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Emergency appeal Philippines: Typhoon Goni

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Revised Appeal n° MDRPH041

To be assisted: **100,000 people**

Appeal launched: **02/11/2020**

Glide n°: [TC-2020-000214-PHL](#)

DREF allocated: **750,000 Swiss francs**

Revision n° 1; issued: **13/11/2020**

Federation-wide funding requirements: **16 million Swiss Francs for 24 months**

Appeal ends: **30/11/2022 (24 months)**

IFRC funding requirement: **8.5 million Swiss Francs**

Funding gap: **8.4 million Swiss francs funding gap for secretariat component**

This revised Emergency Appeal seeks a total of some **8.5 million** Swiss francs (revised from CHF 3.5 million) to enable the IFRC to support the **Philippine Red Cross (PRC)** to deliver assistance to and support the immediate and early recovery needs of **100,000 people for 24 months**, with a focus on the following areas of focus and strategies of implementation: shelter and settlements, 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 (PGI). Funding raised through the Emergency Appeal will contribute to the overall PRC response operation of CHF 16 million. The revision is based on the results of rapid assessment and other information available at this time and will be adjusted based on detailed assessments.

The economy of the Philippines 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 have kept preventive measures, including community quarantine and restriction to travel, in place. The Philippines have the second highest number of confirmed COVID-19 cases in Southeast Asia, ranks seventh in Asia and 22nd 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.



Assessment and First Aid in Bato, Catanduanes. (PRC Photo)

2 November 2020: IFRC issues [Emergency Appeal](#) for CHF 3.5 million to assist 80,000 people.

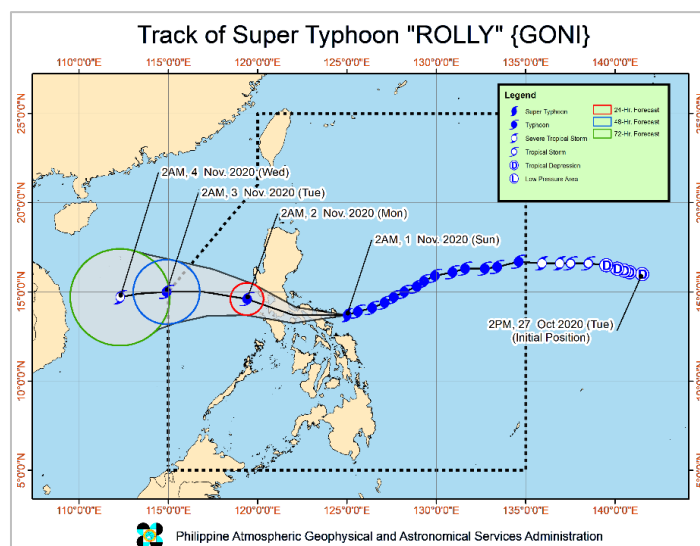
13 November 2020: IFRC issues a revised Emergency Appeal for CHF8.5 million to assist 100,000 people which increases support to life-saving and early recovery interventions being conducted by Philippine Red Cross.

The operational strategy

Situation overview

The state-run Philippines Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) reported that Typhoon Goni made landfall as a super typhoon (Category 5) with maximum sustained winds of 225 kilometers per hour and gusts of up to 280 kilometers per hour. Typhoon Goni made four landfalls: Bato, Catanduanes (1 November 2020, 4:50am local time); Tiwi, Albay (7:20am); San Narciso, Quezon (12.00pm) and Lobo, Batangas (5:30pm). Following its first landfall, Typhoon Goni weakened while it moved over the Philippines at 25 kilometers per hour.

Typhoon Goni made landfall with catastrophic violent winds and intense to torrential rainfall over Catanduanes, Camarines Sur and Albay. The typhoon also impacted Camarines Norte, the northern portion of Sorsogon, Burias Island, Marinduque, the central and southern portions of Quezon, Laguna, and the eastern portion of Batangas. No significant impact occurred in Metro Manila. Click [here](#) to see the map of affected areas.



Track of Typhoon Goni. (Photo: PAGASA)

At its peak strength on landfall on Catanduanes and Albay super typhoon Goni caused widespread damage to high-risk structures and almost total damage to structures made of light materials in the highly exposed coastal areas. Many roof failures were observed in houses and industrial buildings. Electrical power distribution and communication services were severely disrupted. Water systems have been severely damaged. Agriculture and livelihoods have been severely affected. In one area, on the slopes, of Mayon Volcano there was a lahar flow that caused the near total destruction of one village. Road access in some areas is still limited due to debris, landslides, floods and toppled electrical posts and wires. Catanduanes airport, that was initially closed after the landfall, reopened and the seaport was reopened with limited service.

