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## Emergency appeal Philippines: Typhoon Goni

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Appeal n° MDRPH041

To be assisted: 80,000 people

Appeal launched: 02/11/2020

Glide n°: [TC-2020-000214-PHL](#)

DREF allocated: 750,000 Swiss francs

Appeal ends: 30/11/2021

Funding requirements: 3.5 million Swiss francs

This Emergency Appeal seeks a total of some **3.5 million** Swiss francs to enable the IFRC to support the **Philippine Red Cross (PRC)** to deliver assistance to and support the immediate and early recovery needs of **80,000 people for 12 months**, with a focus on the following areas of focus and strategies of implementation: shelter, livelihoods and basic needs, health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH), disaster risk reduction, community engagement and accountability (CEA) as well as protection, gender and inclusion.

The planned response reflects the current situation and information available currently. Typhoon Goni made landfall on 1 November 2020 as the equivalent of a **Category 5 Hurricane**, with maximum sustained winds of more than 251 kilometers per hour. As such, its humanitarian impact is projected to be significant. As more information on the impact of the typhoon becomes available, this Emergency Appeal may be revised in terms of Funding Requirements, scope of interventions, geographical coverage, number of people to receive assistance and operation timeframe.

The economy of Philippine has been negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, with millions of people losing livelihoods due to socio-economic impacts of the pandemic. As COVID-19 continues to spread, the Philippines has kept preventive measures, including community quarantine and restriction to travel, in place. The Philippines has the second highest number of confirmed COVID-19 cases in Southeast Asia, ranks seventh in Asia and 22<sup>nd</sup> in the world.

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

**27 October 2020:** Tropical depression developed over the Western Pacific Ocean, Northwest of Guam in the evening.

**29 October 2020:** Tropical Storm Goni enters the Philippines Areas of Responsibility (PAR) and rapidly intensified into a typhoon.

**30 October 2020:** [Imminent DREF](#) was approved by IFRC as an initial grant to deploy PRC staff, volunteers, household items and assets to the potential typhoon affected areas and support preemptive evacuations.

**1 November:** Typhoon Goni Category 5 made its first landfall over Bato, Catanduanes at around 04:50 am local time on Sunday, second landfall over Tiwi, Albay at 07:20 am and third landfall over San Narciso, Quezon at 12:00 pm.

**1 November 2020:** Local Government Units (LGU) of the affected areas enforced preemptive evacuation, organized rescue teams, conducted clearing operations, and sorted relief packs while observing health protocols.

**2 November 2020:** IFRC issues Emergency Appeal for CHF 3.5 million to assist 80,000 people.



Volunteer providing first aid to a person in San Francisco, Guinobatan Albay after the super typhoon Goni. (Photo: **Martin Gabriel Buendia Rayala**)

## The operational strategy

### Situation Overview

The impact of Typhoon Goni in the northern central Philippines has been substantial, with devastating impact in certain localities particularly Bicol Region V – Catanduanes and Albay particularly appear to be hard hit. At the time of writing the full impact has not been established. Rapid assessment by PRC chapters and others are underway.

On the evening of 27 October 2020, a tropical depression developed over the Western Pacific Ocean, Northwest of Guam. Once inside the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) it has been given the local name “Rolly” (Goni). As per the state-run Philippines Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), Typhoon Goni made its landfall in Bato, Catanduanes, at 04:50 am local time on 1 November 2020.

