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Emergency appeal Philippines: Typhoon Phanfone

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Appeal n° MDRPH038

To be assisted: 20,000 people

Appeal launched: 28 December 2019

Glide n°: [TC-2019-000176-PHL](#)

DREF allocated: 298,313 Swiss francs

Appeal ends: 31 December 2020

Funding requirements: 2 mil Swiss francs

This Emergency Appeal seeks a total of **2 million Swiss francs** (CHF) on a preliminary basis to enable the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to support the **Philippine Red Cross** (PRC) to deliver assistance and support to some **20,000 people for 12 months**, with a focus on the following sectors: shelter, livelihoods and basic needs, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), migration, community disaster preparedness and risk reduction, as well as strengthening the National Society.

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 within two weeks.

The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

23 December 2019: Tropical Storm Phanfone enters the Philippine Areas of Responsibility (PAR) at 5.00 am (local time). PRC chapters from the affected areas mobilize their staff and volunteers to support the affected population.

24 December 2019: The Tropical Storm Phanfone intensifies into a Severe Tropical Storm and makes landfall as a Typhoon in Salcedo, Eastern Samar. Typhoon Phanfone then travels across the country with a total of seven landfalls over two days (24-25 December).

26 December 2019: IFRC allocates CHF 298,313 to support the National Society's readiness measures.

28 December 2019: IFRC launches an emergency appeal for CHF 2,030,000 including the DREF start-up loan of CHF 298,313, to support the PRC in meeting the humanitarian needs of 20,000 people.



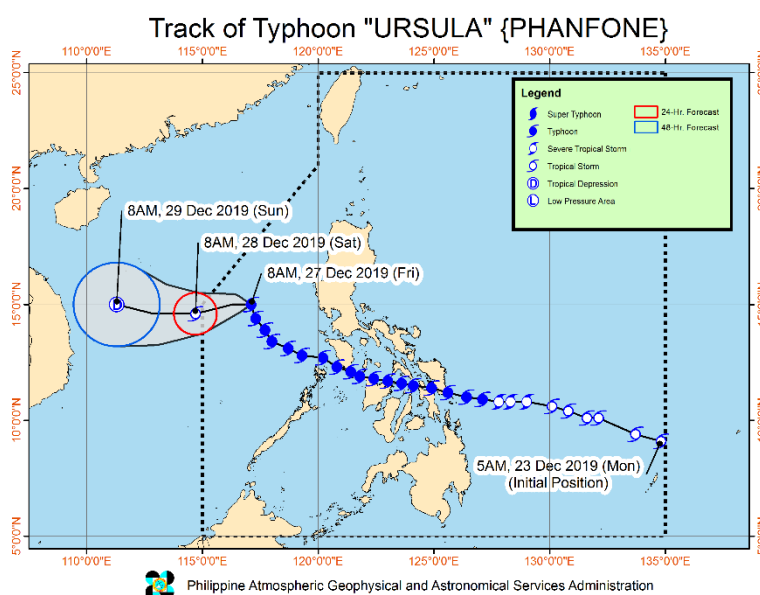
PRC's assessment teams conducting rapid assessments in Ormoc early in the morning on 25 December 2019. (Photo: PRC)

The operational strategy

Background

Typhoon Phanfone (known locally as Typhoon Ursula) entered the Philippines areas of responsibility (PAR) on the 23 December 2019 and made landfall the following day, on Tuesday 24 December 2019, at 4:45 PM (local time) in Salcedo, Eastern Samar with maximum winds of 120 kilometres per hour (km/h) and gusts of up to 150 km/h (Category 1). The typhoon then travelled across the country making a total of seven landfalls over two days as follows:

- **Tuesday, 24 December 2019:** Salcedo, Eastern Samar; Tacloban City, Leyte; Cabucgayan, Biliran.
- **Wednesday, 25 December 2019:** Gigantes Islands, Carles, Iloilo; Ibabay, Aklan; Semirara Island, Caluya, Antique; Bulalacao, Oriental Mindoro.



According to the Philippines Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration ([PAGASA](#)), Typhoon Phanfone, left Philippine Area of Responsibility on Saturday 28 December 2019. Heavy flooding and serious damage were seen in areas in the typhoon's path from the first landfall in Samar, Eastern Visayas to Panay Island, Western Visayas. Particularly heavy flooding was reported in Panay Island.

