

# EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL ACTIVATION REPORT

Philippines | Typhoon

30 April 2026

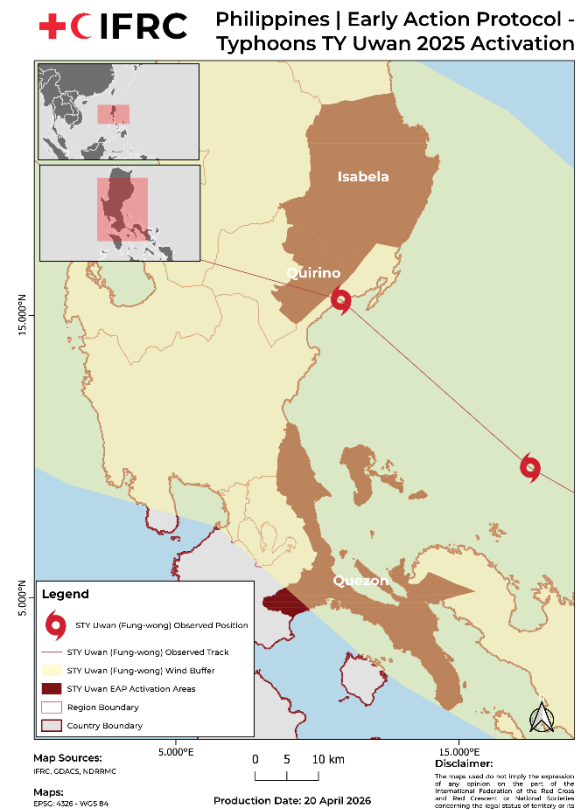


Shelter strengthening kits installed ahead of STY Uwan in Isabela remained intact a month after the activation. (Photo: IFRC)

EAP No: <b>EAP2004PH03</b>	Operation No: <b>MDRPH550</b>	EAP approved: <b>23/09/2024</b>	EAP timeframe: <b>23/09/2024 - 30/09/2029</b>
Trigger date: <b>04/11/2025</b>	Early action lead time: <b>3 days</b>	Activation timeframe: <b>3 Months</b>	Period covered by this activation report: <b>07/11/2025 to 31/01/2026</b>

**Budget: 20,725 CHF**  
**Assisted: 880 people**

# EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL SUMMARY



Typhoon EAP 2025 Activation - STY Uwan (Fung-wong) (Source: IFRC)

Back in September 2024, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated CHF 216,399 for the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) to implement early actions to reduce and mitigate the impact of Typhoon in the Philippines. The early actions conducted under this activation report were based on the pre-agreement with the National Society and are detailed in the [Early Action Protocol Summary](#).

The EAP was activated on 7 November 2025. The outcomes of the early action activation were reported in this activation report, including an overview of the activities and expenditures incurred since the [early action activation](#) was published until the end of the EAP timeframe.

On 4 November 2025, at 8:00 AM, the low-pressure area (LPA 11a) being monitored outside the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) developed into a tropical depression. Although the weather system remained outside the monitoring domain of the country, the state weather bureau, the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), began issuing tropical cyclone bulletins on the same day due to its expected direct impact on the Philippines and potential intensification into a Super Typhoon.

By 6 November 2025 at 2:00 AM, the tropical depression outside the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) intensified into a tropical storm and further into a severe tropical storm. The weather disturbance continued to move across the waters of the Philippine Sea before intensifying into a Typhoon upon entering PAR on 07 November 2025 and was assigned the local name "Uwan" (Fung-wong). Forecasts projected a west-northwest trajectory toward Northern and Central Luzon, with possible landfall scenarios on 10 November 2025 as Uwan maintains its super typhoon strength with maximum sustained winds of up to 185km/h. Based on PAGASA bulletins and forecasted wind speeds, trigger statement 3 of the Typhoon EAP was met, which indicates that PAGASA issued a typhoon bulletin predicting that a tropical cyclone would reach wind speeds of 185 km/h in CALABARZON, Central or Northern Luzon, 72 hours before expected landfall.

Considering the forecast, lead time, and with the assessment of chapters' capacity, the PRC activated the typhoon EAP through Anticipatory Action under DREF. This included early action to strengthen shelters through the installation of shelter-strengthening kits in identified vulnerable communities. The most at-risk communities in Quirino, Isabela, and Quezon-Lucena were targeted under this activation based on the projected track of the weather system and the vulnerability of the population exposed to the hazard. A total of 224 households has been identified as recipients of assistance in the area where readiness activities have already been conducted.

