

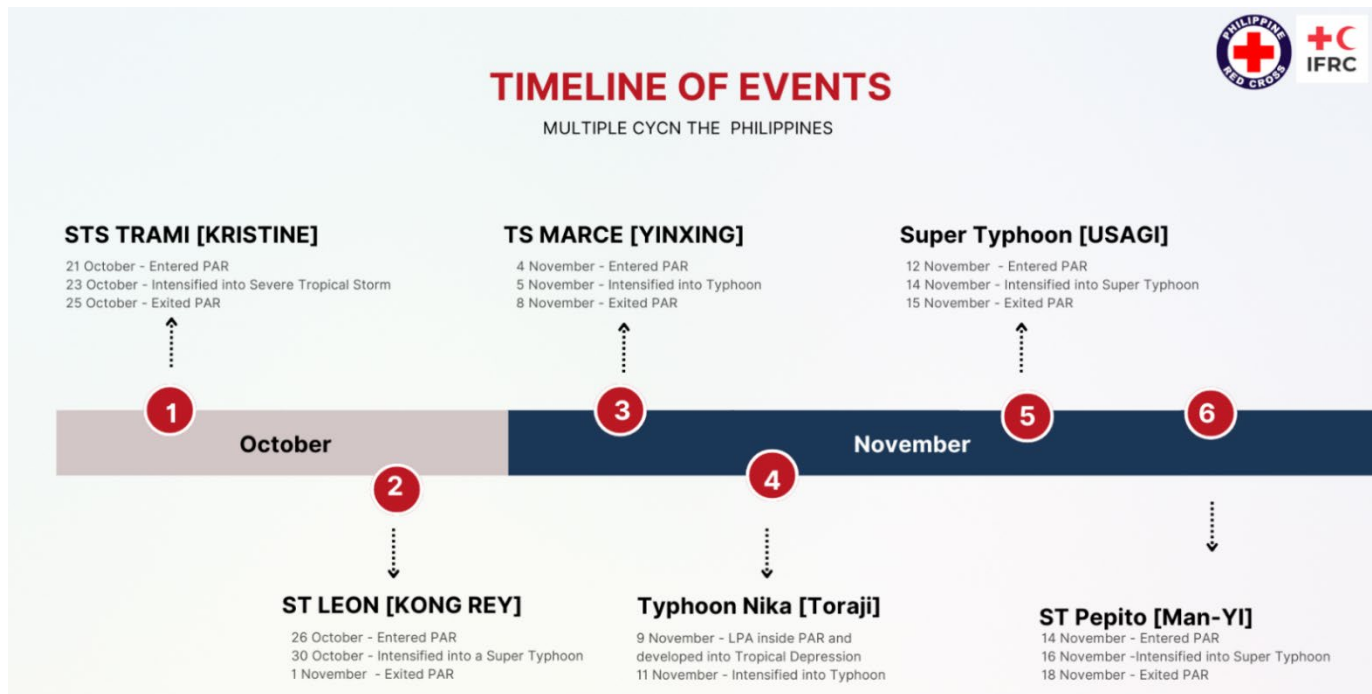
<p>Emergency appeal №: MDRPH056</p> <p>Emergency Appeal launched: 30/10/2024</p> <p>Revised Operational Strategy published: 21/11/2024</p>	<p>Glide №:</p> <p>TC-2-24-000193-PHL (TC Kristine)</p> <p>TC-2024-000204-PHL (TC Marce)</p> <p>TC-2024-000208-PHL (TC Nika)</p> <p>TC-2024-000213-PHL (TC Pepito)</p>
<p>Final report issued on: 04/03/2026</p>	<p>Timeframe covered by final report: (30/10/2024 – 31/10/2025)</p>
<p>Number of people targeted: 97,250</p>	<p>Number of people assisted: 86,713¹</p>
<p>Funding Requirement (CHF): CHF 5.8 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 10 million Federation-wide</p>	<p>DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 900,000 (DREF loan)</p>



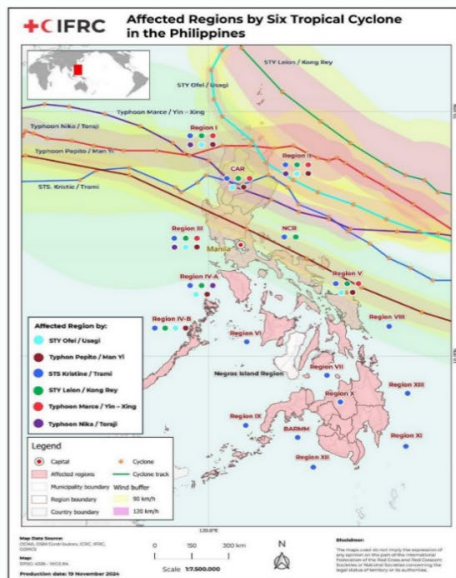
The Philippine Red Cross distributes Household Livelihood Assistance (HLA) in Casiguran, Aurora, to support affected people in restoring their sources of income and regaining stability after consecutive cyclones struck the country in late 2024. (Photo: PRC)

¹ Figures reflect the overall number of people reached through IFRC secretariat funding

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS



Philippines - Typhoons and Floods



CUMULATIVE ESTIMATED FIGURES



TROPICAL CYCLONE	AFFECTED POPULATION	DAMAGED HOUSES	DAMAGE TO AGRICULTURE	AFFECTED REGIONS
Kristine and Leon	9,626,456	207,876	PHP 609,554,459 CHF 9,207,671	NCR, Region I, II, III, CAR, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, CARAGA, and BARMM
Marce	387,514	28,940	PHP 16,427,831 CHF 245,433	Region I, III and CAR
Nika, Ofel and Pepito	3,031,171	22,421	PHP 8,640,199.46 CHF 129,496	Region I, II, III, CAR, IV-A, IV-B, and V

Impact figures based on NDRRMC SitReps as of 20 November 2024

In 2024, the Philippines was struck by a sequence of six consecutive tropical cyclones between the months of October and November. The rapid succession of Typhoons Kristine (Trami), Leon (Kong Rey), Marce (Yinxing), Nika (Toraji), Ofel (Usagi), and Pepito (Manyi) created a compounding humanitarian crisis, placing significant strain on national and local response and recovery capacities. Many of the same areas were repeatedly affected by the succeeding cyclones, while associated hydrometeorological hazards continued to pose risks to the vulnerable communities already grappling with limited resources.

The cumulative impacts of these disasters were most severe in Luzon and Visayas, with certain areas in Mindanao also impacted, causing widespread damage across 17 regions and affecting over 13 million² people, including more than 1 million people displaced from their homes. Recurrent flooding, rainfall-induced landslides, strong typhoons winds and storm surges caused extensive damage to over 250,000 homes and disrupted livelihoods in the agricultural sector, resulting in more than CHF 1 million in total production losses. Lifelines such as power, communication and critical infrastructures were also disrupted, further limiting access to the affected areas. The scale and compounding nature of the devastation these disasters left behind underscored urgent humanitarian needs and the requirements for immediate relief, recovery and resilience-building efforts. The collective efforts of the Philippine Red Cross (PRC), together with IFRC and its partners, have supported affected communities in transitioning from emergency response into longer-term recovery. Timely and relevant humanitarian assistance enabled families to restore their lives and regain a sense of normalcy.

According to the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)³, a year after the onset of the disaster, all remaining active evacuation centres sheltering displaced people had been formally closed, with most families having returned home. Despite this progress, sustained support for longer-term recovery initiatives for shelter, WASH, and livelihood restoration remained critical. As affected communities gradually regained stability, another disaster struck and threatened the fragile recovery made. Typhoon Uwan struck in November 2025 and impacted many of the same areas, particularly in the Bicol Region and Region 2, sharply increasing humanitarian needs on the ground, particularly in food, shelter, livelihoods, health, WASH, and protection. This situation highlights the ongoing recovery needs in hazard-prone areas and the importance of sustained support to strengthen community resilience and local capacities.

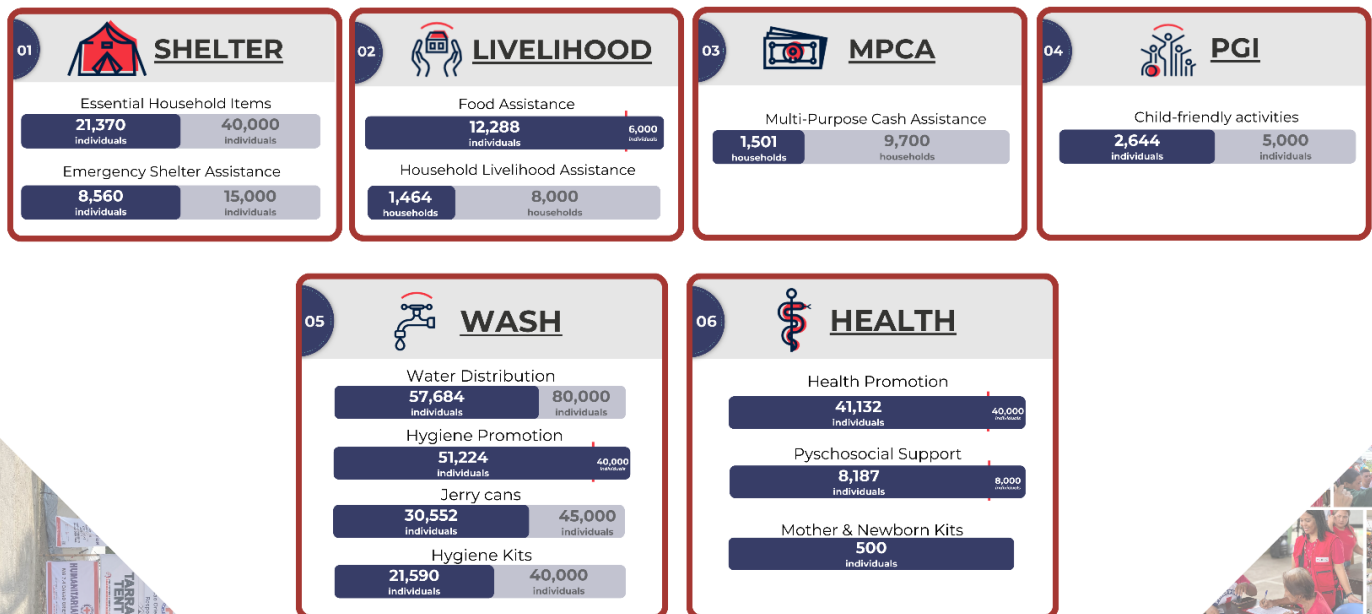


EMERGENCY APPEAL PHILIPPINES TYPHOONS AND FLOODS



This infographic provides an overview of the number of people reached under IFRC Support.

