



Aerial shot of the high flood levels impacting the community in Tuguegarao, Cagayan. (Photo: Cagayan Public Information Office)

Appeal No: <b>MDRPH056</b>	To be assisted: <b>97,250 people</b>	Appeal launched: <b>30/10/2024</b>
Glide No: <a href="#">TC-2-24-000193-PHL</a> (TC Kristine) <a href="#">TC-2024-000204-PHL</a> (TC Marce) <a href="#">TC-2024-000208-PHL</a> (TC Nika) <a href="#">TC-2024-000213-PHL</a> (TC Pepito)	DREF allocated: <b>CHF 900,000</b>	Disaster Categorisation: <b>Orange</b>
Operation start date: <b>22/10/2024</b>	Operation end date: <b>31/10/2025</b>	
Operational Strategy Revision	<b>Revision #: 1</b>	Date: <b>21/11/2024</b>

**IFRC Secretariat Funding requirement: CHF 5.8 million**  
**Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 10 million**






People affected by Severe Tropical Storm Kristine receiving essential household items, including kitchen sets and sleeping kits, in Buhi, Camarines Sur. (Photo: IFRC- PHCD)

## TIMELINE




### SEVERE TROPICAL STORM KRISTINE (TRAMI)

- 21 October 2024:** A weather disturbance labelled Tropical Depression Kristine is identified as it enters the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR).
- 22 October 2024:** Kristine intensified into a Tropical Storm while over the Philippine Sea. Before landfall, it causes severe flooding and landslides impacting multiple communities.
- 24 October 2024:** STS Kristine makes landfall in Divilacan, Isabela in Northern Luzon and continued to cause flooding in Region II and flash floods in Region IV. A massive landslide buries a number of houses in Talisay, Batangas. A total of 160 cities/municipalities in the country are declared under a State of Calamity.
- 25 October 2024:** The storm exited the PAR in the afternoon.
- 30 October 2024:** The IFRC issued an Emergency Appeal for CHF 5.3 million for 71,250 people for 12 months.
- 15 November 2024:** The revised Emergency Appeal was approved considering the impact of 6 tropical cyclones, increasing the funding from CHF 5.3 million to CHF 5.8 million, aimed at assisting 86,250 individuals over a period of 12 months.





### SUPER TYPHOON LEON (KONG REY)

-  **26 October 2024:** Tropical Storm Kong-Rey entered the PAR and is given the local name "Leon".
-  **30 October 2024:** Leon intensified into a Super Typhoon and continued to threaten the northernmost parts of Luzon region.
-  **1 November 2024:** Leon weakened into a Typhoon and exits the PAR.







### SUPER TYPHOON MARCE (YINXING)

-  **4 November 2024:** Tropical Storm YinXing enters the PAR.
-  **7 November 2024:** The centre of the eye of Typhoon Marce makes landfall in the vicinity of Santa Ana, Cagayan as it nears Super Typhoon strength and subsequently made its second landfall over Sanchez-Mira, Cagayan.
-  **8 November 2024:** Life-threatening conditions persisted over the northern portions of Cagayan, Apayao, and Ilocos Norte as Marce moved generally westward over Ilocos Norte before exiting the PAR on the same day.

### TYPHOON NIKA (TORAJI)

-  **9 November 2024:** Tropical Depression Nika entered the PAR and intensified into a Tropical Storm. Nika moved further westward over the Philippine Sea east of the Bicol Region.
-  **10 November 2024:** Nika intensified into a Severe Tropical Storm over the Philippine Sea east of Quezon.
-  **11 November 2024:** Nika intensified into a Typhoon and makes landfall in the vicinity of Dilasag, Aurora.
-  **12 November 2024:** Nika weakened into a Tropical Storm and exits the PAR in the afternoon.

### SUPER TYPHOON OFEL (USAGI) AND SUPER TYPHOON PEPITO (MANYI)

-  **12 November 2024:** Tropical Storm Ofel entered PAR in the afternoon.
-  **14 November 2024:** **Ofel** intensified into a Typhoon and made landfall in Cagayan province. On the same day **Pepito** entered PAR in the evening as a Severe Tropical Storm.
-  **15 November 2024:** **Pepito** intensified into a typhoon while **Ofel** continued to weaken to Severe Tropical Storm and exited PAR.
-  **16 November 2024:** **Pepito** intensified into a Super Typhoon and made landfall in Catanduanes.
-  **17 November 2024:** **Pepito** made its second landfall in the vicinity of Aurora.
-  **18 November 2024:** **Pepito** weakened as it accelerated over the West Philippine Sea and exited PAR.

# OPERATIONAL STRATEGY REVISION

The Emergency Appeal (MDRPH056), which was published on 30 October 2024, sought support for populations affected by Severe Tropical Storm Trami (Kristine) and considered the impact of Super Typhoon Kong-Rey (Leon). The appeal emphasized the ongoing typhoon season and highlighted the risk of additional tropical cyclones affecting the Philippines in the coming days and weeks.

Since Kristine and Leon, four more tropical cyclones—Typhoon Yinxing (Marce), STS Toraji (Nika), Typhoon Ofel and Super Typhoon Pepito—have been recorded, impacting the northern, eastern and central parts of the Philippines, creating an urgent need for a significant increase in humanitarian assistance across widespread geographic areas.

The Operational Strategy for the Emergency Appeal (MDRPH056) was published on 8 November 2024. However, the evolving situation has highlighted the need for a more holistic, inclusive, widespread, and agile response and recovery strategy that can address the rapidly changing needs of affected communities resulting from the compounded impacts of multiple tropical cyclones.

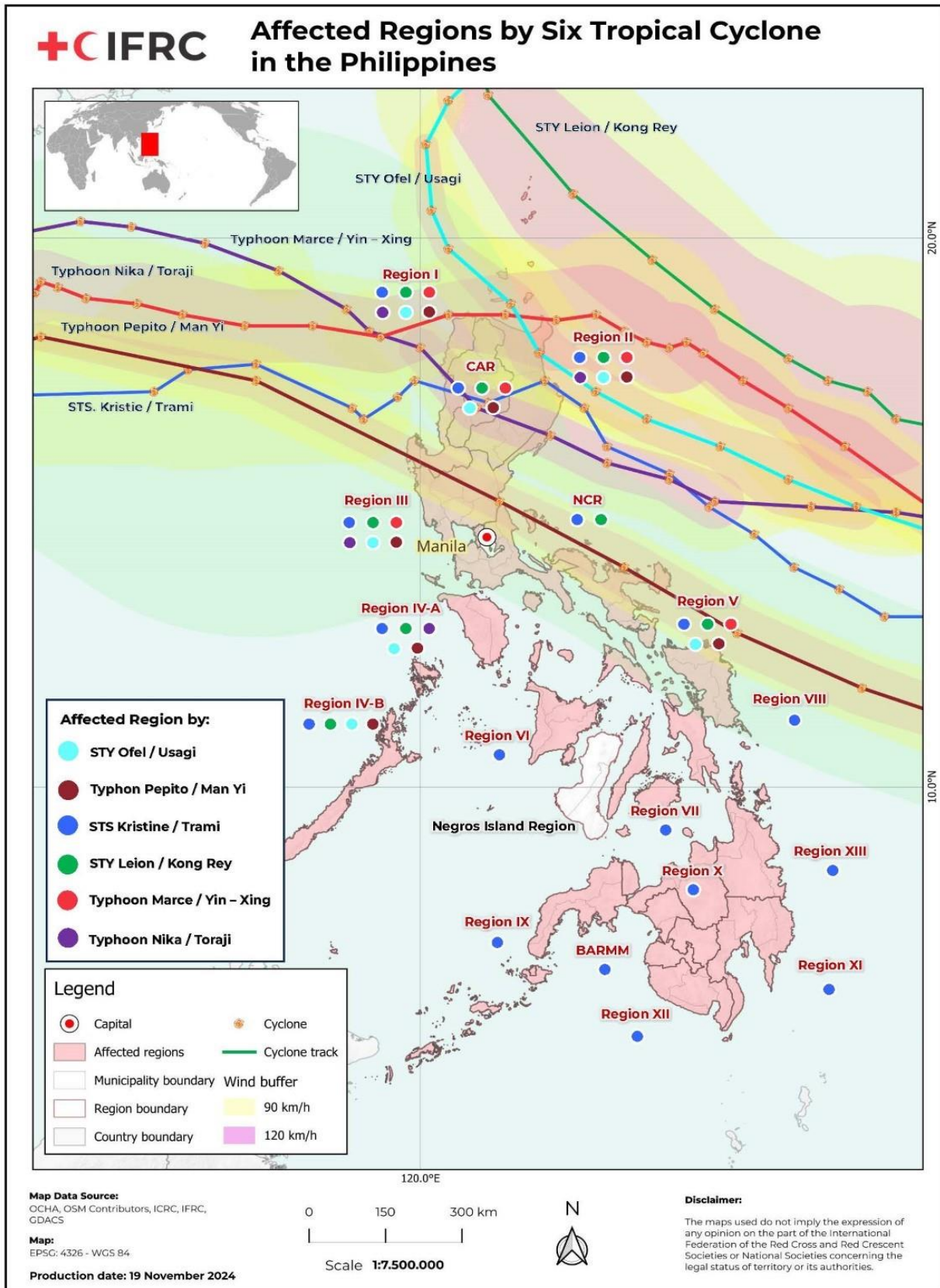
The revised emergency appeal “Philippines – Typhoons and Floods” was published on 15 November 2024. Through this revision of the Operational Strategy, the following modifications are proposed:

1. This revised Operational Strategy now includes the effects of all six recent Tropical Cyclones (TCs) – Kristine, Leon, Marce, Nika, Ofel and Pepito.
2. To reflect the impact of the series of TCs and their broader scope, the Emergency Appeal and Operational Strategy were renamed to “Philippines—Typhoons and Floods”.
3. The revised Operational Strategy has **scaled up the targeted population by 27 per cent, from 71,250 people to 97,250 people (19,450 families)**. This includes affected communities in **16 of the most impacted provinces** of the Philippines, based on the recorded paths of the TCs and the impacted areas (by their trough/tails) compared to **8 provinces** in the first Operational Strategy. In addition to the **initial target provinces (Albay, Camarines Sur, Camarines Norte, Masbate, Batangas, Cavite, Quezon, and Laguna), the provinces of Cagayan, Isabela, Quirino, Nueva Vizcaya, Catanduanes, Sorsogon, Aurora, and Apayao are now included** in the revised Emergency Appeal.
4. New interventions have been included, especially emergency shelter assistance and school repairs, with a focus on Cagayan, Isabela, and Aurora.
5. The revised Operational Strategy raises the IFRC secretariat funding requirement from CHF 5.3 million to CHF 5.8 million.
6. The overall request of the Philippine Red Cross (Federation Wide) has increased from CHF 7.5 million to CHF 10 million, which includes CHF 5.8 million through the Emergency Appeal, CHF 1.2 million from domestic sources, and CHF 3 million from bilateral sources.