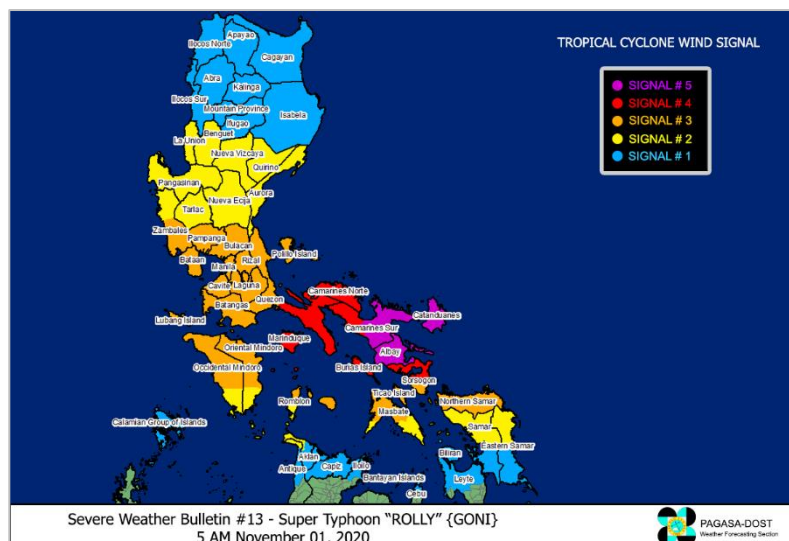
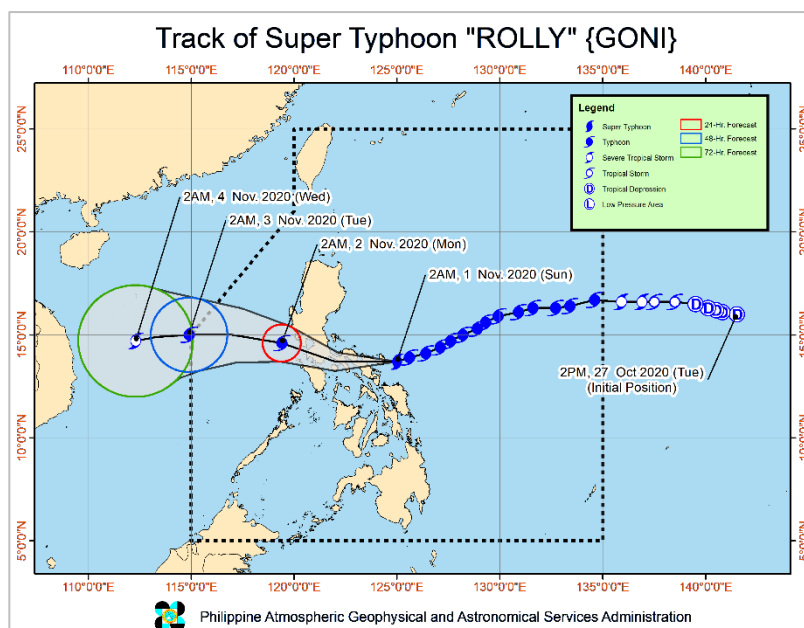
Typhoon Goni made landfall as a super typhoon with maximum sustained winds of 225 kilometers per hour and gustiness of up to 280 kilometers per hour and moved west southwest at 25 kilometers per hour, making the second landfall over Tiwi, Albay at 07:20 am and the third landfall over San Narciso, Quezon at 12:00 pm.

At the time of landfall, PAGASA raised Tropical Cyclone Wind Signals as per the [Bulletin #13](#). For Signal 5, it can be expected that there will be widespread damage to high-risk structures. Very heavy damage to medium-risk structures. Almost total damage to structures of light materials, especially in highly exposed coastal areas. Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings. Electrical power distribution and communication services severely disrupted. Total damage to banana plantation. Most tall trees are broken, uprooted or defoliated. Coconut trees are stooped, broken or uprooted. Few plants and trees survived.

PAGASA stated that catastrophic violent winds and intense to torrential rainfall associated with the region of the eyewall and inner rainbands of the typhoon were expected over Catanduanes, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Albay, the northern portion of Sorsogon, Burias Island, Marinduque, the central and southern portions of Quezon, Laguna, and the eastern portion of Batangas. This is a particularly dangerous situation for these areas. Metro Manila and the dense urban areas of Cavite will be impacted and for the first time in 25 years a Tropical Cyclone Wind Signal was raised over Metro Manila. In total, Typhoon Goni made four landfalls in Bato, Catanduanes; Tiwi, Albay; San Narciso, Quezon and Lobo, Batangas. Click [here](#) to see the map of affected areas.

Current situation reports:

- Early [reports](#) from the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council:
  - Affected: 402,458 families (1,612,893 persons) were affected in Regions II, III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, V, and NCR of which 106,642 families or 408,473 persons are served inside and



Track of Typhoon Goni and potential impact the Philippines. (Photos: PAGASA)

- outside evacuation centers.
- Casualties: 17 deaths.
- Data on house damage is yet to be released. According to media reports, many houses were totally damaged or destroyed, some houses are totally washed out along the coastline and some houses are partially damaged. Hardest hit and highest numbers are expected from Catanduanes and Albay.
- It is reported that the typhoon caused lahar to flow from the slopes of Mayon Volcano in Travesia and San Francisco, Guinobatan, Albay causing widespread damage.
- The Department of Agriculture has released initial 26,261 hectares of farmland, resulting in 115,980 metric tons (MT) of lost produce such as rice, corn and other high-value crops.
- As of 3 November 2020, the Department of Public Works reported infrastructures with combined amount of PHP 5.76 billion were found damaged and in need of repair
- At the time of writing, power and communications are out in many locations – slowing down the transmission of information about damage, humanitarian impact and needs. It is reported that 65 cities/municipalities are still experiencing power outages/disruption and 83 cities/municipalities in Region V are still experiencing water interruption.
- Sea and air transportation have been suspended in the affected areas. Rapid assessments are hindered due to road closures, debris and power outages and data is still being collected and analyzed.

It is essential that this operation is COVID-19-safe for personnel and affected communities. Considering the current COVID-19 situation in the country, PRC has incorporated COVID-19 guidelines into its response protocols. PRC's staff are always requested to use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), swab test prior to leaving to the field and vehicles will be disinfected regularly. These measures will limit the risks of spreading the virus and protect those who are involved in the operation (staff, volunteers and relief item recipients).