The last report of National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council ([NDRRMC](#)) and Department of Social Welfare and Development - Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center- ([DSWD - DROMIC](#)) as of 10 November 2020 are summarized below¹:

Affected	A total of 517,380 families or 2,010,988 persons were affected in 5,360 barangays ² in Regions NCR, II, III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, V, VIII, and CAR.
Casualties and injured	22 dead, 165 injured, 3 missing persons.
Displaced – inside evacuation centres	There are 9,878 families or 39,864 persons currently taking temporary shelter in 517 evacuation centers in Regions NCR, III, CALABARZON, and V.
Displaced – outside evacuation centres	There are 11,022 families or 44,954 persons currently staying with their relatives and/or friends in Regions V and CAR.
COVID-19 patient evacuation	178 patients, 417 medical/support staff in 11 mega ³ and local quarantine / testing facilities were evacuated.

¹ Sections with footnotes are obtained via online sources.

² A barangay is the smallest administrative division in the Philippines and is the native Filipino term for a village

³ Mega facilities are managed by the province or regions and the local quarantine facilities are managed by LGUs - City and barangay level.

Houses damaged	There are 161,980 damaged houses; of which, 33,537 are totally damaged and 128,443 are partially damaged.
Schools damaged	The Department of Education said school buildings sustained Philippine Peso (PHP) 489.5 million ⁴ worth of damage. 226 ⁵ schools damaged while 869 schools have been used as evacuation centers
Health facilities damaged	67 health facilities, including hospitals and treatment and rehabilitation centers were damaged. Six ⁶ DOH-hospitals and treatment and rehabilitation centers and three local government hospitals. 15 rural health units (RHUs) and 39 barangay-health stations (BHSs) in the Bicol region, and 2 RHUs and 2 BHSs in the Calabarzon region. 30 temporary treatment and monitoring facilities damaged in Bicol region (8 in Albay, 17 in Camarines Sur, and 5 in Camarines Norte).
Damage to agriculture	Estimated PHP 2.95 billion worth of damage to crops, livestock, fisheries, and agricultural facilities 30,094 ⁷ farmers and 26,896 hectares of agricultural areas affected. 116,962 metric tons of production loss. The affected commodities include rice, corn, abaca, high value crops (assorted vegetables, cassava, banana and other fruit trees), livestock and agri-facilities in CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Bicol Region and Eastern Visayas.
Damage to infrastructure	A total of PHP 10.8 billion worth damage. Road and bridges - 60 road sections, 7 bridges (16 roads, 6 bridges still not passable). Power interruption - 165 cities/municipalities (128 still experiencing). Water interruption/outage - 114 cities/municipalities (40 still experiencing). Communication interruption - 68 cities/municipalities experiencing network interruption.




Summary of Red Cross response to date

PRC's operations centre (OpCen) is working 24/7 to collect and compile data from Chapters and the Red Cross 143 volunteers in the affected areas. Chapter Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT 143), National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT), Emergency Response Units (ERU) and other specialized PRC personnel in assessment, relief, shelter, WASH, health and welfare are deployed in the affected areas for rapid assessment and to follow on with distributions. Chapters are currently responding with relief, first aid, search and rescue, psychosocial support, welfare and rapid assessments.



Distributions in Catanduanes. (Photo: PRC)

Summary of the ongoing PRC response to-date summary:





Sector	Response
	Shelter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,500 sets of household items prepositioned in Albay and Catanduanes; of which 173 families initially served and provided with tarpaulin, jerry can, hygiene kit and sleeping kits.
	Livelihood and Basic Needs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10,901 individuals provided with hot meals. 2,000 food packs prepositioned and for distribution in Albay and Catanduanes.
	Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 438 individuals rescued, transported and assisted. 229 individuals assisted through first aid and measurement of blood pressures. 422 referrals. 1,008 individuals reached through psychological first aid. 45 units of blood prepositioned in Catanduanes. To ensure continuity of access to health services, PRC installed an emergency medical tent beside Eastern Bicol Medical Center to be used as OPD and ER since the hospital's ER was damaged.