The Philippines experiences an average of 20 TCs annually. In the past 29 days alone, the country has been struck by six tropical cyclones (three Super Typhoons, two Typhoons and one Severe Tropical Storm), which is an unprecedented scenario. The country is still in the middle of cyclone season, hence there is an ongoing threat of more disasters in the coming weeks. In this volatile situation, preparedness and anticipatory actions are critical to saving lives and protecting livelihoods.

The Philippine Red Cross (PRC), along with its Movement partners, in close collaboration with the public authorities and other humanitarian organisations, is closely monitoring the situation and responding to the best of its abilities. Nevertheless, the situation may rapidly deteriorate, potentially requiring additional resources for the PRC to respond to unmet humanitarian needs. Should this occur, another revision of the Emergency Appeal may be necessary to scale-up response and recovery efforts.

# DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT



Overview of the six tropical cyclones affecting the same regions in the Philippines. (IFRC Map)

## Severity of Human Conditions

TIMELINE OF EVENTS				
Tropical Cyclone	Entered the PAR	Impact/Landfall	Exited the PAR	Areas Affected
STS Kristine (Trami)	21 October	22 October	24 October	NCR, CAR, Region I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, Caraga, and BARMM
STY Leon (Kong-Rey)	26 October	30 October (No landfall)	1 November	
Typhoon Marce (Yin-Xing)	4 November	7 November	8 November	Region I, CAR, Region II, and Region III
Typhoon Nika (Toraji)	9 November	11 November	12 November	Region I, Region II, Region III, and Region IV-A
TC Ofel (Usagi)	12 November	14 November	15 November	Region I, II, III, V, Calabarzon, Mimaropa, and CAR
STS Pepito (Man-yi)	14 November	16 November 17 November	18 November	

Severe Tropical Storm Kristine (Trami) entered the PAR as a tropical depression on 21 October 2024. It affected the entire Luzon and Visayas island regions extending to parts of Mindanao in the south.

Even before making landfall, it caused severe flooding and landslides that impacted a significant number of people, especially in areas that were hit by the trough. The heavy rainfall led to lahars flowing from Mount Mayon Volcano in the Bicol Region, which severely impacted both lives and livelihoods.

On 24 October, STS Kristine made landfall in Isabela province in northeast Luzon, then crossed to Ifugao, Mountain Province, and Ilocos Sur province on the same day. Kristine exited Luzon through Ilocos Sur, however, the trough of the STS continued to unleash heavy rain and winds across vast areas, severely impacting Regions III, IV-A, and V.

On 25 October, STS Kristine exited the Philippine Area of Responsibility and made landfall in Vietnam on 27 October. In the Philippines, STS Kristine was the 11<sup>th</sup> tropical cyclone, out of an annual average of 20 tropical cyclones that typically affect the country.

Following STS Kristine, Super Typhoon Kong-Rey (locally known as Leon) entered the PAR on 26 October. It passed over the far northern region of Luzon, affecting some of the remote islands in the area. Leon brought typhoon-strong winds, heavy rain, flooding, and landslides to the northern islands and the extreme northern mainland of the Philippines before exiting on 1 November.

Tropical Storm (TS) Marce entered the PAR on 4 November and made landfall in Region II (Cagayan) on 7 November. The Cagayan Valley region experienced continuous heavy rains and widespread impacts due to Marce, which also affected parts of Region I, the CAR, and Region III.

After the exit of TS Marce, TC Nika entered the PAR as a Low-Pressure Area on 9 November 2024. Nika later intensified into a typhoon and made landfall in the vicinity of Dilasag, Aurora (Region II), causing significant effects in Region I, Region III, and Region IV-A while two other weather disturbances with significant TC potential were hovering outside the PAR.

The onslaught continued with Super Typhoon Ofel (Usagi), which entered PAR on 12 November and struck Baggao, Cagayan on 14 November, and Super Typhoon Pepito (Man-Yi), which entered PAR on 14 November, making its first landfall in Panganiiban, Catanduanes on 16 November, followed by a second landfall in Dipaculao, Aurora on 17 November.

In an unprecedented event, the Philippines experienced a succession of devastating tropical storms within a single month, a first in the nation's recorded history. As a result, the same areas have been impacted repeatedly, with multiple tropical cyclones and associated hazards significantly intensifying the disasters. This escalation is attributed to existing vulnerabilities and a limited capacity for recovery, compounded by the frequency and recurrence of these events. This rapid series of tropical cyclones has inflicted extensive damage across various regions, severely impacting communities that are already grappling with vulnerabilities and limited resources.

KEY IMPACTS						
Tropical Cyclone	Affected Population	Displaced Population	Damage to Houses	Damage to Agriculture	Damage to Schools	Areas Affected
<b>Kristine and Leon</b>	9,626,456	617,168	207,876	PHP 609,554,459 (CHF 9,207,671)  111,898 crops and 136,431 farmers/ fisherfolks)	38,000 (nationwide)	NCR, CAR, Region I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, Calabarzon, Mimaropa, Caraga, and BARMM.
<b>Marce</b>	387,514	265	28,940	PHP 16,247,831 (CHF 245,433)  1,108 crops and 1,640 farmers/ fisherfolk)	68 (assessment is ongoing)	Region I, II, III and CAR,
<b>Nika, Ofel and Pepito</b>	3,031,171	288,566	22,421	PHP 8,640,199.46 (CHF 129,496)  781 farmers/ fisherfolks	1,177	Region I, II, III , IV-A, V, Calabarzon. Mimaropa and CAR

The combined impact of Typhoons Kristine, Leon, Marce, Nika, Ofel and Pepito caused widespread damage across 19 regions in the Philippines. As of 20 November, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) reported that over 10 million people have been affected, with over 1 million displaced. Many are residing either in evacuation centres or taking shelter with their relatives or friends.

The combined effects of STS Kristine and STY Leon left over 200,000 homes damaged and more than 111,898 hectares of crops washed away, severely affecting transportation and communication networks. These two storms are the deadliest tropical cyclones to hit the Philippines this year.

Typhoon Marce, which impacted Northern Luzon, caused extensive damage, including 28,181 damaged houses across Regions I, II, and the CAR. Over 1,000 hectares of crops, valued at PHP 16 million (CHF 241,689), were destroyed. Typhoon Nika, while less severe, still caused damage to 325 houses.

The combined impact of typhoons Nika, Ofel, and Pepito resulted in significant destruction, affecting 22,421 houses and impacting the livelihoods of 781 farmers and fishermen. The total cost of production losses and damages is estimated at PHP 8.6 million.

The PRC conducted a Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDANA) to gather primary data focusing on the unmet needs of the most vulnerable people in hard-to-reach areas. The assessment was built on available secondary data gathered from numerous sources such as NDRRMC datasets, UNOCHA situational reports, and assessment reports received from other agencies through the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT).

Extensive crop losses have made access to food a major challenge for at-risk and hard-to-reach communities whose livelihoods were damaged or disrupted by the floods, including vulnerable individuals, such as young children, elderly people, pregnant and lactating mothers, and people with disabilities. The timing of these tropical cyclones has coincided with the lean harvesting season when communities significantly invest in agriculture and

rely on October to December harvests. In addition to damage to houses, significant destruction of power infrastructure, bridges, and other critical facilities has been reported, with more than 224 cities and municipalities experiencing power outages.

Access to safe drinking water and sanitation has been compromised in 13 cities and municipalities. Over 1.4 million displaced people now face limited access to basic health care services, safe drinking water, and sanitation facilities, increasing the risk of disease outbreaks. The Department of Health anticipates an increase in leptospirosis cases in the next two weeks due to the severe flooding. ([NDRRMC Situational Report 18 for TC Nika, Ofel and Pepito](#), [NDRRMC Situational Report 36 for TC Kristine and Leon](#), [NDRRMC Situational Report 11 for TC Marce](#), [NDRRMC Situation Report 5 for TC Nika and Ofel](#), and [OCHA Flash Update 2](#)).

The six tropical cyclones have displaced more than 1 million individuals with more than 500,000 taking refuge in evacuation centres, and more than 400,000 being assisted outside of the centres.

Protection remains a top concern, as overcrowding and the lack of privacy in evacuation centres leaves women and children exposed to risks. Establishing safe spaces for women and children and preventing and responding to gender-based violence must be prioritised.

According to the Department of Education (DepEd), PHP 3.3 billion (CHF 50 million) worth of infrastructure was damaged in over 38,000 schools by STS Kristine. The reconstruction of severely damaged classrooms will cost PHP 2.7 billion (CHF 41.4 million), while an additional PHP 680 million (CHF 10.5 million) is needed for major repairs. As a result, 90 per cent of school-enrolled children are experiencing learning disruptions, with in-person classes suspended in 38,333 schools, affecting approximately 19.4 million students, and disrupting the work of 786,726 teaching and non-teaching personnel.

Typhoon Marce further devastated Cagayan province, blowing off school rooftops, damaging homes and government buildings, and triggering floods that submerged farms and residential areas. Towns such as Aparri, Pamplona, and Santa Ana, where Marce made landfall, also reported extensive damage and strong winds. These areas were hit just last month by Severe Tropical Storm Kristine (Trami) and Super Typhoon Leon (Kong-Rey), while parts of Cagayan were again submerged in deep floodwater by Typhoon Nika.

Additionally, a devastating trio of typhoons, Nika, Ofel, and Pepito, left about 788 classrooms damaged or destroyed across the Philippines. According to [DepEd](#), 308 classrooms will need to be rebuilt from the ground up, while another 480 require extensive repairs, costing around P1 billion. The series of cyclones, including other storms that passed during the academic year, has led to significant school disruptions, resulting in the loss of over a month of classes, or 38 school days.