Meanwhile, another threatening storm is approaching the country. At the time of writing, Tropical Storm Atsani was located 1,200 kilometres east of Southern Luzon, still outside the Philippines territory. Once it enters the Philippine Area of Responsibility this morning, it will be named "Siony". PAGASA added that it will likely intensify into a severe tropical storm in the next 24 to 36 hours.

#### **Summary of Red Cross response to date**

In accordance with PRC's standard operating procedures, the Operations Centre (OpCen), which functions 24/7, is fully activated. National Headquarters (NHQ) has instructed Chapters to respond through the delivery of services including – relief, first aid, search and rescue, psychosocial support and welfare. These activities have initially been supported by the IFRC imminent DREF.

PRC chapters in the areas most affected are communicating with community volunteers (Red Cross 143) for information and start implementing early response measures in coordination with the local government. As the communications are not fully functioning, PRC are communicating via radio and satellite phone – particularly with Catanduanes Chapter.

Chapter Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT 143) have been mobilized along with National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT), Emergency Response Units (ERU).

As part of the imminent DREF, IFRC have supported the dispatch and transportation of 1,500 sets of household items (consist of two sheets of tarpaulins, two sheets of blankets, two units of plastic mats, two units of mosquito nets, two units of jerry cans and one set of hygiene kit) to affected areas. The IFRC country office are supporting the PRC response with technical and communications staff deployed to the affected area as part of rapid assessment teams. Two cars and satellite phones have also been deployed. A videographer with drone has also been deployed from IFRC.

All chapters in the affected areas are fully engaged in the response activities and conducting rapid assessments. PRC response update as of 2 November 2020. Summary of chapters' responses:

- Rapid assessments are being conducted by all affected chapters:
  - NHQ deployed three rapid mobile teams to augment the chapters in the most affected locations.
  - Chapters have mobilized by motorbike and tricycle for rapid survey.



A volunteer attending to health needs of a displaced person in an evacuation centre  
(Photo: PRC)

- Water Search and Rescue (WASAR) team has been mobilized: 110 people have been rescued and one body retrieved.
- Welfare services are being provided through 27 welfare desks in some evacuation centres
  - First aid support.
  - Psychosocial support:
    - Psychological First Aid provided to 553 people.
    - Child friendly space activities.
  - Hot meals to 7 966 people and one food truck deployed.
  - Health check-ups.
  - Referrals services.
  - Restoring family links services via facilitating 26 tracing requests.
- Debris clearing operations; two teams has been deployed.
- WASH hubs have been activated in Batangas, Albay.
- Blood units: 45 units of blood bags were prepositioned in Catanduanes Doctors Hospital.
- 1,500 sets of household items have been dispatched from Cebu warehouse on Thursday, 30 October 2020, currently now on the way to Catanduanes.
- A Humanitarian caravan will be dispatched from Manila on Monday, 2 November 2020 including one unit of rescue truck, two units of ambulances, five units of service vehicles (one Hi-Lux and four Land Cruiser), one unit of Humvee, one unit of food truck, two units of water tankers (each with the capacity of 10,000 liters), one unit of water treatment plant, 1,000 sets of household items, one unit of pay loader and one unit of fuel tanker.

### COVID-19 pandemic update in the Philippines

Details of COVID-19 operations in the Philippines can be accessed via [IFRC GO platform](#). PRC has incorporated COVID-19-safe programming steps into its operating procedures, to protect personnel and affected populations.

In the Philippines, the COVID-19 pandemic has evolved into a major humanitarian disaster since the first case was recorded in February 2020. Based on the data from Philippines [Department of Health](#) as of 2 November 2020, there have been 385,400 confirmed cases of the disease in the country. Out of these cases, 348,830 have recovered and 7,269 deaths were recorded.

The national government declared a state of calamity over all of the Philippines on 16 March 2020. The government has varying levels of lockdown and/or stay-at-home orders across all the country's local government units characterized as "community quarantines". At national level, the Philippines remains in Stage 2, localized community transmission with some geographic areas showing higher transmission intensity and indications of widespread community transmission. There is ongoing evidence of an increasing trend in the number of cases and higher transmission in Region 3 and Region 4A, and a decreasing trend in the National Capital NCR. The Department of Health (DOH) announced the first three cases in Bicol region on 27 March 2020, where the first case was confirmed in Albay. As of 1 November 2020, the total cases in Bicol region is 3,356. Camarines Sur is the top province in the region with 1,288 cases, followed by Albay with 946 and Sorsogon 384.

