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## Emergency appeal Philippines: Floods and Typhoons 2020

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Revised Appeal n° MDRPH041	To be assisted: 120,000 people	Appeal launched: 02/11/2020
Glide n°: <a href="#">TC-2020-000214-PHL</a>	DREF allocated: 750,000 Swiss francs	Revision n° 1; issued: 13/11/2020
	Federation-wide funding requirements: 17 million Swiss Francs for 24 months	Revision n° 2; issued: 26/11/2020
	IFRC funding requirement: 10.8 million Swiss Francs	Appeal ends: 30/11/2022 (24 months)
	Funding gap as of 24 November 2020: 10.1 million Swiss Francs	

This revised Emergency Appeal has been renamed to Floods and Typhoons 2020 and seeks funding to deliver assistance to the communities affected by Super Typhoon Goni and Typhoon Vamco in Northern Luzon. It reflects the **Federation-wide funding requirement of 17 million Swiss Francs** set out in the Philippine Red Cross response plan, which comprises all support and funding to be channeled to the Philippine Red Cross in support of this operation.

Out of this total, this Emergency Appeal specifically seeks **10.8 million** Swiss francs (revised from 8.5 million Swiss francs) for multi-lateral assistance to be provided by the IFRC secretariat to support the **Philippine Red Cross (PRC)** to provide the needed support on the ground and for the IFRC secretariat services and functions. It is considered as an **overarching appeal** to provide an effective and efficient platform to support similar disasters in the future. The Revised Emergency Appeal will support the immediate and early recovery needs of **120,000** people for **24 months**.

Super Typhoon Goni and Typhoon Vamco operations have their own emergency plans of action (EPOA) and separate project codes. National Capital Region (NCR) areas affected by Typhoon Vamco remain supported by DREF [MDRPH042](#). A Federation-wide approach will be maintained in planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation. 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 disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

- 30 October 2020:** [Imminent DREF](#) 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:** Super Typhoon Goni Category 5 made its first landfall over Bato, Catanduanes causing significant damage to shelter, agriculture and infrastructure.
- 2 November 2020:** IFRC issues [Emergency Appeal](#) for 3.5 million Swiss francs to assist 80,000 people based on rapid assessments.
- 13 November 2020:** IFRC issues a [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) for 8.5 million Swiss francs to assist 100,000 people with increased support to life-saving and early recovery interventions.



Widespread flooding experienced in Tuguegarao City of Cagayan Province. (Photo: Mr. David Te)

**11 November 2020:** Typhoon Vamco made its first landfall in the vicinity of Patnanungan, Quezon causing flash floods, landslides and severe flooding in Rizal Province and Mariquina City, National Capital Region.

**12 November 2020:** [DREF](#) requested for 403,382 Swiss francs to support the operations in National Capital Region.

**13 and 14 November 2020:** Subsequent widespread flooding reported in Northern Luzon, Provinces of Cagayan and Isabela and Central Luzon, Province of Bulacan. Significant damage to agriculture, shelter and infrastructure.

**26 November 2020:** The IFRC issues a revised Emergency Appeal for 10.2 million Swiss francs to assist 120,000 people which increases support to life-saving and early recovery interventions being conducted by the Philippine Red Cross. Renamed to Floods and Typhoon Emergency Appeal 2020.

## The operational strategy

### Situation overview

The island groups of Luzon and Visayas have been hit by a series of typhoons in quick succession in October and November 2020. Super Typhoon Goni and Typhoon Vamco that hit the Philippines on 1 November and 11 November respectively caused massive damage to agriculture, infrastructure, and shelter. Both typhoons were different in nature and geographic impact, but both resulted in destruction and hardship to some of the most vulnerable communities in the Philippines. These are the same communities that have already suffered greatly this year due to the ongoing COVID-19 crisis. The psychosocial impact on children and adults is expected to be severe.

