earthquakes in Mindanao.

Needs assessment and targeting

PRC have deployed chapter assessment teams, and these are being augmented by personnel from NHQ and supporting chapters. In addition to these rapid assessments, PRC has based its analysis of needs on reports from its chapters, review of secondary data – including updates from the NDRRMC, DSWD and local disaster risk reduction and management councils – and situation reports by clusters and media reports. The last report of NDRRMC for the earthquake of the 2 November 2019 is summarised below:



PRC chapters have mobilized staff and volunteers to conduct assessments in affected areas. (Photo: PRC)

Earthquake	Earthquake on 29 October – 6.6 magnitude Earthquake on 31 October - 6.5 magnitude
Affected	29,349 families 146,745 people, 149 Barangays, Regions XI and XII
Displaced- Inside Evacuation Centre	There are 4,127 families or 20,635 persons taking temporary shelter in 27 evacuation centres in Regions XI and XII
Displaced - Outside Evacuation Centre	There are 1,370 families or 6,850 persons currently staying with their relatives and/or friends
Casualties and injured	17 dead, 327 injured, 2 missing
Houses damaged	6,429 totally, 20,921 partially
Schools damaged	2 totally, 755 partially

Health facilities damaged	None totally, 37 partially
Other public structures	4 totally, 26 partially
Roads and bridges	None totally, 16 partially

Province/ Chapter	Community			Hospital	
	No. of Evacuation Centre	Families	Individuals	No. of Evacuation Centre	Individuals/ Patients
Davao del Sur	9	1,135	5,675	7	310
North Cotabato	11	4,626	23,130	4	176
Total	20	5,761	28,805	11	486

Rapid needs assessments continue and will provide more information on the impact of the earthquake. However, based on secondary data and information from PRC chapters, immediate needs have been identified to include food, emergency shelter, health (including psychosocial support), essential household items, water, sanitation and hygiene. Summary of immediate needs are outlined below:

Shelter

There is a need to support families whose houses have been damaged or destroyed. Some families have also been evacuated for fear of landslides and it is unclear if they will be allowed to return – landslides are reported in several areas. Many are currently staying in open areas exposed to the monsoon rains, and in evacuation centres, as their houses are not habitable or are in unsafe areas. Depending on the results of the assessments, there will likely be a need to consider medium-term shelter solutions such as distribution of conditional cash, durable materials and technical assistance. There will also be a need to provide transitional shelter until longer-term solutions can be found.



The affected population are currently camping outdoors with limited access to basic services after the earthquake caused damage to their houses. The fear from aftershocks also stopping many of the affected people from returning to their houses. (Photo: PRC)



Residents of barangay Ilomavis, Kidapawan City prefer to camp outside as aftershocks continue to shake North Cotabato following 6.6 magnitude earthquake on 29 October. As of to date, strong aftershocks continue. (Photo: Philippine News Agency)

Livelihoods and basic needs

The earthquake has disrupted the daily lives of the affected population, and there will be a need for multipurpose cash grants to support the survival minimum threshold meeting for households to meet their immediate basic needs (including food needs). Depending on the feasibility of the assistance, and market system functionality, other modalities than cash assistance might need to be considered. There will also be a need to provide hot meals for the families that have been displaced and are staying in evacuation centres.

Due to the possible longer-term displacement of people, it is anticipated that livelihoods recovery may take longer to be effective. The situation will be monitored, and the operation may be adjusted as needed accordingly.

Health

The earthquake has put pressure on the already stretched public health system. There are hospitals and health facilities without adequate supplies and human resources to cater to all the patients in need of services as well as a risk that facilities could become overwhelmed. Due to the threats of aftershocks, DOH has deployed a team and mobilized

resources to provide additional medical assistance in Cotabato. In some cases, patients have been evacuated from damaged hospitals and need temporary medical support (Sunga hospital in Digos City, Davao del Sur).

Immediate first aid (FA) and psychosocial support (PSS) including psychological first aid (PFA) to the affected population is the most needed service at this point of time; with many already traumatized from the previous earthquake and the continuous threats of disease, including a re-emergence of polio and earlier outbreaks of measles. It has been reported that families are sleeping in open areas due to the fear of aftershocks, and not feeling safe to return to their homes. There will be a pivotal need to provide affected population and the volunteers deployed with holistic PSS.

Due to the poor living conditions and sub-optimal immunization coverage in these areas, the risk of spread of vaccine-preventable diseases, especially measles, polio or paediatric TB has also been elevated. This will particularly impact the most vulnerable young children below five years of age. Diseases like dengue fever and other vector, water and foodborne diseases can also affect a large population due to collapsed structures and lack of sanitation, sewage and safe drinking facilities in the evacuation centres as well in the communities.