⁴ <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1356190/damage-wrought-by-rolly-on-agriculture-infra-hit-p6b>

⁵ <https://www.rappler.com/nation/weather/updates-news-typhoon-rolly-philippines-2020>

⁶ <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1357259/67-health-facilities-damaged-by-super-typhoon-rolly-doh>

⁷ <https://pia.gov.ph/news/articles/1057987>

	<p>Water Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 420 families provided with hygiene kits. • Water containers distributed to 650 individuals reached through hygiene promotion. • 1,623 individuals participated in hygiene promotion activities. • 110,000 liters of safe and clean water distributed in Catanduanes, Albay and CamSur. • 1,506 families (7,533 people) provided with safe and clean water distributed in Catanduanes, Albay and CamSur. • 5 water tankers mobilized in Catanduanes, Albay and CamSur. • 10 water distribution areas in Catanduanes, Albay and CamSur. • 2 water purification unit mobilized in Catanduanes.
	<p>Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 109 tracing cases. • 51 Welfare Desk set up. • 14,762 hot meals issued. • 1,008 child friendly space activities.
	<p>Search and Rescue Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployed rescue and response team in Albay and Catanduanes. • Payloader and trained response personnel deployed to clear roads to make communities accessible for more assistance in Albay and Catanduanes.
	<p>Deployment of Persons and Assets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment Team Deployed in Sorsogon, Albay, Catanduanes Masbate, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur and Batangas. • Use of satellite phone in Catanduanes island, identified as the only means of communication. • Installation of satellite communication system (VSAT). • PRC sent three generator sets to continue its service delivery. • PRC deployed its emergency response unit (ERU) equipped with a payloader, multipurpose vehicle and other assets to assist debris clearing operation.

IFRC launched an imminent DREF on 30 October 2020 to support pre landfall dispatch and transportation of 1,500 sets⁸ of household items to affected areas. The IFRC country office is supporting the PRC response with technical and communications staff deployed to the affected area as part of rapid assessment and relief teams. Two cars and satellite phones have also been deployed. A videographer with a drone has also been deployed by IFRC.

COVID-19 safe operation

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 10 November 2020, there have been 398,449 confirmed cases of the disease in the country. Out of these cases, 361,784 have recovered and 7,647 deaths were recorded.

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 going 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).

Needs assessment and targeting

The PRC have carried out initial rapid assessments in most of the hardest hit areas. However, it is important to note that, there are still some areas which cannot be reached due to floods, toppled electrical posts and wires and landslides. Therefore, this revision is based on the current situation and information available and will be adjusted based on further outcomes of detailed assessments.

PRC has based its analysis of needs on rapid assessments, Chapter reports and a review of secondary data – including updates from the National and Local disaster risk reduction and management councils, DSWD and IASC Clusters reports. Based on this PRC identified immediate needs as food, essential household items and emergency shelter, WASH, health (including first aid and psychosocial support). Recovery priority areas are shelter, livelihoods and WASH. Summary of immediate needs are outlined below:

⁸ 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.

Shelter

There are 161,980 damaged houses; of which, 33,537 are totally damaged and 128,443 are partially damaged. Lightweight houses along coastlines in the hardest hit areas were totally washed out due to strong winds and storm surge. Emergency shelter support with technical assistance to make existing temporary shelters safer is a priority. Affected families that have lost their belongings also need essential household items such as blankets and sleeping mats. There is a need to quickly support the most vulnerable families to recover and get into durable shelter through the provision of shelter repair and full shelter reconstruction in accordance with Shelter Cluster standards.

Livelihood and basis needs

There has been a significant disruption to people's livelihoods which exacerbated the already negative effects of COVID-19. The latest data estimates PHP 2.95 billion (USD 61 million) worth of damage to rice, corn, abaca, high value crops (assorted vegetables, cassava, banana and other fruit trees), livestock and agri-facilities. Total of 30,094 farmers and 26,896 hectares of agricultural areas were affected. Catanduanes is considered the top producer of abaca and according to the assessment data, 95 per cent of the abaca crops were damaged.

Food items are needed to address the immediate food security and nutritional needs of the most vulnerable families while in the evacuation centres. Multi-purpose cash grants are needed to enable families to meet their immediate basic survival needs and will be provided once the markets are functional. There will also be a need for early recovery assistance to re-establish livelihoods of the most vulnerable families. According to assessments, markets have been disrupted especially on Catanduanes, but are returning back to normal and basic commodities are available in most other areas.