Actual Target



The accomplishments reported here reflect the income received to the Emergency Appeal covering 38 per cent of the total funding requirement.



² [NDRRMC Situational Report 36 for TC Kristine and Leon](#), [NDRRMC Situational Report 11 for TC Marce](#), and [NDRRMC Situational Report 18 for TC Nika, Ofel and Pepito](#)

³ [DSWD DROMIC Situational Report no. 101](#)

Summary of response

The PRC functions as the largest humanitarian organization in the country, with operations spanning 101 chapters across administrative districts and major cities. The organization employs 1,923 staff at the National Headquarters (NHQ) and chapter levels, along with approximately 1.1 million volunteers. The Red Cross 143 program at the chapter level ensures that volunteers are well-trained and equipped to respond effectively at the community level during disasters, enhancing the National Society's disaster preparedness and response capabilities.

PRC is working closely with the IFRC and received initial financial assistance through the DREF allocation to kickstart disaster response operations. Five (5) Participating National Societies (PNS) (the American Red Cross, German Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Netherland Red Cross, and Spanish Red Cross) provided additional bilateral relief and recovery support to the operation coordination among PRC, IFRC, ICRC, and PNS ensured a cohesive and complementary approach in delivering assistance.

As of 31 October 2025, PRC, with vital support from IFRC, has assisted a total of **86,713 people (17,342 households)** through IFRC EA Secretariat funding support under this operation, providing both immediate life-saving and longer-term recovery assistance to help affected communities restore their lives and strengthen resilience following the successive tropical cyclone that struck the country.

Response Phase:

In the crucial early phase of the humanitarian operation, PRC with vital support from IFRC, rapidly mobilized response efforts to address the immediate needs of affected families following the succession of disasters. Essential household items, including tarpaulins, blankets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, and mosquito nets were provided to 4,274 households, covering the needs of approximately 53 per cent of the 8,000 households targeted for essential household items. To quickly address the needs of households that needed repairs and immediate solutions, shelter toolkits and shelter-grade tarpaulins were provided to 1,712 households, reaching 57 per cent of the targeted population. This assistance was complemented by Safe Shelter Awareness orientation sessions to ensure the recipients were well-informed about safer construction techniques and the proper use of the provided materials.

Alongside the provision of shelter-specific interventions, multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) was implemented, which supported 1,501 affected households (7,505 people) to prioritize and address their most urgent needs through an unrestricted form of cash assistance. Health and Care activities focused on deploying health caravans to ensure the affected population have access to basic health care as well as the provision of psychological first aid to 8,187 people to uplift the well-being of the people affected by the successive disasters. Due to the prolonged exposure of the vulnerable communities to flooding, PRC also conducted disease prevention campaigns and health promotion sessions to 41,132 people. WASH activities provided support to communities with disrupted access to water through the distribution of 1,432,466 liters of safe drinking water to 57,684 people and hygiene kits, accompanied by hygiene promotion to 51,224 people. Efforts to ensure that PGI Minimum Standards in Emergencies are implemented throughout this operation included the establishment of child-friendly spaces and offer age-appropriate and child-friendly activities to 2,644 children.

Recovery Phase:

The conditional cash for Household Livelihood Assistance (HLA) supported 1,464 households in Cagayan, Aurora, Catanduanes, and Camarines Sur. Each household received conditional cash assistance of PHP 15,000 (CHF 278) in two installments, with an initial cash grant of PHP 9,000 (CHF 167) upon participation in technical trainings to ensure they were equipped with knowledge on how to sustainably manage their chosen livelihoods. The second fund transfer of PHP 6,000 (CHF 111) was released upon the submission of the supporting documents related to their proposed livelihoods.

The PHP 15,000 Household Livelihood Assistance (HLA) was determined based on standard humanitarian cash-based intervention practices, aligned with PRC recovery programming guidance. The transfer value reflects a market-appropriate amount sufficient to enable vulnerable households to restart or restore basic income-generating activities following disaster impacts. The transfer value was informed by local market conditions, typical costs of basic livelihood inputs, operational feasibility, and available recovery funding under IFRC-supported operations, ensuring that the amount was adequate, realistic, and contextually appropriate.

The Community-Managed Livelihood Project (CMLP) aimed to enhance community resilience by empowering vulnerable members through livelihood programming. Activities included community assemblies, drafting of governing documents, supplier identification, and financial operations management. PRC supported community-based organizations in providing livelihood assistance to farmers and fishers in the target areas. Following comprehensive damage assessments conducted in coordination with the Department of Education (DepEd), recovery efforts under the education included the repair and rehabilitation of five schools impacted by the typhoons in Aurora and Cagayan. In support of national society development (NSD), the IFRC supported PRC in rehabilitating the Camarines Sur chapter, which sustained damaged due to the flooding associated with the cyclones.

Operational risk assessment

RISK IDENTIFIED	MITIGATION
Weather disturbances were identified as a significant operational risk.	PRC monitored weather forecasts and ensured close coordination with PRC chapters to enable rapid activation of activities and minimize potential impacts from the upcoming weather disturbances.
Operation Timeframe – The one-year implementation timeframe for the planned interventions was identified as a risk under this operation. Although the PRC has adequate operational capacity, the compressed timeline and competing priorities due to other ongoing operations could cause delays to the timely rollout of the assistance.	IFRC closely coordinated with PRC to provide strong technical guidance and support in implementing the activities for this operation. Constant monitoring of the roll-out of the activities was also conducted to ensure the timeliness of assistance given to the affected populations.


B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on 31 October 2024, in response to the impacts of Severe Tropical Storm Kristine (Trami) and was later revised as successive tropical cyclones rapidly escalated humanitarian needs across multiple provinces. Given the compounding nature of the impacts and the scale of devastation left by the six consecutive typhoons and the floodings associated with it, the Emergency Appeal was revised on 21 November 2024, increasing the Federation-wide funding ask from CHF 5.3 million to CHF 5.8 million to strategically scale up the humanitarian response on the ground. The revised operational strategy aimed to provide humanitarian assistance at a broader scope of 97,250 people (19,450 families) affected by the six typhoons across the most affected provinces of Aurora, Cagayan, Isabela, Quirino, and Nueva Vizcaya in Region 2; Apayao in Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR); Camarines Sur, Camarines Norte, Albay, Catanduanes, Sorsogon, and Masbate in Region 5; and Batangas, Laguna, Cavite, and Quezon in Region 4-A.

By the end of the operation, PRC, with vital support from IFRC, has assisted a total of **86,713 people (17,342 households)**. Modifications to the planned interventions under this operation were made to address the immediate and long-term needs of the affected population, and school repair in Cagayan, Isabela and Aurora. Furthermore, the scale-up prioritized other integrated assistance, which cover livelihood, health, and WASH efforts to address the urgent needs of the hardest-hit communities. More details regarding this operation can be accessed on the IFRC GO platform under [Philippines – Typhoons and Floods 2024](#).

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

Note: Actual figures reported against indicators reflect the portion of the PRC response supported by the IFRC Secretariat Emergency Appeal. Information on bilateral-supported activities is provided, whenever possible, in the narrative.

 Shelter, Housing and Settlements	People Targeted	40,000
	People Reached	29,930
	Female < 18: 6,364	Male < 18: 6,736
	Female > 18: 8,450	Male > 18: 8,380

Objective:	<i>Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</i>
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	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i># of households provided with essential household items</i>	4,274	8,000
	<i># of households provided shelter tool kits and tarpaulins</i>	1,712 ⁴	3,000
	<i># of households provided with transitional shelter assistance</i>	<i>Mobilized through bi-lateral support</i>	1,500
	<i># of people oriented on Safe Shelter Awareness</i>	1,762	4,500

As of 31 October 2025, the PRC with IFRC Secretariat support, reached a total of 29,930 people (male: 15,116 and female: 14,814) through emergency shelter, essential household item and safe shelter awareness interventions.

Essential Household Items

Table 1. Breakdown of HHs provided with essential household items

Provinces	Sleeping Kit	Kitchen Set
Cagayan	957	998
Isabela	497	500
Aurora	446	480
Catanduanes	497	499
Camarines Sur	940	994
Albay	476	476
Batangas	461	-
Total	4,274 HH	3,947 HH

In the aftermath of the six consecutive cyclones and the associated flooding, many affected families lost access to necessities, as their homes and essential belongings were washed away. With vital support from the IFRC, the PRC successfully addressed the urgent needs of the displaced families through the provision of essential household items to 4,274 households, reaching 21,370 people. Each household received a well-thought-out package that included two blankets, two sleeping mats, two mosquito nets, one hygiene kit designed to provide a one-month

⁴ The variation of reported figures from 1,793 households reached for emergency shelter assistance from [Operation Update 3](#) to 1,712 household in this final report reflect changes in shelter materials that were not charged under the IFRC EA budget.

supply for a household of five, and one kitchen set. The number of families reached accounted for roughly 53 per cent of the targeted 8,000 households.

This assistance was crucial in alleviating dire living conditions in affected communities and safeguarding the well-being of the families in the aftermath of a disaster. Through the provision of these essential packages, families began to rebuild their daily lives and regain a sense of normalcy during trying times. The collaborative efforts of PRC and IFRC ensured that essential support reached the most in need, providing timely and relevant assistance. To maximize the impact of the collective humanitarian response, the PRC closely coordinated with other stakeholders, such as government agencies, to avoid duplication of assistance and instead complement ongoing distributions that reflected the evolving needs on the ground.



PRC distributes essential household items/non-food items to affected families to support their immediate needs and help them maintain dignity during challenging times. (Photo: PRC)

The PRC utilized its emergency preparedness supplies to assist those affected. Funds from the emergency appeal were utilized to replenish these supplies. Jerry cans, blankets, and plastic mats were procured locally while mosquito nets, kitchen sets, and hygiene kits were sourced internationally with support from the IFRC Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management, Asia Pacific (GHS&SCM-AP) unit in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Emergency Shelter Assistance (ESA)

Table 2. Breakdown of HHs provided with ESA under IFRC Support

Provinces	Tarpaulins	Shelter Tool Kits
Apayao	87	87
Catanduanes	1,625	1,625
Total	1,712 HH	1,712 HH

A total of 1,712 households (8,560 people), representing 57 per cent of the 3,000 households targeted under the appeal were provided with ESA. This package includes two shelter grade tarpaulins and one shelter tool kit. Complementary to this assistance, one representative from each household was required to attend Safe Shelter Awareness orientation sessions focused on building back safer (BBS) strategies and ensure that the recipients have knowledge of how to properly use the materials provided.