The latest National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council ([NDRRMC](#)) are reported below:

Affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 280,435 families or 1,145,035 persons were affected in 1,54444 barangays in Regions V, VI, VII, VIII and CARAGA.
Passengers stranded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typhoon Phanfone earlier left at least 23,789 passengers stranded. • More than 150 domestic flights have been cancelled since Christmas Eve until Friday, 27 December 2019.
Displaced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 19,727 families or 78,360 persons taking temporary shelter in 394 evacuation centers. • 8,343 families or 35,363 persons are currently staying with their relatives and/or friends.
Lifelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 115 cities/municipalities experienced power outages in Regions VI and VIII – power in 25 areas were already restored.
Casualties and injured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deaths related to Ursula remains at 28, with six injured, and 12 missing from Regions VI, VII, and VIII. • Most fatalities were recorded in Region VI with 19 deaths, followed by Region VIII with eight deaths, and VII with one death.
Houses damaged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 152,539 houses affected (17,695 destroyed, 134,844 partially) in Regions VI and VIII.
Public infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 154 schools were partially damaged in 4 regions. • 3 health facilities were reported partially damaged in Regions VII and VIII. • 22 public infrastructures were partially damaged in Region VIII (Samar).
Infrastructure and Agriculture damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of P797,827,984 is the cost of damage to infrastructure and agriculture that was incurred in Regions V, VI, VII, VIII, and MIMAROPA.

The numbers of affected and damage are expected to rise as more reports are compiled and published. Several areas have now been declared as state of calamity including Eastern Samar, Leyte and Capiz Province and Cabucgayan, Biliran. Refer to Annex 1 to see the map of potential affected areas.

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 (RCAT 143)¹ in the areas – and issues disaster incident updates.

Communications teams are also posting updates and photos of the situation on Facebook and Twitter and responding to many requests for interviews including from global media.

Response Team such as RCAT 143, National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs) and other specialized PRC personnel's such as Relief, Shelter, WASH, Health and Welfare are now deploying or on standby. PRC headquarters and local chapters are coordinating with the national and provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils (NDRRMC and PDRRMCs) respectively.



PRC volunteers are providing hotmeals to stranded passengers in Cebu on 24 December 2019. (Photo: PRC)

Summary of the ongoing PRC response so far (as of 27 December 2019):

Sector	Actions taken
First Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 First Aid stations established in evacuation centers and ports (Ormoc, Cebu, Negros oriental, Iloilo, Suriago del Sur-3). 25 people assisted. 2 individuals provided with first aid management (Suriago del Norte, Negros Oriental). 189 individuals assisted through blood pressure monitoring.
Psychosocial support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seven welfare desks established (Cebu-1, Ormoc-1, Suriago del Norte-3, Masbate-1, Romblon-1). 2 individuals reached through psychosocial support program with psychological first aid.
Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,279 individuals provided with ready-to-eat meals/hot meals (Cebu-482; Iloilo-850; Passi-333; Capiz-65; Romblon-152; Masbate-26; Batangas-978).
Essential household items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 mosquito nets distributed in Ormoc.
Personnel and assets mobilized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 186 personnel mobilized (staff-63, RC143-36, RCAT-85, RCY-2). Response assets (rescue, ambulances, boats and teams) mobilised or on standby for emergency response.

This year PRC has successfully responded to Typhoon Usman (MDRPH030), Emergency Health Appeal Vaccine Preventative Diseases (MDRPH032), Dengue Outbreaks (MDRPH033), Batanes Earthquake (MDRPH034), Mindanao Earthquakes (MDRPH036) and Typhoon Kammuri (MDRPH037).

Needs assessment and targeting

The situation continues to evolve, and more information will emerge in the coming days as assessments continue. Their findings will reflect the actual number of casualties and extent of damages. Current assessments indicate that there is a need for a substantial humanitarian response to help meet the immediate needs of the affected communities.

With regards to the analysis of impact and needs consideration will also be given to the recent Typhoon Kammuri (MDRPH037) that crossed the Philippines just north of Typhoon Phanfone on 3 December 2019 and caused significant damage to shelter and livelihoods. Typhoon Phanfone also took a similar track to super Typhoon Haiyan in 2013.