On 18 November the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) declared a Luzon-wide “state of calamity” following the back-to-back typhoons. The declaration made it easier for local governments in Luzon to access quick response calamity funds to speed up relief and rehabilitation efforts, which for many localities have been depleted due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

While the Red Cross works to alleviate suffering from these two typhoons, the concern is that the typhoon season has just begun and it is expected that more typhoons and floods are still to come and cause more destruction and hardship to families whose resilience is already low.

**Super Typhoon Goni** one of the most intense tropical cyclones on record. It 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. It made landfall with catastrophic violent winds and torrential rainfall over Catanduanes, Camarines Sur and Albay provinces and then weakened as it traversed across southern Luzon. At its peak strength it caused widespread damage to high-risk structures and almost total damage to structures made of light materials in the highly exposed coastal areas. Preemptive evacuation saved many lives, although 25 are reported dead and six still missing. Almost 190,000 homes were damaged or destroyed. At the time of writing there are still 17,000 families remain displaced in evacuation centres or with host families. Many more are living in unsafe makeshift shelter made from salvaged materials.

**Typhoon Vamco** was the fifth storm to hit the Philippines in three weeks. It made its first landfall in Patnanungan, Quezon south of the capital Manila with maximum sustained winds of 155 kilometers per hour and gusts of up to 255 kilometers per hour. The initial impact was felt most in Rizal Province and Mariquina City, where the Mariquina River overtopped and caused massive floods. The floods brought significant damage to parts of the dense urban areas of Mariquina City. Subsequently on the 13 and 14 November huge floods and landslides were reported in northern Luzon that affected thousands of people in Cagayan and Isabela Provinces. Local authorities reported the floods as the worst in 45 years. Rivers and dams in central and northern Luzon were already full and near tipping point. The rains brought by Typhoon Vamco caused rivers to over top and flood low lying areas. Dams reached critical levels, were opened, and exacerbated the situation.

Northern Luzon, Provinces of Cagayan and Isabela experienced the greatest amount of damage. Over 84,000 homes were damaged or destroyed and there was massive displacement of people to evacuation centres or in makeshift shelters in roadside camps. The floods were up to five meters deep in places causing significant damage to agriculture, shelter and infrastructure. Many families in Cagayan Valley were left stranded on roof tops while they waited for emergency rescue. It is reported that 73 people died, 24 were injured and 19 still missing. The floods in Cagayan have now receded and families have returned to salvage what they can and start the process of cleaning the area. This includes clearing knee deep mud across fields, so that people can begin to replant rice and other crops. At the time of writing, 47,000 families remain displaced in evacuation centres or with host families or living

in unsafe makeshift shelter made from salvaged materials.

[Annex 1](#) shows the latest figures reported by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) and Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) which are significant and reflect the scale of devastation left by both typhoons. Refer to [Annex 2](#) for a snapshot on Typhoon Goni and Typhoon Vamco by OCHA.

### Summary of Red Cross response to date

With the support of the imminent DREF, PRC mobilized for Super Typhoon Goni on the 28 October. PRC pre-deployed 1,500 household items kits to Albay Chapter and mobilized all chapters in the predicted path of the Typhoon. PRC released cash to each of the frontline Chapters and instructed them to prepare for response and coordinate with the local government units as per their standard operating procedures. All Red Cross 143 volunteers in the affected areas were mobilized.



Distributions in Catanduanes. (Photo: PRC)

Chapters initially responded with live saving activities such as water search and rescue teams and first aid. Along with hot meals, relief, water and sanitation, psychosocial first aid, and rapid assessments. PRC responded in both operations with large scale cleanup campaigns. PRC deployed heavy equipment and trucks along with individual clean up kits. PRC continued to move quickly to meet the needs of communities with water, sanitation, food, household items, emergency shelter including CGI sheets for roofing repairs and have already started to distribute multipurpose cash grants to meet immediate basic needs. Summary of the ongoing PRC response to-date are outlined in [Annex 3](#).

