



PRC deployed Health Caravans to the flood-affected communities.

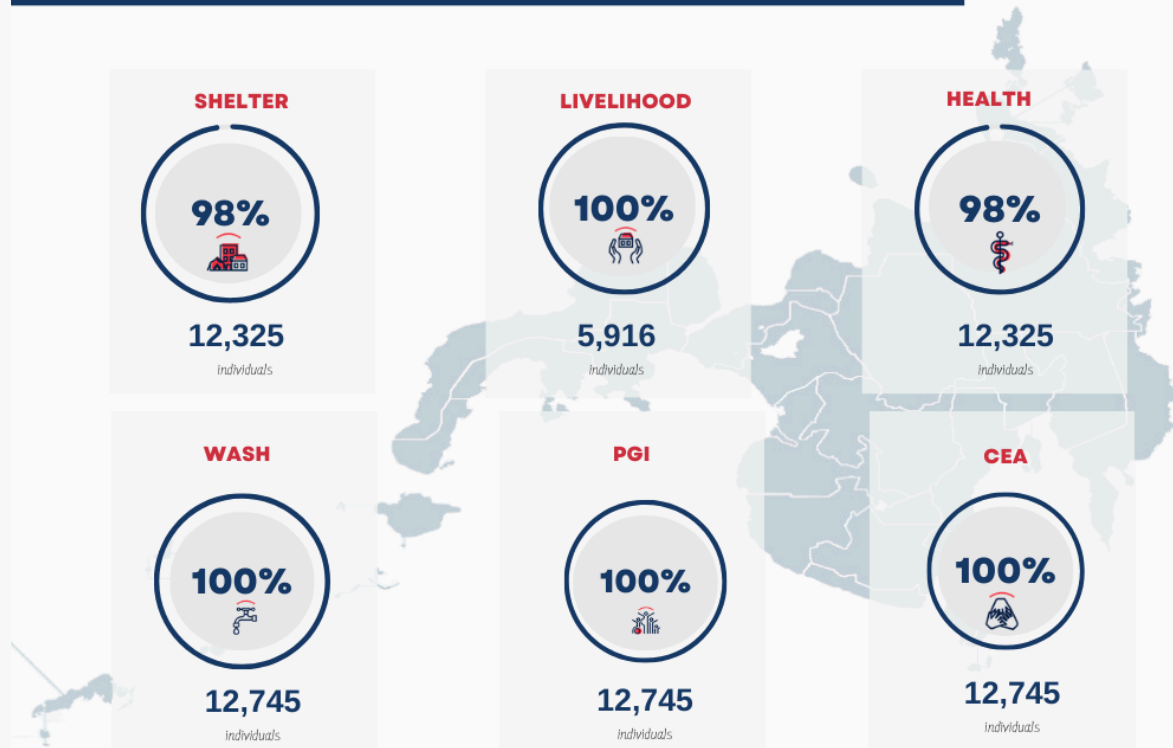
Appeal: MDRPH053	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 483,174	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Flood
Glide Number: FL-2024-000011-PHL	People Affected: 1,228,003 people	People Targeted: 12,600 people	People Assisted: 12,745 people
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 14-02-2024	Operational End Date: 31-08-2024	Total Operating Timeframe: 6 months

Targeted Regions: **Region XI (Davao Region), Region XIII (Caraga)**

The major donors and partners of the IFRC-DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, China, Czech, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and the Netherlands, as well as DG ECHO, Mondelez Foundation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Description of the Event

MINDANAO FLOODING: ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PHILIPPINE RED CROSS WITH IFRC ASSISTANCE



Infographic: Accomplishments of the PRC with IFRC Support

Date of event

02-02-2024

What happened, where and when?

On 16 January 2024, the Shear Line impacted the eastern section of Mindanao, bringing scattered light to heavy rain showers and thunderstorms. By 17 January 2024, its influence had begun to weaken. However, it continued to cause scattered rain showers and thunderstorms in Northern Mindanao, CARAGA, and the Davao Region for the next 24 hours. Notably, by this time, the Shear Line no longer had a direct effect on the entire country. By 20 January 2024, its impact had further diminished, and it no longer exerted any direct influence over the country.

Starting on 28 January 2024, the Northeast Monsoon and the Trough of a Low-Pressure Area (LPA) began affecting Mindanao. The Trough of the LPA brought intermittent light to heavy rains, which persisted until 2 February 2024, leading to widespread flooding, landslides, and other related incidents across Mindanao. The system continued to bring light to heavy rainfall until 2 February 2024, contributing to flooding and landslide incidents in certain areas of Mindanao. Finally, on 3 February 2024, the LPA dissipated, marking the end of its impact on the region.

As a result of the combined effects of the Shear Line and the Trough of the LPA, a state of calamity was declared in one province (Agusan del Sur) and four municipalities (Davao del Norte: 2 and Davao de Oro: 2). This declaration allowed these areas to access emergency funds and resources to respond to the damages and disruptions caused by these weather disturbances.

A shear line refers to a zone of maximum horizontal wind shear that forms ahead of a cold front in the northern hemisphere when easterly trade winds interact with winds that have an augmented northerly component. The presence of a cold front and its associated upper trough is essential for the formation of a shear line. The combined effects of three weather systems—the Shear Line, the Northeast Monsoon, and the Trough of the LPA—caused widespread flooding and landslides, severely limiting residents' ability to cope with the disaster.



Typically, floods in these areas subside within three days. However, after a week, floodwaters remained, raising serious concerns as rescue operations were still ongoing. Additionally, access to clean and safe drinking water was severely affected. Many residents were forced to evacuate, and roads and bridges remained impassable, hindering access to essential supplies. Given the situation, the major concern was the support needed for the long term.



Volunteers engage in CEA activities during the health caravan.



IFRC supported PRC with the provision of emergency tents for temporary shelter.

Scope and Scale

According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), the calamity impacted multiple regions, affecting a total of 365,564 families or 1,228,003 people. Of these, 25,477 families (97,603 people) were accommodated in 380 evacuation centers (ECs), while 175,370 families (697,454 people) received assistance outside ECs across Regions X, XI, XII, CARAGA, and the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARM). The disaster also caused damage to 1,253 houses in Regions X, XI, and CARAGA. The persistent shear line phenomenon significantly delayed the recession of floodwaters, forcing many families to remain in evacuation sites. Tragically, the calamity resulted in 18 deaths, 11 injuries, and three missing persons.