This shelter intervention prioritized households in need of repairs and immediate shelter solutions to restore safe and dignified living conditions. Beyond immediate assistance, PRC upholds their strong commitment to promoting safer shelter practices to reduce the vulnerability of the affected population and strengthen community resilience to withstand future hazards. These efforts recognize that shelter solutions should integrate risk-informed practices, which are essential to protecting lives and supporting the long-term recovery of affected families.



PRC provides emergency shelter assistance to families affected by the typhoon in Cagayan Province. (Photo: PRC)

The Shelter Tool Kit (STK) was acquired locally through PRC logistics and comprised essential tools like a hand saw, digging bar, heavy-duty tin snips, claw hammer, shovel, tie wire, common wire nails, umbrella roofing nail, and elastomeric sealant. Tarpaulins were internationally procured through the IFRC Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management, Asia Pacific (GHS&SCM-AP) unit in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The procurement process of the contents of the emergency shelter assistance funded by IFRC EA resources and adhered to IFRC procurement policies.

Shelter assistance provided through support from the appeal was complemented by the provision of 50 transitional shelter assistance through bilateral support from the Spanish Red Cross. To complement this bilateral support, Safe Shelter Awareness orientations were conducted for the recipients of TSA under the IFRC emergency operation, ensuring that the recipients of the assistance not only received shelter solutions but also the knowledge and proper guidance needed as they transition to longer-term recovery. This close coordination among in-country partner

national societies (PNSs), PRC and the IFRC country delegation ensured that available resources are optimized to address the most pressing needs of the affected populations.

Post Distribution Monitoring

Based on the Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) findings among the 1,070 people interviewed focusing on the timeliness of assistance show that, 321 of the respondents reported that they received multipurpose cash assistance, emergency shelter items, and essential household items in a timely manner.

While these figures show that many recipients did receive support promptly, a total of 365 respondents reported experiencing delays exceeding one month, highlighting areas for potential improvement in response speed. Beyond these figures, the stories of change shown below provide insight into how the assistance supported the recovery of the affected families.

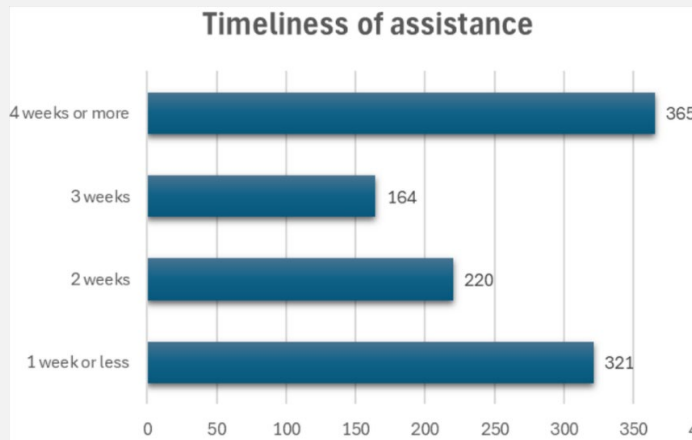


Figure 1. Post Distribution Monitoring Findings (NFI & MPCA)

Stories of Change

Essential Household Items

“

A recipient of the Emergency Shelter Assistance shared her heartfelt gratitude to the Philippine Red Cross and IFRC, after her home was severely damaged by Typhoon Pepito. The support she received—durable tarpaulins and a shelter tool kit—met her urgent needs for repair and provided a sense of security in a province frequently affected by typhoons. She emphasized that the materials remain usable, offering continued protection in future emergencies.

”



Stories of Change

Essential Household Items

“

Mang Pablito Tubice, a 58-year-old solo parent from Brgy. Salvacion, Baras, Catanduanes, supports his five children through farming abaca and fishing. Living in a coastal home made of lightweight materials, he evacuated his children during a typhoon while staying behind at the barangay hall to assist others. He vividly recalls the devastation caused by Typhoon Pepito in November 2024, which destroyed homes, crops, and trees, including their main sources of livelihood—abaca and coconuts. Although recovery has been slow, he continues to clear his land and salvages what he can from damaged abaca to earn income. However, his abaca production remains limited and may take another year or two to fully recover. Mang Pablito is grateful for the aid received, especially from the Philippine Red Cross, highlighting the kitchen sets which he and his son continue to use. He emphasized the importance of readiness and preparedness, especially in typhoon-prone areas like Catanduanes, saying that while support helps, protecting lives and being proactive is most crucial.

”



Challenges:

- Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) findings noted that some chapters experienced contextual and logistical constraints that affected the timing and sequencing of assistance delivery. These included adjustments in the distribution of certain relief items and limited transport availability, amid an overall operating environment heavily impacted by a multi-cyclone emergency response. Coordination with local partners was maintained to support the continuity and completion of assistance delivery.

Lessons Learned

- There is a need to enhance transportation and resource contingency planning and explore alternative solutions to improve transport availability during high-demand periods, reducing reliance on overstretched local government resources.
- The coordination and communication between chapters and National headquarters should be strengthened to improve operational efficiency.



Livelihoods

People Targeted	40,080
People Reached	19,746
Female < 18: 4,199	Male < 18: 4,443
Female > 18: 5,575	Male > 18: 5,529

Objective: *Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
		<i># of people provided with hot meals</i>	12,288
	<i># of households provided with conditional cash grants through HLA</i>	1,464	8,000
	<i># of communities receiving support through Community-managed Livelihoods projects (CMLP) that report improved net income through skill building</i>	3	15
	<i># of Community-Savings Groups (CSG) formed/organised</i>	<i>deprioritized</i>	8

As of 31 October 2025, the PRC with IFRC Secretariat support, reached a total of 19,746 people (male: 9,972 and female: 9,774) through food assistance, conditional cash grants and Community-managed Livelihoods projects.

Food Assistance

During the crucial phase of the operation, the PRC delivered immediate food assistance to the affected populations, initially targeting 6,000 people but ultimately serving hot meals to 12,288 people in priority evacuation centers and affected communities once a day within the first five days of the operation. This accomplishment represents a significant achievement against the original target, demonstrating that available resources were efficiently utilized to address urgent food security and alleviate hunger among vulnerable communities.



PRC staff and volunteers distribute hot meals to people affected by the typhoons in Albay province (Photo: PRC)

Conditional Cash Grants



PRC conducts technical sessions on livelihood for recipients of Household Livelihood Assistance, using a participatory approach to help them identify preferred income-generating opportunities. (Photo: IFRC)

Complementing emergency relief, planned livelihood programmes aimed to support the longer-term recovery of the families whose livelihoods have been disrupted by the compounding disaster. A total of 1,464 households in Cagayan, Camarines Sur, and Catanduanes or 18 per cent out of the 8,000 households targeted, were supported through the HLA programming. This reflects the revised targets, which were aligned with the operational budget adjustments during the implementation period. Within these constraints, assistance was prioritized for the most vulnerable households to support their immediate needs. This initiative is designed to provide vulnerable families with cash support to help them recover their livelihoods and establish sustainable sources of income for their financial stability and resilience. of income and support them in the long-term recovery.

Each family received a cash grant of PHP 15,000 (CHF 200) released into two tranches of an initial PHP 9,000 (CHF 120) and the succeeding pay out of PHP 6,000 (CHF 80). This approach allowed the project teams to promote accountability among the recipients and monitor the utilization of the funds according to their proposed livelihood activities. The household livelihood assistance (HLA) programme included certain conditions:

First Transfer:

HLA recipients were required to attend at least one form of technical training sessions aligned with their proposed livelihood activities. The Philippine Red Cross, in collaboration with government agencies such as the Department of Trade and Industry, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Municipality Agriculture Office and the Public Employment Service Office, facilitated these sessions that focused on business management, agriculture, fisheries, livestock rearing, and financial management. The sessions were conducted using a participatory approach to enable recipients identify their preferred income-generating opportunities. The sessions were conducted using a participatory approach to enable recipients to identify their preferred income-generating opportunities.

Following these technical sessions, the eligible households developed their initial livelihood proposals with the guidance and assistance from the PRC technical teams to ensure feasibility and alignment to the project objectives. Across the priority areas, the livelihood proposal drafted by the HLA recipients reflect livelihoods that are viable and commonly sustained in each community. In Catanduanes, 50 per cent of households selected livestock and 48 per cent chose small enterprises. A similar pattern was observed in Camarines Sur, where 55 per cent selected livestock and 19 per cent opted for small businesses. In Aurora, 39 per cent of households selected agriculture-based livelihoods, followed by 35 per cent in fisheries and 24 per cent in other options, including small businesses and furniture-making.



A resident from the affected area in Aurora receives Household Livelihood Assistance (HLA) to support the restoration of livelihoods. (Photo: IFRC)

Second Transfer:

Days after the release of the initial tranche, the implementing chapters conducted usage monitoring to ensure that the cash assistance was being utilized in accordance with the recipients' proposed livelihood activities. This validation process required recipients to present documentation of the purchased items and proof of purchase, which serves as the criteria for the eligibility for the second tranche.

Monitoring Mechanisms

As part of accountability and quality assurance measures, PRC carried out two monitoring mechanisms to ensure appropriate utilization of the cash assistance following the distributions. The first mechanism (usage monitoring) was conducted two weeks after the distribution of each tranche to track the usage of the recipients. The second mechanism was through Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM), which evaluated the overall relevance of the assistance across the two distribution tranches. This monitoring is aimed at supporting incorporating community feedback to inform future initiatives. The tables below reflect the results of monitoring conducted to track the usage of the assistance provided to the 1,464 households:

Table 3. 1st tranche of HLA usage monitoring results

Response	Question
95%	Reported that they have spent 100% of the total cash grants received
93%	Followed the agreed proposal
95%	Presented complete receipts
99%	Presented the livelihood items
100%	Received first installment

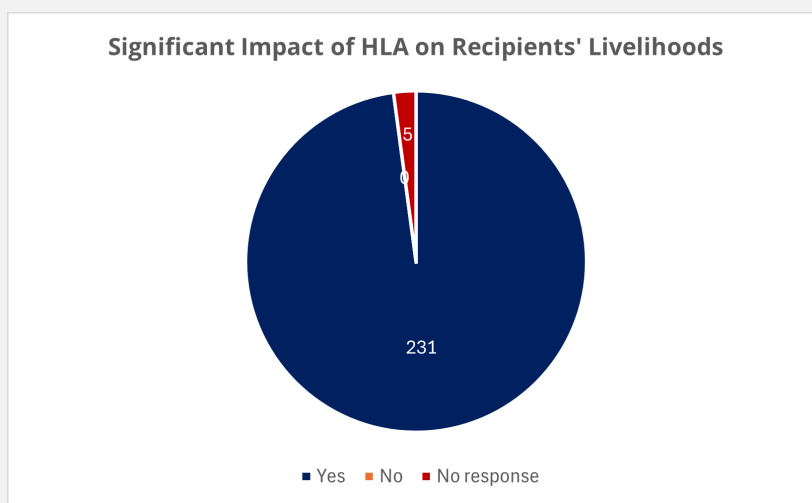
Table 4. 2nd tranche of HLA usage monitoring results

Response	Question
98%	Reported that they have spent 100% of the total cash grants received
99%	Followed the agreed proposal
98%	Presented complete receipts
99%	Presented the livelihood items
100%	Completed both installments

Based on the results of the usage monitoring conducted, 98 per cent of the recipients reported that the full amount of cash assistance received has been utilised, with the majority adhering to the livelihood proposals and submitting the required supporting documentation of purchases. Nearly all recipients were able to present the livelihood assets purchased through the assistance, indicating the appropriate usage of resources. All eligible households included under the program reported that they have received both tranches in full amount, reflecting the efficient distribution of assistance to the intended recipients/ beneficiaries.