Rapid needs assessments continue and will provide more information on the impact of the Typhoon. However, based on secondary data and information from PRC chapters, immediate needs have been identified to include food,

¹ Red Cross 143 aims to promote a culture of self-help in schools, workplaces, and communities by developing a network of Red Cross volunteers who will prepare for disasters and respond rapidly to emergencies. Red Cross 143 is composed of one leader and a minimum number of 43 members, totalling to 44 volunteers on site who "take charge" and be the first to predict, plan, prepare, practice, report, and respond.

emergency shelter, health (including psychosocial support), essential household items, water, sanitation and hygiene. Summary of immediate needs are outlined below:

Shelter

The impact on housing is still evolving as information comes in. Light weight structures are expected to be the hardest hit by wind and flooding. According the Department of Social Welfare and Development there are 556 damaged houses; of which, eight are totally damaged and 548 are partially damaged. Local reports suggest these numbers will increase considerably. Based on the initial assessments and reports, shelter is one of the most affected and is one of the key identified needs.

Livelihood and basic needs

Agriculture is among the biggest industry in the most affected communities. Visayas Regions given their geographical nature have diverse livelihoods zones mostly known for rice, coconut, corn and fisheries sectors. The latest NDRRMC report states damage to rice, corn and fisheries sectors and agricultural infrastructure with a total value of PHP 633,717,379. The Department of Agriculture has reported that the overall volume loss on rice, corn, high-value crops, livestock, and fisheries amounted to 1,244 metric tons (MT) affecting 6,523 hectares and 47,690 farmers and fisherfolk in MIMAROPA Region, Bicol Region, and Western, Eastern, and Central Visayas. Most of the production losses were recorded in the fisheries sector, which accounted for 84.2 per cent of the total damage. Based on the initial assessments and reports, economic resources are one of the most affected and livelihoods is one of the key identified needs.

Health

Based on initial assessment, health facilities are still functional with some damages. Some of the equipment inside these facilities were damaged due to flooding. Based on disease surveillance report from the Department of Health, there is likely to be an increase in cases of dengue and leptospirosis in the affected areas. The Philippines is also experiencing an increase in cases of vaccine preventable diseases such as measles, polio and diphtheria². Some of the areas affected also coincide with the recent dengue outbreaks, especially in Panay Island Western Visayas³.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

Based on initial assessment, there has not been major damage to water facilities. However, some evacuation centres may not have adequate water supply while other water sources are contaminated. Sanitation facilities are usually insufficient to cater all the evacuees. In Eastern Central and Western Visayas, on average almost a quarter (27 per cent) of the household population in the region are using unimproved sanitation. This includes 12 per cent with a shared toilet facility of an otherwise acceptable type, two per cent with an unimproved facility, and nine per cent having no facilities at all or practicing open defecation.

Community preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction

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 climate-smart risk reduction. Considering 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 schools and community-based risk reduction programming.

Protection, gender and inclusion

PRC applies 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 commitments will be monitored through a monthly monitoring exercise using the assessment checklist. PRC will deploy female volunteers for assessment and distribution of relief supplies, to ensure that women will have their needs better met. 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 sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) (women, girls and boys).

The operation also 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, to analyse 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 clothing, hygiene materials and healthcare.

² See [Emergency Appeal \(MDRPH032\)](#)

³ See [DREF Operation \(MDRPH033\)](#)

Community engagement and accountability (CEA)

Information is a vital form of aid, and the recently adopted seven Red Cross Red Crescent Movement CEA commitments⁴ and minimum actions emphasise the importance of information sharing via preferred languages of the local communities, including community participation in all programme phases and collecting and addressing community feedback continuously. Timely, accurate and appropriate information can save lives, livelihoods and resources. With various concerns arising after the typhoons, ensuring that information in the local language is immediately provided to the affected families is significant to lessen the negative impacts and ensure that the most vulnerable can access government and non-government assistance.

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 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 behaviours 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 people in need. The “Virtual Volunteer” web application could also be utilized to exchange information, such as where affected families can receive assistance⁵.

Selection of people affected

In its responses, PRC ensures that programmes are aligned with its own as well as IFRC’s commitment to take into account gender and diversity, for example by targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, and men and boys made vulnerable by disasters; households with persons with disability, older people, 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 resources to cope with the basic humanitarian needs on their own. These groups will be considered according to the level of impact.