The severe weather conditions also caused extensive damage to infrastructure. A total of 231 road sections and 23 bridges were affected. Critical lifelines were also disrupted. Power outages occurred in 13 cities/municipalities across Regions X, XI, and CARAGA. Water supply was affected in five cities/municipalities in Region XI, while communication lines were disrupted in two cities/municipalities within the same region. Transportation services were impacted, with five seaports in Regions XI and CARAGA affected. The estimated cost of infrastructure damage in Regions X, XI, and CARAGA amounted to PHP 54,967,000 (CHF 856,831). In response to the severe weather conditions, classes and work were suspended in Regions X, XI, XII, and CARAGA.

To support affected communities, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) provided PHP 97,050,299 (CHF 1,515,576) worth of assistance. Additionally, PHP 3.299 billion (CHF 51,518,504) worth of relief resources were made available. DSWD assistance included family food packs, financial aid, sleeping kits, and modular tents.

According to the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) assessment, local health units, through their respective Rural Health Units (RHUs), were highly engaged and operational, ensuring immediate access to primary health care services for vulnerable groups such as the elderly, pregnant women, and children. There were no known other organizations or agencies supporting the government in covering any gaps or additional needs in health.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. NDRRMC Situation Report	https://ndrrmc.gov.ph/



National Society Actions

Have the National Society conducted any intervention additionally to those part of this DREF Operation?

No

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat

The IFRC monitored the flooding situation in Mindanao, which resulted from a shearline and a trough of a Low-Pressure Area. Throughout the response operation, the IFRC maintained close coordination with the PRC by actively participating in coordination meetings and providing support for PRC's chapters' preparation in the affected areas.

The IFRC strategically selected locations for dispatching prepositioned relief items to the affected individuals from Cebu warehouse. This warehouse was carefully chosen as it's near the affected areas, taking into account accessibility to minimize response time and ensure the timely delivery of relief supplies.

The IFRC also supported PRC's warehouses by conducting a comprehensive wall-to-wall inventory and assisting with other logistical planning. Under this IFRC-DREF, the IFRC supported the provision of emergency tents to 200 families, sleeping kits (including blankets, mosquito nets, and plastic mats) and hygiene kits to 2,520 people, as well as WASH, welfare, and health services.

Participating National Societies

Six Participating National Societies (PNS) in the Philippines, including the Spanish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, and Finnish Red Cross, supported the PRC, with three of them having a special focus on disaster risk reduction and disaster risk financing. The IFRC was in daily contact with the partners, ensuring regular updates on the ongoing operations.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC) demonstrated substantial support to bolster the PRC's response efforts in the wake of the combined effects of the shear line and the trough low-pressure area. The ICRC supported by providing Jerry cans, while the NLRC focused on supplying kitchen sets.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC has maintained a permanent presence in the Philippines since 1982. The delegation works to protect and assist civilians displaced or otherwise affected by armed clashes and other situations of violence with operations particularly focused in parts of central and western Mindanao. Further, the ICRC supported by providing Jerry cans, while the NLRC focused on supplying kitchen sets.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance

No

National authorities

The DSWD had distributed PHP 97,050,299 (CHF 15,155,763) worth of assistance, while PHP 3.299 billion (CHF 51,518,504) worth of relief resources remained available and on standby.

The Office of the President extended PHP 265 million (CHF 4,138,346) worth of financial assistance to Davao for residents affected by the shear line and trough low-pressure area. This assistance, separate from relief aid provided by the DSWD, aimed to address



immediate needs. Davao del Norte, Davao Oriental, Agusan del Sur, and Davao de Oro each received PHP 30 million (CHF 468,492), while Surigao del Sur and Maguindanao del Sur received PHP 25 million (CHF 390,410) each. Butuan City, Davao City, and Davao Occidental received PHP 20 million (CHF 312,328) each. Agusan del Norte received PHP 15 million (CHF 234,246), and Cotabato and Bukidnon received PHP 10 million (CHF 156,164) each.

In terms of livelihood, the DSWD XI – Davao Region provided cash assistance amounting to PHP 9,960 (CHF 150) per family, totaling PHP 4.98 million (CHF 75,000) to approximately 500 families in one barangay in the municipality of Braulio E. Dujali, Davao del Norte, through their Emergency Cash Transfer (ECT) programme. This had been the first of a series of simultaneous payout activities in the affected areas.

The local health units, or Rural Health Units (RHUs), in the affected provinces primarily responded to the health needs of the people. They also led the coordination mechanism at that time, with different agencies and organizations coordinating with them for any health-related actions.

UN or other actors

Based on the assessment carried out by the PRC team on the ground, World Vision conducted WASH responses, including water purification, hygiene promotion, and hygiene kit distribution in some areas of Agusan del Sur. Catholic Relief Services conducted a needs assessment.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

As auxiliary to the public authorities, the PRC maintained a strong relationship with government bodies through participation and collaboration with (i) the NDRRMC; (ii) the provincial, municipal, and barangay (village) disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) the local government units defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010.

The PRC participated in NDRRMC meetings and coordinated with the DSWD and the Department of Health. The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) activated Republic Act 7581 (Price Act), which provided protection to consumers by stabilizing the prices of necessities and prime commodities and by prescribing measures against undue price increases during emergency situations.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

According to the latest report from the NDRRMC, a total of 1,253 houses were damaged across three regions—CARAGA, Davao, and BARMM. Of these, 510 were classified as totally damaged, while 743 were partially damaged. The flooding and landslides caused by the trough of an LPA led to significant destruction of shelters and settlements, particularly in southern CARAGA and the eastern parts of the Davao Region.

Findings from the Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDANA) conducted by the national government indicated that some families were completely displaced due to severe soil erosion triggered by the flooding and landslides. As a result, many were forced to evacuate to temporary shelters set up by the local government, including schools and covered courts. The NDRRMC reported that a total of 324,040 families (1,122,975 people) were affected. Among them, 25,477 families (97,603 people) were housed in 380 ECs, while 175,370 families (697,454 individuals) were served outside ECs across Regions X, XI, XII, CARAGA, and BARMM.

The impact of the flooding was extensive, resulting in substantial losses for affected households. Many families lost essential supplies and household items crucial to their daily lives, including food stocks, furniture, appliances, electronic devices, cooking tools, and clothing. Some of these items were submerged in floodwaters, while others were entirely washed away, leaving families without access to vital resources.

In response, the provision of essential household items—such as blankets, mosquito nets, and plastic mats—became crucial to support and protect displaced individuals from the harsh conditions they faced in temporary shelters. Sleeping kits were distributed to offer warmth, protection from insects, and a more comfortable resting space. These items were vital for safeguarding health and preventing illness, particularly in overcrowded and often unsanitary conditions. By ensuring access to these basic necessities, the aim was to alleviate the discomfort and vulnerability experienced by the displaced population.





Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The displacement of people in ECs due to the devastation caused by the shear line and the trough of an LPA created dire circumstances for those affected. With homes destroyed and personal belongings lost, displaced families faced significant hardships. One of the most immediate needs in such situations was food assistance to ensure their daily sustenance. In response, the PRC provided hot meals to affected individuals residing in ECs, helping to meet their nutritional needs during this critical time.

According to the NDRRMC, approximately 1,304 hectares of farmland were affected by the weather system. The impact on livelihoods was severe, particularly for rice and corn farmers who had already suffered from the previous shear line and were now facing further disruptions due to the trough of LPA. In several provinces, including Davao del Norte, planting was delayed despite it being the expected planting season. Meanwhile, in Davao Oriental and Davao de Oro, where the cropping season was at its peak, rice fields ready for harvest were inundated by floodwaters, resulting in significant losses.

The destruction of crops was expected to lead to a substantial decrease in income, forcing many families to reduce or cut household expenses. Additionally, a majority of the affected population faced challenges in securing agricultural inputs for the next planting season, exacerbating their financial strain. Another key livelihood in the region—mining—was also impacted, as continuous rains triggered soil erosion. In response, local authorities suspended and prohibited mining activities to prevent further hazards.

This DREF did not cover livelihood or multi-purpose cash grant assistance for the affected individuals since the government (DSWD XI Davao Region) had responded by providing cash assistance amounting to PHP 9,960 (CHF 150) per family, totaling PHP 4.98 million (CHF 75,000) to around 500 families in one barangay in the Municipality of Braulio E. Dujali, Davao del Norte, through their Emergency Cash Transfer (ECT) programme. This was the first of a series of simultaneous payout activities in the affected areas.

According to the NDRRMC report, while the agency had not yet issued a figure on the damage to agriculture, the government was looking into further supporting the affected individuals with cash assistance. Given the government was fully supporting the cash assistance, the PRC focused solely on providing the basic needs of the affected population by delivering regular hot meals to avoid duplication of initiatives.



Health

The prolonged flooding had a significant impact on the health and well-being of affected communities, increasing the risks of vector-borne, waterborne, and communicable diseases. Due to prolonged exposure to floodwaters, both affected individuals and responders faced a heightened risk of contracting diseases such as leptospirosis, skin infections, and dengue. Additionally, acute respiratory infections became a common health concern. The contamination of water sources further increased the likelihood of diarrheal diseases.

To mitigate the risk of leptospirosis, the PRC and local government units distributed doxycycline as a prophylactic measure to responders and affected individuals. However, overcrowding in evacuation centers created an environment conducive to the rapid spread of vaccine-preventable diseases, particularly among children. Diseases such as measles, rubella, polio, and influenza posed a significant threat to child health in these shelters.

The flooding also severely disrupted access to primary and emergency healthcare services, posing critical challenges for vulnerable groups, including children, pregnant women, the elderly, individuals with existing medical conditions, and persons with disabilities. During the early stages of the flooding, fluctuating power supplies led to outages in numerous health facilities at the municipal and barangay levels. However, according to the latest PRC report, no health facilities sustained damage, and all remained operational. Despite this, additional support was needed for medical supplies and medicines.

Recognizing these challenges, the PRC identified the need to conduct Health Caravans, deploying volunteer medical professionals to provide basic medical services and essential medications to ECs and affected communities.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The initial assessment conducted by the PRC revealed that continuous heavy rains had caused severe and prolonged flooding, landslides, and soil erosion. These events damaged water pipelines in several water districts across Davao de Oro and Davao del Norte, leading to significant disruptions in water supply services. Other sources of water, such as springs, wells, and hand pumps, were also contaminated by mud and debris. The Tagum Water District in Davao del Norte, in particular, faced severe limitations in its water supply due to pipeline damage.



Water quality and potability became critical concerns, as flood contamination posed a high risk of waterborne and diarrheal diseases among affected communities. The PRC's initial assessment indicated that the available water supply was turbid and highly contaminated. Additionally, power supply interruptions further exacerbated the situation, leaving families—both within and outside evacuation centers—with either a limited supply of safe drinking water or no access at all.

In response to these urgent needs, the PRC deployed its WASH assets, including two water tankers, four water bladders, and three tap stand sets, to support the local water districts of Tagum City in Davao del Norte and Davao de Oro. The PRC began water rationing on 4 February 2024, distributing approximately 44,200 liters of water and benefiting more than 7,676 people across the two provinces. As part of the distribution efforts, the PRC also identified the need to conduct learning sessions on basic water treatment, handling, and storage to ensure the continued safety and potability of the water.

Displaced families residing in ECs faced additional challenges, including limited access to sanitation facilities and shared toilets with insufficient water supply. These conditions significantly increased hygiene risks. To mitigate such risks, the provision of hygiene kits, menstrual hygiene kits, and hygiene promotion activities was essential in encouraging safe hygiene practices among the affected population.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Overcrowding in ECs became a significant challenge, forcing families to share limited spaces and raising concerns about safety and privacy. Makeshift tents often lacked proper shelter and gender segregation, increasing the risk of violence and abuse.

During disasters, affected individuals faced heightened vulnerability due to inadequate housing, limited access to healthcare, poor sanitation, and economic instability caused by livelihood losses. Certain groups—including children, the elderly, individuals with disabilities, and those with chronic medical conditions—encountered additional barriers in accessing assistance and were at greater risk of violence and abuse. Prioritizing the protection and specific needs of these vulnerable populations was essential in planning and implementing response efforts. Collecting Sex, Age, and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) was essential for ensuring accountability and inclusiveness in the response.

To address the needs of at-risk individuals and groups, the PRC planned to integrate the IFRC Minimum Standards into its emergency programming. Specific measures included partitioning areas in ECs to enhance privacy and safety, as well as establishing priority lanes for persons with disabilities and the elderly. Additionally, child-friendly spaces (CFS) provided a safe and supportive environment for displaced families, particularly children, offering age-appropriate activities and psychosocial support.

Recognizing the crucial role of volunteers in supporting affected communities, the PRC identified the need for refreshed training in CFS and PSS. Strengthening volunteers' capacity in these areas would ensure more effective responses to the needs of displaced populations.

Furthermore, the PRC aimed to incorporate the IFRC Child Safeguarding Policy to ensure that all programmes were designed and implemented with the best interests of children in mind. A child safeguarding risk analysis was planned to assess and mitigate risks related to violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect within PRC-IFRC programs. This analysis would focus on preventive actions and accountability, with implementation in the chapters of Davao del Norte, Davao de Oro, and Agusan del Sur.



Community Engagement And Accountability

The households affected by the disaster required assistance from both governmental and non-governmental organizations. Ensuring that they had clear and accessible information about available support and how to access it was crucial. Effective communication played a key role in making sure affected families were well-informed about the assistance they were eligible to receive.