## **CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE**

### **1. National Society response capacity**

#### **1.1 National Society capacity and on-going response**

Republic Act No. 10072 of the Philippines recognises the PRC as an auxiliary to the public authorities and as the nation's largest humanitarian organisation. The PRC operates through its 102 chapters covering all administrative districts and major cities in the country.

The PRC has approximately one million volunteers and supporters, of whom more than 541,000 are active volunteers and staff who are equipped on assessment, reporting and response. At the chapter level, the Red Cross 143 programme ensures a robust presence of trained and equipped volunteers on standby at the community (barangay) level, enhancing the overall capacity of the National Society to prepare for and respond to disaster situations.

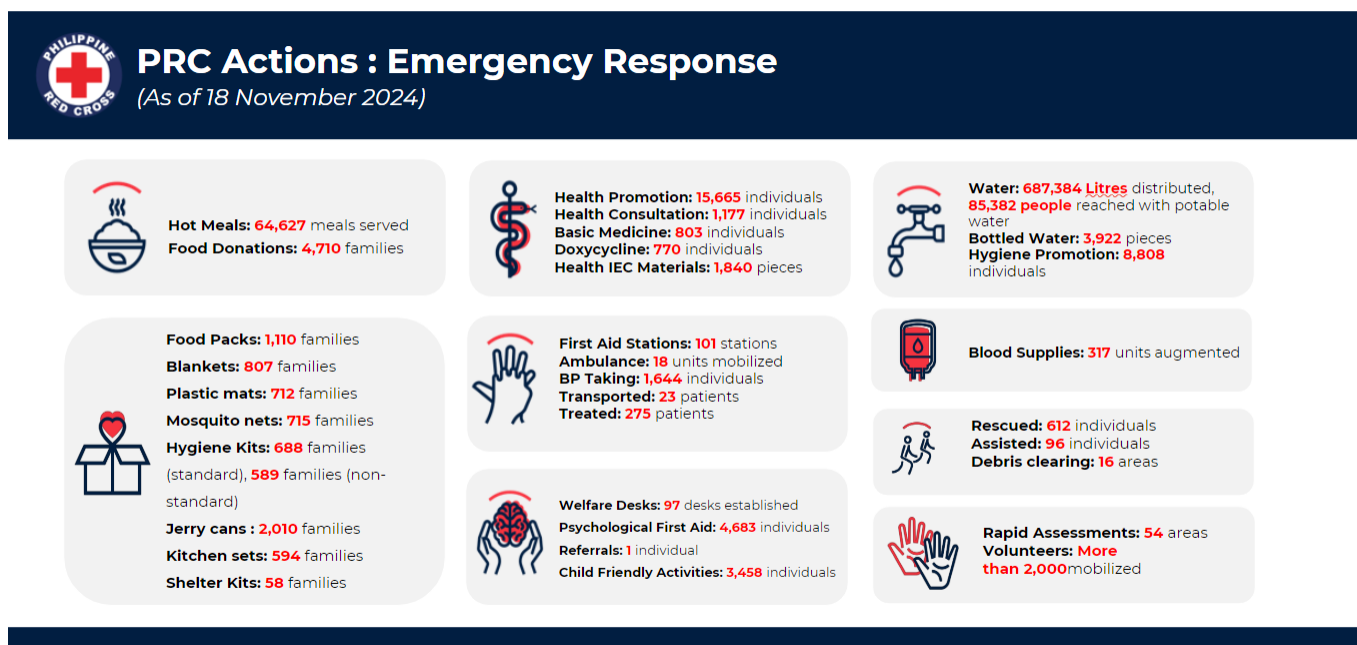
The PRC's core programmes and services include blood services, disaster management, and relief services, dissemination of international humanitarian law, health services, safety services, social services, volunteers, and youth. The PRC adheres to standard operating procedures (SOPs) and guidelines for cash transfer programming. The delivery mechanism to targets will be conducted through PhilPost, which serves as the financial service provider for the cash transfers. The PRC is in the process of finalising a Framework Agreement (FA) with PhilPost, which will be reviewed and validated by the IFRC prior to the distribution. In 2023, the PRC delivered cash and voucher assistance (CVA) totalling CHF 2,524,736 to 15,358 individuals, as recorded in the IFRC CVA Counting Cash Database.

The PRC is actively supporting the response efforts, having deployed volunteers to the affected areas. With the help of partners, the PRC is providing hot meals, relief items, health and WASH services, and managing welfare desks. The desks offer restoring family link services, referrals, hot meals, a safe space for women and children, psychological first aid and psychosocial support (wherever needed), registration services, and basic community engagement activities to assess people's satisfaction with PRC services.

The PRC activated emergency operation SOPs in 16 chapters, as outlined in the earlier Emergency Appeal. The essential services being provided include WASH, search and rescue, debris clearance, primary health, hot meals, food provisions, and camp support, with a focus on ensuring protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) and disability-inclusive issues.

For this operation, the PRC has mobilized a total of more than 2,000 volunteers to respond to urgent needs. This group includes more than 3,128 volunteers from the Red Cross 143 programme and 22 youth volunteers from the Red Cross Youth.

While the Emergency Appeal covers 16 chapters actively responding to this series of emergencies, the PRC has mobilised 92 chapters and branches nationwide to address the immediate needs of affected communities. Trained volunteers are providing immediate assistance, including first aid and emergency support, while youth volunteers contribute to outreach and awareness, engaging younger people in the relief efforts.



## 1.2 Capacity and response at the national level

The Philippine government, led by the NDRRMC, is coordinating relief efforts with local authorities while providing support. On 27 October, requests for air assistance from Singapore and Malaysia were made to reinforce the response ([ABS CBN News](#)).

The NDRRMC has provided PHP 988,720,234 (CHF 14,755) worth of food and household items and PHP 4,253,262 (CHF 63,474) in health, WASH, and nutrition assistance. Additionally, 219 air, land, and sea assets have been deployed to deliver aid to affected communities. Emergency shelter support totalling PHP 154,000,000 (CHF 2,298,250) is on standby for distribution, while 559 shelter assistance packages (essential home materials) have already been distributed by the government. Cash assistance has been provided to 2,464 individuals in critical situations.

For Typhoon Marce-affected areas in Regions 1, 2, and the CAR, the NDRRMC has supported 34,151 families with assistance totalling PHP 40,060,922 (CHF 605,000). Meanwhile, for the Typhoon Nika response, the NDRRMC has allocated standby funds and repositioned a relief stockpile valued at PHP 2,499,644,485 (CHF 38,000).

The Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office (PSWDO) in Region 5, OCD Region 5, and local government units are managing the immediate response to STS Kristine. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and WFP are mobilising trucks to distribute 150,000 family food packs from warehouses in Luzon and Visayas. Since 24 October, WFP has sent 19 trucks with 32,300 food packs. Efforts include search and rescue, assessing needs, and distributing food packs, with the regional government leading relief operations and working with organisations for water, shelter, and protection services. The PRC coordinated with the Local Government Units (LGU) and ensured a combined and complementary effort for the people in need in Region II, CAR, Region V especially in Albay, Camarines Sur and Camarines Norte. Moreover, the PRC worked extensively in Region 4A (Calabarzon) to ensure a speedy recovery.

The Office of Civil Defence Region V has called on humanitarian agencies to coordinate their response. The Department of Health's Health Emergency Management Bureau is organising a Health Quad Cluster meeting and will conduct a Rapid Health Risk Assessment shortly. The Department of Information and Communications Technology has deployed two emergency communication units in the Bicol Region and Batangas, developed in collaboration with WFP, to support connectivity for responders and affected communities. WFP stands ready to provide additional data connectivity units as requested by the government.

The PRC, as an auxiliary to the public authorities in the Philippines, has a mandate to support the government in its humanitarian work and contribute to its plan of action, which is mutually agreed upon by the PRC and the respective national and local authorities. As with any emergency operation, the PRC's Typhoons and Floods emergency response supports the overall government response plan with coordination efforts conducted at the national and regional levels. The PRC is a member of the NDRRMC and regularly attends its meetings sharing plans and updates to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication of efforts.

The PRC's response plan for Philippines Typhoons and Floods is focused on addressing gaps in the government's overall plan, especially in the areas of CVA and Livelihood programmes to support the restoration, enhancement, and diversification of livelihoods for the most at-risk communities. The PRC follows SOPs and guidelines for cash transfer programming. Considering the context of this operation, the delivery mechanism to targets will involve physical payouts (envelopes of cash). PhilPost, as the financial service provider, will carry out the cash distribution. The IFRC will approve the funding request, and funds will be transferred directly to PhilPost's account.

Similarly, the PRC's search and rescue, debris clearing, WASH, and health activities are aligned with the Guidelines for Cash and augment the government's capacities at the municipal and provincial levels in Region 2, Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), Region 4A (Calabarzon), and Region 5 (Bicol).

## **2. International capacity and response**

### **2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response**

The PRC is working closely with the IFRC. The IFRC's Philippine Delegation is supporting the PRC in disseminating updates to the IFRC network in-country. Currently, there are five Participating National Societies (PNSs) in the Philippines (Spanish Red Cross, German Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, American Red Cross, and

Canadian Red Cross) supporting the PRC with three of them having a special focus on disaster risk reduction and disaster risk financing. The IFRC is in daily contact with partners ensuring regular updates on the ongoing operations. There is an established Movement coordination mechanism where the PRC chairs each meeting and, in turn, different partners (including the ICRC and IFRC) co-host the Movement coordination meeting on a bi-monthly basis. Moreover, partners often meet to address different issues, especially those concerning the PRC's National Society Development (NSD) and coordination with different donors and stakeholders. The Unified Plan process, led by the PRC in the Philippines with secretariat support provided by the IFRC, is developed collaboratively by a group of managers from the PRC, IFRC, and different PNSs. Once finalised, the plan is presented to the leadership of all Movement components, including the ICRC in the country, before being submitted for publication.



## PARTICIPATING NATIONAL SOCIETIES IN-COUNTRY SUPPORT FOR THE PRC

### AMERICAN RED CROSS



- Advocacy and Partnerships
- Preparedness Measures and Training
- Empowering Marginalised Groups

### CANADIAN RED CROSS



- Capacity Building on Health/  
Emergency Field Hospital

### GERMAN RED CROSS



- Climate change adaptation in communities and strengthening local government units
- Community-based DRR activities in conflict areas

### NETHERLANDS RED CROSS



- Supporting the PRC's Regional Hubs in Regions 7 and 13

### SPANISH RED CROSS



- Green livelihoods and circular economy

Other than the in-country partners, some of the national societies which often support the PRC with their programmes, operations and organizational development priorities are Australian Red Cross, Red Cross Society of China (RCSC), Hong Kong Branch of the RCSC, Japanese Red Cross, Korean Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Swedish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, despite not having a permanent presence in the country.