### Needs assessment and targeting

The super typhoon made landfall over Bato, Catanduanes with maximum sustained winds of 225 kilometers per hour and gustiness of up to 280 kilometers per hour and moving west southwest at 25 kilometers per hour. PAGASA predicted catastrophic violent winds and intense to torrential rainfall associated with the region of the eyewall and inner rainbands over Catanduanes, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Albay, the northern portion of Sorsogon, and the central and southern portions of Quezon. The impact is expected to be most significant in these areas.

Preliminary visual assessments by the Chapters indicate significant damage on the Catanduanes - most affected areas: Municipality of Bato, Municipality of San Andres and Virac that following damage to houses:

### Areas most affected by the initial landfall (particularly poorer areas)

Socio-economic and Vulnerability indicators	Southern Luzon (Bicol Region)					
	Albay	Cam Norte	Cam Sur	Catanduanes	Masbate	Sorsogon
Population	1,312,748	583,313	1,952,544	260,964	892,393	792,949
Population (Households)	277,127	129,999	400,615	53,814	188,013	166,853

<b>Human Development Index</b>	0.54	0.52	0.54	0.51	0.42	0.51
<b>Poverty incidence %</b>	25%	25%	35%	29%	44%	32%

PRC rapid assessment teams are now reporting shelter damage [especially light structures] and damage to livelihoods assets and crops. One of the main crops is rice and the crop is close to harvesting. It is anticipated that super Typhoon Goni will result in direct needs related to essential household and emergency shelter items, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), first aid and psychosocial support. Shelter and livelihoods are expected to be particularly badly affected. The overall impact will be known once assessment teams have access to the areas affected. Furthermore, PRC will conduct detailed needs assessments in the coming weeks, which will be used to design the early recovery interventions.

The communities targeted for this response will be the most affected, most vulnerable and who have not received sufficient support in the emergency or recovery phases. They are generally low-income households in the coastal or up land areas with low income generation capacity generally in fishing, agriculture, or laborers.

There are poor sanitation practices in some of these areas and the communities are most susceptible to common health issues, such as, malnutrition, diarrhea, dengue, acute respiratory infections, as well as to other diseases of epidemic potential. These are of particular concern to ensure that the support provided takes into consideration strengthening community resilience to future disasters.

### **Coordination and partnerships**

As auxiliary to the public authorities, PRC maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with (i) the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC)(ii) the provincial, municipal and barangay (community) disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) the local government units defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act 2010. PRC participates in NDRRMC meetings and coordinates with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and Department of Health. The PRC was identified as a key humanitarian partner of government in fighting against COVID-19 under the landmark “Bayanihan to Heal as One” Act and the superseding “Bayanihan to Recover as One” Act which is effective until December 19, 2020. The latter law provides the resources to continue the testing and treatment of COVID-19, and grants a stimulus package to help households and businesses recover from the secondary socio-economic impacts.

PRC is leading the overall response operation. A **Federation-wide approach** will be maintained in **planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation**. In this regard, the IFRC Country Office will support PRC in ensured coordinated approach with the eight National Societies with presence in the Philippines: American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Netherlands Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent Society. IFRC will ensure to obtain information on bilateral contributions from these partners so that they can be reflected in the collective financial information. Support channeled via the IFRC Emergency Appeal will be included in the donor response list that will be available publicly. The Federation-wide approach will also be applied to providing surge support to PRC, when requested. Where required, priority will be to consult with National Societies with a presence in-country whether they can second any of their existing personnel to support the response. Surge alerts for personnel from outside the Philippines will be sent via the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office only if none of the in-country partners has the requested profile locally.

The IFRC Country Office is supporting PRC in disseminating updates to the IFRC network in-country and coordinating with the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur in accordance with the IFRC Secretariat’s Emergency Response Framework. PRC hosts Movement coordination meetings and operational meetings to share information with partners. IFRC and PRC are also coordinating with the ICRC on security-related considerations for some affected areas as well as on potential complementarity of action where may be required.

IFRC is continuously coordinating with various government and non-government agencies, including members of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). At country level, PRC and IFRC are observers to, and participate in meetings of the HCT held both during disasters and non-emergency times. The IFRC is the co-lead of the Shelter Cluster with DSWD as the government lead agency and is now coordinating with cluster partners and the government lead agency. The Shelter Cluster is supporting a coordination platform, information management and is part of the deployments for inter cluster rapid assessments.

## Duty of care

Teams will adhere and practice all precautionary measures outlined in Asia Pacific COVID-19-safe Best Practice Guide for Disaster response. Specifically, with regards to person-to-person transmission, the National Society will follow the four key actions - plan ahead; maintain physical distance; ensure hygiene (use surgical masks, practice handwashing or use 60 per cent alcohol-based hand sanitizers, carry personal hygiene kits at all times, clean and disinfect surfaces regularly especially transport vehicles during field assessments); identify and support vulnerable people, and immediate actions to be triggered as per guideline if contact with suspected/confirmed case of COVID during line of work. The Philippines Red Cross volunteers will be insured.