Beyond information dissemination, continuous monitoring of the evolving and diverse needs of different population groups was essential. Each group might have specific requirements, and it was vital to tailor assistance accordingly. Two-way communication was of utmost importance in disaster relief efforts. Simply providing information was not enough—actively listening to affected communities and incorporating their feedback was equally important. Accurate and up-to-date information served as a lifesaving mechanism during disasters, making it imperative to ensure its timely delivery to affected households. Effective communication was a fundamental aspect of providing support to those in need.

To enhance accountability and improve future response efforts, Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) was implemented through methods such as Key Informant Interviews (KII) and Focus Group Discussions (FGD). These approaches provided a platform for beneficiaries to



express their concerns, share their experiences, and highlight any challenges they faced in accessing assistance. By giving voice to the beneficiaries, their concerns could be resolved, and future distribution programmes could be enhanced based on their perspectives.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The operation aimed to provide support to 12,600 people (2,520 families) who had been affected by the northeast monsoon, shearline, and trough of LPA in the five most affected provinces in Mindanao. The IFRC-DREF support included essential household items, hot meals, health services, and WASH interventions, implemented over a period of six months.

Operation strategy rationale

This operation aimed to address the immediate needs of the most vulnerable individuals in Davao del Norte, Davao de Oro, and Agusan del Sur. The PRC identified these three provinces as having the most affected populations and recommended them as priority targets. PRC's assistance complemented that of Local Government Units (LGUs), which operated ECs and provided essential services such as WASH and healthcare to those taking temporary shelter.

PRC's emergency shelter and WASH assistance targeted 200 families who were not accommodated in existing evacuation centers. For those in ECs, PRC focused on filling service gaps left by LGUs by providing hot meals, child-friendly spaces, and essential household items—including blankets, plastic mats, mosquito nets, and hygiene kits—to 2,465 households. These families suffered severe losses of essential supplies due to flooding and landslides.

To address urgent food needs, PRC provided hot meals for over 5,000 individuals through food trucks. Volunteers and RC143 teams were to be deployed to priority evacuation centers and communities in Davao del Norte, Davao de Oro, and Agusan del Sur. Before deployment, volunteers would receive orientation on proper food handling. To ensure nutritional adequacy, PRC developed a standard meal plan in consultation with a nutritionist and dietician. Meals were to be provided once daily for 16 days, funded by the IFRC-DREF operation. The number of beneficiaries was expected to decrease over time as families received food packs from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and LGUs and regained the ability to cook their own meals.

Beyond food support, PRC aimed to strengthen health services and WASH interventions, recognizing their critical role in ensuring the well-being and safety of affected populations. PRC distributed mosquito nets to 2,465 households to mitigate the increased risks of vector-borne, waterborne, and communicable diseases following the floods. Health promotion activities under the IFRC-DREF included the dissemination of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials on the prevention of dengue, leptospirosis, and other diseases.

PRC also deployed Health Caravans to affected areas in coordination with local health units, providing basic health services and medicines. Additionally, psychosocial support activities—including psychological first aid, psychoeducation, and safe spaces—were implemented for affected populations, staff, and volunteers. Mosquito nets were included in the distribution of non-food items (NFIs) to help prevent vector-borne diseases. Given PRC's assessment that no other organization planned to distribute mosquito nets, international procurement under the IFRC-DREF was arranged to replenish PRC's stock.

With support from Australian DFAT, PRC planned to distribute 1,000 Mother and Newborn Kits to affected mothers and their newborns. Displaced families residing in evacuation centers faced hygiene risks due to shared toilet facilities and limited water supply. To mitigate these risks, PRC distributed hygiene kits and conducted hygiene promotion activities to encourage healthy practices. The organization also constructed 23 latrines and handwashing stations in camps or relocation sites to improve sanitation conditions.

To ensure access to safe water, PRC deployed its WASH assets, including two water tankers, four water bladders, and three sets of tap stands, to support the local water district in Tagum City, Davao del Norte, and Davao de Oro. The intervention exceeded its initial target of providing safe water to 10,000 individuals. Additionally, PRC secured support from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to distribute jerry cans, enabling families to store water safely.

Hygiene kits were distributed to 2,549 vulnerable families, each containing twelve bars of body soap, five bars of laundry soap, forty sanitary pads, five bath towels, six rolls of toilet paper, two tubes of toothpaste, five toothbrushes, and four disposable razors. PRC also planned to collaborate with local health units for disease surveillance, ensuring timely responses to potential outbreaks and emerging health risks.



Targeting Strategy

Who was targeted by this operation?

The PRC prioritized the most affected and underserved areas to ensure that it could effectively reach the most vulnerable populations and maximize available resources. Based on initial assessments utilizing secondary sources, the PRC recommended initially to focus on five provinces: Davao de Oro, Davao del Norte, Davao Oriental, Agusan del Sur and Agusan del Norte. Based on detailed assessments of needs on the ground after the initial response period, and gaps left from government and other agencies' relief effort, PRC selected three provinces as priority provinces for this operation – Davao De Oro, Agusan del Sur and Davao de Norte. The PRC assisted both individuals taking temporary shelter in ECs and those not catered to by ECs.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection of areas covered was based on an analysis of available secondary data from various sources, including government reports (such as those from the NDRRMC, Department of Agriculture, and Department of Public Works and Highways), media, PRC's Operations Center reports, and validation of information gathered from chapters' rapid assessments. The set of variables used by the National Headquarters (NHQ) for prioritizing provinces and municipalities included:

- Percentage of affected families (greater than 10 percent)
- Extent of damages (flooding situation and livelihood damages)
- Province, city, and municipality classification (3rd – 6th class)
- Logistical considerations
- Poverty incidence ranking of the province
- Presence of key players

Hot meal interventions would not directly target children under 2 years of age, as it was highly recommended that they be breastfed to ensure proper nutrition. However, children aged 6 months and above were encouraged by health experts to start consuming solid foods or complementary feeding alongside breastfeeding. PRC volunteers would ensure proper health key messaging was provided to parents and caregivers. Pregnant and lactating women would be prioritized in this intervention to ensure they had access to nutritious foods during the emergency.