A Partners Call was organised on 31 October to provide updates and discuss potential support for the operation. A second Partners Call was organised on 10 November to share updates and present the recommended revision of the Operational Strategy and Emergency Appeal, which now includes response interventions for communities affected by Typhoon Leon, Marce, Nika, Ofel and Pepito.

Several partners have expressed their willingness to contribute to the operation, while the funding confirmation is underway. The American Red Cross has pledged to support the PRC through the Quick Action Fund, which will be utilised for the PRC's Humanitarian Caravan deployed to Camarines Sur and hot meals provided in the municipality during the immediate response phase. The German Red Cross has pledged complementary support to address any gaps in the PRC's Kristine operation from its Advancing DRR and Anticipation (ADRRRA) initiative, focusing on the most vulnerable communities in the Philippines. The PRC has mobilised prepositioned jerry cans from Canadian Red Cross-supported stocks for this response along with two water trucks refurbished under a

previous initiative. The Canadian Red Cross has also pledged support through the Emergency Disaster Assistance Fund (EDAF). Singapore Red Cross pledged SGD 50,000 to the PRC, bilaterally.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is present in the Philippines, with headquarters in Manila, an operational base, and a warehouse in Mindanao Island. The ICRC has supported the PRC's communications on the ground through the provision of satellite phones for this operation along with a pledge amounting to CHF 400,000.















NZAID is supplying kitchen sets to help families prepare meals in temporary shelters and maintain hygiene and nutrition. Additionally, Australian Aid is donating essential household items such as bedding, cooking utensils, and hygiene products to help families improve their living conditions.

The existing Movement Coordination mechanism in-country will guide partner coordination for this operation. In line with this mechanism, the PRC will act as a convener and will spearhead all coordination for this operation, including co-creating and delivering the Movement's collective response in accordance with its operational plan. The IFRC CD will act as a co-convener and in that role, support the PRC's overall leadership. The IFRC CD, in consultation with PRC, will propose the general objectives and direction of the Movement-wide response. Coordination at the operational and technical levels will be pivotal for the success of this operation.

PRC will hold regular operational coordination meetings to discuss implementation progress, accomplishments, and possible bottlenecks. To complement these meetings, the PRC will share regular updates on the operation with the IFRC and partners. Strategic coordination will be conducted periodically through regular membership coordination meetings, with specific sessions dedicated to the emergency operation.



## SUPPORT FROM PARTNERS FOR THE PHILIPPINE RED CROSS TYPHOONS AND FLOODS EMERGENCY APPEAL

 <b>IFRC Emergency Appeal</b> <b>(CHF 5.8 Million)</b>	<b>Bilateral Support to the PRC</b> <b>(CHF 3 Million)</b>	<b>Domestic Resources</b> <b>(CHF 1.2 Million)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the PRC in accessing the Emergency Appeal</li> <li>• Shelter Housing and Settlements</li> <li>• Livelihoods</li> <li>• Multipurpose Cash</li> <li>• Health and WASH</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• PGI and CEA</li> <li>• National Society Development</li> <li>• Coordination and Partnerships</li> <li>• Shelter Cluster Coordination</li> <li>• IFRC Secretariat Services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>ICRC</b> Supporting immediate needs – food packs, blood transportation, Multi-purpose cash assistance and shelter; Supporting communications through the provision of satellite phones.</li> <li> <b>American Red Cross</b> Quick Action Fund activated to support the PRC's Humanitarian Caravan</li> <li> <b>German Red Cross</b> Support from the Advancing DRR and Anticipation (ADRA) initiative for the most vulnerable communities in the Philippines</li> <li> <b>SINGAPORE</b> Support through the Emergency Disaster Assistance Fund (EDAF) with prepositioned jerry cans mobilised with two water trucks</li> <li> <b>SINGAPORE</b> Pledged SGD 50,000 to the PRC</li> <li> <b>KIZILAY</b> Pledged USD 10,000 to PRC</li> <li> <b>Australian Aid</b> Support through the provision of essential household items such as hygiene kits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>BDO</b></li> <li> <b>Metrobank</b></li> <li> <b>BPI</b></li> <li> <b>AIT</b></li> <li> <b>Chevron</b></li> <li> <b>AY FOUNDATION</b></li> </ul>

The CHF figures shown in the table are aspirational; however, the support mentioned under the bilateral and domestic sources have been mobilised by the PRC from the respective partners at the time of the Operational Strategy publication.

## 2.2 International Humanitarian Stakeholder capacity and response

As an auxiliary to the public authorities, the PRC maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through its participation in and collaboration with the NDRRMC.

The PRC and IFRC are continuously coordinating with various government and non-government agencies, including members of HCT. Participating agencies have shared situational information and updates on their preparedness and response activities. The Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), together with its partners, is on the ground in many of the most affected areas. ICCG partners have been conducting rapid damage and needs assessments, which have been consolidated into an initial assessment report by OCHA. Currently, detailed and sectoral assessments are ongoing to gain further insights into the specific needs of affected communities. Regular HCT meetings have been held since 30 October 2024 to consolidate the combined response of HCT members and to update HCT partners on area-specific assessments and the responses of different partners. The published Emergency Appeal has been shared with the HCT and ICCG to improve their understanding of the interventions and the Red Cross in the country and to solicit support and collaboration, where possible.

On 12 November 2024, the HCT, under the stewardship of the UN resident coordinator and UNOCHA, released its Humanitarian Needs and Priorities (HNP) Plan for the Philippines, aiming to mobilise USD 32.9 million to respond to the needs of people affected by the series of TCs in the country. The IFRC and PRC, as part of the HCT, have assured complementarity and adequate alignment between the HNP and the Emergency Appeal (and associated Operational Strategy) to respond to the effects of the recent TCs.

Presently, the Shelter Cluster Coordinator has been assisting the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD) with the situational analysis and by supporting other shelter cluster partners with information and coordination. To date, however, there has been no official activation of the Shelter Cluster. Through the ICCG, the humanitarian community has been advocating with the government to activate priority clusters. With the in-country presence of the Shelter Cluster Coordinator, effective coordination among different shelter cluster partners, especially at the regional and provincial levels, has been ongoing. In response to a request from the DHSUD, the Global Shelter Cluster has pledged support for this operation by deploying Shelter Cluster IM Surge staff. The actions of partners have been mapped, recorded, and submitted through 3W reporting, while the government has mobilised in-country prepositioned stocks for immediate assistance.

### Gaps in the response

Affected communities are grappling with a multitude of challenges across various sectors, which together create a complex recovery landscape. The Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA) currently being conducted by the PRC has highlighted the severe impacts of the disaster, particularly on relief efforts, housing, livelihoods, health, water, sanitation, hygiene, and education.

#### **Relief (Food and Household Items)**

The floods have disrupted food supplies, leaving many households with severely limited access to essential nutrition. With rice stocks and other key food items damaged or destroyed, families find themselves reliant on external assistance while they struggle to salvage what remains of their farming assets. The loss extends beyond food; nearly all household items—including furniture, appliances, and clothing—have been lost, further compounding their hardships.



*Floods caused by TC Marce submerged houses in Cagayan, along with essential household items. (Photo: Cagayan Provincial Information Office)*

While local markets remain operational, vulnerable populations face significant barriers in accessing these resources due to financial constraints. Initial assistance has focused primarily on food provisions, but this has proven inadequate in meeting the broader needs of these communities. There is a critical gap in the distribution of essential items, such as sleeping and hygiene kits, as well as a significant lack of cash assistance programmes that could empower families to secure their immediate necessities. To address these issues, authorities are encouraged to expand the distribution of essential household items and implement a cash-for-relief assistance programme through Multi-Purpose Cash Grants (MPCG) to provide vital financial support.

### **Shelter**

The strong winds and flooding have inflicted extensive damage to housing, leaving many families with no choice but to seek temporary shelter in evacuation centres or with relatives. Reports of shelter damage are still being validated, and incomplete assessments are hindering effective planning for recovery efforts. Additionally, limited support for essential repairs is preventing families from returning to stable living conditions.



*Damage caused by TC Marce in Cagayan (Region II). (Photo: PRC)*

The gaps in shelter support are evident, with insufficient assessments on the extent of damages needed to guide responsive actions.

To effectively aid recovery efforts, a thorough assessment of shelter damage is essential. Furthermore, prioritising cash assistance for light shelter repairs and essential household items would significantly benefit the most vulnerable families as they begin to rebuild their lives.

### **Livelihoods**

The PRC considers the Multi-Purpose Cash Grant (MPCG) (unconditional and unrestricted) as a means for the targeted population to address their basic needs, allowing them to choose how best to use the funds to meet their immediate requirements, including those pertaining to shelter and shelter repairs. The Philippine Cash Working Group, chaired by the PRC, has decided to provide 51 per cent of the updated Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) amount to targets, in contrast to the government's recommendation of 75 per cent. This decision is based on the understanding that the targets of the MPC are also recipients of essential household items and hot meal distributions. The PRC is adhering to this guideline in its calculations for the MPCG.

The agriculture sector has been particularly hard-hit, with nearly 100 per cent of rice crops destroyed due to flooding. The loss of livestock, including goats and poultry, has further devastated local economies and livelihoods. Small and medium enterprises, such as local sari-sari stores, have also suffered complete losses, exacerbating the challenges faced by families in the region.

As farmers work to salvage any remaining crops, they are met with the stark reality of further losses. Gaps in agricultural support and livelihood recovery remain significant, highlighting the need for timely assistance to help farmers and fishermen restart their businesses. Providing livelihood assistance and funding to replace lost farm inputs will be vital to restoring economic stability, along with efforts to facilitate crop and livestock insurance processes.

### **Health**

The flooding has precipitated a rise in health concerns, with reports of mild coughs, colds, and skin conditions increasing among the affected populations. Although the Department of Health and Rural Health Unit personnel have mobilised medical missions to address these issues, the limited Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Programmes (MHPSS) available is concerning, as many individuals with face emotional trauma from the disaster.