The Household Livelihood Assistance supported families whose source of income have been severely affected by the disaster by helping them restore and replace livelihood assets. This initiative underscores PRC's commitment to strengthen each household's coping strategies during trying times and promote sustainable recovery through income-generating activities. This was further supported by the findings of the Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM), utilizing a sample of 236 respondents drawn from a total population of 1,464 assistance recipients, majority of the recipients reported that the HLA provided was relevant and useful in supporting them rebuild income sources and regain a sense of stability after the disasters.

Figure 2. Post Distribution Monitoring Findings (HLA)



Community Management Livelihood Programme

The Community-Managed Livelihood Project (CMLP) is a community-driven approach to implement livelihood programming in communities affected by a disaster. Managed by the respective Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) formed, CMLP is aimed to support the most vulnerable members of the community and strengthen community resilience through sustained social and economic stability.

The CMLP engages CBOs in a series of participatory activities, including community assemblies, election of officers, drafting of guidelines, registration of the association, proposal generation, supplier identification, opening of bank accounts, identification of site and lands to be used for the livelihood programs, drafting Memorandum between the association and PRC, fund disbursement, procurement and inventory of



Dacal Women Initiative for Empowerment participating in Basic Skills Training on Coconut-Based Sweets (Photo: PRC)

supplies, operationalizing the community managed livelihood and the full turnover of associations to CBOs. Livelihood activities are implemented within a specific timeframe using fixed resources from donors, and its success is measured by the achievement of the program’s objectives and intended outcomes.

The preparatory phase focused on community readiness and ownership to ensure the effective implementation of CMLPs. Community selection involved PRC project team coordinating with local government units (LGUs) to identify potential and eligible CBOs within the community. During this process, feasibility assessments were also conducted to tailor the project based on the identified needs of the targeted communities and confirm their interest and commitment to the project. This was followed by community orientation, where the project is introduced to the targeted CBOs and outlining the procedures and legal requirements to establish community-managed livelihood. Even at the initial stages, PRC emphasized community ownership of the livelihood program, with CBOs leading as the main proponent and PRC serving as facilitating body that support successful outcomes. To enable the smooth implementation of the livelihood activities, the project team from PRC ensured that all required documentation, including functional bank accounts, are all in place.

Under this emergency operation, PRC provided livelihood and income support to the most vulnerable communities, reaching three community-based organizations. These CBOs are mainly focused on agriculture and agro-processing livelihoods in Cagayan and Aurora.

Table 5: Breakdown of Community Management Livelihood Programme

	<i>Name of Community-Based Organizations (CBO)</i>	<i>Proposal</i>	<i>Members</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Municipality</i>	<i>Provinces</i>
1	Dacal Women Initiative for Empowerment Association	Wife Coco Food and Non- Food Processing	29	PHP 313,582.00 (CHF 4,181)	Sanchez Mira	Cagayan
2	Abulug Dragon Fruit Producers Association	Tilapia Farming and Meat Processing	28	PHP 293,658.36 (CHF 3,915)	Abulug	
3	Dibacong Fishermen Association	Fishing Supply Store	81	PHP 327,405.00 (CHF 4,635)	Casiguran	Aurora
Total			138	PHP 934,645.36		

To complement the livelihood assistance and ensure that the identified CBOs and its members were equipped with skills aligned with their proposed livelihoods, the PRC collaborated with the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) through its Negosyo Centers (NCs) and each respective Municipal Agricultural Offices (MAOs) to conduct technical sessions and trainings. In Cagayan, recipients were required to attend the training session on financial literacy to encourage CBOs manage their business effectively in terms of finances. Specifically, the Dacal Women Initiative for Empowerment CBO participated in basic skills training focused on the production of coconut-based products, including coco balls, coco jam, pastillas, and vinegar. While in Aurora, members of the Abulug Dragon Fruit Producers Association received training focused on meat processing, equipping them with practical skills in income-generating food production processes.

PRC formalized its partnership with the three identified Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) through signed agreement that outlined project roles, responsibilities, and mutual obligations. These agreements were solidified upon the completion of the necessary paperwork and the approval from the PRC NHQ. To ensure transparency and accountability, all financial transaction conducted through the dedicated bank accounts managed by the respective associations

The ceremonial turnover of cash assistance and livelihood assets took place on 28 October 2025, in the province of Cagayan, and on 30 October 2025, in Aurora. The event also served as an opportunity to orient the association on proper fund management, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting processes. Throughout the project, PRC and

IFRC maintained a close coordination with the CBOs to ensure compliance and progress are being made, while also providing needed guidance for them to achieve successful outcomes and promote sustainability. Sustainability of the CBOs established under the CMLP is ensured through structured transition and continued local coordination beyond the closure of the Emergency Appeal.



Ceremonial turnover of cash assistance and livelihood assets to Community-Based Organizations (Photo: PRC)

Prior to project closure, the PRC, through its Chapters, facilitated the formal turnover of community groups to barangay officials, strengthening local ownership and accountability. This transition enables the CBOs to continue their livelihood activities.

PRC Chapters remain engaged through regular coordination and light-touch monitoring, providing technical guidance and linkages to barangay officials. This continued engagement supports the CBOs in addressing operational challenges, maintaining good governance, and sustaining income-generating activities.

Through this approach, PRC ensures that the gains of the CMLP are maintained, community capacities are strengthened, and local systems are empowered to carry forward recovery efforts even after external funding has ended.

The CMLPs facilitated the reorganization of community-based organizations (CBOs) within disaster-affected communities, elevating residents to more dignified social and economic standing. By granting access to training and job opportunities, the CMLPs effectively tackled poverty and inequality, empowering people to provide for their families and secure financial stability. PRC seized the opportunity to address significant gaps by fostering

improved relationships and communication with various partner agencies and organizations, spanning government, private, and non-governmental sectors. This collaborative effort enhanced the support provided to communities in need.

Stories of Change

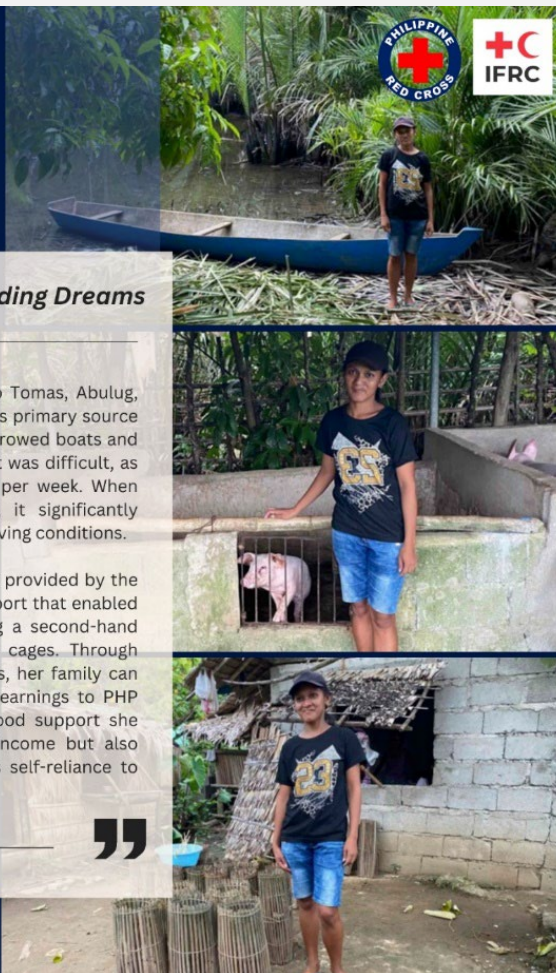
Household Livelihood Assistance

From Borrowed Boats to Rebuilding Dreams



Joy Uppao, a resident from Barangay Santo Tomas, Abulug, Cagayan, relied on crab fishing as her family's primary source of income for nearly a decade. With only borrowed boats and limited fishing equipment, making ends meet was difficult, as they earn an average of PHP 500 (CHF 7) per week. When Typhoon Marce struck Cagayan province, it significantly disrupted her family's fragile livelihood and living conditions.

Through the household livelihood assistance provided by the Philippine Red Cross, Joy received cash support that enabled her to invest in livelihood assets, including a second-hand fishing boat, a piglet, and additional crab cages. Through acquiring these income-generating resources, her family can now fish independently and increase their earnings to PHP 900–1,500 (CHF 20) per week. The livelihood support she received not only improved her family's income but also rebuilt hope and strengthened her family's self-reliance to meet future needs.



Cash Savings Group


Given the one-year implementation timeframe and the extensive social preparation required for this programme, the Cash Savings Group component was deprioritized. This allowed the PRC and IFRC to focus on interventions where resources could be optimized for maximum humanitarian impact. The decision was further supported by community feedback, which indicated that this specific program was not an immediate priority compared to other needs on the ground.

Challenges

- HLA Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) findings noted long queueing hours in getting cash aid.
- Limited accessibility to distribution sites also posed challenges for both PRC teams and recipients – with some of them incurring additional travel expenses, affecting the overall efficiency of cash distributions.
- One of the communities initially identified for HLA program unexpectedly withdrew based on community-level consideration related to selection criteria. This situation underscored the importance of sustained communication with identified communities to establish joint commitment and understanding of the program.