Health (including psychosocial support)

Many frontline health facilities were damaged, hampering the delivery of basic health services. According to a media briefing by the Department of Health (DOH) 67 health facilities were damaged: 6 DOH-hospitals and treatment and rehabilitation centers, 3 local government hospitals, 15 rural health units (RHUs) and 39 barangay-health stations (BHSs) in the Bicol region and two RHUs and two BHSs in the Calabarzon (Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal, and Quezon) region. This has resulted in interruption to the services at all levels, from barangay health stations to municipality hospitals. 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 pediatric tuberculosis, etc. have also been elevated. 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. The spread of COVID-19 will further increase the risk towards staff, volunteers and affected people.

Immediate first aid (FA) and psychosocial support (PSS) to the affected families, and especially children, is an urgent need. Many were already traumatized from the loss of life and property. It will also be necessary to ensure referral mechanisms are established for arising mental health issues. There is a need for disease prevention and health promotion activities, and epidemic control for volunteers (ECV).

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Water supply services have been severely interrupted. Many water systems are damaged or destroyed and the loss of electricity has seriously reduced its capacity. A total of 114 cities/municipalities experienced outage to water supply, of which 40 cities/municipalities are still experiencing water outage. Power repairs are expected to take at least two to three months. Some water sources have also been contaminated by floods and seawater.

To ensure safe drinking water, there is a need to distribute water, install temporary water storage facilities, distribute water containers (jerry cans) and conduct sensitization on water treatment, handling and storage. Hygiene promotion and awareness campaigns, and hygiene materials are required. Displaced families are in need of basic items such as sanitary napkins, soap, toothpaste, toothbrushes, and underwear for men and women. To ensure



Some of affected people in Brgy. Binanhawan, Bato, Catanduanes are seeking shelter in makeshift shelter, where 7 members in the household. **(Photo: PRC)**

improved sanitation, there is a need to mobilize portable toilets and include latrine construction with durable shelter assistance. Longer-term water and sanitation issues will be address based on detailed assessment.

Education in emergencies

According to The Department of Education (DOE) media briefing, school buildings sustained PHP 489.5 million worth of damage. A total of 269 schools were damaged while 869 have been used as evacuation centers. Furthermore¹⁰, classes on all levels remain suspended in Catanduanes and Legazpi City. 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.

Disaster risk reduction

The affected area is vulnerable to seismic risks, weather hazards and climate change. IFRC will leverage the response and early recovery phase as an opportunity to reduce future risks and to build back better. 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. PRC's Catanduanes Chapter has sustained major roofing damage.

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

Region V	Affected						Shelter				Livelihood
	Province Class	Poverty	Muns/ Cities	Brgys.	Families	%	Totally	Partial	Total	%	Cost of Damage (PHP)
Albay	1st	21.8	18	554	90,507	77%	8,289	41,316	49,605	19%	744,237,526
Cam Norte	2nd	32.3	12	204	9562	8%	87	695	782	1%	58,915,226
Cam Sur	1st	25.8	33	558	40075	10%	3,042	10,674	13,716	4%	633,705,976
Catanduanes	3rd	24.6	11	11	20296	39%	4,814	7,842	12,656	24%	872,941,612
Masbate	1st	36.8	18	130	4272	2%	78	1353	1431	1%	908,258
Sorsogon	2nd	31.4	15	339	30344	19%	252	6,295	6,547	4%	36,020,269
Total			107	1,796	195,056		16,562	68,175	84,737		

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.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)

Very often, overcrowding is experienced at evacuation centres, which compels families to sharing spaces, which raises protection (no privacy and gender segregation) and shelter (precarious large makeshift tents) concerns. 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. Specific measures based on needs assessments will be 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).

Community engagement and accountability (CEA)

Information is a vital form of aid, and the recently adopted seven Red Cross Red Crescent Movement CEA commitments¹¹ and minimum actions emphasize 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.

Communications

A composite team of PRC and IFRC communications officers is working together to generate further international and national media coverage in high value outlets building on the successful coverage profiling the work of PRC

⁹ <https://www.rappler.com/nation/weather/updates-news-typhoon-rolly-philippines-2020>

¹⁰ <https://mb.com.ph/2020/11/05/deped-needs-p3-6-b-to-rebuild-1033-schools-damaged-by-rolly/>

¹¹ See [link](#) for the Movement Commitments on Community Engagement and Accountability.

that was achieved when Typhoon Goni struck. PRC and IFRC communications teams are collaborating to produce high quality photos, video clips and news stories for use across IFRC and PRC multimedia platforms. Key messages have been shared via the communications channel Slack and via Newswire. Photos and video materials have been shared via PRC, Asia Pacific and global social media channels as well as in Newswire to all Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies globally and other partners, with extensive and powerful content accessible via the IFRC AV platform (shaRED) including [photographs](#), [web](#), [videos](#).