Total Assisted Population

Assisted Women	3,597	Rural	100%
Assisted Girls (under 18)	2,710	Urban	-
Assisted Men	3,568	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Assisted Boys (under 18)	2,870		
Total Assisted Population	12,745		
Total Targeted Population	12,600		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
Potential threat to the well-being of children in the evacuation center.	The PRC implemented various measures to mitigate associated risks, including the establishment of safe and secure



	environments, the creation of child-friendly spaces, and the execution of child safeguarding risk analyses in the three chapters of Davao del Norte, Davao de Oro, and Agusan del Sur. The IFRC Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis tool aided IFRC Operations and Program in identifying and assessing their child safeguarding risks. This information enabled operations to enhance their child safeguarding practices and minimize the risk of harm to children, in accordance with the IFRC Child Safeguarding Policy.
Potential new LPAs forming or entering the Philippine Area of Responsibility during the ongoing typhoon season. This poses a threat that could lead to landslides and exacerbate the current situation.	The PRC - Operation Center monitored the current weather situation and provided necessary alerts as and when required.
Despite the government lifting the State of Public Health Emergency related to COVID-19, there remains a concern about the safety of personnel during the implementation of interventions due to the ongoing COVID-19 situation.	Suitable personal protective equipment (PPE) was provided for personnel engaged in the operations. Advisory information regarding precautionary measures to safeguard health and safety, as well as early warning and action systems, was disseminated in alignment with the authorities' contingency plans.
Deployed volunteers and staff members, engaged in distribution and community work, contracting/infected with Leptospirosis and Schistosomiasis.	The volunteers and staff members received appropriate orientation and personal protective equipment (including protective gear) to safeguard themselves in situations where any part of their body was exposed to flood or stagnant water. Prophylaxis for Leptospirosis and Vitamin C supplementation were also provided to mitigate risk and enhance their immune response to potential infections.
Areas not passable due to high flooding and debris	PRC looked for an alternative route to access the priority areas and planned for strategy to utilize boats to reach the far-flung areas in order to deliver services.
Safety of volunteers and staff since the geographic areas are in Mindanao (near the conflict zones)	The PRC staff and volunteers adhered to safer access or IFRC safety and security practices.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

The identified safety and security threats were not likely to significantly affect the ability or access of Red Cross personnel to implement the operation activities. The risk of disease transmission of water or vector borne diseases had been higher during the initial response when PRC deployed first responders. To mitigate this, PRC provided Doxycycline Prophylaxis for staff and volunteers who were deployed in the flooded areas. The key potential risks to Red Cross personnel included road safety incidents, flash floods, mudslides, petty crime, and health risks. Proactive security measures were in place, and team leaders were aware of the mitigating measures that needed to be taken to avoid such risks. The National Society's security framework was applicable throughout the operation to its staff and volunteers. For personnel under IFRC security's responsibility, the existing IFRC country security guidelines were applicable, along with security briefings for all IFRC personnel, movement monitoring for field travel, and the availability of safety equipment.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	Yes
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Implementation



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 151,624
Targeted Persons: 12,600
Assisted Persons: 12,325
Targeted Male: 6,162
Targeted Female: 6,163



Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of households provided with essential household items (2 blankets, 2 plastic mats)	2,520	2,465
# of rapid assessments conducted	3	3
# of families provided with emergency tents for temporary shelter	200	200

Narrative description of achievements

Shelter and Essential Household Item Distribution

The PRC, with IFRC support, provided essential household items to the most vulnerable households affected by the severe flooding in Mindanao, reaching 2,465 households, or 12,325 people. Each household received two blankets, two sleeping mats, two mosquito nets, and a hygiene kit, improving comfort, protection, and health in challenging conditions.

In addition, the PRC has implemented the provision of emergency tents for temporary shelter. This programme specifically catered to families who had experienced complete displacement as a direct consequence of the soil erosion triggered by the flooding and landslides and not catered for by the ECs. Emergency tents had reached 200 families or 100 per cent of the target, offering them temporary shelter and a sense of security amidst the chaos. The total number of families served with emergency shelter assistance accounts for the entire population of displaced individuals in two local government managed displacement sites in Davao De Oro province.

Beyond physical relief, the provision of these items had served not only to offer physical comfort but also to provide emotional solace for families grappling with the hardships of life in and outside ECs and in the displacement sites. The dedicated, collaborative efforts of the PRC and IFRC ensured that timely and essential support reached those affected by the flooding, thereby contributing to improved living conditions and a sense of hope during trying times.

Post-Distribution Monitoring

To assess the impact of the intervention, PRC conducted a PDM survey for those who received shelter and non-food items assistance. Findings revealed that 95 per cent of respondents expressed satisfaction with the household items received, while 97 per cent confirmed the assistance was delivered in a timely manner. These results highlight the effectiveness of the response and the responsiveness of PRC's efforts in addressing immediate needs.

Lessons Learnt

- Proactively anticipating challenges, such as weather disturbances, and preparing alternative strategies can enhance volunteer safety and ensure the effective distribution of relief items in difficult conditions.
- Prioritizing volunteer well-being is essential in decision-making during relief operations.
- Adverse weather conditions and changes in distribution schedules underscore the need for improved logistical planning and resource allocation.
- Strengthening coordination between PRC chapters and local government units enhances response efforts and fosters a shared understanding of evolving situations.

Challenges

- Adverse weather conditions temporarily halted relief distributions to ensure volunteer safety.
- Changes in distribution schedules created logistical challenges, requiring adaptive planning and coordination.





Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 87,683

Targeted Persons: 5,000

Assisted Persons: 5,916

Targeted Male: 2,958

Targeted Female: 2,958

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached with food assistance (hot meals)	5,000	5,916
# of hot meals provided	80,000	68,379

Narrative description of achievements

Food Security

The PRC, in collaboration with the IFRC, played a vital role in addressing food insecurity and alleviating hunger among disaster-affected communities through the deployment of a fleet of food trucks. These trucks provided ready-to-eat hot meals to displaced people, delivering a total of 68,379 meals to over 5,000 evacuees over a 14-day period through daily distributions.

Recognizing the critical need for food assistance among displaced populations, the PRC initiated the food truck programme to ensure timely and targeted support. This strategic intervention enabled the efficient distribution of hot meals and ready-to-eat food packs, addressing immediate dietary needs. Through coordinated efforts, the PRC and IFRC successfully reached 85 per cent of the overall target population, ensuring access to essential nutrition during the crisis.

Post-Distribution Monitoring

To assess the effectiveness of the response, PRC conducted a PDM survey among those who received food assistance. Findings indicated that 95 per cent of respondents expressed satisfaction with the food packs and hot meals provided, highlighting their usefulness. Additionally, 97 per cent of respondents affirmed that the assistance was delivered in a timely manner. These results underscore the success of the food security intervention in meeting urgent needs and providing critical relief to affected communities.

Lessons Learnt

- Meticulous planning is essential for successful interventions, including assessing the suitability of food truck placements in designated areas.
- Refresher training for personnel involved in food truck operations is crucial to guarantee adherence to safety standards and regulations.

Challenges

- Concerns over potential food poisoning, although no results have been disclosed, led to suspension of distribution while attempts were made to offer packaged meals in place of hot meals. Nevertheless, it is crucial to recognize that the public perception of the PRC within the community remains favorable.
- Careful planning of interventions, particularly regarding the suitability of food trucks in the designated area, is necessary to mitigate risks and ensure effective service delivery.