Lesson Learned

- Improve coordination with financial delivery partners and LGUs to clearly communicate and schedule the distribution of assistance.
- Providing home delivery options can ensure access for vulnerable groups with limited mobility.
- Strengthening CEA through Barangay Committees (BarComms) and feedback channels can help identify risks during the implementation of the program, allow proper mitigation measures to be carried out, and effectively mediate community concerns during implementation period.
- Chapters should sustain community engagement by conducting activities that also promote other PRC services to strengthen community trust and ensure PRC remains a visible and reliable partner. This can also foster long-term connection beyond the implementation period.

 Multi-purpose Cash	People Targeted	48,500
	People Reached	7,505
	Female < 18: 1,596	Male < 18: 1,689
	Female > 18: 2,119	Male > 18: 2,101

Objective: *Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of households that received multi-purpose cash grants		1,501

As of 31 October 2025, the PRC with IFRC Secretariat support, reached a total of 7,505 people (male: 3,790 and female: 3,715) through multipurpose cash assistance.

Multi-purpose Cash Grants

Table 6. Number of households reached through MPCA per province

No.	Provinces	Families
1	Aurora	901
2	Cagayan	600
	Total	1,501

The PRC, in close coordination with IFRC, supported 1,501 affected households (7,505 people) in Cagayan and Aurora through Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), providing each eligible household a one-time cash grant of PHP 5,000 (CHF 67). This initiative played a crucial role in fulfilling the fundamental needs of these families during challenging circumstances with unconditional and unrestricted forms of cash assistance, enabling them to address their most urgent needs in a dignified way and support their transition from immediate relief to early recovery.

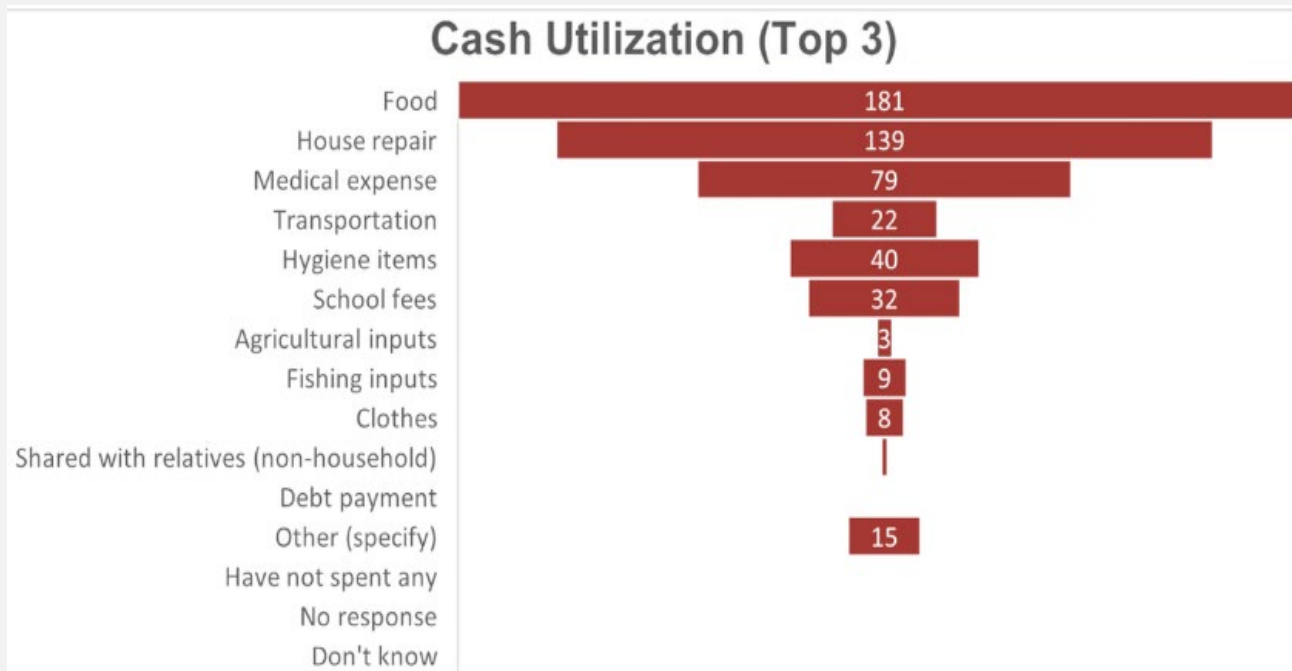
The amount of the cash assistance was calculated based on the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) and computation of transfer value guidance note from the Philippines Cash Working Group, chaired by the PRC. The rationale for 51 per cent of MEB coverage is based on the approach that considers MPCA recipients also receive essential household items and hot meals. To facilitate safe and efficient cash delivery even in hard-to-reach or underserved areas, the PRC collaborated with PhilPost as its Financial Service Provider (FSP).



PRC provides multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) to people affected by the disaster in Aurora (Photo: IFRC)

Post-Distribution Monitoring

Figure 3. Post Distribution Monitoring Findings



Findings from the Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) indicated that the majority of recipients utilized unrestricted cash assistance to address their urgent needs, primarily allocating these funds to food and house repairs. As shown in the graph, out of the 530 respondents 181 reported that they have used it for food security, followed by house repairs with 139 recipients responding they have used it to buy necessary materials to repair their houses, reflecting the urgent needs linked to nutrition and shelter recovery.

Other recipients reported usage on medical expenses, transportation, hygiene items, and school fees, indicating that the support enabled households to meet other essential daily needs. Overall, these findings show that the provision of unrestricted form of cash assistance effectively enabled affected households to prioritize their urgent needs in the aftermath of a disaster and support them to early recovery. The following story from one of the MPCA recipients highlights how the unrestricted form of cash assistance supported affected households address their urgent needs.

Stories of Change

Multi-purpose Cash Assistance

“

Ma. Luisa “Malou” Nebrija, is a resident of Barangay Santa Cruz, Bato, Camarines Sur, where she lives together with her husband and their five children.

Malou’s family was among those prompted to evacuate to safety when the heavy rains brought by Severe Tropical Storm Kristine caused flooding in the province of Camarines Sur. After the floodwaters receded, Malou found not only her home severely damaged but also their essential household belonging washed away.

Through the Multi-purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) from the Philippine Red Cross, Malou received PHP 5,000 (CHF 67), enabling her family to purchase the necessary materials to repair begin repairing their home.

Reflecting on the experience, Malou emphasized the importance of prioritizing family safety during emergencies and evacuating early when risks increase. She expressed her appreciation to PRC for the timely assistance provided, which supported her family during the early stages of recovery.

”




Challenges:

- MPCA recipients also noted during PDMs the long waiting time to receive cash assistance due to centralized distribution arrangements. The extended waiting time reported by some respondents was attributed to multiple barangays being scheduled at a single distribution site, resulting in longer queues and slower distribution flow.

Lessons Learned:

- Organize distribution per barangay to improve operational flow and ensure orderly distribution process

 Health & Care <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>	People Targeted	50,000
	People Reached	41,983
	Female < 18: 8,929	Male < 18: 9,451
	Female > 18: 11,853	Male > 18: 11,750

Objective:	<i>Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community level interventions and health system strengthening</i>
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of people reached with basic health services (including medicines and first aid)</i>	6,708	14,000
	<i># of people reached with health promotion activities</i>	41,132	40,000
	<i># of chapters provided with first aid kits (First Aid Jump Kits)</i>	10	80
	<i># of pregnant and lactating women who received mother and newborn kits.</i>	850	500
	<i># of households provided with long life insecticide-treated nets (LLINS) or mosquito nets</i>	4,274	8,000
	<i># of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services</i>	8,840	8,000

As of 31 October 2025, the PRC with IFRC Secretariat support, reached a total of 41,983 people (male: 21,201 and female: 20,782) through integrated health and care interventions, contributing to the health and well-being of the population affected by multiple typhoons.

A total of 4,274 affected families were supplied with insecticide-treated mosquito nets as part of essential household items. Moreover, 8,840 people have received direct psychosocial support, representing more than 100 per cent of the targeted population in the emergency appeal.



PRC conducts health promotion and disease prevention sessions to disseminate information and raise awareness among vulnerable communities on water- and vector-borne diseases (Photo: PRC)

To deliver medical services to those impacted, PRC Health Services implemented Health Caravans across 16 PRC chapters significantly affected by multiple cyclones, including locations like Aurora, Cagayan, Albay, and Camarines Sur. The Health Caravan activities encompassed first aid demonstrations, health consultations, including distribution of medications, health and hygiene promotion, and bloodletting/typing services. The overall achievement of the health and care initiative by PRC has positively impacted 41, 132 people reached in 59 affected communities through the deployment of caravans across the PRC Chapters.



PRC staff and volunteers distribute mother and newborn kits in Cagayan province (Photo: PRC)

In collaboration with IFRC, PRC also distributed 500 mother and newborn kits in Catanduanes, Cagayan, and Batangas to pregnant and lactating mothers and their little ones. Through this provision, mothers received essential items to help ensure safer, and healthier beginnings for their families during challenging times. This initiative reflects PRC's commitment to protect the most vulnerable members of the community.

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

Challenges:

- NA

Lessons Learned:

- 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

	<h2>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</h2>	People Targeted	80,000
		People Reached	57,684
		Female < 18: 12,271	Male < 18: 12,986
		Female > 18: 16,279	Male > 18: 16,148
Objective:	<i>Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through community and organizational interventions</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of liters of water distributed (according to WHO standards)</i>	1,432,466	1,200,000
	<i># of people provided with safe and potable water</i>	57,684	80,000
	<i># of households provided with jerry cans</i>	6,110	8,000
	<i># of people reached through hygiene promotion and IEC materials</i>	51,224	40,000
	<i># of households provided with hygiene kits</i>	4,318	8,000
	<i># of constructed/rehabilitated water system facilities</i>	5	6
<i># of constructed/rehabilitated shared sanitation facilities by males/females</i>	7	15	

# of material recovery facilities installed	10	15
# of staff and volunteers trained on WASH	30	60

As of 31 October 2025, the PRC with IFRC Secretariat support, reached a total of 57,684 people (male: 29,134 and female: 28,550) with safe water supply, hygiene assistance, and sanitation support.

Safe and Clean Water Distribution

PRC has distributed over 1.4 million litres of safe and clean water to 57,684 people during the crucial phase of the operation, attending to the immediate needs of the most vulnerable communities with disrupted water sources. PRC, with vital support from IFRC, deployed water tankers and established water treatment units to ensure sustainable access to clean water and improved sanitation facilities.

Hygiene Items and Hygiene Promotion

A total of 6,110 families received jerry cans and hygiene kits as part of the essential Household Hygiene Items (HHI). Additionally, 51,224 people were reached through hygiene promotion activities, surpassing the planned target in the Emergency Appeal (EA).