Partnerships and Resource Development (PRD)

PRC and IFRC organized a partners call with the National Societies in country on 4 November, a briefing session was organized for the Diplomatic Missions in country on 6 November and a meeting with seven Ambassadors from donor countries was held on 8 November 2020. A promotional document was prepared in both English and Tagalog and circulated among donors and the international audience.

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. PRC headquarters and local chapters are coordinating with the national and provincial disaster risk reduction and management councils (NDRRMC and PDRRMCs) respectively.

The PRC was identified as a key humanitarian partner of the 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 19 December 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.

This Revised Emergency Appeal will be coordinated in accordance with the [IFRC Principles and Rules](#). These recognize the importance of strengthening organizational, coordination and delivery capacities of National Societies, to respond to the increasing number and complexity of disasters and the growing number of vulnerable people. They call for greater collective learning, adaptation, innovation and leadership to ensure that the Movement achieves greater humanitarian impact.

PRC is leading the overall response operation. Funding raised through the emergency appeal will contribute to the overall PRC response plan of CHF 16 million. 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 ensuring a 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, and National Societies supporting without a presence in the country.

IFRC will 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 response¹² 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 have 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

¹² <https://www.ifrc.org/appeals>

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 providing a coordination platform for shelter agencies, is increasing its information management capacity through surge support and is part of the deployments for inter cluster rapid assessments.

In supporting the government-led response to Typhoon Goni, the country-based humanitarian partners under the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) umbrella have launched an [appeal](#) of USD 45.5 million to assist 260,000 people that will focus on life-saving and time-critical recovery needs of people, especially women and girls, living in the hardest-hit provinces, Albay and Catanduanes.

Duty of care

Teams will adhere and practice all precautionary measures outlined in the 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. The volunteers will also have access to psychosocial support and the security of the volunteers will always be a priority throughout the 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 Bicol Region; Albay, Catanduanes, Camarines Sur as the initial priority areas. This Emergency Appeal contributes to the overall PRC plan of action for their response to the typhoon. The operation will be implemented within 24 months and is expected to be completed by 30 November 2022.

The operation aims to meet the immediate and early recovery needs of 25,000 of the most vulnerable affected households (100,000 people) in three targeted provinces within 24 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 and 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; and disease prevention and health promotion activities, and epidemic control for volunteers (ECV), provision of safe water, storage containers together with hygiene promotion activities and in line with the build back better concept, as part of protecting and restoring community resilience to disasters, community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) activities along with Climate Adaptations approaches. The response will be focused on climate smart, eco-based DRR.



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

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. As auxiliary to the public authorities, PRC will ensure participation and collaboration with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), the provincial, municipal and barangay (community) disaster risk reduction and management councils, and the local government units defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act 2010 throughout the operation. PRC will also ensure adequate coordination and cooperation with other partners working in the areas to avoid any potential duplication. 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's welfare desks stationed at evacuation centres there will be health screening capacity available. This will seek to identify those at risk and those with COVID-19 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.

Areas of Focus



Shelter

People targeted: 25,000

Male: 12,500

Female: 12,500

Requirements (CHF): 4,878,000

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis and population to be assisted: As per the available data, there are 161,980 damaged houses; of which, 33,537 are totally damaged and 128,443 are partially damaged. Most vulnerable families are now staying in evacuation centres or with host families or in damaged houses / makeshift shelters. There is a need for essential household items, emergency shelter, longer-term and more sustainable solutions.

Activities planned to be carried out:

- Select target households per set criteria (i.e. based in vulnerability and house damage assessment) and prepare lists of households to be assisted.
- Provide emergency shelter materials and essential items to cover basic needs (sleeping kit and shelter grade tarpaulins) for the 5,000 most vulnerable households.
- Conduct / support detailed shelter recovery assessment to define the needs, capacities and response for the affected families
- Provide durable shelter assistance to 1,000 most vulnerable households with totally destroyed houses and 2,000 with partially damaged houses (which includes the procurement of shelter materials, shelter tool kit and conditional cash grants) via an owner-driven approach.
- Develop and provide appropriate build back better and safer messaging (IEC material) for awareness raising/training of volunteers and local builders.
- Awareness raising on build back safer techniques with communities (this can be with IECs, model houses, roofs and focused on resilience building)
- Communication with communities - providing households with orientation and information on cash voucher assistance and programme/distribution approach.
- Provide support to affected population on housing land and property (HLP) issues.
- Undertake Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) training and implementation of PASSA activities in relation to disaster risk reduction in selected barangays



