


www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Revised emergency appeal

Philippines: Mindanao Earthquakes

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Appeal n° MDRPH036

Glide n°: [EQ-2019-000129-PHL](#)

To be assisted: 35,500 people

DREF allocated: 423,467 Swiss francs

Funding requirements: 2,100,000 Swiss francs

Appeal launched: 31 October 2019

Appeal ends: 31 December 2020

This Emergency Appeal is revised to seek a total of **2,100,000 Swiss francs** (CHF) (revised from CHF 1,850,000) 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 (WASH), protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), 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 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 detailed emergency plan of action can be found [here](#).

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 with CHF 223,467 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 CHF 200,000 (making the total CHF 423,467) is allocated as a DREF loan to the Emergency Appeal.

25 November 2019: IFRC issues a revised Emergency Appeal for CHF 2.1 million which increases support to life-saving interventions being conducted by Philippine Red Cross.

Timeline of strong earthquakes since 16 October 2019:

5.5M 	5.2M 	5.0M 	5.4M 	5.0M 	6.5M 
6.3M 			6.1M 		
			6.6M 		
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 teams such as RCAT 143, NDRTs and other specialized PRC personnel 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:

PRC Actions Taken:		
 9,324 individuals served with hotmeals	 1,155 families provided with blankets	 12 first aid stations were established; 81 individuals assisted in first aid; 354 assisted through BP taking
 1,122 families served with Food Items (2-3 days ration and assorted packs)	 1,155 families provided with plastic mats	 6 individuals transported
 158 individuals served with bread	 1,155 families provided with mosquito nets	 3,338 individuals reached through psychosocial support and 12 welfare desk established
 1,004,208 liters of clean water distributed	 762 families provided with hygiene kit (assorted)	 6,163 individuals reached through hygiene promotion
 2 LMS units mobilized with 6 water bladders and 5 water tankers	 1,155 families provided with tarpaulin and 468 families provided with tent	 4 individuals rescued / assisted

On 30 October 2019, the National Society through the IFRC Philippines country office requested a DREF allocation which was approved on 31 October. This was then expanded to an Emergency Appeal following another strong 6.0 magnitude earthquake, and 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. Given its capacity across the Philippines, and acceptance with communities and the government, it is well placed to respond to the needs caused by the earthquakes in Mindanao.

Needs assessment and targeting

PRC has 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 24 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	65,295 families, 319,226 people, 362 barangays, Regions XI and XII
Displaced – Inside Evacuation Centre	There are 12,228 families or 56,648 persons taking temporary shelter in 105 evacuation centres in Regions XI and XII
Displaced – Outside Evacuation Centre	There are 26,873 families or 126,104 persons currently staying with their relatives and/or friends

Casualties and injured	23 dead, 563 injured, 11 missing
Houses damaged	24,197 totally, 17,027 partially
Schools damaged	37 totally, 1,508 partially
Health facilities damaged	49 totally, 214 partially

In-depth needs assessments have commenced on 19 November 2019 and will provide more information on the impact of the earthquake. However, based on rapid needs assessments, secondary data and information from PRC chapters, immediate needs have been identified to include food, emergency shelter, health (including psychosocial support), essential household items and WASH. Summary of immediate needs are outlined below:

Shelter (including evacuation centres or camps)

The earthquakes have triggered mass displacement as a result of destroyed, damaged or unsafe homes. As of 24 November 2019, [NDRRMC](#) reported that 41,224 houses mainly in North Cotabato and Davao Del Sur (Regions XI and XII) have been damaged.

This comprises 24,197 which have been totally damaged (destroyed), and 17,027 partially damaged. The municipalities of Makilala and Tulunan in North Cotabato province, and Magsaysay in Davao Del Sur province have experienced the most damage. Extensive damage has been reported in semi-urban and rural areas, especially to single story concrete block structure.



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 is also stopping many of the affected people from returning to their houses. **(Photo: PRC)**



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

A total of 39,101 families (182,752 people) have been displaced as a result of the earthquake, of which 12,228 families (56,648 people) are residing in 105 evacuation centres in Davao Del Sur and North Cotabato. Another 26,873 families (126,104 people) are staying in makeshift shelters or tents next to their homes, or in open areas nearby where they are exposed to monsoon rains, health and protection concerns. The impact of recent thunderstorms causing damage to many makeshift shelters, revealed the need for more durable shelter materials. Majority of shelter gaps are in informal sites and pockets of displacement in rural areas away from the evacuation centres, and urban centres.