Evacuation sites in earthquake-affected areas pose a high risk for the spread of vaccine-preventable diseases – particularly measles and diphtheria (which are easily transmitted through close contact in congested evacuation centres) and polio (which can spread through contamination of human faeces with water used for drinking or food preparation). The risk in the earthquake-affected areas is high because of low vaccination coverage over the past 5-10 years. In 2014, reports pointed to the increase in number of patients with diphtheria and pertussis in Mindanao where immunization coverage in the Eastern and Northern parts of Mindanao was estimated at 50-79 percent and Western Mindanao where immunization coverage was lower than 50 per cent. Conflict zones are estimated to have vaccination coverage lower than 20 per cent. These same areas are associated with high rates of infant and young child malnutrition, teenage pregnancy and low health literacy. To prevent the earthquake from becoming a complex emergency with disease outbreaks, emergency vaccination programs should be strongly considered early in the response.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

The earthquake has disrupted access to water supply and sanitation facilities. There will be a need to mobilize water treatment units to provide safe drinking water to families who have been displaced and are staying in evacuation centres; as well as temporary sanitation facilities. Due to the sudden nature of the earthquake, families at evacuation centre can be expected to require basic hygiene items, and key hygiene messages. There is a need to support some of the evacuation centres and medical centres with emergency sanitation.

Temporary learning spaces

As some schools have been damaged and others will be used as evacuation centres there will be a need to provide the schools with temporary learning spaces.

Environmental sanitation

Rubble from collapsed houses and buildings needs to be cleared or recycled. Some of the damaged houses may also need to be demolished and rebuilt afresh as their integrity have been affected by the quake. Clearing of rubble needs to be done in a manner that will not lead to accumulation of debris, which combined with stagnant water as a result of potential rains during the season, may pose public health risks

Disaster risk reduction

The affected area is vulnerable due seismic risks, weather hazards and climate change. IFRC will leverage the response and early recovery phase as an opportunity to reduce future risks. In particular, the IFRC will work with PRC and branches in affected areas to ensure recovery efforts actively build resilience to future such events. Further analysis will be included in the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) in the coming weeks.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA)

As communication infrastructure has been severely damaged and people are displaced, affected communities will have important information needs on availability of services, shelter and family reunification. Collective community engagement mechanisms will be considered with other partners. Open and transparent communication about inclusion and exclusion criteria for assistance will be established. A system will be put in place to ensure information on the operation; including relief distribution processes, services on offer and exit strategies. Information will be shared through a variety of channels including through activities of different sectors (such as WASH and Health), channels will be chosen based on community preferences. A feedback and complaints system will be established, following consultations with communities, to ensure continuous feedback that informs the operation and helps to address questions and concerns of the community.

National Society development

Davao Del sur Chapter building has been evacuated due to damage reported in adjacent building. There will be a need to support chapter development, volunteer and youth management.

Social profile of Cotabato

North Cotabato is geographically located at the southernmost part of Cotabato Province. North Cotabato has the highest magnitude of poor population among the provinces in SOCCSKSARGEN, with 615,923, followed by South Cotabato with 411,404, Sultan Kudarat with 393,833, and Sarangani with 233,164. Cotabato City has a poor population of 62,325 with a poverty incidence of 25.6 per cent, based on latest Philippine Statistic Authority (PSA) data. Davao del Sur has a poverty incidence of 10.7 per cent, based on the latest PSA data. Secondary data can be accessed in [HDX](#). In general, these areas have a rural focus with small to medium scale urban centres. The earthquake has impacted urban centres, peri urban and rural areas alike.

Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted

PRC always ensures that its responses and programmes are aligned with its own as well as IFRC's commitment to take into account gender and diversity, for example, putting focus on and targeting women/child-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, and men, women and children made vulnerable by disasters; families with persons with disability, elderly, those suffering from chronic illnesses, 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 families and those who lack relevant resources to cope with the basic humanitarian needs on their own.

For this EA operation, PRC will focus on targeting the most vulnerable families who are staying at the evacuation centres considering that they are more vulnerable to the elements. These groups will be considered according to the level of impact. In case more needs identified from the continuous assessment, PRC might consider changing its targeting and would include people who are not displaced.