Once people in need of assistance are identified, each will be given a PRC card with their and household members’ names. The card will form the basis for recognition of bearers as benefitting of PRC assistance 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, people will sign award sheets or participating lists. With these records, cases of double-assistance or double-counting will be eliminated.

Environmental protection (“Green response”)

The Philippines is prone to floods, drought, typhoons, seismic and volcanic events. As part of PRC strategic plan; awareness, sustainable development, ecological transition and partnerships are key priorities needed to incorporate “Green Response”. These responses should respect the values and principles which can help minimize the impact of humans on the environment and thus facilitate sustainable development. With the help of active partner agencies and other PNS, PRC can identify which ecological products and processes are likely to be used in emergencies, interventions following disasters, recovery, disaster risk reduction and short/long term developments (relief distribution, cash transfers, shelter and livelihoods). “Green Response” approach will be considered in the design and implementation of activities under this operation.

Coordination and partnerships

The PRC works with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and eight Partner National Societies (PNS) in-country: American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, The Netherlands Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent Society. In addition to coordinating with Red Cross Red Crescent Movement (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.

⁴ See [link](#) for the Movement Commitments on Community Engagement and Accountability

⁵ <http://virtualvolunteer.org/>

The IFRC Philippines 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. IFRC Philippines 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 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 will coordinate with OCHA and sector partners on inter-agency rapid needs assessments in the affected areas.

Security

The National Society's security framework will apply to PRC staff and volunteers throughout. All PRC staff and chapter volunteers are encouraged and will be supported to complete IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses. Where the presence of personnel under IFRC Security responsibility is approved, the IFRC security framework, including the IFRC Philippines country Security Regulations and contingency plans are applicable to those personnel. An area specific Security Risk Assessment will be conducted for the operational area; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented as required. This will include security briefings for all IFRC personnel, movement monitoring for Field travel and availability of safety equipment. Coordination with the ICRC will be observed through regular information-sharing in accordance with the existing and agreed arrangements.

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 by Typhoon Phanfone. A total of 20,000 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 typhoon. The operation will be implemented within 12 months and is expected to be completed by 31 December 2020.

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 typhoon. Current prioritised provinces are: Western Samar, Leyte, Biliran, Aklan, Iloilo, Cebu, Antique, Capiz, Occidental and Oriental Mindoro.

Areas of Focus



Shelter

People targeted: 10,000

Male: 5,000

Female: 5,000

Requirements (CHF): 700,000

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis and population to be assisted

Houses were destroyed, heavily and partially damaged following the typhoon, 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 mats and blankets 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, conditional cash grants in two tranches and paired with technical assistance from PRC-IFRC shelter technical staff, taking into account the principles of a green response).
- Development and provision of appropriate build back better and safer messaging (information, education and communication 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: 10,000

Male: 5,000

Female: 5,000

Requirements (CHF): 620,000

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 typhoon 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: 10,000

Male: 5,000

Female: 5,000

Requirements (CHF): 80,000

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 typhoon especially on people who have lost their loved ones. There is an immediate need (especially among children) for 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.
- 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: 20,000

Male: 10,000

Female: 10,000

Requirements (CHF): 110,000

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 practices/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 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: 10,000

Male: 5,000

Female: 5,000

Requirements (CHF): 10,000

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: 10,000

Male: 5,000

Female: 5,000

Requirements (CHF): 10,000

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 in this regard, communications is crucial to restoring family links (RFL) or sending "safe and well" messages.

Activities planned to be carried out

- Support activities of the PRC Welfare Desks: (i) 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: 5,000

Male: 2,500

Female: 2,500

Requirements (CHF): 170,000

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): 70,000

- 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 - procurement, fleet and warehousing.
- NSD for Red Cross Action Team (RCAT).
- Chapter development including rehabilitate damage chapter.

Ensure Effective International Disaster Management

Requirements (CHF): 90,000

- 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): 180,000

- *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

MDRPH038: Philippines – Typhoon Phanfone

Funding requirements – summary

Area of intervention	Needs in CHF
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	170,000
SHELTER	700,000
LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS	620,000
HEALTH	80,000
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	110,000
PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION	10,000
MIGRATION	10,000
STRENGTHEN NATIONAL SOCIETIES	60,000
EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT	90,000
INFLUENCE OTHERS AS LEADING STRATEGIC PARTNERS	180,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	2,030,000

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Elhadj As Sy
Secretary General

Reference documents



Click here for:

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

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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.