Additionally, the evacuation of families living in areas of Davao del Sur and North Cotabato which have been declared “danger zones” is also underway. It follows recommendations from the Philippines Mines and Geosciences Bureau due to fears that these areas were sinking, as well as the heightened risk of land and rockslides after the earthquakes. This has left many families unable to return to their homes, even if they have not been damaged.

According to IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) reports, it is anticipated that some families will be displaced for up to months due to the extent of damage caused and forced evacuation from areas at risk of land and rockslides. However, as some areas have been deemed “no-build”, it is possible they may be displaced for longer, while awaiting the allocation of land by the authorities. According to the DTM, most evacuation centres are experiencing overcrowding and the effects of poor site planning, leading to injuries and fire or food risks among the internally displaced peoples. Very often, overcrowding is the result of unavailability of construction materials which compels families to economize by

sharing spaces, which raises protection (no privacy and gender segregation) and shelter (precarious large makeshift tents) concerns.

In the evacuation camps, displaced families are also burning wood and fuel for cooking which could lead to increased risk of fires as well as respiratory illnesses in the medium term. There will be a need to consider the installation of kitchen kiosks in the evacuation camps to alleviate this concern.

Shelter support including the provision of materials (fixings, rope, shelter grade tarpaulins, and tools), technical assistance to make existing temporary shelters safer and more durable has been identified as a priority. Affected families that have lost their belongings will also require essential household items such as blankets and sleeping mats as most are currently sleeping on the ground. This will help alleviate the impact of the considerable temperature changes between night and day (very hot), which present a particular risk to the most vulnerable amongst the displaced families such as children and the elderly. Insecticide treated mosquito nets to reduce the risk of vector borne diseases such as malaria will be required. There will also be a need to consider additional support to those families that will be displaced long-term while awaiting relocation, and those returning to repair/rebuild their homes.

Livelihoods and basic needs

Livelihoods have been disrupted by the earthquakes. Affected families are not able to access their farms (banana and rubber plantations) or livestock in areas which have been declared danger zones. They are also reluctant to leave members of their families alone due to the psychological stress that the earthquakes have caused. Food assistance is being provided to affected families by the authorities and other actors, including PRC, however ongoing disruption to access to livelihoods is expected to impact on people's income, and potentially exacerbate food insecurity.

At present, data on livelihoods damages has been limited; however, support to enable families to meet their immediate basic survival needs through the provision of multi-purpose cash grants has been identified as a priority. According to [PRC and HCT assessments](#), market conditions in the affected areas have not been disrupted significantly. They are accessible, with a supply of basic commodities, and prices have also remained stable – and currently suitable for the use of cash and voucher assistance as a response option. There will be a need to consider early recovery assistance to those families whose livelihoods have been lost or disrupted; as well as for those families that will be displaced long-term while awaiting relocation.

Health (including psychosocial support)

Provision of health services which were already stretched have been disrupted at all levels, from barangay up to municipality. [NDRRMC](#) has reported that a total of 263 health facilities have been damaged by the earthquakes. This comprises 49 that have been totally damaged, and 214 partially damaged. It has resulted in the closure of services at all levels, from barangay health stations to municipality hospitals, impacting on the availability of services including neonatal and maternal support.

Those that are operating have limited resources and supplies; and there is a risk they could become overwhelmed. The municipalities of Arakan, M'lang, Kabaca, Kidapawan City, Makilala, President Roxas and Tulunun are now all reliant on the Cotabato hospital and other small private service providers. As it is anticipated that affected families will be displaced for up to 12 months, there is a concern that people's health will deteriorate in their current living conditions. Common illnesses begun to be reported in the evacuation centres (coughs, colds, diarrhea, fever, etc.). Due to the poor living conditions and sub-optimal immunization coverage in these areas, the risk of rapid spread of vaccine preventable diseases, especially measles, polio and paediatric TB, etc. have also been elevated. This will impact the most vulnerable young children below five years of age. Other water and food borne diseases can also impact a large number of population due to collapsed structures and lack of water, sanitation and sewage facilities in the evacuation centres as well in the host communities.