Once beneficiaries are identified and verified, each will be provided with a PRC beneficiary card with their and family members' names. The card will form the basis for official recognition of bearers as beneficiaries of the PRC and during implementation, PRC volunteers will again validate the beneficiaries' names on the cards where they are listed in distribution sheets. Upon receipt of any item or assistance, beneficiaries will sign award sheets or participating lists. With these records and validation process, cases of double-assistance or double-counting can be eliminated. PRC plans to utilize Red Rose for managing distribution records, including individual registration by sex and age disaggregated data.

Coordination and partnerships

PRC leads the operation and maintains close coordination with in-country Movement partners and continues to provide updates. In addition to the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and a significant number of Movement partners have presence in the country; American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Netherlands Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. The National Society also coordinates with Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Health (DoH), and other government ministries/departments. As this is Mindanao there will be close cooperation and coordination with ICRC, who have a sub-office in North Cotabato.

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. PRC and IFRC will coordinate with ICRC on issues and movement in Mindanao areas.

IFRC is co-leader of the Shelter Cluster with government lead agency DSWD. The IFRC coordination focal point in country is coordinating with OCHA and sector partners on inter-agency rapid needs assessments in the affected areas. The following agencies have confirmed they are conducting, or planning to conduct rapid assessments: [CRS](#) and [Caritas Philippines](#) will do a joint initial rapid assessment starting 30 October 2019 in the Tulanun – Kidapawan areas; Philippine Red Cross in Davao del Sur and North Cotabato; [Citizens Disaster Response Centre](#), with local partners MISFI and DIRECT in Davao del Sur and North Cotabato; [Shelter Box](#); Plan International and [ACTED](#). PDRF (the Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation, the largest private sector platform in country) and its partner AirAsia will be providing logistical support to the government for the transport of shelter related items. The items (tents and sleeping kits) will be distributed by DSWD.

The operation team will be established base in Davao locations in Cotabato, which will function as the response field hubs. Additional staff from NHQ and IFRC will support the overall operation.

Proposed areas for intervention

Overall Operational objective

This emergency appeal operation aims to meet the immediate needs and support the early recovery of the most vulnerable of the affected population in Cotabato and Davao del Sur due to the earthquakes. A total of 35,500 people will be supported with health, WASH and welfare services, unconditional multi-purpose cash grants, livelihoods, shelter and household items, with DRR actions integrated into the response plan. PRC's preparedness to respond to future disasters will also be enhanced through the operation.

This Emergency Appeal contributes to the overall PRC plan of action for their response to the earthquakes. The operation will be implemented within 14 months and is expected to be completed by 31 December 2020.

Currently the geographical areas targeted for the operation are:

- North Cotabato
 - Kidapwan City
 - Makilal
 - Tulunan
- Davao Del Sur
 - Magsaysay

Areas of Focus



Shelter

People targeted: 7,500

Male: 3,750

Female: 3,750

Requirements (CHF): 535,000

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis and population to be assisted

Houses were destroyed, heavily and partially damaged following the earthquakes, leaving the affected families staying in open areas or in evacuation centres. There is a need for non-food items, emergency shelter, longer term and more sustainable solutions.

Activities planned to be carried out

- Provision of emergency shelter materials and essential household items (sleeping kit and shelter grade tarpaulins) for the most vulnerable and affected households.
- Selection of target households per set criteria (i.e. based on 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, conditional cash grants in two tranches and paired with technical assistance from PRC-IFRC shelter technical staff).
- 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.
- Provision of support to affected population on housing land and property (HLP) issues.
- Lessons learned activities on shelter emergency responses.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 7,500

Male: 3,750

Female: 3,750

Requirements (CHF): 320,000

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis and population to be assisted

Families displaced due evacuation require hot meals at the evacuation centres. Due to destruction or damage of infrastructures and workplaces, it is anticipated that livelihoods will be significantly disrupted by the earthquake especially for the most vulnerable. Furthermore, trauma, injuries and severe damage to properties have impacted their livelihoods. Families and communities will need support to cover their basic needs until they can recover their livelihoods with dignity.

Activities planned to be carried out

- *Provision of food packs/hot meals during relief operations.*
- *Rapid and detailed assessments along feasibility study on the use of cash and market analysis;*
- *Provision of multipurpose cash to cover basic needs of affected families I while sources of income are recovered.*
- *Identify strategies to ensure men and women are represented as direct recipients of cash initiatives.*
- *Undertake a livelihoods assessment to assess the impact of the disaster and the opportunities for livelihoods' recovery.*
- *Orientation of selected households for livelihoods recovery; identification of profitable income generating activities, training and guidance on basic business plans development and support in application for micro-grants. Guidance for management of micro and small enterprises.*
- *Livelihoods support to affected households for the replacement of productive assets to recover sources of income (potentially through CVA assistance based on feasibility study).*
- *Development and provision of appropriate training material for community awareness raising/training on livelihoods strengthening and protection.*



Health

People targeted: 35,500

Male: 17,750

Female: 17,750

Requirements (CHF): 215,000

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis and population to be assisted

Some health facilities are damaged, affected people need first aid services, stabilization and referral for injuries and psychological trauma. The quake had a strong effect on people's mental health, especially on people who have lost their love ones. There is an immediate need (especially among children) for post-disaster psychosocial assistance by trained PSS and psychological first aid (PFA) volunteers. Emergency vaccination campaigns will be conducted in the same areas but are being supported through the "Re-emergence of vaccine preventable diseases" Appeal.