## Proposed Areas for intervention

The operation aims to meet the immediate and early recovery needs of 16,000 of the most vulnerable affected households (80,000 people) in four targeted provinces within 12 months. Targeted people will be assisted through shelter, livelihoods and basic needs, health, WASH, disaster risk reduction, community engagement and accountability as well as protection, gender and inclusion.

Activities include provision of emergency shelter assistance and household items to cover basic needs and support through conditional cash grants and materials for shelter repairs and construction of transitional shelter, provision of safe water, storage containers together with hygiene promotion activities, cash and voucher assistance (CVA) through multipurpose cash grants (MPCG) and conditional cash grants to support livelihoods recovery, disease prevention and health promotion activities, and epidemic control for volunteers (ECV).

The target locations and scope of intervention may vary due to the commitment and ongoing support from other humanitarian actors including UN agencies, INGOs, private sectors, organizations and individuals. PRC will ensure adequate coordination and cooperation with other partners working in the areas and the local authorities to avoid any potential duplication and cross-sectoral feedback system such as hotline will be set up and available in all targeted communities to document and address input from the affected people. Post distribution monitoring and beneficiary satisfaction survey will be conducted in all targeted areas.

The operation will be delivered in a manner that minimizes the risk of COVID-19 transmission for disaster-affected people. Guidance has been developed by PRC to identify actions needed to safeguard the community and volunteers.

As part of PRC welfare desks stationed at evacuation centres there will be a health screening capacity available. This will seek to identify those at risk and those with symptoms. PRC will provide COVID-19 testing when required via the PRC molecular laboratories. The Inter Agency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases (IAFT) coordinates the Government's response to COVID-19. All activities carried out within this operation is being coordinated with LGU's in compliances with the national protocols set by the IAFT.

The IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout. Area specific security risk assessment will be conducted for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented. All IFRC must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security online training. Staff and volunteers to be briefed before deployment in areas of operations, on situation and emergency actions. In terms of security during distributions, the National Society is working very closely with local government in the identification of appropriate distribution points considering aspects such as access and security as well as COVID-19 prevention measures such as hand-washing, wearing face-masks and physical distancing.



PRC's guidance on management of evacuation centers. (Photo: PRC)

## Areas of Focus



### Shelter

**People targeted: 22,500**

Male: 11,250

Female: 11,250

**Requirements (CHF): 2,077,000**

#### Proposed intervention

**Needs analysis and population to be assisted:** As per the available data, a total of 230 houses were destroyed, 2,469 houses heavily and partially damaged following the typhoon but this figure is expected to rise, leaving the affected families staying in open areas or in evacuation centres. There is a need for essential household items, emergency shelter, longer-term and more sustainable solutions.

#### Activities planned to be carried out:

- Provide emergency shelter materials and essential items to cover basic needs (sleeping kit and shelter grade tarpaulins) for the most vulnerable and affected households.
- Select target households per set criteria (i.e. based in vulnerability and house damage assessment) and prepare lists of households to be assisted.
- Provide shelter assistance to households with damaged and/or partially damaged house (which includes the procurement of shelter materials, shelter tool kit and conditional cash grants.
- Develop and provide 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.
- Provide beneficiary households with orientation on the programme and distribution process, along with essential information and awareness raising on appropriate, safe, building standards/techniques for emergency shelter solutions (IEC materials) including where to ask questions and raise concerns.
- Provide support to affected population on housing land and property (HLP) issues.



### Livelihoods and basic needs

**People targeted: 28,500**

Male: 14,250

Female: 14,250

**Requirements (CHF): 556,000**

#### Proposed intervention

**Needs analysis and population to be assisted:** Thousands of people are displaced due to pre-emptive evacuation and subsequent damage to their residences. These people require hot meals at the evacuation centres. Thousands of poor families who rely on farming and fishing have been hard hit, with loss in income and also of their productive assets after abaca, rice, corn, and other high-value crops were damaged by floods and landslides. Families and communities need support to recover their livelihoods with dignity.

#### Activities planned to be carried out:

- Provide food packs/hot meals during relief operations.
- Provide multipurpose cash transfers to meet immediate basic needs of the affected families including identifying strategies to ensure men and women are represented as direct recipients of cash initiatives. The value is based on the calculated Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)
- Provide conditional cash grants to affected households to support early recovery of their livelihoods.
- Orient selected households on the programme, distribution process, and guidance to generate proposals.

- Develop and provide appropriate training material for community awareness raising/training on livelihoods strengthening and protection.
- Distribute cash grants to affected households, with continuous monitoring by technical staff.
- Evaluate adoption of technical guidance and standard operating procedures developed by PRC.
- Conduct livelihoods recovery assessment to define the needs, capacities of each livelihoods group affected by the disaster as well as markets dynamics (labour markets, supply and outlets for main economic activities).
- Develop community-managed livelihood project (CMLP) for the communities in need of livelihoods and income enhancement, including distribution of inputs (seeds, tools etc.). The community-managed livelihood project (CMLP) helped set up and support groups within communities to design and manage their own livelihood project. The intervention supported the enhancement of existing livelihood ventures or diversification and sought to directly benefit a group of vulnerable households and indirectly, a larger section of the community.