It is estimated that there are 1,800 pregnant women amongst those displaced, of which approximately 600 will deliver in the next three months. The reduced capacity of health facilities for them to deliver safely will increase the risk of maternal deaths.

Immediate first aid (FA) and psychosocial support (PSS) to the affected families, and especially children, is also an urgent need. Many were already traumatized from the previous earthquakes. It has been reported that people don't feel safer to enter buildings, with some sleeping outside their homes, even when they have not been damaged. It will also be necessary to ensure referral mechanisms are established for arising mental health issues.



Emergency Medical Units in Kidapawan City Hospital Photo: (Photo: PRC)

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Water supply services been interrupted after the earthquake damaged water networks, pumping stations, and treatment facilities; while the resulting landslides, has buried pipes and reservoirs. Repairs are expected to take at least six months. There has been an increase in demand on the water services that are operating, as these are now being shared by displaced families and host communities, while those available in evacuation camps are also inadequate. It has been reported that affected families are having to fetch water from hand pumps, open dug wells and surface water sources, or are relying on water treatment units and collection points set up by PRC. As it is anticipated that affected families will be displaced for at least six months, there will be an ongoing need to distribute water to displaced families and those staying in evacuation centres. There will also be a need to install temporary water storage facilities; as well as distribute water containers (buckets, jerrycans etc.) and conduct sensitization on water treatment, handling and storage.

Sanitation facilities are limited. It has been reported that affected families are having to return to their damaged homes to use the toilet, use neighbouring houses or are defecating outside in the open. This increases the risk of contaminating the already limited water supply, and potential for disease outbreaks. In the evacuation centres, there is a need to install temporary sanitation facilities. Some have no toilets at all, and those that do are not necessarily complemented with handwashing stations, lack lighting, are poorly constructed and not designed for easy desludging. There is a need for bathing facilities and for menstrual hygiene management. Drainage systems are also inadequate, and not able to manage the wastewater which is being produced. Hygiene promotion and awareness campaigns are also required. Hygiene materials are also required; with displaced families in need of basic items such as sanitary napkins, soap, toothpaste, toothbrushes, and underwear for men and women.

Education in emergencies

NDRRMC has reported that a total of 1,545 schools have been damaged by the earthquakes. This comprises 37 which have been totally damaged, and 1,508 partially damaged. Repairs are expected to take at least six months, while many of those that were not affected are being used as evacuation centres. The DOE has reported that approximately 3.4 million children have been affected due to the suspension of classes in the areas affected by the earthquake. There is a need to install temporary learning spaces (TLS) to ensure continuity for pupils, while schools are repaired, and classes suspended. Replacement teaching and recreation materials are also required, as are water supply and sanitation facilities to reduce the risk of diseases such as diarrhoea and pneumonia.

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. This will be done at community and chapter level. Further analysis is included in the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Protection, gender and inclusion

There will be a need to ensure that a mapping of local child protection and GBV referral systems is carried out and information provided to affected families as required. Additionally, family tracing and reunification processes for unaccompanied, separated and orphaned children, provision of PSS services for children, as well as set up of child

friendly spaces where they have opportunities for safe play, recreation and non-formal education, have also been identified as a priority need.

Community engagement and accountability

PRC has been strengthening its capacity in community engagement and accountability through a variety of community-based programmes and projects, as well as emergency operations nationwide. Community accountability and feedback/response mechanisms are integrated into relief and recovery programmes to ensure that affected populations have direct access to information on the nature and scope of services provided by PRC, as well as the mechanisms and processes that enable community participation and feedback. It is important to incorporate sustainable behaviour and practices within this operation. Actions taken should cause no harm to the communities being supported

PRC uses trusted and preferred channels of communications, including radio, newspaper, telephone hotline, help desks, printed materials, SMS and social media. The preferred media for communication is validated through community consultations. These media are utilized to provide and receive information to and from beneficiaries. The “Virtual Volunteer” web app could also be utilized to exchange information, such as where affected families can receive assistance.

Social profile of affected areas

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 region, with 615,923 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. Davao del Sur also includes some 'People of Indonesian Descent' (PID), who are not recognised as citizens of the Philippines (nor citizens of Indonesia) and may be at increased risk and in need of assistance.