### COVID-safe operation

In the Philippines, the COVID-19 pandemic has evolved into a major humanitarian disaster. Based on the data from Philippines [Department of Health](#) as of 21 November 2020, there have been 416,852 confirmed cases of the disease in the country. Out of these cases, 375,548 have recovered and 8,080 deaths were recorded. Details of COVID-19 operations in the Philippines can be accessed via [IFRC GO platform](#).

### Needs assessment and targeting

PRC had carried out rapid assessments in the hardest hit areas by Super Typhoon Goni. Rapid assessments are still underway in the areas affected by Typhoon Vamco in Northern Luzon. Therefore, this revision is based on the current situation and available information 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.

PRC has identified immediate needs for both typhoons including food, essential household items, emergency shelter, WASH, and health (including first aid and psychosocial support). While both have similar early recovery priority needs of livelihoods, shelter and WASH, when compared with Super Typhoon Goni, Typhoon Vamco has caused a greater loss to livelihoods than shelter.

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 upland areas with low-income generation capacity generally in fishing, agriculture, or laborers. 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 for Super Typhoon Goni and Cagayan and Isabella provinces for Typhoon Vamco as the initial priority areas. 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. Refer to [Annex 4](#) for areas targeted, which are the most affected by the initial landfall in Region V and subsequent floods in Region II.

### Coordination and partnerships

As auxiliary to the public authorities, PRC maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC). PRC is leading the overall response operation.

Funding raised through the emergency appeal will contribute to the overall PRC response plan of 17 million Swiss francs. 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. This Revised Emergency Appeal will be coordinated in accordance with the [IFRC Principles and Rules](#). 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). 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 has defined an initial strategy and is developing the shelter component of the humanitarian system appeal and response plan. In supporting the government-led response to Super 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.

## Proposed Areas for intervention

### Overall operational objective

This Revised Emergency Appeal contributes to the overall PRC plan of action for their response to the typhoons. The operation will be implemented within 24 months and is expected to be completed by 30 November 2022 targeting 24,000 of the most vulnerable affected households (120,000 people). Targeted families will be assisted through interventions in shelter, livelihoods and basic needs, health, WASH, disaster risk reduction, community engagement and accountability as well as protection, gender and inclusion.

Teams will adhere and practice all precautionary measures outlined in the Asia Pacific COVID-19-safe Best Practice Guide for Disaster response. The operation will be delivered in a manner that minimizes the risk of COVID-19 transmission for disaster-affected people. 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 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.

## Areas of Focus



### Shelter

**People targeted: 30,000**

Male: 15,000

Female: 15,000

**Requirements (CHF): 4,922,000**

### Proposed intervention

**Needs analysis and population to be assisted:** Emergency shelter support with technical assistance to make existing temporary shelters safer is a priority. Affected families that have lost their belongings need essential household items such as blankets and sleeping mats. There is a need to quickly support the most vulnerable families to recover and obtain durable shelter through the provision of shelter repair and full shelter reconstruction in accordance with Shelter Cluster standards.

### 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 6,000 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: 50,000**

Male: 25,000

Female: 25,000

**Requirements (CHF): 3,267,000**

### Proposed intervention

**Needs analysis and population to be assisted:** There has been a significant disruption to people's livelihoods which exacerbated the already negative effects of COVID-19. The typhoons caused an estimated 9.2 billion PHP worth of damage to rice, corn, abaca, high value crops (assorted vegetables, cassavas, bananas and other fruit trees), livestock, poultry, fishing industry, irrigation facilities and agricultural machinery. Catanduanes is considered the top producer of abaca and according to assessments, 95 per cent of the abaca crops were damaged.

Particularly in Typhoon Vamco-affected areas of Northern Luzon, many farm assets and or harvested crops were submerged in flood-mud water and people are unable to return to their regular work. Provision of food items were identified as a major need for families whose livelihoods were lost or damaged. When markets are functional multi-purpose cash grants will help meet immediate basic needs. There is a need for early recovery assistance to re-establish livelihoods of the most vulnerable families, through conditional cash assistance for initial capital to invest in productive inputs and assets, and capacity building through training. According to assessments, markets have been disrupted especially on Catanduanes, but are returning to normal and basic commodities are available in most other areas.