Budget: CHF 66,640

Targeted Persons: 12,600

Assisted Persons: 12,325

Targeted Male: 6,162

Targeted Female: 6,163

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of families provided with mosquito nets	2,520	2,465
# of individuals reached with direct psychosocial support	2,000	2,009
# of individuals reached with health promotion activities	5,000	4,363
# of individuals reached with basic health services (including medicines and first aid)	2,500	4,685

Narrative description of achievements

Health and Psychosocial Support

The PRC prioritized the health and safety of individuals displaced by the flooding, particularly those in ECs and temporary sites. To mitigate health risks associated with mosquito exposure in these environments, PRC, with support from the IFRC-DREF, distributed insecticide-treated mosquito nets to 2,465 families (12,325 people), achieving 98 per cent of the target population. Alongside the distribution, PRC conducted health education campaigns on mosquito-borne diseases, reinforcing preventive measures to enhance community well-being.

Health Promotion and Emergency Medical Services

PRC actively promoted public health awareness, reaching 4,363 people (87 per cent of the target) with health promotion activities covering dengue, leptospirosis, vaccine-preventable diseases, and acute respiratory infections. The coverage of health promotion was slightly lower than anticipated due to the progressive return of displaced individuals to their homes, limiting access to those in evacuation sites.

To provide essential medical services, PRC established first aid stations staffed by trained personnel, offering:

- Vital signs monitoring for 1,805 individuals
- First aid treatment for 183 individuals
- Ambulance transport for 86 individuals

Additionally, PRC responded to health threats from flooding-related diseases by distributing doxycycline capsules as a prophylactic measure against leptospirosis and disseminating educational materials on disease prevention. Across 416 first aid stations, 1,997 people received blood pressure assessments, 183 people were treated for minor injuries, and six people required patient transport services.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support

Recognizing the emotional distress caused by displacement, PRC integrated Psychosocial Support (PSS) and Psychological First Aid (PFA) into its emergency response, prioritizing vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, pregnant women, and persons with disabilities. Through these efforts, 2,009 displaced individuals received psychosocial support—surpassing the initial target.

Additionally, PRC ensured the well-being of its staff and volunteers by providing peer-to-peer mental health support, medical care, leptospirosis prophylaxis, and immune-boosting vitamins. A series of PSS activities were conducted for humanitarian workers in Agusan del Sur, Davao de Oro, and Davao del Norte, reaching 112 personnel.

Health Caravans

To further expand medical assistance, PRC deployed mobile health teams to conduct Health Caravans in flood-affected communities. Over the course of the DREF operation, nine Health Caravans were carried out across 10 communities in Davao de Oro, Davao del Norte, and Davao Oriental, providing a total of 5,975 people with medical consultations, essential medicines, health promotion activities, and MHPSS services.

These comprehensive health interventions reflect PRC's commitment to ensuring both the physical and mental well-being of disaster-affected populations, volunteers, and responders.

Lessons Learnt

- Conducting a thorough assessment of staffing requirements for Emergency Vehicle Operators (EVO) and ambulance drivers is crucial to ensuring efficient emergency response operations.
- Developing a recruitment and training strategy can help address shortages of EVOs and ambulance drivers, ensuring a steady supply of qualified personnel to bolster emergency services.
- Maintaining a consistent stock of critical medications, particularly for children, is essential during health caravans.
- Strengthening collaboration with other chapters can enhance resource availability, including ERU vehicles and additional assets.
- Regularly checking and updating the expiration dates of medical supplies helps prevent complications related to near-expiry products.

Challenges

- Limited availability of specific medications, particularly pediatric/children medicines, affected health service delivery.
- The presence of nearly expired medical supplies posed challenges in maintaining quality healthcare services.
- The absence of an Emergency Response Unit (ERU) vehicle hindered the timely delivery of emergency medical assistance.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 85,510

Targeted Persons: 12,600

Assisted Persons: 155,002

Targeted Male: 77,501

Targeted Female: 77,501

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached with hygiene promotion and IEC activities during the response period	10,000	5,975
# of liters of safe water distributed through RCRC emergency water supply	560,000	2,641,000
# of people who have been supplied by RCRC with an improved protected source of drinking water (according to WHO and Sphere standards)	10,000	155,002
# of families provided with Hygiene Kits	2,520	2,549



# of people (and households) provided with bathing facilities (communal or individual) in the response period	1,000	1,225
# of constructed communal / shared sanitation facilities by male/female	20	23

Narrative description of achievements

Hygiene Kit Distribution

PRC assisted displaced individuals residing in ECs by addressing their urgent need for essential provisions. A total of 2,549 households, or 12,745 people, benefited from hygiene kits, surpassing the initial target set. These kits were distributed to meet the immediate hygiene needs of the displaced population, ensuring their well-being while they remained in ECs. Each hygiene kit contained essential items, including body soap, laundry soap, sanitary pads, hand towels, bath towels, toilet paper, toothpaste, toothbrushes, and razors. Through this distribution, PRC improved living conditions and upheld proper hygiene standards among affected communities.

Health and Hygiene Promotion

PRC consistently promoted hygiene awareness by disseminating information on proper handwashing and safe water storage. Information, education, and communication (IEC) materials on hygiene promotion were displayed in evacuation centers to reinforce key messages. A total of 5,975 people were reached through hygiene promotion activities. To further emphasize critical health messages on personal hygiene and sanitation, PRC distributed brochures and posters on handwashing, hygiene promotion, and sanitation across evacuation centers. The provision of water, distribution of IEC materials, and hygiene promotion activities were made possible through support from the IFRC.

Facility Improvement

PRC supported the Local Government of Davao de Oro by constructing 23 communal sanitation facilities in two displacement sites within the province. This included five bathing facilities, 18 handwashing stations, and improvements to the existing water system through the provision and installation of water tanks. The 18 handwashing stations were integrated with communal sanitation facilities, and IEC materials promoting proper handwashing were displayed.

To further enhance access to clean water, PRC installed two groundwater tanks, each with a capacity of 2,000 liters, ensuring a reliable water supply. These installations included piping connections to individual kitchen faucets, bathing facilities, portable handwashing stations, and latrines to improve water pressure. A total of 1,225 people benefited from these shared water and sanitation facilities, exceeding PRC's initial target.

Waste Management Interventions

Due to the local government's inability to provide adequate waste management systems in the displacement sites, PRC took the initiative to construct soak pits connected to septic tanks. This involved excavation, stone filling, concrete covering of the soak pits, and proper piping for both sites. These interventions significantly improved sanitation infrastructure, ensuring safer and more hygienic conditions for displaced communities.