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, The Canadian Red Cross Society, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, The 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-lead of the Shelter Cluster with government lead agency Department of Social Welfare and Development (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 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 operation aims to meet the immediate and early-recovery needs of the most vulnerable of the affected population in North Cotabato and Davao del Sur provinces. Total of 35,500 people will be supported with health, WASH and welfare services; 2,000 families with unconditional multi-purpose grants, and 1,500 families with food, essential household items and shelter assistance. Early recovery focused on livelihoods and shelter inputs accompanied with technical assistance will be provided to support the safety, dignity and resilience of 225 families.

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.

Geographical areas targeted under this operation will those municipalities that have been identified as worst affected in the provinces of Davao Del Sur (Bansalan, Hagonoy, Magsaysay and Matanao) and North Cotabato (Kidapawan, Makilala and Tulunan). Emphasis will be placed on supporting those areas which are not being supported by other agencies; especially those in rural upland areas which were underserved prior to the earthquake.

These have been identified prioritized based on the following criteria:

- Poverty incidence;
- Province; City; Municipality classification;
- Extent of damages of both shelter and livelihoods;
- Number of displaced families inside evacuation centres;
- Support or assistance received;
- Coping mechanisms.

Areas of Focus



Shelter

People targeted: 7,500

Male: 3,750

Female: 3,750

Requirements (CHF): 740,000

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): 315,000

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.*
- *Installation of communal kitchens be installed in evacuation centres to ensure safety of displaced families by reducing the risk of fire. This will include drainage and waste disposal facilities.*
- *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): 235,000

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 (2).
- Mobilize ambulances and teams to provide services; and enhance search and rescue activities as needed.
- FA trained volunteers assist people in need of FA and blood pressure reading services in the affected area.
- Distribute mosquito nets to the families.
- Distribute mother and newborn baby kits to pregnant women.
- 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): 340,000**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 and test 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: 17,750
Requirements (CHF): 70,000

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): 20,000

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): 50,000

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.
- Conduct safe shelter awareness and develop community action plans

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): 120,000

- 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): 50,000

- 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): 160,000

- *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	50,000
SHELTER	740,000
LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS	315,000
HEALTH	235,000
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	340,000
PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION	70,000
MIGRATION	20,000
STRENGTHEN NATIONAL SOCIETIES	120,000
EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT	50,000
INFLUENCE OTHERS AS LEADING STRATEGIC PARTNERS	160,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	2,100,000

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Elhadj As Sy
Secretary General

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Information bulletin](#)
- [DREF Operation](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action](#)

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

In the Philippine Red Cross

- Elizabeth Zavalla, Secretary General; email: elizabeth.zavalla@redcross.org.ph
- Leonardo Ebajo, Director for Disaster Management Services; email: leonardo.ebajo@redcross.org.ph

In the IFRC Philippine Country Office

- Patrick Elliott, acting Head of Country Office; phone: +63 998 961 2140; email: patrick.elliott@ifrc.org
- David Fogden, acting Operations Manager; phone: +63 939 333 6874; email: david.fogden@ifrc.org
- Rajeev KC, surge Disaster Management Delegate; phone: +63 998 961 2139; email: rajeev.kc@ifrc.org

In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur

- Mohammed Omer Mukhier, Deputy Regional Director; email: mohammedomer.mukhier@ifrc.org
- Necephor Mghendi, Head of Disaster and Crises Unit; email: necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org
- Nur Hayati Ahmad, Operations Coordinator; email: OpsCoord.SouthEastAsia@ifrc.org
- Riku Ässämäki, Logistics Coordinator; email: riku.assamaki@ifrc.org
- Rosemarie North, Communications Manager; email: rosemarie.north@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva

- Tiffany Loh, Operations Coordination Senior Officer; email: tiffany.loh@ifrc.org
- Karla Morizzo, DREF Senior Officer; phone: +41 (0) 22 730 4295; email karla.morizzo@ifrc.org

For resource mobilization and pledges

- **In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office:** Alice Ho, Partnership in Emergencies Coordinator; email: alice.ho@ifrc.org

For planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) enquiries

- **In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office:** Siew Hui Liew, PMER Manager; email: siewhui.liew@ifrc.org

How we work

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

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.