Activities planned to be carried out

- *Mobilize and register volunteers for PSS activities.*
- *Set up and run welfare desks in affected communities.*
- *Mobilize and set up emergency medical units (3).*
- *FA trained volunteers assist people in need of FA services in the affected area.*
- *Distribute mosquito nets to the families.*
- *Ensure appropriate referral pathways for additional services to specialized providers.*

- *Assess and develop a community action plan for priority health problems in consultation with the communities and local health units.*
- *Provide basic supplies and equipment to health facilities or rehabilitation support.*
- *Mobilize Red Cross 143 community health volunteers to disseminate key messages on epidemic prevention focusing on vector-borne diseases.*
- *Mobilize Red Cross 143 community health volunteers for health promotion and community-based disease prevention (CBDP) activities in schools and communities.*
- *Provide search and rescue support to the affected population.*



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 35,000

Male: 17,500

Female: 17,500

Requirements (CHF): 145,000

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis and population to be assisted

People's immediate needs is 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 in North Cotabato and Davao Del Sur.*
- *Distribution of jerry cans and hygiene kits*
- *Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities.*
- *Temporary sanitation will be required at evacuation centres and medical centres.*
- *In coordination with the shelter response select design for toilets based on consultation with targeted communities. This will be in consideration of 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 Red Cross 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: 35,500

Male: 17,750

Female: 17,550

Requirements (CHF): 40,000

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 at higher risk of exploitation and abuse especially when there are displaced from their homes. 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 counselling.
- Support Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) reference system at local level.
- Provide psychosocial support to children.
- Provide essential services (including reception facilities, RFL, and access health, shelter, and legal services) to unaccompanied and separated children and other children on their own.
- Volunteers, staff and contractors sign, are screened for, and are briefed on safeguarding and PSEA policy/guidelines.
- Volunteers trained in PGI in humanitarian settings to assess immediate and longer-term PGI needs, including SGBV. The assessment results will be built into the continuous planning and design across the operation.
- Provide temporary learning spaces for children to ensure uninterrupted learning and education.
- Ensure availability of safe spaces for the children in the evacuation centres as part of the welfare desks.



Migration

People targeted: 1,000

Male: 500

Female: 500

Requirements (CHF): 15,000

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis and population to be assisted

There are power interruptions reported in many areas. 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.
- Identify displaced groups in need of special assistance; and ensure pathways are in place that allow them to access basic services.
- Train and mobilize volunteers for RFL activity.



Disaster Risk Reduction

People targeted: 2,000

Male: 1,000

Female: 1,000

Requirements (CHF): 105,000

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis and population to be assisted

The Philippines is vulnerable to various disasters, including typhoons, floods and earthquakes. The frequency of natural disasters highlights the need to ensure that community preparedness and climate-smart risk reduction measures are initially implemented alongside relief and recovery interventions. As part of protecting and restoring community resilience to disasters, community-based disaster preparedness activities will be undertaken. This will be done with Red Cross 143 volunteers (a community-based type of 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

- *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 climate-smart 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.*

Strategies for Implementation

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.

Strengthening National Societies

Requirements (CHF): 150,000

- *Support PRC volunteer management and capacity building.*
- *Training, coaching and mentoring and financial support of staff and volunteers on various sector technical aspects.*
- *Cash-based interventions capacity building for the chapters.*
- *Logistics development support for the NS.*
- *NSD for Red Cross Action Team (RCAT).*
- *Chapter development including rehabilitate damage chapter.*

Ensure Effective International Disaster Management

Requirements (CHF): 105,000

- *Surge support, including Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) and peer-to-peer support.*
- *Support shelter coordination in-country.*
- *IFRC country office's logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for coordinating supply chain activities, 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): 220,000

- *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.*
- *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.*
- *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): 0

- *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.*

Funding Requirements

EMERGENCY APPEAL

MDRPH036: Philippines – Mindanao Earthquakes

Funding requirements – summary

Area of intervention	Needs in CHF
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	105,000
SHELTER	535,000
LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS	320,000
HEALTH	215,000
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	145,000
PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION	40,000
MIGRATION	15,000
STRENGTHEN NATIONAL SOCIETIES	150,000
EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT	105,000
INFLUENCE OTHERS AS LEADING STRATEGIC PARTNERS	220,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	1,850,000

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Elhadj As Sy
Secretary General

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Information bulletin](#)

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

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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.