Currently, no major health concerns were reported, but with floodwaters submerging affected area, both the impacted population and responders face an elevated risk of contracting diseases, such as leptospirosis and dengue. From January to July 2024, dengue cases in Region V increased by 40 per cent, Region IVA recorded a 15.02 per cent increase, the CAR posted a 163 per cent increase in cases, and Region 2 recorded nine per cent increase in dengue cases compared to the same period in 2023. The Department of Health is expecting a surge of leptospirosis cases in the next two weeks following the major floods, while dengue cases may also increase as the disaster provides plenty of breeding sites for mosquito vectors.

The floods have also affected local health facilities, limiting access to basic health care services during the height of the disaster. Furthermore, a preliminary report from the Department of Health indicates that eight health facilities in Batangas, Camarines Sur, and Albay have sustained damage but remain operational. A more detailed assessment is needed to determine the full extent of damage to facilities in most areas.

A comprehensive health response, emphasising disease prevention and health promotion, is urgently needed. Implementing MHPSS, such as Psychological First Aid (PFA), and other relevant interventions will be crucial in addressing the mental health and psychosocial well-being needs of affected individuals and reinforcing community resilience. Additionally, organising health caravans to reach those in evacuation centres and communities will help facilitate access to necessary medical care and resources.

### ***WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene)***

The WASH sector has experienced severe setbacks due to infrastructure damage, leading to pressing public health risks. Many sanitation facilities have been compromised, and evacuation centres are struggling with inadequate restroom availability, further complicated by unsanitary conditions. Residents are resorting to unsafe sanitation practices, which heightens the risk of disease transmission.

Inconsistent water distribution from local government units exacerbates these challenges, leaving many barangays inadequately served. To address these critical issues, a comprehensive WASH plan is needed, focusing on restoring sanitation facilities and hygiene education. Conducting thorough assessments of water systems and sanitation infrastructure will inform and guide the necessary restoration efforts, ensuring that basic hygiene and health can be maintained during the recovery.

### ***Education***



*Damaged roof of Buguey North Central School (BNCS) in Buguey, Cagayan.  
(Source: GMA News)*

The education sector has been severely disrupted, with an extensive 520 schools impacted by flooding and landslides in Region 5 (Bicol Region) since 21 October, according to the Department of Education-Bicol (DepEd-Bicol), due to STS Kristine and STY Leon. In Cagayan, Typhoon Marce caused reported damage to Buguey North Central School and Licerio Antiporda Sr. National High School. Class cancellations have left students without access to education, and many schools suffered damage to equipment, books, and other essential academic materials. Cleanup efforts are underway, but the threat of structural damage remains a concern.

To support the recovery of education, immediate action is recommended, including the provision of learner kits for students to facilitate continued learning and possible repair and rehabilitation of damaged school facilities. Close collaboration with the Department of Education (DepEd) is vital for conducting comprehensive damage assessments, ensuring that schools can implement effective recovery strategies. Additionally, providing psychosocial support to children will be critical in helping them cope with the emotional impacts.

## OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

The main challenges for operations are related to access to the affected areas, where certain roads and bridges are still impassable. This hampers the delivery of services to those impacted and has caused delays in carrying out initial assessments of the damages and needs on the ground. The PRC's assets and local infrastructure have similarly been impacted and sustained damages during the response efforts, notably with the local chapter building in Camarines Sur currently submerged in floodwater.

STS Kristine marked the country's eleventh tropical cyclone of the season, followed by STS Leon, Typhoon Marce, Typhoon Nika, Ofel and Super Typhoon Pepito which entered subsequently. On average, the Philippines experiences 20 tropical cyclones each year, with the cyclone season generally running from July to December. Given the ongoing cyclone season, there is a clear threat of new cyclones developing and affecting the country in the coming weeks and months. The Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) expects one to three more cyclones to enter the Philippines during the remaining months of 2024. This likelihood poses a challenge for the PRC and the entire country in terms of preparedness, resource mobilisation, and coping capacity, especially as early recovery has yet to begin. At the time of writing, assessments are being conducted to determine the impact of the six typhoons.

Twelve PRC chapters and over 1,900 volunteers have been mobilised to respond to the six typhoons, drawing on substantial experience gained during the **MDRPH041 Typhoon Goni (Rolly)** operations. Numerous chapter development initiatives have been implemented and are ongoing. Under the PRC's chapter capacity categorisation, chapters in Region II, such as Isabela, Cagayan Quirino and Nueva Vizcaya, are classified as Category D. Aurora chapter, which is in Region III, is Category E. In the CAR, the Apayao chapter is similarly identified as Category E. Region V (Albay, Camarines Sur, Camarines Norte, Catanduanes, Sorsogon and Masbate chapters) are all Category D, while Batangas is Category B, Laguna falls under Category A, Cavite is Category B/C, and Quezon is Category D. The variance implies differences in the capacity of the affected chapters, with B to E category chapters having limited local funding capacity. As a result, chapters in lower categories can cover only basic operational costs and resource mobilisation, requiring support from the National Headquarters and other chapters to undertake assessments and implement sectoral response and early recovery activities. Additional support will also be needed for management and technical implementation.

## FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

This Emergency Appeal is part of a **Federation-wide approach**, based on the response priorities of the Operating National Society and in consultation with all Federation members contributing to the response. The approach, reflected in this Operational Strategy, will ensure linkages between all response activities (including bilateral activities and activities funded domestically) and will assist in leveraging the capacities of all members of the IFRC network in the country, to maximise the collective humanitarian impact.

The Federation-wide funding requirement for this Emergency Appeal comprises all support and funding to be channelled to the Operating National Society in response to the emergency event. This includes the operating National Society's domestic fundraising ask, the fundraising ask of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and the funding ask of the IFRC secretariat. For this emergency operation, the overall ask of the PRC is CHF 10 million, which comprises CHF 5.8 million through the Emergency Appeal, CHF 3 million through bilateral sources, and CHF 1.2 million from domestic sources.

The Federation-wide approach ensures adequate cooperation between the PRC, IFRC, and National Societies supporting the overall PRC appeal bilaterally, and prevents duplication of efforts and use of resources by partners. The entire emergency operation follows one plan, which is led by the PRC. Different thematic aspects are supported by different partners, including the IFRC, and close coordination is maintained with the ICRC. Geographical areas are divided between different partners, depending on their presence and capacity in that area. The PRC and partners with adequate specialised capacity will also take the lead in supporting all other partners in their designated thematic areas within the PRC operations plan for the typhoons. Existing Movement

Coordination mechanisms, including the periodic coordination and technical meetings between the PRC, PNSs, and the IFRC, will ensure that the operation follows the Federation-wide approach from implementation up to the strategic level. This Federation-wide approach contributes to co-creation, shared leadership, and optimisation of partners' resources in building more resilient communities and helps to develop PRC chapters to be better prepared to respond to future emergencies. PNS which do not have presence in the country but whose support to this operation is vital in ensuring necessary technical capacities are in place, will be updated regularly about the status and progress of implementation of the Operational Strategy through Partners' calls, Operation Updates, other situational updates as well as bilaterally as needed. PNS without presence in the country will have meaningful opportunities to provide inputs to the operation and they will be consulted especially in matters pertaining to their specialised technical capacity.

## OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Vision

The vision of this strategy is to enable 97,250 people (19,450 families) affected by the series of typhoons and floods to meet their essential needs in a safe and dignified manner, to recover from the crisis in a sustainable way, and to strengthen their resilience against future hazards.

The recovery process will continue beyond the emergency operation phase, with continued support provided to the same communities and chapters to rebuild livelihoods and enhance resilience to different climate hazards. While the emergency operation will address immediate needs and support basic livelihood restoration, the overall PRC development plan, supported by the Philippines Country-wide Unified Plan for 2026, will focus on building community and climate resilience in the affected areas and actively mobilise resources to achieve this goal.

### Anticipated climate-related risks and adjustments in the operation

The Philippines is particularly vulnerable to climate-related challenges, including heavy rainfall, typhoons, extreme heat, droughts, and rising sea levels. Climate change is altering rainfall patterns, which affects tropical cyclones by leading to more intense rainfall, higher wind speeds, and an increase in the frequency of these storms. On average, the country experiences about 20 tropical cyclones each year, with approximately eight or nine of them making landfall and around five being potentially destructive. The risk from these severe weather events is exacerbated by heightened rainfall associated with the Southwest Monsoon and La Niña phenomena. Extreme events like heavy rainfall can trigger massive landslides, flooding, and storm surges, resulting in significant damage to lives and livelihoods.

Six consecutive cyclones in the span of approximately four weeks is unprecedented, even in the Philippines multi-disaster context. This is the first time in the country's recorded history to witness such a parade of sequential cyclones wreaking havoc a single month. As a result, the same areas have been impacted repeatedly. Climate change has resulted in more frequent and intense weather systems, increasing the medium- and long-term risk of future tropical cyclones that may be stronger and more destructive than those seen in the Philippines in the past weeks. As rainfall and wind speeds intensify, those who have not yet rebuilt secure shelters will continue to face the risk of ongoing property loss and health hazards.

### Targeting

#### 1. People to be assisted

This operation aims to meet the immediate and early recovery needs of an estimated 97,250 of the most vulnerable individuals (19,450 families) across 16 provinces: Aurora, Cagayan, and Isabela, Quirino and Nueva Viscaya in Region 2; Apayao in the CAR; Camarines Sur, Camarines Norte, Albay, Catanduanes, Sorsogon and Masbate in Region 5 (Bicol); and Batangas, Laguna, Cavite, and Quezon in Region 4A (Calabarzon).

The communities targeted for this operation will be the most affected, the most at-risk, and those who have not received sufficient support from other sources or organisations. These are generally rural households in the coastal or upland areas with a low-income generation capacity, working in the fishing industry, agriculture, or as labourers.

The target locations and scope of interventions may vary depending on the impact and damages, as well as the commitments and support from other humanitarian organisations, including UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, the private sector, CSOs and individuals. Based on the vulnerability, the same families may be targeted for several types of assistance in some cases.

## 2. Considerations for protection, gender, and inclusion and community engagement and accountability


The PRC ensures that its emergency response and all programmes are aligned with the principle of do no harm, targeting the most at-risk communities and meeting their specific needs in a dignified, inclusive, and culturally appropriate manner.

The selection of the targeted population will be based on assessed risks and needs, focusing on women/child-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, individuals made vulnerable by disasters, families with persons with disabilities, older people, those suffering from chronic illnesses, families with children under five, families who have not received any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organisations, socially marginalised families, and those lacking resources to meet basic humanitarian needs on their own.