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 20,000

Male: 10,000

Female: 10,000

Requirements (CHF): 1,463,000

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis and population to be assisted: Thousands of people were displaced due to preemptive evacuation and subsequent damage to their houses. These people required hot meals at the evacuation centres and food packs when returning home. Thousands of poor families who rely on farming and fishing have been hard hit, with loss in income and as well as 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 to 3,000 most vulnerable families and hot meals 13,500 during relief operations while people are in evacuation centres, and while market access remains disrupted.
- Provide multipurpose cash transfers to meet immediate basic needs of the 5,000 most vulnerable households including identifying strategies to ensure men and women are represented as direct recipients of cash initiatives. This assistance is aimed to support affected families for a period of one month. The value is based on the calculated Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB).

- Conduct livelihoods recovery assessment to define the needs, capacities of each livelihoods group affected by the disaster as well as market dynamics (labour markets, supply and outlets for main economic activities).
- Orient selected households on Household Livelihood Assistance (HLA), distribution process, and guidance to generate proposals.
- Provide conditional cash transfers to 4,000 most vulnerable households to support re-establishment of their livelihoods through HLA. Cash will be transferred in two instalments PHP 6,000 and PHP 4,000.
- Develop and provide appropriate training material for community awareness raising/training on livelihoods strengthening and protection.
- Develop community-managed livelihood project (CMLP) for 10 most vulnerable 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): 281,000

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-related diseases (including leptospirosis) and vector-borne diseases (including dengue). As the typhoon had a strong effect on people's mental health, people may need post-disaster psychosocial assistance by trained PSS and psychological first aid (PFA) volunteers. Ongoing COVID-19 situation also imposes 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 advanced care 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 5,000 most vulnerable households.
- Distribute 500 dignity kits and 500 new-born kits to women and girls.
- Mobilize 150 Red Cross 143 community health volunteers for health awareness and community-based disease prevention (CBDP) activities in 10 communities and communities focusing on water- and vector-borne diseases.
- Assess and develop community action plan for priority health problems in consultation with the communities and local health units.
- Assess needs in terms of basic supplies and equipment at health facilities in the affected communities, to support as appropriate. Equip 10 Barangay Health Facilities.
- Continue to disseminate key messages for COVID-19 and ensure a COVID-19-safe operation.
- 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): 385,000

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 behavior. 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 via water trucking and deployment of water purification units
- Distribute 5,000 jerry cans and hygiene kits to the most vulnerable households.
- Provision of emergency sanitation facilities at evacuation centres and community level.
- Clearing sanitation facilities and evacuation centres using cash for work modality. In coordination with the shelter response, select design for 1,000 core shelter 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 behavior and hygiene practices in the communities.
- Continuous monitoring by technical staff.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 100,000

Male: 50,000

Female: 50,000

Requirements (CHF): 48,000

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, older people, 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 technical support and coordination in assessing, monitoring and adjusting for compliance with IFRC Minimum Standard Commitments to Protection, Gender and Inclusion in emergency programming, for all sectors and priority actions.
- Support coordination, monitoring and technical advancements of activities of the PRC Welfare Desks: (i) psychosocial support; (ii) critical incident stress management; (iii) guidance and counselling.
- Coordinate and support the mapping, testing and dissemination of referral pathways for any disclosures or needs related to violence, exploitation, abuse or neglect at local levels and across the entire response with specific consideration to SGBV, Trafficking in persons and Child Protection.
- Support PRC in ensuring capacity, competency and safe provision of MHPSS support to children

including monitoring and coordination with protection services such as safeguarding, case management and tracing.

- Provide essential services (including safeguarding, RFL, and access to health, shelter,) to unaccompanied and separated children.
- Standard Operating Procedures for PSEA and Child Protection will be coordinated, developed and disseminated as part of mandatory briefings to all staff, volunteers and contracted personnel including safe referrals and disclosure and complaints mechanisms. All PSEA efforts will be done in coordination and collaboration with HR, Security, Operational leadership, CEA and PRC. Regular awareness-raising session on PGI risks and prevention and response measures and procedures for all teams, (through adherence to the Minimum Standard Commitments to Protection, Gender and Inclusion in emergency programming). All volunteers and staff to have at hand at all times the necessary guidance and information details for referrals and disclosure responses
- Develop, coordinate and provide trainings in a phased approach for volunteers and staff to; -conduct basic PGI needs and risk assessments (including SGBV, TiP, SEA and Child Protection); -adjust and adapt their response accordingly; provide PFA and safe referrals, monitor activities for PGI minimum standards and; develop and design PGI targeted and specialized activities according to capacity and needs.