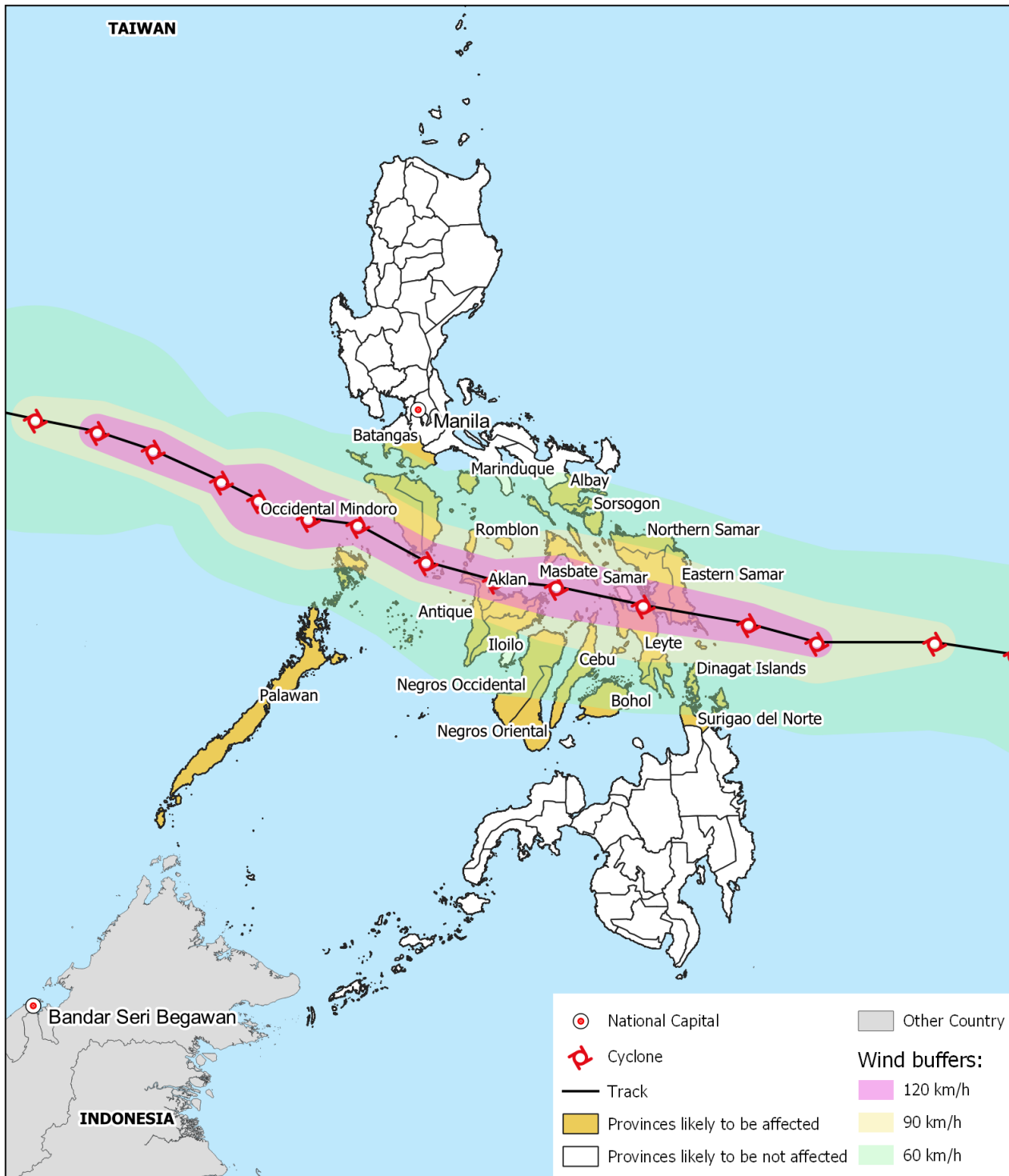
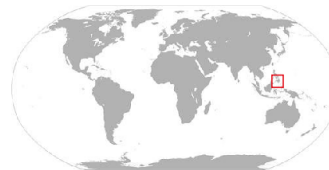


Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.



**Philippines: Typhoon Phanfone
Disaster Relief Emergency Fund**

26 December 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, ICRC, IFRC, GDACS-JRC (26 Dec 2019)