## Health

**People targeted: 50,000**

Male: 25,000

Female: 25,000

**Requirements (CHF): 146,000**

### Proposed intervention

**Needs analysis and population to be assisted:** Where health facilities are damaged, affected people need first aid services, stabilization support, psychological support and referral for various injuries. There is a risk of spread of water-borne (including leptospirosis) and vector-borne diseases (including dengue); As the typhoon had a strong effect on people's mental health, people (especially children) may need post-disaster psychosocial assistance by trained PSS and psychological first aid (PFA) volunteers. Ongoing COVID-19 situation will impose an increased risk on the people affected, staff and volunteers.

### Activities planned to be carried out:

- Mobilize and register volunteers for PSS activities.
- Set up and run welfare desks in affected communities to provide PSS, PFA and referral health services and to ensure appropriate referral pathways for additional services to specialized providers.
- Provide search and rescue support to the affected population.
- FA trained volunteers assist people in need in the affected area.
- Distribute mosquito nets to affected families.
- Distribute dignity kits and new-born kits to women and girls.
- Assess and develop community action plan for priority health problems in consultation with the communities and local health units.
- Mobilize Red Cross 143 community health volunteers for health awareness and community-based disease prevention (CBDP) activities in schools and communities focusing on water- and vector-borne diseases.
- Mobilize Red Cross 143 community health volunteers to disseminate key messages on epidemic prevention focusing on vector-borne diseases.
- Continue to disseminate key messages for COVID-19 and ensure a COVID-19-safe operation.
- Assess needs in terms of basic supplies and equipment at health facilities in the affected communities, in order to support as appropriate
- Standard PPE will be provided to all staff and volunteers mobilized on this operation. These measures will limit the risks of spreading the virus and protecting those involved (staff, volunteers and relief item recipients).
- PRC is targeting to mobilize and deploy health teams in priority areas to provide basic health care in close coordination with the Department of Health (DOH).



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

**People targeted: 50,000**

Male: 25,000

Female: 25,000

**Requirements (CHF): 183,000**

### Proposed intervention

**Needs analysis and population to be assisted:** People have an immediate need for safe and clean drinking water. There is also risks of spread of water-borne diseases from poor hygiene behaviour. There is a need to provide hygiene kits and jerry cans together with other household items.

#### Activities planned to be carried out:

- Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities.
- Distribute safe water to the affected population.
- Distribute jerry cans and hygiene kits.
- In coordination with the shelter response, select design for toilets based on consultation with targeted communities. This will be done in consideration of cultural preference, safety, access for children and people with disabilities, 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 and train volunteers to implement activities from communication plan.
- Mobilize trained volunteers to promote positive sanitation behaviour and hygiene practices in the communities
- Continuous monitoring by technical staff.



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

**People targeted: 80,000**

Male: 40,000

Female: 40,000

**Requirements (CHF): 32,000**

### 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 face barriers to accessing assistance and are frequently at higher risk of violence and abuse. There is a need to protect this 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 SGBV referral system at local level.
  - Provide psychosocial support to children with technical support of PSS staff.
  - Provide essential services (including reception facilities, RFL, and access health, shelter, and legal services) to unaccompanied and separated children.
  - Volunteers, staff, and contractors will be screened, and briefed on safeguarding and PSEA policy/guidelines.

- 3 monthly awareness-raising session on gender-based violence (GBV) for all teams, its prevention and response (through adherence to the Minimum Standard Commitments to Protection, Gender and Inclusion in emergency programming). All volunteers and staff to receive a pocket card with guidelines and updated community based GBV assistance information, as well as orientation on child protection reporting lines and practices.
- Train volunteers in gender-based violence (GBV) in humanitarian settings to assess immediate and longer-term GBV needs. The assessment results will be built into the continuous planning and design across the operation.



## Migration

**People targeted: 15,000**

Male: 7,500

Female: 7,500

**Requirements (CHF): 30,000**

### 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: 20,000**

Male: 10,000

Female: 10,000

**Requirements (CHF): 36,000**

### Proposed intervention

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

CBDRR activities will be implemented in communities and schools. This will be done with community-based volunteers (Red Cross 143), by having early warning early action agents to identify local risks, vulnerabilities and capacities to strengthen resilience of communities.