### Activities planned to be carried out:

- Provide food packs to 1,000 most vulnerable families and hot meals 33,500 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 10,000 most vulnerable households.
- 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 for recovery assistance.
- Provide conditional cash transfers to 7,500 most vulnerable households to support re-establishment of their livelihoods through HLA.
- Develop and provide appropriate training material for community awareness raising/training on livelihoods strengthening and protection.
- Develop community-managed livelihood project for 40 most vulnerable communities in need of livelihoods and income enhancement, including distribution of inputs (seeds, tools, etc.). The community-managed livelihood project (CMLP) helps set up and support groups within communities to design and manage their own livelihood project.



## Health

**People targeted: 50,000**

Male: 25,000

Female: 25,000

**Requirements (CHF): 295,000**

### Proposed intervention

Many health facilities were damaged, hampering the delivery of basic health services. 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, there is an elevated risk of rapid spread of vaccine preventable diseases, especially measles, polio and pediatric tuberculosis, etc. Other water-, food- and vector-borne diseases may impact many people due to a lack of water and sanitation 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).

### 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 6,000 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 40 communities and communities focusing on water- and vector-borne diseases.
- Assess and develop a 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.
- 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.
- 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): 403,000**

### Proposed intervention

**Needs analysis and population to be assisted:** Water supply services have been severely interrupted. Many water systems are damaged or destroyed and the loss of electricity has seriously reduced its capacity. Power repairs are expected to take at least two to three months. Some water sources have also been contaminated by floods and seawater. Due to water interruption and local water source, such as deep wells and pumps, being submerged in flood water, affected communities are having difficulties in accessing clean water for daily consumption, and occurrence of water borne diseases might arise as flooded water could take several days to totally subside. In addition, families in the evacuation areas are sharing common toilet which is identified as a hygiene risk.

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 need basic hygiene kits to maintain good hygiene practices and reduce risk of hygiene related illnesses. To ensure improved sanitation, there is a need to mobilize temporary toilets and include latrine construction with durable shelter assistance. Longer-term water and sanitation issues will be address based on detailed assessment.

#### 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 jerry cans and hygiene kits to 6,000 the most vulnerable households.
- Provision of emergency sanitation and handwashing 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.
- 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.



### Protection, Gender and Inclusion

**People targeted: 120,000**

Male: 60,000

Female: 60,000

**Requirements (CHF): 59,000**

#### Proposed intervention

**Needs analysis and population to be assisted:** Very often, overcrowding is experienced at evacuation centres, which compels families to share spaces, which raises protection concerns linked to shelter – e.g. precarious large makeshift tents with no privacy or gender segregation, which may increase risks of violence or abuse. 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.

During times of disasters, affected people are made more vulnerable by lack of housing, access to health care, WASH facilities and economic insecurity including loss of livelihood. Vulnerable population such as children, older people, persons with disabilities and people who are 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.

According to The Department of Education 41% or 1,587 schools in Bicol suffered damages worth 6.6 billion PHP. During the floods in northern Luzon many children lost their COVID-19 home-schooling paperwork and this needs to be replaced. Replacement teaching and recreation materials are also required.

#### 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 (TiP) 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, restoring family links (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.
- 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).



## Migration

**People targeted: 30,000**

Male: 15,000

Female: 15,000

**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. Host communities will be considered in targeting based on the needs.

#### Activities planned to be carried out:

- Support activities of the PRC Welfare Desks: (i) RFL; (ii) tracing; (iii) inquiry and communications; (iv) contact of relatives; and (v) referral.
- Identify displaced groups in need of special assistance; and ensure pathways are in place that allow them to access basic services.
- Train and mobilize volunteers for RFL activity.