Migration

People targeted: 15,000

Male: 7,500

Female: 7,500

Requirements (CHF): 38,000

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): 329,000

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, in line with the *build back better* concept. 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:

- Carry out assessments to identify communities and schools to be supported.
- Establish, train and mobilize pool of 143 volunteers in 10 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 / mangrove planting as part of re-establishment of coastal, 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): 1,050,000**

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, volunteer management, human resources, 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.** All the work on national society capacity enhancement will also be coordinated with ongoing projects and programmes of PRC to ensure sustainable and effective capacity enhancement efforts for PRC. 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

Reference documents



Click for:

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

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

In Philippine Red Cross

- Elizabeth Zavalla, secretary general; phone: +63 2 790 2300; email: elizabeth.zavalla@redcross.org
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- Radhika Fernando, interim operations manager; phone: +63 998 960 6284; email: radhika.fernando@ifrc.org

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- Karla Morizzo, senior DREF officer; email: karla.morizzo@ifrc.org
- Eszter Matyeka, senior officer, DREF; email: eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support

- **In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office:** Alice Ho, partnership in emergencies coordinator; email: 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

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.



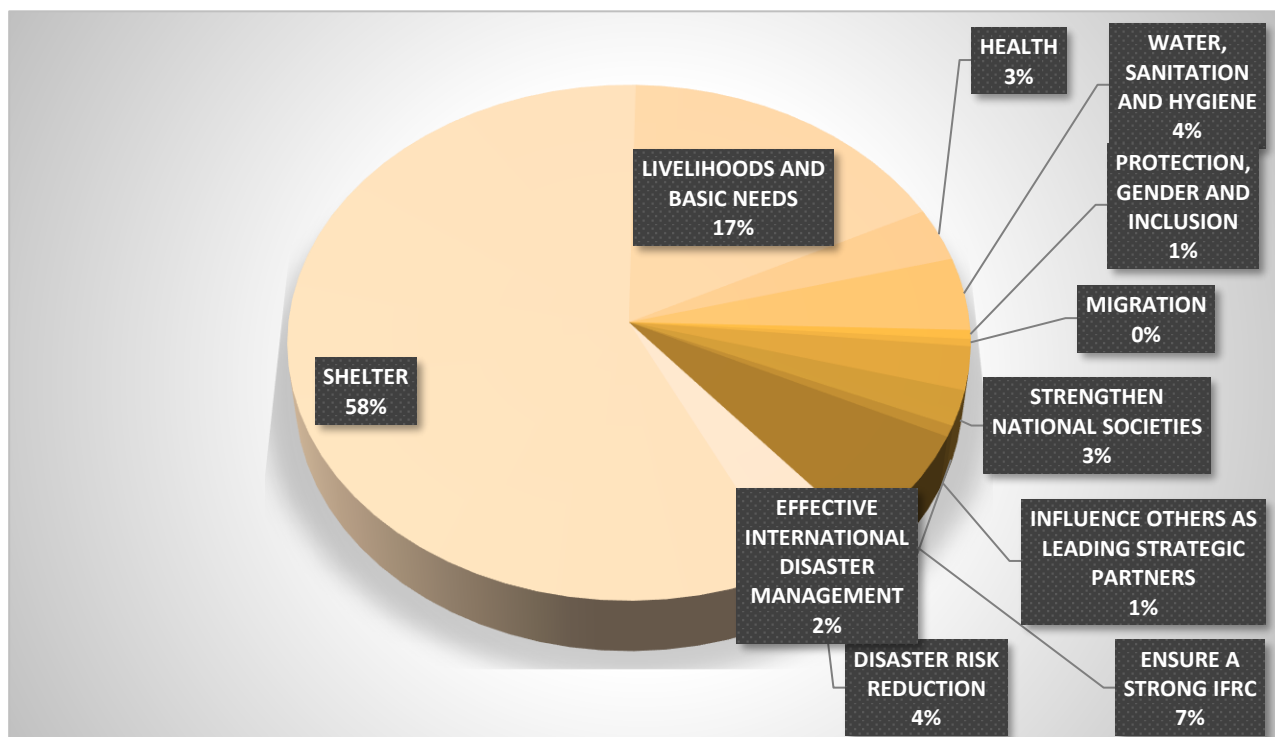
Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