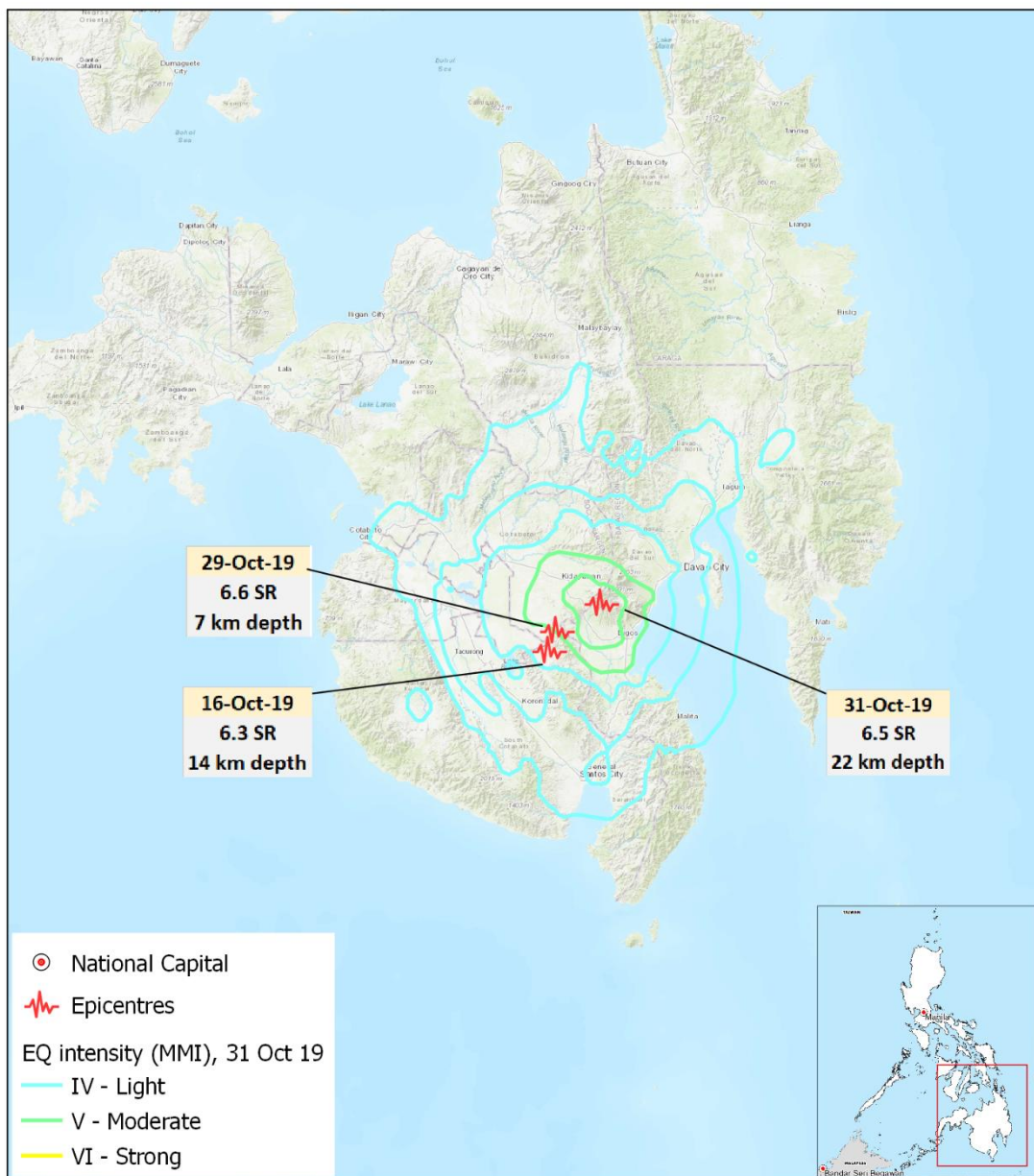
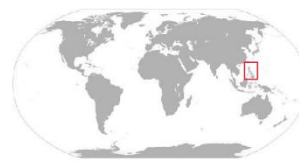
Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



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

0 25 50 km