## Disaster Risk Reduction

**People targeted: 30,000**

Male: 15,000

Female: 15,000

**Requirements (CHF): 547,000**

### 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 the 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 40 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): 1,289,000

National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that the national society is resilient and therefore has the 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.

### Duty of care

Teams will adhere and practice all precautionary measures outlined in Asia Pacific COVID-19-safe Best Practice Guide for Disaster response. The Philippines Red Cross volunteers will be insured.

### Community engagement and accountability (CEA)

PRC applies the [Movement Minimum CEA commitments and actions](#) throughout this response and recovery.<sup>1</sup> This will ensure that communities regularly receive information, and their feedback is incorporated within into the assessment, formulation, design, implementation, management and monitoring phases of programmes and operations is key to ensuring that our action is effective and accountable. PRC will support the collection of feedback, misinformation, community concerns, especially in light of COVID-19 considerations, through its existing operations centre.

### Communications

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 made accessible via the IFRC AV platform (shaRED) including [photographs](#), video content for news media and social media plus [web videos](#).

## Funding Requirements

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

**Jagan Chapagain**  
Secretary General

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<sup>1</sup> See [link](#) for the Movement Commitments on Community Engagement and Accountability.

## Reference documents



Click for:

- [Information Bulletin](#)
- [Imminent DREF Operation](#)
- [Emergency Appeal](#)
- [Emergency Appeal Revision 1](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action – Super Typhoon Goni](#)

**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](mailto:elizabeth.zavalla@redcross.org)
- Leonardo Ebajo, director for disaster management services; email: [leonardo.ebajo@redcross.org.ph](mailto:leonardo.ebajo@redcross.org.ph)

#### In IFRC Philippines Country Office

- Robert Kaufman, head of country office; phone: +63 998 585 0794, email: [robert.kaufman@ifrc.org](mailto:robert.kaufman@ifrc.org)
- Patrick Elliott, operations and programme manager; phone: +63 998 961 2140; email: [patrick.elliott@ifrc.org](mailto:patrick.elliott@ifrc.org)
- Radhika Fernando, interim operations manager; phone: +63 998 960 6284; email: [radhika.fernando@ifrc.org](mailto:radhika.fernando@ifrc.org)

#### In IFRC Regional Office for Asia Pacific, Kuala Lumpur

- Alexander Matheo, regional director; email: [alexander.matheou@ifrc.org](mailto:alexander.matheou@ifrc.org)
- Gwendolyn Pang, deputy regional director; email: [Gwendolyn.pang@ifrc.org](mailto:Gwendolyn.pang@ifrc.org)
- Necephor Mghendi, head of DCC unit; email: [necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org](mailto:necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org)
- Nur Hayati Ahmad, operations coordinator; email: [OpsCoord.SouthEastAs@ifrc.org](mailto:OpsCoord.SouthEastAs@ifrc.org)
- Siokkun Jang, logistics manager, regional logistics unit; email: [siokkun.jang@ifrc.org](mailto:siokkun.jang@ifrc.org)
- Antony Balmain, regional communications manager; email: [antony.balmain@ifrc.org](mailto:antony.balmain@ifrc.org)

#### In IFRC Geneva

- Nelson Castano, operations coordination manager; [nelson.castano@ifrc.org](mailto:nelson.castano@ifrc.org)
- Christina Duschl, senior officer, operations coordination; email: [christina.duschl@ifrc.org](mailto:christina.duschl@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](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**.