Lessons Learnt

- Assets should undergo thorough inspection and maintenance before deployment to prevent operational disruptions.

Challenges

- The effectiveness of WASH initiatives was impacted by non-operational water tankers, delayed feedback from the National Headquarters, and a shortage of volunteers for hygiene promotion efforts.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 1,099

Targeted Persons: 600

Assisted Persons: 5,094



Targeted Male: 2,547

Targeted Female: 2,547

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of staff and volunteers provided with PGI orientation (refresher course on PSS and CFS)	40	73
# of chapters conducted Child Safeguarding Analysis	5	3
# of children reached with child-friendly activities	600	5,094

Narrative description of achievements

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) Integration

The PRC prioritized the incorporation of PGI in all aspects of its operations. As part of this commitment, PRC successfully established child-friendly spaces and activities for 5,094 children in ECs, significantly exceeding the initial target of 600. These safe environments were created in response to the urgent needs arising from displacement due to flooding, providing affected children with nurturing support. The diverse activities promoted well-being and development while respecting cultural sensitivities, encompassing recreational, educational, and psychosocial support. Participation in these activities allowed children in evacuation centers to regain a sense of normalcy, express their emotions, build resilience, and access vital assistance to navigate the challenges posed by the typhoon.

Child Safeguarding Measures

The IFRC Child Safeguarding Analysis tool played a critical role in assessing child safeguarding risks within the operation and enhancing PRC's safeguarding capacity. This analysis enabled PRC to strengthen its child safeguarding practices and mitigate potential risks to children, in alignment with the IFRC Child Safeguarding Policy. In collaboration with IFRC, PRC conducted a Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis and a workshop in three chapters involved in the operation—Davao del Norte, Davao de Oro, and Agusan del Sur. These efforts reinforced PRC's ability to create a safer and more protective environment for children affected by displacement.

Capacity Building

To ensure the effective implementation of PGI standards, PRC conducted orientation sessions for 73 staff members and volunteers on Protection, Gender, and Inclusion. These sessions included a refresher course on child-friendly spaces and psychosocial support, equipping personnel with essential knowledge and tools to integrate PGI considerations into their work. The training enhanced staff and volunteers' understanding and skills in addressing the unique needs and vulnerabilities of children in their care, strengthening PRC's commitment to inclusive and protective humanitarian response.

Lessons Learnt

- Effective workforce distribution and process optimization are crucial for completing tasks on time. This improves operational efficiency, ensures deadlines are met, and enables swift adaptation to evolving situations.

Challenges

- Limited human resources in NHQ Welfare Services hindered the efficient and timely management of essential groundwork



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 3,329

Targeted Persons: 12,600

Assisted Persons: 12,745

Targeted Male: 6,373



Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% people who feel they were informed about the operation	80	100
% of community members who know how to contact PRC to give feedback	80	100
% of complaints and feedback received and responded by the National Society	100	99
# of volunteers and staff oriented in CEA	40	41

Narrative description of achievements

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) Integration

The PRC recognizes and values CEA as fundamental to its humanitarian response. Throughout this operation, PRC ensured that CEA tools guided all activities, incorporating community engagement processes and informal feedback mechanisms to facilitate active community participation and ensure direct access to comprehensive and inclusive information. In addition, all operations adhered to minimum health standards and disease prevention measures, prioritizing the health, safety, and well-being of both community members and the staff and volunteers mobilized.

Strengthening Communication and Feedback Mechanisms

Guided by the IFRC CEA tool, PRC collaborated with communities to establish a well-defined and effective communication strategy. This approach streamlined feedback mechanisms and fostered positive relationships with affected communities. Following community consultations and assessments, PRC identified the following effective channels for engagement:

1. Visual Aids: Informational materials, including posters and banners, were displayed in each community to provide updates on the response. These materials included QR codes, allowing community members to submit feedback digitally.
2. CEA Hotline: A dedicated contact number enabled continuous communication with the PRC local chapter, ensuring accessibility even when personnel were not physically present in the field.
3. Feedback Mechanisms: Feedback boxes were strategically placed within communities to provide a confidential means for individuals to communicate with PRC. All feedback was documented in a complaints database, and responses were tailored based on the nature of the input.
4. Community Meetings: Regular gatherings were organized to encourage participation, particularly in decision-making processes related to the operation.

The implementation of CEA mechanisms enabled communities to voice their needs, concerns, and feedback, promoted broad community involvement, provided timely and innovative solutions, and fostered a sense of ownership over the response efforts.

Capacity Building

PRC conducted a comprehensive orientation on CEA for 41 staff members and volunteers, equipping them with the knowledge and skills needed to document and implement CEA practices effectively. This training empowered communities to articulate their needs, raise concerns, and provide feedback, ensuring maximum participation and facilitating timely responses to issues raised. To support these efforts, PRC placed CEA visibility materials in each community, including banners outlining essential project information, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), and designated feedback boxes. Among the feedback received through PRC's engagement mechanisms, common issues included typographical errors in beneficiary names, the omission of some interviewed beneficiaries from final lists, and expressions of gratitude for PRC's support.

Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) Findings



Findings from the PDM confirmed that all 150 respondents—representing a full 100 per cent—were aware of the operational procedures in place. Additionally, all respondents demonstrated a clear understanding of how to reach out to PRC for feedback or inquiries. This unanimous response highlights the effectiveness of PRC’s communication strategies in ensuring that affected communities remain well-informed and engaged throughout the response.

Lessons Learnt

- Feedback mechanisms, such as feedback boxes, have enabled internally displaced persons (IDPs) to voice concerns and improve service delivery. However, further refinement is needed.
- Additionally, direct face-to-face interactions for gathering feedback, proactive engagement with local leaders, recipients, and camp officers, and prompt coordination between the PRC and local government units (LGUs) have been recognized as exemplary practices that contribute positively to the overall process.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 4,494

Targeted Persons: 0

Assisted Persons: 0

Targeted Male: 0

Targeted Female: 0

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of communications materials produced	6	10
% of financial reporting compliance to IFRC procedures	100	100

Narrative description of achievements

Logistics and Supply Chain Management

Logistics played a critical role in ensuring the efficient management of the supply chain, procurement, customs clearance, fleet operations, storage, and transportation of relief items to distribution sites. These operations were conducted in alignment with IFRC logistics standards, processes, and procedures to meet operational requirements effectively. Over the years, the logistics capacity of the PRC has been significantly strengthened, supported by the IFRC Country Delegation’s skilled logistics team.