Safeguarding children and all at-risk communities will be a priority throughout the PRC’s operations. Community engagement, accountability, and feedback mechanisms will be integrated to ensure accessible and inclusive community participation and direct access to information on the nature and scope of services. The PRC will systematically listen to, respond to, and act on community feedback, facilitating greater participation by local residents and communities, while helping them to apply their knowledge, skills, and capacities to find appropriate and effective solutions to their problems. A Barangay Committee (BarCom) will be formed, composed of community representatives, such as farmers, the elderly, women’s groups, persons with disabilities, and health workers, to support community engagement. The community can directly provide feedback to BarCom members, who are playing a vital role in continuously improving programme implementation.


## PLANNED OPERATIONS

### INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE

 <b>Shelter, Housing, and Settlements</b>	Female > 18: 11,293	Female < 18: 8,501	<b>CHF 654,000</b>
	Male > 18: 11,119	Male < 18: 9,007	<b>Total target: 40,000 people</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	Communities in crisis-affected areas are supported to restore and strengthen their well-being and dignity through the provision of essential household items.		
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<b>Response Phase</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Distribute essential household items to 8,000 households (or 40,000 people). Provide essential household items for each family, including two blankets, two mosquito nets, two plastic mats, two jerry cans (10L), one hygiene kit, and one kitchen set).</li> </ol>		


	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Distribute one shelter tool kit and two shelter-grade tarpaulins to 3,000 families (or 15,000 people) for Emergency Shelter Assistance.</li> <li>3. Distribute transitional shelter assistance (TSA) to 1,500 people (or 7,500 people). The package consists of one shelter tool kit, 20 pieces of corrugated iron sheets, two plain iron sheets, PHP 20,000 (CHF 308) to cover labour costs, etc., and safe shelter awareness to all TSA targets. This Emergency Appeal will cover the cost of the shelter tool kit and the cost of all safe shelter awareness sessions; the remainder of the expenses for the TSA will be mobilised through bilateral or domestic sources of funding.</li> <li>4. Conduct of post-distribution monitoring (PDM).</li> <li>5. Conduct of safe shelter awareness orientation for the targeted population.</li> </ol>
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 <b>Livelihoods</b>	Female > 18:	Female < 18:	<b>CHF 1,927,000</b>
	Male > 18:	Male < 18:	<b>Total target: 40,080 people</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	Communities, especially in disaster and crisis-affected areas, can restore and strengthen their livelihoods.		
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<p><b>Response Phase</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide hot meals to 6,000 people in 16 provinces during relief operations. The PRC will deploy food trucks with trained volunteers in priority evacuation centres and communities to provide 6,000 hot meals per day within the first five days of the operation to ensure that basic and nutritional needs are met during this difficult time.</li> <li>2. Provide cash for work for 80 people to support debris-clearing operations.</li> </ol> <p><b>Recovery Phase</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide household livelihood assistance (HLA) to 40,000 people or 8,000 households to improve, restore, and replace their lost assets or sources of livelihoods. The PRC will provide HLA to 8,000 vulnerable farmers and fishermen in two tranches: PHP 9,000 (CHF 138) for the first tranche and PHP 6,000 (CHF 92) for the second, totalling PHP 15,000 (CHF 230) per household.</li> <li>2. Community Managed Livelihood Project in the 15 most vulnerable communities in need of livelihood and income enhancement. Each community will be allocated PHP 250,000 (CHF 3,787.88) to set up and support local groups to design and manage their own livelihood project. For instance, a project may include agricultural development, fisheries, handicrafts, eco-tourism, or other area-specific industries based on community needs.</li> <li>3. Cash Savings Groups will be established in eight communities.</li> <li>4. Conduct PDM.</li> </ol>		

 <b>Multi-purpose Cash</b>	Female > 18:	Female < 18:	<b>CHF 1,569,000</b>
	Male > 18:	Male < 18:	<b>Total target: 48,500 people</b>
Objective:	Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs.		
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Multipurpose Cash Grant (MPCG) assistance will be provided to the most affected 9,700 families (48,500 people) at PHP 10,000 (CHF 154) per family. This amount represents 51 per cent of the PHP 19,504 (CHF 300) Minimum Expenditure Basket recommended by the Philippines Cash Working Group in 2022. (<a href="#">Minimum Expenditure Basket</a>), as MPCG recipients will also receive essential household items in-kind and hot meals. This assistance will help families address critical needs, including shelter repair, food, household items, services (transportation and communication), debt payments, livelihoods, general protection needs, education, and WASH. MPCG will be delivered through the financial service provider.</li> <li>2. Conduct PDM.</li> </ol>		

## HEALTH AND CARE, INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### (MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT/COMMUNITY HEALTH)

 <b>Health and Care</b> <i>(Mental Health and Psychosocial Support/ Community Health/ Medical Services)</i>	Female > 18: 14,110	Female < 18: 10,637	<b>CHF 217,000</b>
	Male > 18: 13,999	Male < 18: 11,254	<b>Total target: 50,000 people</b>
Objective:	Strengthening the holistic health of individuals and communities impacted by the series of typhoons through community-level interventions and by reinforcing health systems.		
Priority Actions:	<b>Mental Health and Psychosocial support</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct immediate mental health and psychosocial support activities, including psychological first aid, psychoeducation, and the creation of child-friendly spaces in the affected communities to alleviate emotional distress during the emergency response. The PRC will ensure that coordination mechanisms are in place with the MHPSS sub-cluster, local health units, and other organisations. An integrated referral pathway and mechanisms will be established to refer individuals requiring more advanced MHPSS interventions.</li> <li>2. Ensure that appropriate and timely mental health and psychosocial support activities and services are provided to PRC staff and volunteers.</li> </ol>		

### Community Health

1. Conduct intensified health promotion activities and distribute IEC materials on disease prevention, such as leptospirosis, flu, skin diseases, and other vector and waterborne diseases.
2. Distribute mosquito nets to 8,000 families. PRC health teams will provide information on the prevention, strategies, and management of dengue and other mosquito-borne diseases.
3. Continue to work collaboratively with local health units on disease surveillance to monitor health risks and potential outbreaks. The disease surveillance mechanism will be conducted through close coordination between PRC Chapters and municipal/city level local health units. Mobile health teams, operating through health caravans, will also record and report the common leading complaints of clients served to the local health units.
4. Distribute 500 mother's kits to priority pregnant and lactating women in addition to 500 newborn kits.

### Medical Services

1. Conduct health caravans/medical missions in priority affected areas to provide basic health care services, such as medical consultations, health promotion activities, and distribution of medicines, in coordination with local health units and other local partners.
2. The PRC, in coordination with local health units, will continue to distribute prophylaxis for leptospirosis for responders and community members to prevent the disease, with medicine stocks replenished as distribution is ongoing.
3. Mobilise ambulances to transport patients/injured individuals that need hospital care.
4. Establish first aid stations to provide immediate health services in evacuation centres and communities.



### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Female > 18: 18,013	Female < 18: 17,003	<b>CHF 505,000</b>
Male > 18: 22,398	Male < 18: 22,586	<b>Total target: 80,000 people</b>

#### Objective:

Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness in communities during the Emergency Operation's relief and recovery phases through community and organisational interventions.

#### Priority Actions:

#### Response Phase

1. Deploy PRC WASH assets (water tankers and water treatment units) and teams to provide safe drinking water in identified evacuation centres, communities, and households. The PRC will provide 15 litres of potable drinking water based on Sphere standards for drinking and hygiene purposes.
2. Conduct hygiene promotion and sanitation activities. IEC materials on hygiene promotion with key messages on personal hygiene and sanitation practices will be distributed.


3. Provide 8,000 families with hygiene kits. This will be accompanied by hygiene promotion sessions to ensure the proper use of relief items and hygiene practices. The IFRC standard hygiene kit contains twelve pieces of body soap, five pieces of laundry soap, 40 sanitary pads, five bath towels, six rolls of toilet paper, two tubes of toothpaste, five toothbrushes, and four disposable razors.
4. Provide two jerry cans (10L) to 8,000 affected families.
5. Clean-up drives and clearing operations by providing cash-for-work to 80 people

#### Recovery Phase

1. Rehabilitate six community water sources.
2. Rehabilitate/construct communal WASH facilities for schools and evacuation centres (sanitation facility with handwashing) in 15 areas.
3. Install material recovery facilities (MRFs)/composting pits in 15 community and school locations.
4. Conduct hygiene promotion sessions in communities, with the use of relevant IEC materials to reinforce the delivery of key messages.
5. Conduct Basic WASH in Emergencies Training and Hygiene Promotion in Emergencies Training for PRC staff and volunteers.

## PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

(PROTECTION, GENDER, AND INCLUSION (PGI), COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CEA), MIGRATION, RISK REDUCTION, CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND RECOVERY, ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, EDUCATION)

 <b>Protection, Gender, and Inclusion</b>	Female > 18: 19,420	Female < 18: 18,348	<b>CHF 10,000</b>
	Male > 18: 24,148	Male < 18: 24,334	<b>Total target: 97,250 people</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	Communities identify and address the distinct needs of the most at-risk, disadvantaged, and marginalised groups affected by inequality, discrimination, and other violations of their human rights.		
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The PRC will integrate the IFRC Minimum Standards into its emergency programming to meet the needs of at-risk individuals and groups.</li> <li>2. Conduct a refresher course on PGI, child-friendly spaces (CFS), and child safeguarding for staff and volunteers. PGI minimum standards will be thoroughly integrated and mainstreamed into the operation, including PRC's Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Child Protection Policies to ensure the protection and safeguarding of children, especially girls and women.</li> <li>3. Conduct child safeguarding analysis for eight chapters ensuring that all programmes are designed and executed with the child's best interests in mind. A child safeguarding</li> </ol>		

risk analysis will be conducted to protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect within PRC-IFRC programmes, emphasising preventive measures and accountability. The analysis will be shared with the IFRC's Safeguarding Advisor.

4. Establish CFS to provide a safe and supportive environment for displaced families, particularly for children, where they can participate in age-appropriate activities and receive psychosocial support. CFS kits will include tarpaulin signs, crayons, coloured papers, paper reams, story books (Filipino), stress ball, rubber, beach ball, skipping rope, building blocks, first aid kit (small), clay dough (different colours), rubber mats, balls (volleyball, basketball, soccer), flashlight, whistle, rechargeable lamp, and tackle boxes.
5. Ensure diversity among staff and volunteers, including both males and females, as the targeted population includes women/child-headed households.
6. Ensure that staff and volunteers adhere to the Code of Conduct and other policies, such as the Policy on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) by signing the relevant documents.
7. Establish safe referral pathways to handle protection incidents, reported and referred, to the relevant service provider.
8. Collect sex, age, and disability disaggregated (SADD) data across all activities to understand the needs of different genders, age groups and abilities.