## Funding Requirements

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

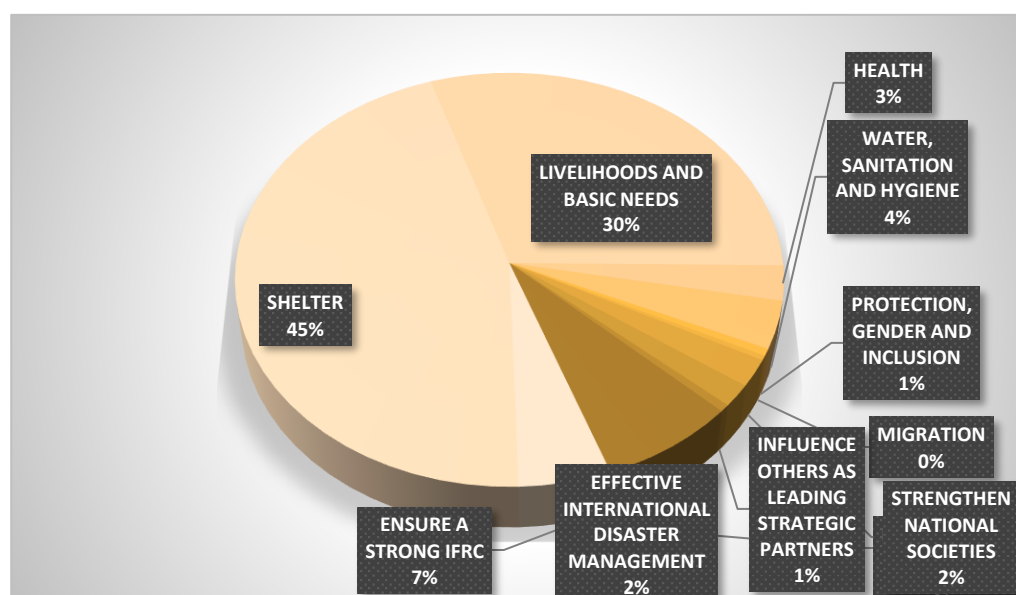
### EMERGENCY APPEAL

#### MDRPH041 - PHILIPPINE - Floods and Typhoons 2020

##### Funding requirements - summary

Area of Intervention	Needs in CHF
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	547,000
SHELTER	4,922,000
LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS	3,267,000
HEALTH	295,000
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	403,000
PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION	59,000
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	814,000
<b>TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>10,820,000</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*



## Annex 1: Damage and Impact Overview

Category	Super Typhoon Goni	Typhoon Vamco
<b>Affected</b>	550,526 families (2,144,243 people) affected in 5,506 barangays in Regions NCR, II, III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, V, VIII, and CAR	923,236 families (3,785,344 people) affected in 6,273 barangays in Regions NCR, I, II, III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, V and CAR
<b>Casualties and injured</b>	25 dead, 399 injured, 6 missing.	73 dead, 24 injured, 19 missing.
<b>Displaced – inside evacuation centres</b>	5,246 families or 22,291 persons currently taking temporary shelter in 367 evacuation centers in Regions NCR, II, III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, V and CAR	34,744 families or 141,455 persons currently taking temporary shelter in 731 evacuation centers in Regions NCR, II, III, CALABARZON, V and CAR
<b>Displaced – outside evacuation centres</b>	There are 11,851 families or 48,989 persons currently staying with their relatives and/or friends in Regions II, III, CALABARZON, V and CAR	There are 12,829 families or 46,848 persons currently staying with their relatives and/or friends in Regions II, III, CALABARZON, V and CAR
<b>Houses damaged</b>	189,287 damaged houses; of which, 40,081 are totally damaged and 149,206 are partially damaged	84,183 damaged houses; of which, 9,291 are totally damaged and 74,892 are partially damaged
<b>Damage to agriculture</b>	Estimated 5 billion PHP worth of damage to crops, livestock, fisheries, and agricultural facilities.	Estimated 4.2 billion PHO worth of damage to crops, livestock, fisheries, and agricultural facilities. Extensive damage to irrigation facilities and agricultural machinery.
<b>Damage to infrastructure</b>	Estimated 12.8 PHP billion worth of damage to roads, bridges, communication, ports, etc.	Estimated 6.1 billion PHP worth of damage to roads, bridges, communication, ports, etc.
<b>Social infrastructure</b>	Health and education infrastructure severely affected. DepEd Region V reported 41% (1,587) schools in Bicol suffered damages worth PHP 6.6 billion.	Health and Education sector severely affected.