Due to the associated floodings, PRC implemented extensive hygiene promotion efforts to mitigate the risk of disease transmission, consisting a series of community-based sessions led by staff and volunteers trained on WASH in Emergencies. These sessions covered various topics, including proper handwashing, general personal hygiene, menstrual hygiene, and discussions on specific challenges like environmental sanitation, water and vector-borne diseases. These activities were also integrated into the Health Caravans conducted, ensuring that hygiene promotion is being highlighted to improve social health, especially for those living in temporary living conditions. The success of the hygiene promotion campaign can be attributed not only to the extensive session series but also to ongoing efforts like the Mobile Health Caravan.



PRC distributes safe and clean water in Enrile, Cagayan. **(Photo: PRC)**



PRC conducts hygiene promotion in affected communities to safeguard health and prevent the spread of diseases **(Photo: PRC)**

Construction and Rehabilitation of WASH Facilities

As immediate relief efforts transitioned into recovery efforts, PRC, with technical support from IFRC, constructed and rehabilitated water systems, shared sanitation facilities and material recovery facilities across Sorsogon, Catanduanes, Camarines Sur, and Batangas to provide safe and cleaner access to water and ensure proper sanitation to reduce health risks. These facilities were designed based on each community-specific needs that were identified through collaborative consultations conducted by the PRC with local stakeholders.



Completion and formal turnover of WASH facilities to the communities (Photo: PRC)

Table 7: Breakdown of Constructed and Rehabilitated WASH Facilities

	WASH Facilities Constructed/Rehabilitated	Province	No. of constructed / rehabilitated
1	Material Recovery Facilities	Sorsogon	2
		Camarines Sur	4
		Catanduanes	3
		Batangas	1
		Total	10
2	Water System Facilities	Sorsogon	1 (waterline)
		Camarines Sur	1 (deep well pump)
		Catanduanes	2 (overhead water tank)
		Batangas	1 (overhead water tank)
		Total	5
3	Shared Sanitation Facilities	Sorsogon	2 (3-seater latrines)
		Camarines Sur	2 (2-seater latrines)
		Catanduanes	2 (3-seater latrines and 2-seater latrines)
		Batangas	1 (laundry area)
		Total	7

The constructed and rehabilitated WASH facilities have been successfully completed and formally handed over to the target communities. To ensure clear ownership and sustainability, five Barangay Water and Sanitation Associations (BAWASA) were established to lead the community-based management of these facilities. In parallel, these BAWASAs organized Operation and Maintenance (O&M) groups to oversee daily operations, routine maintenance, and basic facility management to support the long-term functionality of these facilities beyond the implementation period. The hand over is also accompanied by CEA feedback boxes and visibility materials to allow communities share their feedback on the interventions made.

Capacity Strengthening

To support national society development, PRC also conducted a Basic WASH in Emergencies crash course to 30 staff and volunteers on 19-23 May 2025, aimed to enhance coordination for timely and effective WASH response in disaster and emergency situations.

Challenges:

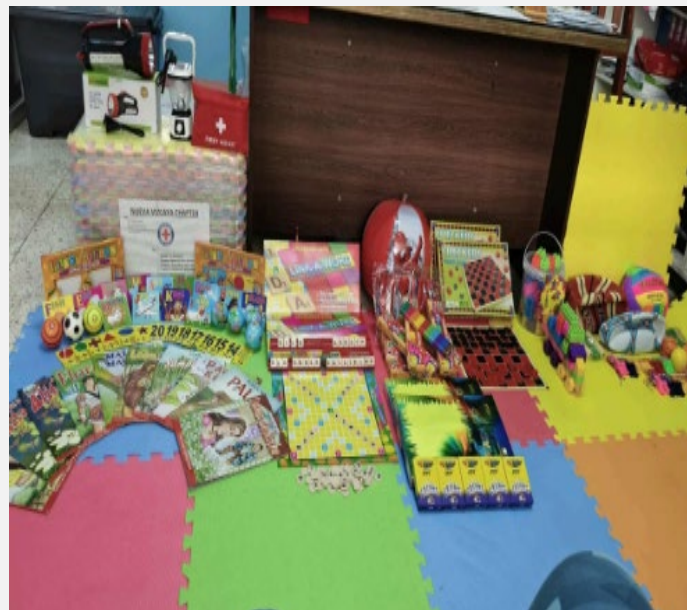
- Some initially identified communities withdrew their interest and permission to construct /rehabilitate WASH facilities on their land, affecting the implementation of recovery efforts.
- The target was not met due to funding coverage under emergency appeal.

Lessons Learned:

- Community engagement and follow-ups should be sustained to ensure that target communities maintain their interest and remain committed to recovery efforts.

	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	People Targeted	97,250
		People Reached	86,713
		Female < 18: 19,517	Male < 18: 18,446
		Female > 18: 24,481	Male > 18: 24,269
Objective:	<i>Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of chapters that conducted Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis</i>	4	16
	<i># of children reached with child-friendly activities</i>	2,664	5,000
	<i># of people reached with services for assistance and protection</i>	86,713	97,250
	<i>National Society applies the IFRC minimum standards for protection, gender, and inclusion in emergencies</i>	Yes	Yes

As outlined in the Operational Strategy, the IFRC Child Safeguarding Analysis Tool has been instrumental in evaluating child safeguarding risks within the PRC operations. This tool has supported efforts to strengthen PRC's safeguarding capabilities, ensuring alignment with the IFRC Child Safeguarding Policy. By leveraging this analysis, the PRC aims to enhance its capacity and knowledge in child safeguarding practices, effectively mitigating potential risks and harm to children in its care.



Child-friendly spaces established in evacuation centers to ensure the children's well-being and safety, as well as continued learning.
(Photo: PRC)

CFS kit successfully delivered to PRC Nueva Vizcaya Chapter
(Photo: PRC)

PRC conducted CSRA in four chapters and results from assessment showed a moderate level of risk due to volunteers and staff being in direct contact with children across many field activities. The PRC has integrated protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) considerations into all aspects of its operations. These measures highlight the organization's commitment to fostering safe and inclusive environments for affected populations, particularly vulnerable children.

PRC was able to conduct successful child-friendly spaces and activities for 2,664 children through the establishment of child-friendly spaces. These activities engaged typhoons-affected children in various age-appropriate activities that promote overall well-being and development and directly benefitted from these activities where inclusive, and cultural sensitivities were conducted, encompassing recreational, educational, and psychosocial support. Through participation in this program, children in the evacuation were able to restore normalcy, express themselves, cultivate resilience, and receive the essential assistance to overcome the challenges these typhoon-affected children faced. Moreover, PRC chapters in Cagayan, Albay, Masbate, Isabela, Camarines Sur, Nueva Vizcaya, Quirino, Apayao, and Sorsogon received Child-Friendly Space Kits, which are vital resources in quickly establishing safe, engaging, and psychosocially supportive spaces for children during hard times. These kits are designed to engage children and facilitate play-based learning and group activities.

The operation also assisted those among the affected population that are most at risk, particularly people who are disadvantaged and marginalized due to inequality, discrimination with unmet humanitarian needs. PRC established welfare desks that provide affected people with psychosocial support, critical incident stress management, guidance and counselling, and referral pathways. Sectoral teams supported and ensured the inclusion of different groups throughout all operations.

Challenges:

- In the first days of response, life-saving sectors (WASH, Shelter, Health) are prioritized, while PGI is treated as cross-cutting and not systematically integrated.
- Staff/volunteer turnover leads to loss of trained PGI focal points.

Lessons Learned:

- Early PGI integration reduces protection risks and improves trust.
- PGI should be systematically integrated and implemented consistently across all operations, including CEA interventions.
- Capacity building such as Safe referrals, Psychological First Aid (PFA), Handling sensitive cases and Data protection and confidentiality is critical.

	<p>Community Engagement and Accountability</p>	People Targeted	97,250
		People Reached	86,713
		Female < 18:	Male < 18:
		19,517	18,446
		Female > 18:	Male > 18:
		24,481	24,269
Objective:			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of staff and volunteers oriented in CEA</i>	160	100
	<i>% of complaints and feedback received responded by the PRC</i>	100%	100%
	<i>% of targeted families satisfied that they have access to information and feedback</i>	90%	80%
	<i># of post-distribution visits to affected communities</i>	2	2
	<i># of people reached through information campaigns (social media platforms and community campaigns, etc.)</i>	86,713	97,250

PRC ensures that its emergency operations are aligned with its CEA guidelines, which includes processes and informal feedback mechanisms were incorporated into PRC's activities to ensure community involvement and direct access to information that was comprehensive and inclusive.

Guided by the IFRC Community Engagement Accountability (CEA) tool, developed by the organization, the team collaborated with the communities to establish a well-defined and effective communication strategy. This approach aimed to streamline a feedback mechanism and foster positive relationships with the communities and their residents.

After consulting and assessing the communities, the team identified the following effective channels for community engagement:

1. Visual Aids: Informational materials were displayed in each community to keep residents informed and updated about the program.
2. CEA Hotline: A common contact number or CEA hotline allowed continuous communication with the PRC local chapter, even when personnel were not present in the field.
3. Barangay Committees (BarCom): BarCom served as a communication link between the community and the organization.
4. Feedback Mechanism: Feedback boxes were strategically placed in various locations within the communities to facilitate easy access and encourage community members to communicate with PRC, ensuring confidentiality. Responses to feedback were tailored based on the nature of the input, with all feedback being documented in a complaints database.
5. Community Meetings: Community gatherings were organized to foster participation, particularly in decision-making processes.

The team posted the verified beneficiary list in the designated areas so that the locals could evaluate it and provide feedback. To facilitate and establish the means for submitting and resolving complaints, the team posted Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) visibility materials per community such as banners with pertinent project details and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and Feedback Box.