### Community Engagement and Accountability

Female > 18:19,420

Female < 18:18,348

**CHF 23,000**

Male > 18: 24,148

Male < 18: 24,334

**Total target:  
97,250 people**


#### Objective:

Targeted communities are consulted and able to share their feedback on the planned or received assistance, allowing programmes and operations to be adjusted and adapted accordingly.


#### Priority Actions:

1. The PRC will implement a multi-channel approach to collect data and feedback, utilising feedback boxes at welfare desks and chapters, a dedicated hotline, QR codes linking to online forms, and face-to-face collection through the Kobo app or paper forms, and by conducting an Information Education Campaign which includes these feedback channels. The CEA focal person in each chapter will be responsible for collecting feedback and communicating this to the community through their preferred channels. All collected feedback will be recorded and organised in a Google Sheet, accessible to both the chapter and National Headquarters (NHQ) services. This setup allows for regular monitoring to ensure that feedback


	<p>is addressed in a timely manner. The response is based on a thorough understanding of community needs, priorities, and context, including preferred ways to receive information, participate, and give feedback, and incorporating <a href="#">Minimum actions for CEA - Community Engagement Hub</a></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Orient and disseminate the PRC's CEA guidelines to key staff and volunteers engaged in the operation.</li> <li>3. Set-up feedback desks, hotlines, and online platforms to collect and document feedback.</li> <li>4. Clearly and widely communicate the selection criteria for all sectors to recipients and non-recipients, using various channels and approaches, even when the criteria are already established.</li> <li>5. Systematically share information on sectoral plans, progress, activities, and distribution processes, including any delays and challenges, while emphasising people's rights and entitlements. Stress that aid is provided free of charge to minimise the risk of sexual exploitation, abuse, and corruption. Provide a question-and-answer (Q&amp;A) sheet for volunteers to use when in communities to help them share consistent information.</li> <li>6. Conduct PDM in evacuation centres to assess the utilisation of the distributed items. Include an exit interview feedback session for PDM and other data collection activities.</li> </ol>
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 <b>Education</b>	Female > 18:	Female < 18: 1,500	<b>CHF 41,000</b>
	Male > 18:	Male < 18: 1,500	<b>Total target: 3,000 people</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	Ensure safe, continued, and equitable access to education for affected populations, especially children and young people, and vulnerable and marginalised groups.		
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Distribute school kits to 3,000 students in priority areas. The PRC school kit includes a backpack, ruler, assorted papers, writing and colouring tools, scissors, eraser, and sharpener to ensure continuous learning and development opportunities for children following a disaster.</li> <li>2. Repair and provide CGI sheets to six schools damaged by the typhoons. The PRC, in coordination with the Department of Education, will conduct assessments and coordination to identify priority school facilities that need repairs.</li> </ol>		


## ENABLING APPROACHES

 <b>National Society Strengthening</b>			<b>CHF 402,000</b>
			<b>Total target: Not applicable</b>

<p><b>Objective:</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Priority Actions:</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Operational Support Services: Based on demand for the technical and coordination support required to execute this operation, support functions will be established across areas such as human resources, logistics and supply chain, communications, security, PMER, partnerships and resource development, and finance and administration. These roles will be placed at both the National Headquarters and field levels. All volunteers involved in the operation will be insured under the PRC’s Membership and Accident Assistance Benefit (MAAB).</li> <li>2. National Society capacity building: Assess and plan to strengthen the capacity of staff, volunteers, and systems at the National Headquarters and chapter levels, utilising insights and revisiting findings from the Rapid National Society Response Capacity Check, Preparedness for Effective Response (PER), and other relevant tools. This includes supporting the PRC in improving warehouse facilities and management systems, optimising logistics processes such as supply chain efficiency, fleet, financial management, digitisation, PGI, fraud and corruption prevention, epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response, climate smart programming, and disaster preparedness. Capacity building will be achieved through different models and approaches, including training (blended), mentoring, on-the-job training, demo and re-demo, etc.</li> <li>3. Repair the chapter building and the blood bank at Camarines Sur.</li> <li>4. Red Cross 143 volunteer recruitment in 16 provinces: Cagayan, Isabela, Aurora, Quirino, Nueva Viscaya in Region 5, Apayao in the CAR, Camarines Sur, Camarines Norte, Albay, Masbate, Catanduanes, Sorsogon in Region 5 (Bicol), and Batangas, Laguna, Cavite, and Quezon in Region 4A (Calabarzon).</li> <li>5. Provide technical support from the IFRC to the PRC when required.</li> <li>6. Conduct a lessons learned workshop by the end of the operation.</li> </ol>

	<p><b>Coordination and Partnerships</b></p>			<p><b>CHF 13,000</b></p>
				<p><b>Total target:</b> Not applicable</p>

<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthen coordination within both the IFRC membership and the Movement to achieve technical and operational complementarity while enhancing cooperation with external partners.
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<p>Strengthen coordination and partnerships within the Movement and with relevant external actors.</p> <p><b>1. Membership Coordination:</b> Support the PRC in leading the overall response by ensuring a coordinated approach with the five National Societies present in the Philippines, as well as those providing support remotely without a physical presence in the country. Coordination is generally undertaken at the strategic and operational levels, however, as part of this operation, a greater emphasis will be placed on operational and technical coordination, led by the PRC and supported by the IFRC. Periodic strategic coordination will be conducted through regular Movement coordination and membership meetings, with specific sessions dedicated to the emergency operation.</p> <p><b>2. Engagement with external partners:</b> Continuously coordinate with government and non-government agencies, including members of the HCT. The IFRC is participating in various clusters and working groups and leading the Shelter cluster.</p> <p><b>3. Movement Cooperation:</b> As part of Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC), the PRC, IFRC, ICRC, and PNSs continue to coordinate via established platforms, such as Movement Coordination meetings hosted by the PRC. The IFRC and PRC are also coordinating with the ICRC on security considerations for some affected areas as well as on potential complementarity of action, where required.</p>

 <b>Shelter Cluster Coordination</b>			<b>CHF N/A</b>  <b>Total target:</b> Not applicable
<b>Objective:</b>	<b>The humanitarian shelter and settlements sector is effectively coordinated, supporting a comprehensive, high quality, coherent, and consistent response.</b>		
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inform strategic decision-making for the humanitarian response by conducting a needs assessment and response gap analysis for the shelter and settlements sector.</li> <li>2. Advocacy: Identify shelter and settlements advocacy concerns to contribute to HCT messaging and actions; undertake advocacy activities on behalf of shelter cluster participants and the affected population.</li> <li>3. Monitor and report on the implementation of the shelter cluster strategy and its results; recommending corrective actions where necessary. Focus on contingency planning, preparedness, and capacity building in areas with a high risk of recurrence or significant new disasters, where sufficient capacity exists within the cluster.</li> </ol>		

4. Provide shelter cluster coordination and information management support to the DHSUD and all shelter cluster partners at the national and regional level, through in-country coordination and IM surge personnel deployment.
5. Coordinate lessons learned exercise to improve shelter response efforts and actions of shelter agencies.



**IFRC Secretariat Services**

**CHF 462,000**

**Total target:**  
Not applicable

**Objective:**

The IFRC secretariat is capable and equipped to support the PRC in delivering services as planned in the Emergency Appeal, in a timely manner and in full compliance with IFRC policies, procedures, and minimum standards as stated in the Sphere guidelines and Humanitarian charter.

**Priority Actions:**

1. **Human Resources:** All operational activities will be implemented by utilising existing PRC staff, NDRT, and volunteers. The IFRC Philippines Country Delegation will support the PRC in providing complementary technical and support service staff as required to ensure accountability and compliance with regards to the operation, including IFRC Surge personnel.
2. **Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER):** A Federation-wide approach will be maintained in planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation. Reporting and monitoring of the operation will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC's monitoring and reporting standards. Regular updates will be issued during the operation's timeframe, including a final report, and the operation's monitoring teams will conduct field visits as needed. A final evaluation and two PDM surveys will be conducted during the relief and recovery phases to ensure accountability and assess the effectiveness of the operation.
3. **Logistics** activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage, and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned with the IFRC's logistics standards, processes, and procedures. The PRC will mobilise its pre-positioned stocks for immediate relief assistance and items will be replenished through local and international procurement and in-kind donations, where appropriate. A specific mobilisation table will be prepared and maintained for this operation to consolidate and communicate relief supply needs.
4. **Finance and Administration:** The IFRC will provide the operation with the necessary support to review and validate budgets and ensure timely fund transfers and technical assistance to the National Society regarding expense justification procedures and the review and validation of operational liquidations.

5. **Communications and advocacy:** Support will be provided to the National Society to increase their outreach and advocacy. A communications team will continue to engage with media and use social media to position the PRC as a key player in the response.
6. **Safety and security:** Given the significant flood-related threats in the Philippines, including challenges with access to clean water and food, seasonal mosquito-borne diseases, and difficult road conditions in flood-affected areas, comprehensive measures are being implemented to ensure the safety and security of all RCRC personnel engaged in this operation. These measures include, but are not limited to, continuous situation monitoring, timely security and safety updates, tracking of staff movements (via phone or WhatsApp), security assessments in operational areas, and pre-deployment briefings on the current security context. The IFRC CO security team is maintaining close coordination with external humanitarian actors in the country, particularly regarding flood-affected areas, and is also working closely with PRC branches and local authorities in the operational regions.
7. **Civil-military relations:** The IFRC will support the PRC in its auxiliary role to ensure that core humanitarian values and fundamental principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent are never compromised when working in the same humanitarian space as the military and other security services. If PRC chapters are required to work in close coordination with military and/or other security actors, this will be done in accordance with the key principles of last resort, do no harm, distinction, refraining from armed protection, sharing only information that upholds the neutrality and independence of their humanitarian action, and promoting the proper use of the Red Cross emblem.