#### Activities planned to be carried out:

- Finalize the continuous assessments and analyses to inform the design and ongoing implementation of the programme using the new Leading Emergency Assessment & Planning (LEAP) approach that was initiated, with support from the DREF fund.
- Carry out assessments to identify communities and schools to be supported.
- Establish, train and mobilize pool of 143 volunteers in targeted communities.
- PRC standard disaster risk reduction and management training for the 143 volunteers and community members.
- Guide target communities and schools to undertake risk assessments and develop disaster risk

- management plans.
- Support target communities and schools to disseminate their disaster risk management plans to key stakeholders.
- Organize emergency drills in the target communities and schools to test their disaster risk management plan.
- As part of DRR, conduct emergency first aid training and distribute first aid kits.
- Tree planting as part of re-establishment of riverbanks and reforestation.
- As part of DRR, conduct disaster response kit training of trainers (TOT) sessions for NDRT and PRC volunteers (RCAT and RC 143 WASH), including mass sanitation modules (MSM) and CEA.

## Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 525,000

National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that the national society have necessary foundations, systems and structures, competencies and capacities to plan for this operation. Based on the demand for technical and coordination support required to deliver the objectives of operation, the following programme support functions will be put in place to ensure an effective and efficient technical coordination: **support of NS branches office and equipment; operations management, human resources, logistics and supply chain; information technology support (IT); information management; shelter cluster coordination; movement-wide commitments and minimum actions for CEA; 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.

## Funding Requirements

See attached IFRC Secretariat Funding Requirements ([Annex 1](#)) for details.

**Jagan Chapagain**  
Secretary General

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## Reference documents



Click for:

- [Information Bulletin](#)
- [Imminent DREF Operation](#)

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

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**For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support**

- **In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office:** Alice Ho, partnership in emergencies coordinator; email: [partnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org](mailto:partnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org)

**For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)**

- **In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office:** Siew Hui Liew, PMER manager; email: [siewhui.liew@ifrc.org](mailto: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 (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**.

## Annex 1

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

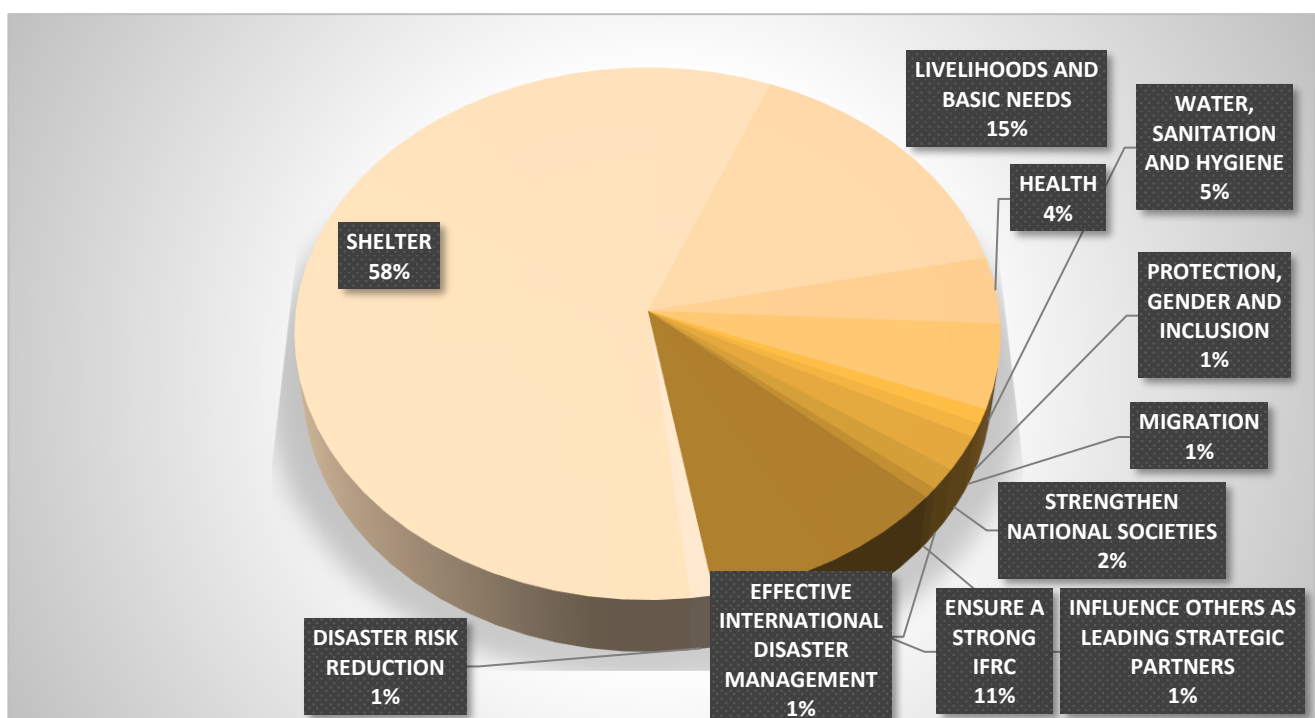
# EMERGENCY APPEAL

## MDRPH041 - PHILIPPINES - TYPHOON GONI

### Funding requirements - summary

Area of Intervention	Needs in CHF
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	36,000
SHELTER	2,079,000
LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS	558,000
HEALTH	146,000
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	183,000
PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION	32,000
MIGRATION	30,000
STRENGTHEN NATIONAL SOCIETIES	75,000
EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT	46,000
INFLUENCE OTHERS AS LEADING STRATEGIC PARTNERS	22,000
ENSURE A STRONG IFRC	382,000
<b>TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>3,589,000</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*