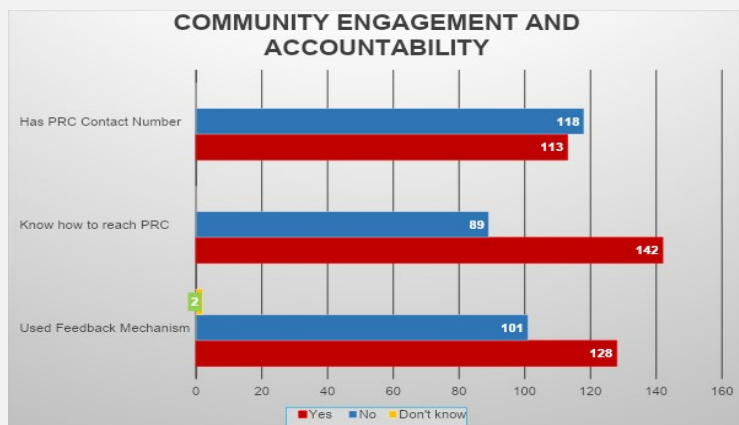
PRC staff and volunteers guide MPCA recipients in using feedback boxes to share their comments and concerns. (Photo: IFRC)



Volunteers in Aurora Chapter posting the final list of beneficiaries and CEA visibility materials and feedback box in the barangay hall (Photo: PRC)

Through CEA, communities were able to express their needs, concerns, and feedback during the implementation period. This approach promoted extensive community involvement, enabled prompt and innovative solutions, and instilled a sense of project ownership within the community.

Figure 4. Post Distribution Monitoring Findings (CEA)



As part of the CEA initiative during the PDM visits, recipients of the assistance were asked about their awareness of PRC’s communication and feedback mechanisms at the community level. Based on the results of PDMs conducted, the recipients of the assistance have varying levels of awareness and access to PRC’s communication and feedback mechanisms at the community level. While 118 respondents out of the 231 people interviewed reported they are familiar with PRC and its services prior to the assistance, significant gaps remain in strengthening trust at the community level. CEA

feedback boxes are also in place but there is a need fully embed this mechanism in community engagement and to further orient recipients on how to properly use it.

Despite these gaps, overall satisfaction with the assistance was predominantly high, with most respondents expressing gratitude to PRC for the assistance provided. While most of the comments reflected appreciation, it was noted that there were limited actionable concerns or requests requiring immediate response from the chapters. Most of the feedback consisted of verification comments and general sentiments collected at the chapter level through these feedback boxes. The following were some of the complaints made to the local chapter:


- Typographical errors in names
- Clarifications on the list of recipients

Challenges:

- There is a need to invest in feedback mechanism materials such as brochures, visible tarpaulins, and feedback boxes to enhance PRC visibility, communication, transparency, and accountability. Additionally, proper documentation and reporting of the feedback received is essential.

Lessons Learned:

- Implementing a system to gather feedback from recipients can provide valuable insights into the distribution process's effectiveness and areas needing improvement. This feedback mechanism can guide future planning and ensure that the needs of all community members are met.

 <p style="text-align: center;">Education</p>	People Targeted	3,000
	People Reached	2,707
	Female < 18: 1,340	Male < 18: 1,366
	Female > 18: N/A	Male > 18: N/A

Objective: *Ensure safe, continued, and equitable access to education for affected populations, especially children and young people, and vulnerable and marginalised groups.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of people receiving educational or kits, supplies, or equipment from the PRC</i>	345	3,000
	<i># of schools repaired</i>	5	6

Affected families found their belongings washed away, including school supplies that their children use in school. The PRC distributed educational kits to 345 students in Aurora and Cagayan provinces. Each kit includes essential learning materials such as notebooks, writing tools, coloring materials, and paper pads that are carefully designed to ensure that the affected children gain a sense of normalcy, comfort, and hope even in times of crisis.

The original target of 3,000 children under the appeal was internally revised down by 500 to reflect the realistic scope based on available funding. Out of the adjusted target, PRC has supported almost 70 per cent of the children with educational kits. The provincial breakdown is as follows:

- Aurora – 61 children
- Cagayan – 284 children

As emergency operations shifted toward longer-term recovery, the PRC in collaboration with IFRC, extended its support to rehabilitate five schools in Cagayan and Aurora, supporting approximately 2,707 students by restoring safe and functional learning environment. This initiative ensured the continuity of education for students affected by the disaster. Initial assessments were conducted to evaluate the extent of damage and identify the materials required to restore affected school buildings.

Table 8: Breakdown of Rehabilitated Schools in Priority Areas

Name of School	Municipality	Province	Number of Classrooms repaired	No. of Learners supported
Claveria School of Arts and Trades	Claveria	Cagayan	1 classroom and covered pathway	1,444 students
Culao Elementary School	Claveria	Cagayan	7 classrooms	411 pupils
Namuac- San Andres Andres Elem. School	Sanchez Mira	Cagayan	5 classrooms	589 students
Pamplona Nat'l School of Fisheries	Pamplona	Cagayan	8 classrooms and 1 school clinic	155 pupils
Ditawini Elementary School	Dinalungan	Aurora	3 classrooms	108 pupils
		Total	23 classrooms 1 school clinic 1 covered pathwalk	2,707 pupils/students

Repairs were carried out in accordance with the approved plans, with technical guidance from school personnel and PRC teams to monitor the progress of the rehabilitation. Prior to the turnover, PRC technical teams, contractors, and school representatives conducted inspection to ensure compliance with the required safety, quality, and building code.



Complete rehabilitation of damaged schools in Cagayan and Aurora, to restore safe learning spaces for children affected by the disaster. **(Photo: PRC)**

Challenges:

- The identified schools to be repaired are situated in remote areas, which requires long travel hours for technical teams to reach the areas.

Lessons Learned:

- To reduce travel time and improve operational efficiency, acquiring staff house/accommodation situated at a strategic location near the target areas should be considered.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:	<i>HR, Finance, Volunteering, Chapters, Financial Sustainability, and Logistics Development—key elements of the PRC's National Society Development framework—will be facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical, and financial foundations, systems, structures, competencies, and capacities to plan and perform effectively.</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of Red Cross 143 volunteers recruited</i>	500	500
	<i># of chapter buildings reconstructed and equipped</i>	1	1

of Rapid Response members deployed for the operation

62

40

The PRC mobilized 500 volunteers and staff for the operation, and all personnel are insured under the Membership and Accident Assistance Benefits (MAAB) programme. This insurance provides coverage for general accident, accidental death, dismemberment, hospitalization, and burial services, ensuring the safety and well-being of volunteers as they carry out their humanitarian responsibilities. The MAAB program underscores PRC's dedication to supporting the safety of its volunteers and mitigating risks during operations.

CAMARINES SUR CHAPTER REHABILITATION



Rehabilitation assistance for the PRC Camarines Chapter was implemented to support national society development. The consecutive cyclones left one of PRC Camarines Sur chapter's facilities, serving as the volunteer quarters and a stockroom for relief items, beyond repair. Following a technical assessment, the facility was proposed to undergo rehabilitation, allowing proper reconstruction on safer grounds. Rehabilitation activities included the construction of some reinforced structural elements –such as foundations, columns, and beams, and further replaced the damaged roof and roof framing, walls, ceilings, windows and doors, as well as electrical wirings and painting works, ensuring the facility's operability, stability and safety. To resolve the frequent flooding issue within the chapter's vicinity, the drainage system was also improved, along with the gravel paving of the existing driveway, enhancing operational readiness and safeguarding PRC assets.

This initiative also demonstrated the PRC CamSur chapter's operational capacity, as PRC directly managed the rehabilitation. A safety focal point was designated to oversee the progress of the construction and ensure that the proper implementation of this program, while PRC and IFRC technical teams coordinated closely with the Naga City LGU engineers to ensure compliance with construction standards.

Challenges:

- N/A

Lessons Learned:

- The deployment of PRC technical team on the ground to oversee the actual progress of chapter rehabilitation is essential to achieve smoother implementation of activities.

- 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



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective: *Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of Movement coordination meetings organized, and updates provided to Movement partners</i>	5	5
	<i># of Shelter Cluster Coordination meetings undertaken</i>	8	4

The IFRC coordinated closely with PRC, PNS and ICRC and participated in coordination meetings and clusters together with other humanitarian actors in the country. (Coordination efforts are also covered in the summary of the response in this report).

Movement Coordination and Partnership

Under the established in-country Membership Coordination and Movement Cooperation mechanism, regular coordination engagements were undertaken to strengthen partnership and ensure coherent Movement action. These meetings provided a strategic platform for aligning partner contributions, agreeing on operational priorities, and sharing progress updates throughout the emergency response.

The PRC, as convener, led Movement coordination and implementation of the collective response, ensuring alignment with the agreed operational plan. The IFRC Country Delegation (CD), as co-convener, supported PRC's leadership by contributing to strategic direction and facilitating coherence across the Movement-wide response. Operational coordination was maintained through regular information-sharing and progress reviews, while strategic oversight was reinforced through periodic membership coordination meetings that included dedicated discussions on the emergency operation.

This structured coordination framework enabled partners to align resources, maintain transparency, and deliver a unified and effective response to communities affected by the consecutive typhoons.

Shelter Cluster Coordination

Shelter Cluster coordination played a critical role in ensuring a harmonized and effective shelter response across humanitarian platforms, including the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), the Shelter Cluster, and the Philippine Cash Working Group. These efforts supported the alignment of shelter interventions, informed humanitarian priorities, and strengthened recovery support for affected populations.

The in-country Shelter Cluster Coordinator actively engaged in ICCG meetings convened by UN OCHA, contributing to coordinated assessments for Severe Tropical Storm Kristine and subsequent typhoons, as well as to the development of the Humanitarian Needs and Priorities (HNP) document in support of the Humanitarian Country Team.

At the cluster level, regular Shelter Cluster meetings were convened to enhance coordination among partners, including joint needs assessments, development of the emergency shelter component of the HNP, synchronization of response actions, and systematic tracking of shelter interventions through the ICCG “3Ws” tool. Sub-national coordination was also supported, particularly in Region V (Bicol Region), to strengthen localized response efforts.

Engagement on Cash-Based Interventions

The Shelter Cluster maintained active engagement with the Philippine Cash Working Group to support coordinated discussions on cash-based shelter interventions. These engagements contributed to alignment between shelter and cash programming approaches during the response period.



IFRC Secretariat Services

Objective: *Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster*

Indicator		Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i># of surge personnel deployed to support the operation</i>	7	3
	<i># of evaluations conducted for this operation</i>	0	1
	<i># of post-distribution monitoring surveys conducted</i>	2	2
	<i>% of financial reporting in compliance with IFRC procedures</i>	100%	100%
	<i>% of compliance with IFRC safeguarding, child protection, and minimum PGI standards</i>	100%	100%
	<i># of monitoring and quality assurance visits made by IFRC personnel to the project areas</i>	10	30

The PRC, supported by the IFRC CD, has significantly strengthened its logistics capabilities. Key activities include mobilizing and transporting critical equipment and supplies to affected areas, replenishing distributed items per IFRC procurement protocols, and sourcing relief items locally to meet localized and cultural needs. Standard relief supplies, such as hygiene kits, mosquito nets, and tarpaulins, are replenished globally through the IFRC's Kuala Lumpur-based GHS&SCM-AP unit. Locally procured items, such as blankets and sleeping mats, complement this effort. Also, the IFRC provides vehicles for field operations and deploys technical staff to ensure effective support delivery in displacement sites and other critical locations.