# Annex 2: Snapshot on Typhoon Goni and Typhoon Vamco by OCHA



## PHILIPPINES

### Typhoon Vamco (Ulysses) and Super Typhoon Goni (Rolly) Snapshot

As of 19 November 2020

President Rodrigo Duterte declared a state of calamity for the entire Luzon, after a series of typhoons, including Typhoon Vamco (locally named Ulysses), ravaged the country's largest and most populous island.



While the affected areas continue to reel from the consequences of Typhoon Goni and three preceding cyclones in October, Typhoon Vamco has further hampered response efforts and caused further destruction.

#### TYPHOON VAMCO (ULYSSES)

**3.67M** PEOPLE AFFECTED **73** DEATHS

**277.7k** PEOPLE DISPLACED **67k** HOUSES DAMAGED OR DESTROYED

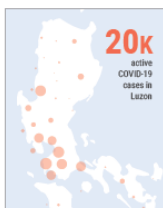
#### SUPER TYPHOON GONI (ROLLY)

**2.14M** PEOPLE AFFECTED **25** DEATHS

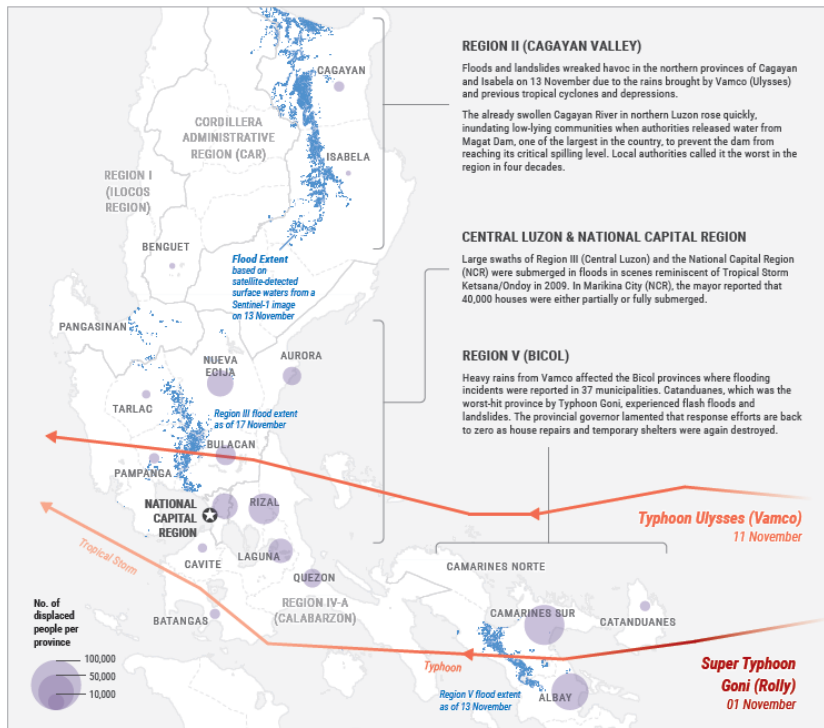
**71.3k** PEOPLE DISPLACED **189k** HOUSES DAMAGED OR DESTROYED

#### COVID-19 AND WATERBORNE DISEASES

The Department of Health (DOH) issued a press release stating that they are on "heightened surveillance and warned the public against possible outbreak of waterborne and foodborne illnesses, influenza-like illnesses, leptospirosis and dengue (W.I.L.D.) diseases following the aftermath of recent typhoons that struck the country." The DOH also "reiterated its call on the precautionary measures against spread of COVID-19 among the displaced population."























COVID-19 movement restrictions in Cagayan were hampering access of humanitarian actors at the onset of flooding. On 14 November, the national government requested the provincial authorities in Cagayan, and in other typhoon-affected areas, to lift strict COVID-19 health protocols to allow relief, search and rescue teams and media outlets immediate access to areas affected by Typhoon Vamco.