## Risk management

The IFRC will map and assess risks for this operation and develop a risk management plan accordingly, which will be updated regularly as the situation evolves. The National Society's security framework will apply for the duration of the operation to their staff and volunteers. For personnel under the IFRC security's responsibility, including surge support deployed to the area, the existing IFRC country security plan, including security regulations, contingency plans for medical emergencies, relocation, and critical incident management will be applicable. All IFRC personnel must, and Red Cross Red Crescent staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management, and Stay Safe Volunteer Security online training. Staff and volunteers will be briefed on the security situation and responses in emergencies before being deployed to the operational area.



The IFRC Security team may also visit anticipated target districts to carry out risk assessments. The IFRC will ensure that all staff and volunteers are briefed on the security situation and on safety and emergency procedures in the current context of the tropical cyclones and their aftermath, prior to departure to the affected areas.






Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
More weather disturbances (such as tropical cyclones) will impact the same areas, causing	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuous monitoring of weather, communications, and contingency planning with PRC chapters so that activities can be</li> </ul>





increased flooding and landslides, also further hampering the PRC's access to the affected areas.			<p>initiated as quickly as possible to lessen the impact of possible tropical cyclones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Emergency Appeal refers to the potential impacts from STY Leon and other cyclones.</li> <li>• Expand the operation under a revised appeal, with the inclusion of additional response activities.</li> </ul>
Increase in the number of vector and waterborne diseases due to persistent flooding in some areas posing a health risk to both affected communities and responders.	High	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide post-exposure prophylaxis for leptospirosis to all staff and volunteers engaged in this operation.</li> <li>• Distribute vitamin C to boost the immune system of staff and volunteers, protecting them against diseases.</li> <li>• Key health promotion messages will be provided to all responders during briefings and orientations.</li> </ul>
Detailed needs assessments confirm more extensive damage than anticipated and the response required exceeds the resources generated through the appeal.	High	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand the operation under a revised appeal with an increase in funding requirement, as needed.</li> <li>• Mobilise additional resources, including from partners and domestic sources.</li> </ul>
One-year implementation timeline of the Emergency Appeal's operation as opposed to the PRC's previous operation for Typhoon Odette/Rai, which had a two-year implementation timeline.	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stagger early recovery activities (livelihood and CVA), based on the needs of the affected communities.</li> <li>• Constantly monitor the operation's implementation.</li> <li>• The Emergency Appeal feeds into the One PRC Plan's priorities and the Unified Plan 2025 and 2026.</li> </ul>

## Quality and accountability

The following indicators will be tracked:

Intervention Areas	
Integrated Assistance	
 <b>Shelter, Housing, and Settlements</b>	
Indicators	Target
<i>Number of households provided with essential household items</i>	8,000
<i>Number of households provided with shelter tool kits and tarpaulins</i>	3,000
<i>Number of households provided with transitional shelter assistance</i>	1,500
<i>Number of people oriented on Safe Shelter Awareness</i>	4,500
 <b>Livelihoods</b>	
Indicators	Target
<i>Number of people provided with hot meals</i>	6,000
<i>Number of households provided with conditional cash grants through HLA</i>	8,000

Number of communities receiving support through the Community-managed Livelihood Projects (CMLP) that report improved net income through skill building	15
Number of Community-Savings Groups (CSG) formed/organised	8
 <b>Multipurpose Cash</b>	
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>
Number of households that received multi-purpose cash grants	9,700
<b>Health and Care including Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)</b>	
 <b>Health and Care</b>	
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>
Number of people reached with basic health services (including medicines and first aid)	14,000
Number of people reached with health promotion activities	40,000
Number of chapters' first aid kits provided (First Aid Jump Kits)	80
Number of pregnant and lactating women that received mother and newborn kits	500
Number of households provided with long life insecticide-treated nets (LLINs) or mosquito nets	8,000
Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	8,000
 <b>Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene</b>	
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>
Number of litres of water distributed (according to WHO standards)	1,200,000
Number of people provided with safe and potable water	80,000
Number of households provided with jerry cans	8,000
Number of people reached through hygiene promotion and IEC materials	40,000
Number of households provided with hygiene kits	8,000
Number of constructed/rehabilitated water system facilities	6
Number of constructed/rehabilitated shared sanitation facilities by males/females	15
Number of material recovery facilities installed	15
Number of staff and volunteers trained on WASH	60
<b>Protection and Prevention</b>	
 <b>Protection, Gender, and Inclusion</b>	
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>
Number of chapters that conducted Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis	16
Number of children reached with child-friendly activities	5,000
Number of people reached with services for assistance and protection	97,250
National Society applies the IFRC minimum standards for protection, gender, and inclusion in emergencies	Yes
 <b>Community Engagement and Accountability</b>	
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>
Number of staff and volunteers oriented in CEA	100
Percentage of complaints and feedback received responded to by the PRC	100%
Percentage of targeted families satisfied that they have access to information and feedback	80%

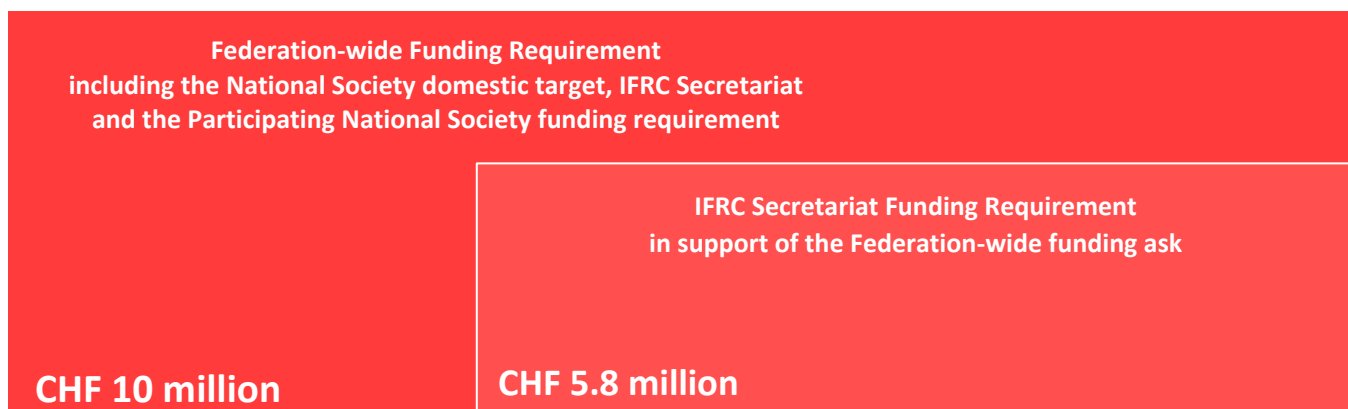
<i>Number of post-distribution visits to affected communities</i>	2
<i>Number of people reached through information campaigns (social media platforms and community campaigns, etc.)</i>	97,250
 <b>Education</b>	
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>
<i>Number of people receiving educational or kits, supplies, or equipment from the PRC</i>	3,000
<i>Number of schools repaired</i>	6
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	
 <b>National Society Strengthening</b>	
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>
<i>Number of Red Cross 143 volunteers recruited</i>	500
<i>Number of chapter buildings reconstructed and equipped</i>	1
<i>Number of Rapid Response members deployed for the operation</i>	40
 <b>Coordination and Partnerships</b>	
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>
<i>Number of Movement coordination meetings organised, and updates provided to Movement partners</i>	5
<i>Number of Shelter Cluster Coordination meetings undertaken</i>	4
 <b>IFRC Secretariat Services</b>	
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>
<i>Number of surge personnel deployed to support the operation</i>	3
<i>Number of evaluations conducted for this operation</i>	1
<i>Number of post-distribution monitoring surveys conducted</i>	2
<i>Percentage of financial reporting in compliance with IFRC procedures</i>	100%
<i>Percentage of compliance with IFRC safeguarding, child protection, and minimum PGI standards</i>	100%
<i>Number of monitoring and quality assurance visits made by IFRC personnel to the project areas</i>	30

Several safeguarding principles will be employed for this operation to actively prevent any harm and abuse to children and other vulnerable groups. The PRC will conduct a child safeguarding risk analysis and draw on similar analysis findings from past operations to identify and rate the risks posed to children through this operation. With this information, key actions will be chosen to reduce the risk of harm against children and other at-risk groups aligned with the PRC's existing guidelines, including the PRC's Child Protection Policy and PSEA.

PRC staff and volunteers engaged in this operation are screened for any past offences and undergo orientation on the PRC's Child Protection Policy and safeguarding prior to commencing work. With technical support from National Headquarters and the IFRC, PRC chapters will map services for children who have been harmed and for victim-survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) to ensure that safe referral and reporting mechanisms are in place to adequately respond to exploitation, harm, and abuse. Age and context appropriate, accessible community engagement and accountability practices and tools will be deployed to ensure that at-risk groups have meaningful opportunities to voice their concerns and provide suggestions on ways to improve the assistance provided to them by the PRC.

# FUNDING REQUIREMENT

## Federation-wide funding requirement\*



\*For more information on the Federation-wide funding requirement, refer to the section: Federation-wide Approach



## OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### MDRPH056 - Philippines Typhoons and Floods

#### FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>4,946,000</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	654,000
Livelihoods	1,927,000
Multi-purpose Cash	1,569,000
Health	217,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	505,000
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	10,000
Education	41,000
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	23,000
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>877,000</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	13,000
Secretariat Services	462,000
National Society Strengthening	402,000
<b>TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>5,823,000</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*

## Contact information

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

### At the Philippine Red Cross:

- **Secretary General:** Dr. Gwendolyn Pang; email: [gwenpang@redcross.org.ph](mailto:gwenpang@redcross.org.ph), phone: +639178277421
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### At the IFRC Philippines Country Delegation:

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- Alexander Matheou, Regional Director; email: [alexander.matheou@ifrc.org](mailto:alexander.matheou@ifrc.org)
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### At the IFRC Geneva:

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### For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

- Maz Afiqah Mohammad Khairrul Azmi, Partnerships in Emergencies, email: [PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org](mailto:PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org)

### For In-Kind Donations and Mobilisation table support:

- Nuraiza Khairuddin, Manager – Regional Logistics Unit; email: [nuraiza.khairuddin@ifrc.org](mailto:nuraiza.khairuddin@ifrc.org)

### For IFRC PMER and Quality Assurance and Performance and Accountability support:

- Mursidi Unir, PMER in Emergencies Coordinator; email: [PMEREmergencies.APKL@ifrc.org](mailto:PMEREmergencies.APKL@ifrc.org)

## Reference



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