The IFRC Secretariat maintains full compliance with IFRC policies, procedures, and minimum standards. In line with this commitment, IFRC, in close collaboration with the PRC, conducted a child safeguarding risk analysis across four PRC chapters. This process aimed to strengthen PRC's safeguarding capacities and systems while ensuring full alignment with the IFRC Child Safeguarding Policy. Through IFRC technical support and guidance, PRC has been capacitated with enhanced knowledge and practical understanding of child safeguarding principles and practices, enabling the chapters to effectively identify, prevent, and mitigate risks of harm to children in its care. This collaborative approach reinforces PRC's ability to uphold safe, inclusive, and protective environments for children across its operations.

In addition, the PRC also facilitated the mobilization of communities and volunteers for operational and relief

activities, ensuring that all efforts adhered to international humanitarian standards and complied with PRC and IFRC guidelines and policies. These activities incorporated cross-cutting themes such as PGI, Child Safeguarding Risk Assessment (CSRA), and CEA.

Two PDMs were conducted during this operation to monitor distributions and assess the timeliness, relevance, and appropriateness of essential household items/non-food items, multi-purpose cash grants, and household livelihood assistance across the response and recovery phases. In addition to these PDMs, continuous field monitoring visits were carried out throughout the operation.

IFRC staff conducted regular field monitoring and provided hands-on technical support, complementing and strengthening technical capacity at the chapter level to ensure quality implementation and adherence to IFRC standards. This supports the areas:

- **Field Assessments and Cash Distribution:** The IFRC collaborated with PRC teams to conduct comprehensive field assessments, child-safe guarding risk analysis, and relief distribution, which informed the implementation of cash and non-food items distribution programs. These programs enabled affected people to meet their immediate needs with dignity and flexibility
- **Logistics and Warehouse Assessment:** The field visits included evaluations of logistical operations and warehouse facilities to ensure the timely and effective delivery of relief goods. By assessing supply chain mechanisms, the IFRC and PRC aimed to optimize resource distribution and address any logistical challenges that could impede humanitarian assistance.
- **Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Training:** Recognizing the psychological impact of disasters on both affected populations and humanitarian workers, the IFRC supported the PRC in conducting training sessions on mental health and psychosocial support. These trainings equipped volunteers and staff with the skills necessary to provide psychological first aid and establish child-friendly spaces, thereby promoting mental well-being in crisis situations.

Aligning with the IFRC Framework for Evaluation 2024, as the IFRC Secretariat's coverage did not exceed CHF 5,000,000, a final evaluation for the operation was not conducted. Instead of a standard final evaluation, a reflection workshop will be conducted within the first quarter of 2026.

Seven (7) surge personnel were deployed to strengthen the ongoing emergency operations, assuming critical coordination roles to enhance efficiency and effectiveness. These roles include:

- **Information Management (IM) Coordinator** (two rotations)– Overseeing data collection, analysis, and reporting to ensure accurate and timely information supports decision-making processes.
- **Communications Coordinator** (two rotations)– Managing internal and external communication efforts to highlight the progress and impact of the response, while ensuring consistent messaging across stakeholders.
- **Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER) Coordinator** (one rotation) – Leading the development of operational plans, monitoring progress, evaluating outcomes, and ensuring comprehensive reporting to stakeholders.
- **IM Specialist (Shelter Cluster)** (two rotations)– Providing technical expertise and coordination within the shelter cluster to streamline activities and enhance the delivery of shelter assistance to affected populations.
- These personnel played a vital role in the Movement's strategy to deliver targeted technical support, reduce operational strain on the National Society, and maintain adherence to humanitarian standards during the emergency response. Their deployments underscore the collective commitment to optimizing resource

allocation and ensured the efficiency of the overall response effort.

The visibility of PRC efforts to prepare and assist people affected by the typhoons were promoted and highlighted through mainstream and traditional media. There were press releases on Facebook page posts, twitter, YouTube and Instagram posts. The PRC and IFRC communications team worked on the messaging, Audio Visual materials, stories/infographics that presented a clearer picture of the damages, supported by statistics and data. Some publications by PRC on websites and social media are as follows:

- [Philippine Red Cross extends help to Pepito-affected people amid successive typhoon operations](#)
- [On the Road to Recovery: PRC extends support to affected families in multiple provinces](#)
- [IFRC Emergency Appeal & Situation Reports \(Philippines – Typhoons and Floods\)](#)
- [PRC publishes situation reports and news on its official site](#)

Challenges:

- The PRC was unable to conduct the planned final evaluation within the reporting period due to the occurrence of multiple typhoons and large-scale disasters in the Philippines in the last quarter of 2025. PRC's operational capacity was necessarily prioritized toward life-saving emergency response, humanitarian assistance, and coordination of disaster operations. The Reflection Workshop is scheduled to happen in the first quarter of 2026 and report may also be published on the IFRC evaluation platform for wider sharing. The reflection workshop report will complement the PDM findings in terms of critical lessons learned from this operation and will contribute to organizational learning, development and improve overall PRC readiness for effective response operations.

Lessons Learned:

- 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 to meet the needs of the displaced populations.

D. FINANCIAL REPORT

The overall Federation-wide funding requirement to support the PRC amounted to CHF 10 million. Under the revised operational strategy, the IFRC Secretariat funding requirement in support of the PRC operational plan was CHF 5.8 million. As of the reporting period, 38.3 per cent of the appeal was funded. Despite the funding gap, implementation of priority activities progressed, with a total expenditure of CHF 2,099,781, representing 97.8 per cent utilization of the funds received.

This high expenditure rate demonstrates the effective use of available resources in delivering planned operational priorities in support for PRC. A detailed breakdown of expenditure is provided in the final financial report attached below.

The variances between the budget and expenditure in the final report for Shelter and Basic Household Items, Disaster Risk Reduction, Health, WASH, PGI, National Society Strengthening, and Coordination Partnerships sectors are due to considerable challenges encountered during the booking process. These challenges are caused by the concurrent system migration to ERP, particularly in identifying and matching the correct AP codes between the WBS (Estimate ID) and the actual expenditures. These challenges led to the incorrect AP coding of some vouchers and expenses in the

IFRC system, resulting in the apparent overspending in the Shelter, Livelihoods and Basic Items, and WASH sector, while underspending is reflected under the Disaster Risk Reduction, Health, PGI, and National Society Strengthening sectors in the IFRC finance report.

The conclusion of this Emergency Appeal operation has resulted in a fund balance of CHF 123,690. In alignment with IFRC commitment to continued humanitarian support, these funds will be allocated to the Philippines Network Country Plan to enhance PRC disaster preparedness and response capacity, upon agreement from the donors.

Should you have any questions or concerns regarding this balance, you are kindly invited to contact: PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org within 30 days from the publication of this final report. The IFRC and PRC extend their gratitude to all partners and donors for their invaluable support in this operation.

Contact information

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

At the Philippine Red Cross

- **Secretary General:** Gwendolyn Pang; email: gwendolyn.pang@redcross.org.ph
- **Manager of Disaster Management Service:** Criselda Longa; email: criselda.longga@prc.org.ph

At the IFRC Philippines Country Delegation

- **Head of Delegation:** Sanjeev Kafley; email: sanjeev.kafley@ifrc.org
- **Programme Coordinator:** Gopal Mukherjee; phone: +63 998 960 6286; email: gopal.mukherjee@ifrc.org

At the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur

- **Regional Director:** Alexander Matheou; email: alexander.matheou@ifrc.org
- **Deputy Regional Director:** Juja Kim; email: juja.kim@ifrc.org
- **Head of Health, Disasters, Climate and Crisis:** Joy Singhal; email: Joy.Singhal@ifrc.org
- **Operations Coordinator:** Edwin Siahaan; email: OpsCoord.SouthEastAsia@ifrc.org
- **Regional Communications Manager:** Afrhill Rances; email: afrhill.rances@ifrc.org

At IFRC Geneva

- **Senior Officer, Operations Coordination:** Christina Duschl; email: christina.duschl@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

- **Senior Officer – Partnerships in Emergencies:** Mohd Hisham Bin Ahmad Nazri; email: hisham.nazri@ifrc.org, phone: +60173816985

For In-Kind Donations and Mobilisation table support

- **Manager – Regional Logistics Unit:** Nuraiza Khairuddin; email: Nuraiza.khairuddin@ifrc.org

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [IFRC Emergency Landing Page](#)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. 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.

Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/10-2025/12	Operation	MDRPH056
Budget Timeframe	2024-2025	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 26 Feb 2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRPH056 - Philippines - Typhoons and Floods

Operating Timeframe: 30 Oct 2024 to 31 Oct 2025; appeal launch date: 30 Oct 2024

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	5,800,000
AOF2 - Shelter	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	0
AOF4 - Health	0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	0
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0
Total Funding Requirements	5,800,000
Donor Response* as per 26 Feb 2026	2,223,472
Appeal Coverage	38.34%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	135,873	18,927	116,945
AOF2 - Shelter	387,781	531,633	-143,851
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	561,573	563,340	-1,767
AOF4 - Health	120,889	16,396	104,493
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	212,785	242,981	-30,196
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	4,968	2,809	2,158
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	291,417	274,637	16,781
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	18,000	21,237	-3,237
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0	4,731	-4,731
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	411,015	423,090	-12,075
Grand Total	2,144,301	2,099,781	44,520

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2025/12

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	2,223,472
Expenditure	-2,099,781
Closing Balance	123,690
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	123,690

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	900,000	Reimbursed :	900,000	Outstanding :	0
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Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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Budget Timeframe	2024-2025	Budget	APPROVED

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All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRPH056 - Philippines - Typhoons and Floods

Operating Timeframe: 30 Oct 2024 to 31 Oct 2025; appeal launch date: 30 Oct 2024

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
Danish Red Cross (from Faroe Islands Red Cross*)	62,077				62,077		
Finnish Red Cross	140,698				140,698		
Japanese Red Cross Society	28,552				28,552		
New Zealand Government	252,034				252,034		
On Line donations	3,424				3,424		
Red Cross of Monaco	14,099				14,099		
Spanish Government	140,970				140,970		
Swedish Red Cross	71,571				71,571		
Swiss Government	750,000				750,000		
Swiss Red Cross	60,000				60,000		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	156,304				156,304		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	543,742				543,742		
Total Contributions and Other Income	2,223,472	0	0	0	2,223,472	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					2,223,472	0	