The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Sources: PSA, DSWD DROMIC, NORRMC/OCD, PAGASA, DOH, UNOSAT Feedback: ocha@philippines@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

## Annex 3: Summary of the ongoing PRC response

### Super Typhoon Goni:

 <b>16,446</b> individuals served with hot meals; <b>505</b> individuals received bread	 <b>1,602</b> families provided with mosquito nets	 <b>331</b> individuals assisted in the Evacuation Center
 <b>1,745</b> families served with standard Food Items	 <b>1,602</b> families provided with blankets	 <b>766</b> individuals assisted through Basic Health Care Consultation
 <b>219,500</b> liters of clean water distributed	 <b>1,602</b> families provided with plastic mats	 <b>45</b> units of blood were pre-positioned
 <b>1,020</b> individuals reached through hygiene promotion	 <b>1,760</b> families provided with Tarpaulins	 <b>988</b> individuals provided with RFL Service ("I Am Alive" and Tracing)
 <b>1,638</b> families provided with hygiene kit	 <b>2,519</b> individuals reached through psychosocial support (PFA / CFS)	 <b>56</b> staff and volunteers deployed
 <b>1,602</b> families provided with Jerry Cans	 <b>358</b> individuals assisted with first aid and blood pressure taking	 <b>1,000</b> face masks were distributed
	 <b>115</b> individuals were rescued and transported	 <b>400</b> faceshields were distributed

### Typhoon Vamco:

 <b>29,117</b> individuals served with hot meals; <b>1,798</b> individuals received bread	 <b>94</b> families provided with mosquito nets	 <b>3,788</b> face masks were distributed
 <b>1,101</b> families served with standard and assorted Food Items	 <b>94</b> families provided with blankets	 <b>470</b> faceshields were distributed
 <b>665</b> individuals served with bottled water	 <b>94</b> families provided with plastic mats	 <b>1,147</b> individuals rescued and assisted
 <b>3,824</b> individuals reached through hygiene promotion	 <b>54</b> families provided with Tarpaulins	 <b>3,448</b> individuals reached through psychosocial support (PFA / CFS)
 <b>570</b> families provided with hygiene kit	 <b>4</b> body bags were provided	 <b>10</b> individuals provided with RFL Service ("I Am Alive" and Tracing)
 <b>97</b> families provided with kitchen set	 <b>206</b> individuals assisted with first aid and blood pressure taking	 <b>118</b> staff and volunteers deployed

## Annex 4: Targeted areas

Provinces	Total population	Occupied Housing Units	Poverty Incidence (%)	Affected				Shelter			
				Brgys.	Families	People	% of total population	Fully damaged houses	Partial damaged houses	Total damage houses	% of the occupied housing units
<b>Region V</b>	<b>4,111,647</b>	<b>854,404</b>		<b>1,780</b>	<b>295,232</b>	<b>1,188,231</b>		<b>43,023</b>	<b>131,574</b>	<b>174,597</b>	
Catanduanes	260,964	53,482	33.6%	223	52,749	205,881	79%	12,851	21,655	34,506	65%
Albay	1,314,826	275,601	17.6%	638	176,128	719,256	55%	20,646	84,400	105,046	38%
Cam Sur	1,952,544	396,642	27.1%	698	54,192	213,604	11%	8,997	23,111	32,108	8%
Cam Norte	583,313	128,679	29.3%	221	12,163	49,490	8%	529	2,408	2,937	2%
<b>Region II</b>	<b>2,792,886</b>	<b>632,571</b>		<b>747</b>	<b>155,413</b>	<b>596,289</b>		<b>44</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>98</b>	
Isabella	1,593,566	365,099	10.6%	369	71,337	284,218	18%	24	38	62	0.02%
Cagayan	1,199,320	267,472	13.3%	378	84,076	312,071	26%	20	16	36	0.01%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,904,533</b>	<b>1,486,975</b>		<b>2,527</b>	<b>450,645</b>	<b>1,784,520</b>		<b>43,067</b>	<b>131,628</b>	<b>174,695</b>	