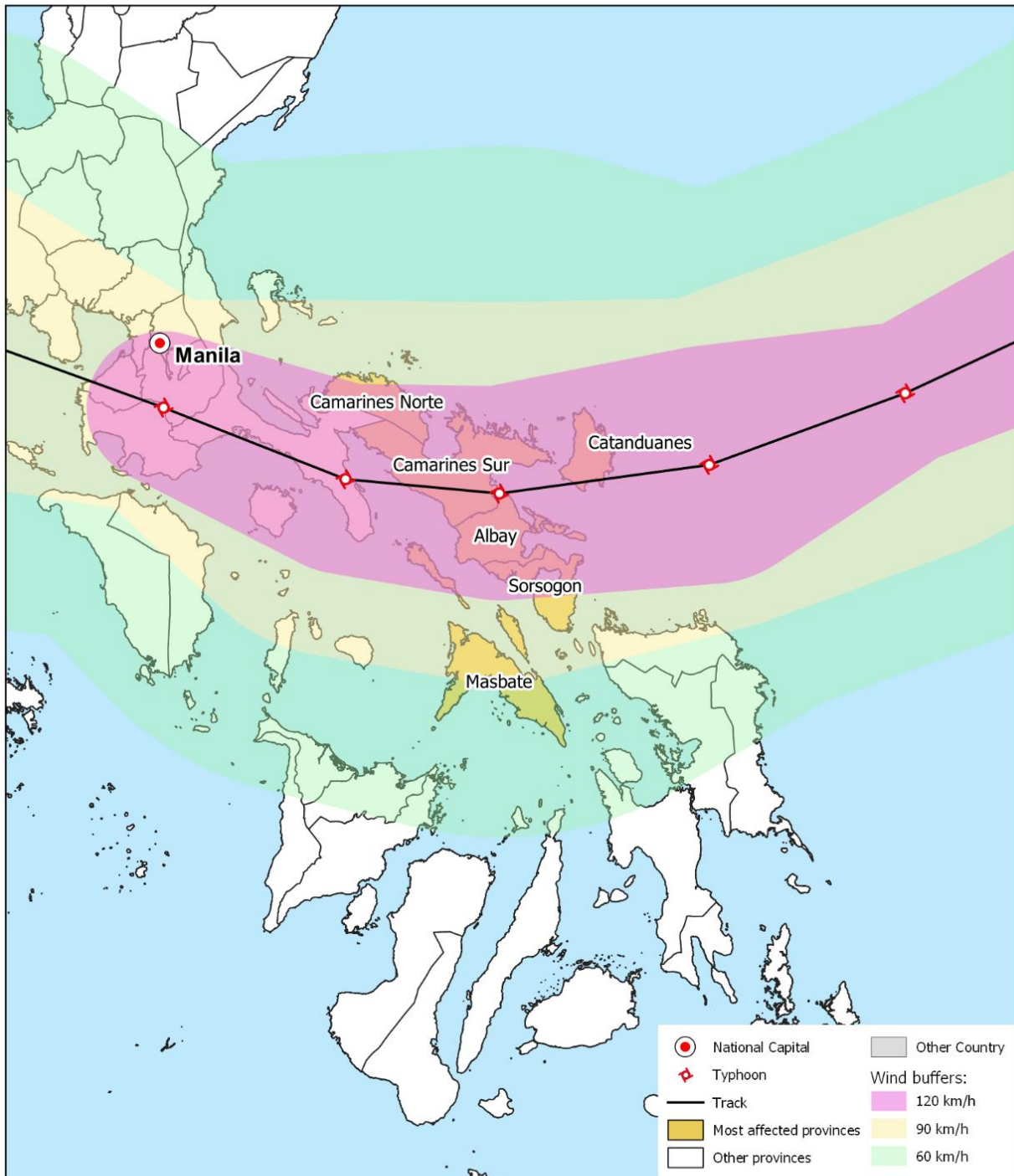
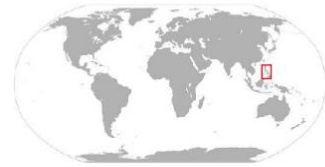


## Map of affected areas of Typhoon



### Philippines: Typhoon GONI Emergency Appeal

2 November 2020



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 (2 Nov 2020)