The IFRC Country Delegation played a key role in mobilizing and transporting essential equipment and relief supplies to affected regions while ensuring the replenishment of distributed items through its standard procurement procedures. Locally sourced items were procured in accordance with local specifications and cultural contexts, while standard relief supplies—including hygiene kits, jerry cans, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, and tarpaulins—were replenished internationally by the IFRC Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management (GHS&SCM-AP) unit in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Additionally, blankets and sleeping mats were procured locally through the IFRC logistics unit. To further enhance operational capacity, the IFRC Country Delegation provided vehicles to support field operations.

Technical Support and Capacity Building

The IFRC Country Delegation deployed technical staff to operational areas, particularly displacement sites in Davao de Oro, to complement PRC’s national headquarters (NHQ) and local capacities. This technical support ensured that emergency shelter solutions and WASH interventions met the necessary quality standards, were appropriate for the local context, and were implemented in a timely manner. The technical support provided by IFRC was vital in ensuring that emergency shelter, WASH, CEA and some of the health targets, and most importantly, needs of the displaced individuals, were met.

Support extended to the PRC Davao de Oro chapter was particularly significant, given its classification as a Type D chapter—a small chapter generating an annual income between PHP 500,000 and PHP 1 million. With assistance from IFRC, PRC enabled this chapter to



deliver essential services effectively, including the provision of tents and non-food items to the most vulnerable populations affected by flooding.

Communications and Media Engagement

PRC effectively communicated its preparedness efforts and response activities through multiple media channels, leveraging both mainstream and digital platforms. During the reporting period, more than ten press releases were issued, complemented by updates on social media platforms such as Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), YouTube, and Instagram.

The PRC and IFRC communications teams collaborated to develop targeted messaging, audiovisual materials, feature stories, and infographics that provided a comprehensive overview of the humanitarian impact and response efforts. These communications highlighted key statistics and data, ensuring that the scale of the disaster and the support provided by PRC and IFRC were effectively conveyed to the public and stakeholders.

Lessons Learnt

- Sufficient technical capacity and resources from IFRC are essential to complement the expertise and address gaps among PRC NHQ technical staff and implementing chapters. This support is crucial for delivering effective and timely assistance, particularly in shelter and WASH sectors where augmentation of existing infrastructure or construction of new infrastructure is required to meet the needs of displaced populations.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 82,795

Targeted Persons: 0

Assisted Persons: 0

Targeted Male: 0

Targeted Female: 0

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% of volunteers insured	100	100
% of financial reporting respecting IFRC procedures	100	100
# of lessons learned workshop conducted	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

Volunteer Engagement and Insurance Coverage

The mobilization for this operation engaged 100 volunteers and staff, all of whom were fully insured under the Membership and Accident Benefit (MAAB) programme of the PRC. By joining the PRC, these volunteers not only participated in humanitarian efforts but also accessed a variety of Red Cross services and comprehensive accident insurance. This insurance is crucial in protecting the interests of volunteers, providing them with peace of mind throughout the operation.

Moreover, the MAAB programme offers coverage for unfortunate incidents, including accidental death, dismemberment, hospitalization, and burial services. This initiative reflects the PRC's proactive strategy to address potential risks and uncertainties, acknowledging the steadfast dedication of its volunteers and ensuring they receive essential support when needed.

Lessons Learned Workshop and Post-Distribution Monitoring

PRC organized local Lessons Learnt Workshops (LLW) at chapter level in the three chapters where the majority of the operational activities took place (Davao de Oro, Agusan del Sur, Davao del Norte). Findings and reflections from these local workshops served as a basis for conversations for the LLW at NHQ level at the conclusion of the operation. The LLW was crucial to evaluate successes and



challenges of the response, and for gathering insights from staff and volunteers who were involved in the operation.

Additionally, a PDM survey was conducted, to assess the effectiveness, timeliness, and quality of interventions. The survey provided critical insights into the impact of PRC's response, ensuring that future operations could be further refined to better meet community needs.

Lessons Learnt

- Ensuring that volunteers are enrolled in the most appropriate Membership and Accident Benefit (MAAB) programme category (the highest category) and adequately budgeting for it in the operation, providing the most extensive coverage and complements local resources, considering the operational environment.
- Conducting Lessons Learned Workshops (LLWs) at the local level proved to be a good, all-of-chapter practice, bringing together all or most local-level staff and volunteers who were engaged in the operation to reflect on lessons learnt, successes and challenge. These workshops also served as debriefing sessions for frontline responders.
- Utilizing perspectives from these local level LLW as a foundation for the discussions in the national LLW ensured that there was a strong connect between the LLW agenda and local level experiences.

Challenges

- The process of obtaining necessary documentation, particularly for cash advances, was time-consuming, as chapters had to complete all previous operation and project liquidations before receiving new funds. These delays impacted the implementation and service delivery timeline. Despite these challenges, PRC effectively managed welfare services and PGI operations.



Financial Report

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

MDRPH053 - Philippines - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 14 Feb 2024 to 31 Aug 2024

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/2-2025/5	Operation	MDRPH053
Budget Timeframe	2024/2-2024/8	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 11/Jul/2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	483,174
DREF Response Pillar	483,174
Expenditure	-416,716
Closing Balance	66,458

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	151,624	342,222	-190,598
PO02 - Livelihoods	87,683	269	87,413
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			0
PO04 - Health	66,640	6,462	60,178
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	85,510	34,979	50,531
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	1,099	306	793
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery			0
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	3,329		3,329
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	395,885	384,238	11,647
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships			0
EA02 - Secretariat Services	4,494	17,018	-12,523
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	82,795	15,460	67,335
Enabling Approaches Total	87,289	32,478	54,811
Grand Total	483,174	416,716	66,458

[Click here for the complete financial report](#)

Please explain variances (if any)

The total funding allocation for this operation was CHF 483,174 for six months of implementation. By the end of the operation, total expenditure amounted to CHF 416,716 (86 per cent), leaving a remaining balance of CHF 66,458 to be returned to the IFRC-DREF pot.

The variances between the budget and expenditure in the final report for Shelter and Basic Household Items, Livelihoods, Health, WASH, PGI, CEA, Secretariat Services, and National Society Strengthening sectors are due to considerable challenges experienced in bookings, finance monitoring, and reporting during this operation, caused by the concurrent system migration to ERP. These challenges led to incorrect AP coding of some vouchers and expenses in the IFRC system.



Based on an analysis of PRC's financial monitoring of this operation and the utilization rate of WASH, Health, PGI, CEA, National Society Strengthening, and Livelihoods sector expenditures, a considerable number of expenses belonging to these sectors were mistakenly booked under the Shelter and Basic Household Items AP code in the IFRC system. This resulted in overspending in the Shelter and Basic Household Items sector and underspending in the Livelihoods, Health, WASH, PGI, and CEA sectors in the IFRC finance report.



Contact Information

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[Click here for reference](#)