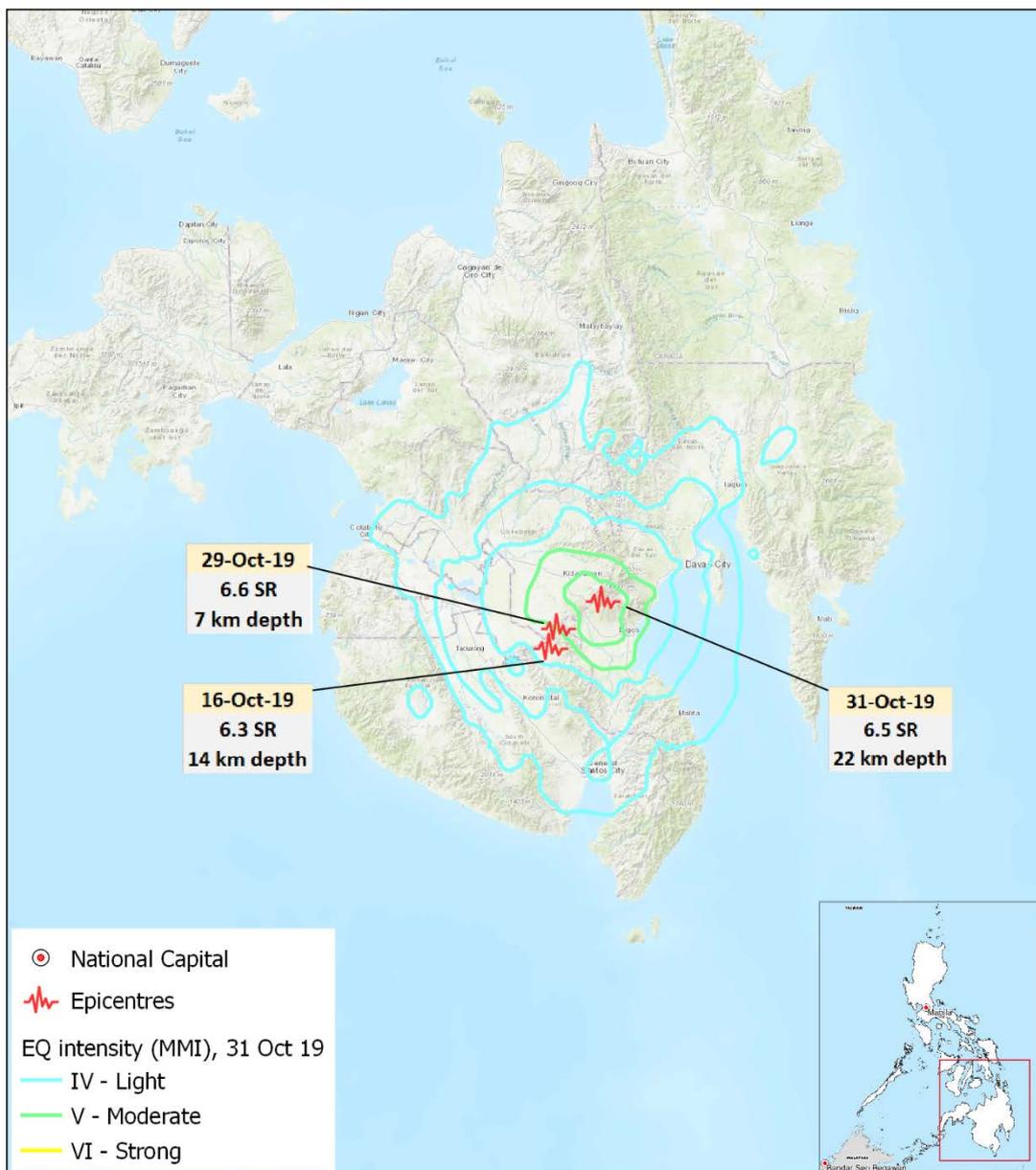
Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



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

**Philippines: Cotabato, Mindanao Earthquake:
Disaster Relief Emergency Fund**

31 October 2019



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, GDACS, ICRC, IFRC, USGS

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