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	329,000
SHELTER	4,878,000
LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS	1,463,000
HEALTH	281,000
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	385,000
PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION	48,000
MIGRATION	38,000
STRENGTHEN NATIONAL SOCIETIES	229,000
EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT	187,000
INFLUENCE OTHERS AS LEADING STRATEGIC PARTNERS	59,000
ENSURE A STRONG IFRC	575,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	8,472,000

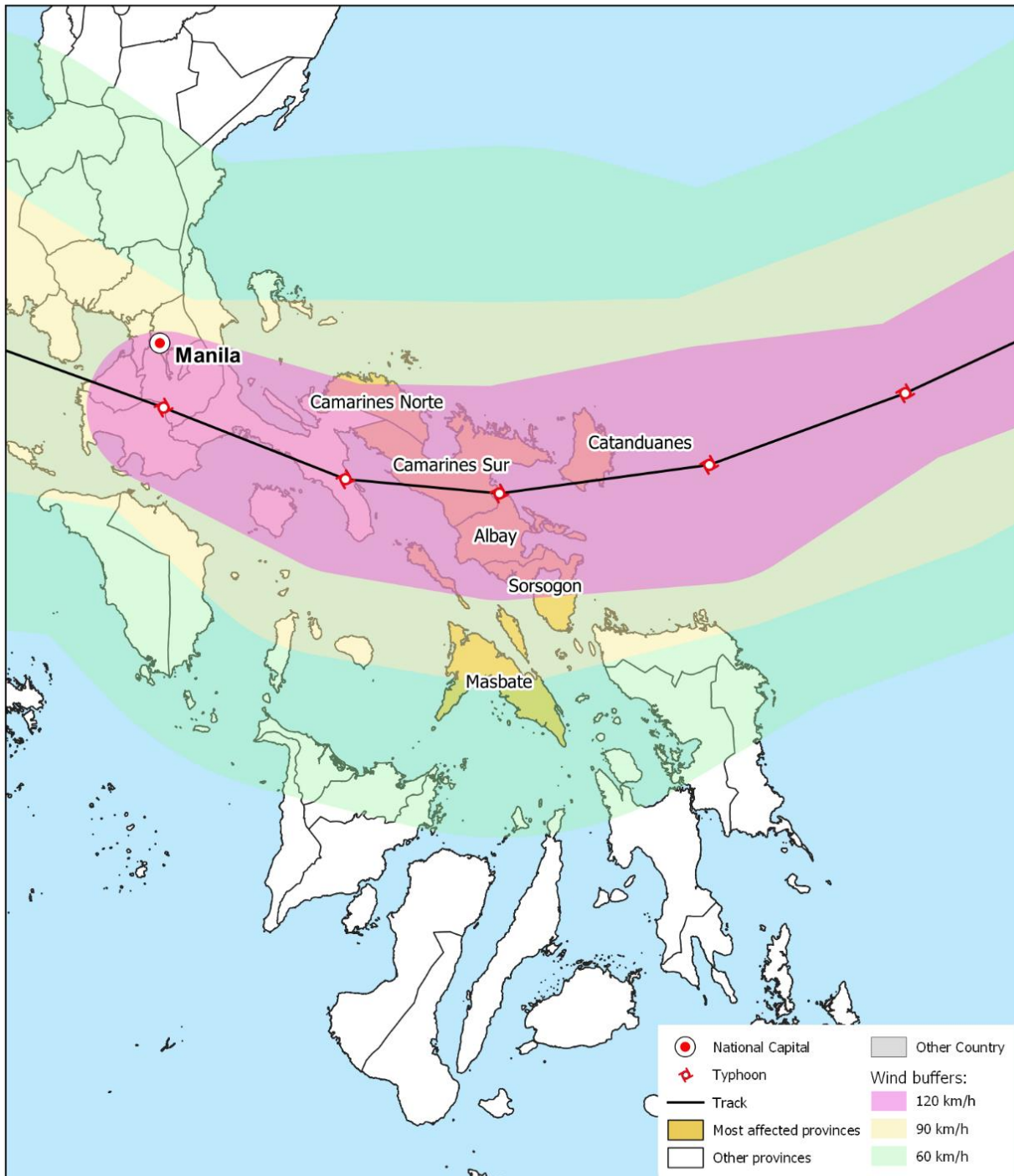
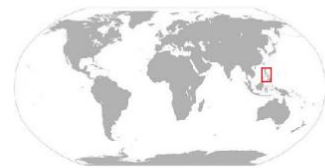


Map of affected areas of Typhoon



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)