## OVERVIEW OF CHANGES FOR THE NEXT ACTIVATION

Not Applicable

## OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### SUMMARY OF EAP IMPLEMENTATION

#### Host National Society

For the Typhoon Uwan (Fung-wong) activation, PRC, in consultation with the internal Anticipatory Action (AA) Technical Working Group and with validation from concerned chapters, implemented early actions focused on the installation of Shelter Strengthening Kits. Activation decisions were guided by forecasts from PAGASA and aligned with the agreed trigger statement that is met. (Statement 3: “When PAGASA issues a typhoon bulletin with a predicted forecast that a Tropical Cyclone will reach a) 185 km/h in Central or Northern Luzon (Region 1) or b) 185 km/h in Eastern Visayas, Bicol or Calabarzon (Region 2) or c) 118 km/h in Caraga or Davao regions 72 hours before the expected and landfall (Region 3), then this EAP will be activated. Chapters received monitoring advisories four days prior to potential activation, followed by an activation alert approximately three days before the expected impact.

Priority areas were identified down to the municipal, barangay, and household levels during the consultation with the concerned chapters. Selection was based on exposure to the projected impacts of Typhoon Uwan and the vulnerability of household assets, particularly housing structures. Considering factors such as prepositioning readiness, applicability of the intervention, and availability of reliable data for each identified chapter, a total of 224 households were identified to receive support in the selected houses in Quirino, Isabela, and Quezon-Lucena.

Following activation and within the available lead time, chapters conducted a series of pre-activation activities. These included coordination with provincial core groups and municipal-level offices, quick re-validation of recipients through barangay-level validation committees, beneficiary orientation and registration, and the distribution and installation of SSKs before the landfall.

Installation was successfully completed for a total of 176 households receiving support through these early actions: 37 in Isabela, 59 in Quirino, and 80 in Quezon, reflecting 93% installation rate. The remaining 13 kits were distributed but not installed due to worsening weather conditions, which necessitated the suspension of the installation. Beyond this, the activation mobilized approximately 100 skilled carpenters and laborers across the three provinces to support installation activities, engaged through Cash-for-Work (CFW) arrangements and provided with insurance coverage during implementation. Operational challenges were further compounded by long travel times, flood-prone access routes, and the early onset of heavy rains. These constraints affected the ability of chapters and communities to organize logistics and carry out implementation safely and efficiently, particularly as conditions worsened closer to landfall. While assistance was generally perceived as timely, the installation of SSKs often took place under deteriorating weather conditions, including strong winds and rainfall. This highlights the practical limitations of the current 72-hour trigger lead time.

Despite these challenges, post-event assessments indicate positive outcomes. Following the typhoon’s landfall, rapid ocular assessments conducted in supported communities showed none to minimal damage to the roofing and walls of houses where SSKs had been installed. These findings were further validated through Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) conducted in January 2026, as well as house-to-house surveys.

Shelter Strengthening Kits were widely perceived by communities and local stakeholders as effective in reducing roof damage during the typhoon. Clear and visible differences were observed between houses where SSKs were installed, reinforcing the relevance and practical value of the intervention, particularly in areas exposed to strong winds and heavy rainfall. Despite the operational constraints of implementing early actions close to landfall, the timeliness of the SSK support to the targeted recipients was generally perceived positively, with 71 per cent of the respondent noting that the SSK assistance arrived at the right time while 8.4 per cent responded that the assistance arrived late.

Overall, the findings demonstrate that the intervention contributed to reducing severe roof damage among the majority of supported households. Beyond the physical outcomes, the strengthened shelters provided increased protection, reduced immediate repair needs, and enhanced the sense of safety among affected families during

the typhoon. Despite the constrained lead time, the intervention helped mitigate potential losses and enabled communities to better withstand the impacts of the hazard.

## **Red Cross Red Crescent Movement**

The Participating National Societies (PNS) and the IFRC played a central and sustained role throughout all phases of the Typhoon Uwan Anticipatory Action activation, from pre-activation preparedness, including trigger monitoring and risk analysis, through the activation phase where early actions were implemented, and into post-activation processes, including the After-Action Review (AAR).

The German Red Cross (GRC), American Red Cross (AmCross), and IFRC were actively engaged as TWG members, providing both financial and technical support. Funding for the activation was channelled through the IFRC Anticipatory Action Disaster Response Emergency Fund (AA DREF), while technical inputs focused on strengthening trigger analysis, validation, and readiness assessments. These contributions reinforced the robustness of activation decisions and supported a shared understanding of evolving risk conditions. In addition, these partners augmented operational capacity through personnel deployment to Isabela and Quezon-Lucena chapters, which strengthened coordination between national and field-level teams during key implementation windows.

The IFRC also provided continuous technical guidance throughout the activation process, particularly on coordination arrangements, fund access procedures, and activation protocols aligned with approved Typhoon EAP. This support helped ensure smooth operational execution, compliance with established guidelines, and coherent documentation from activation through implementation and post-activation review.

As members of the PRC AA TWG, the GRC, AmCross and the IFRC provided critical technical input and supported evidence-based decision-making across the activation cycle.

The AA TWG maintained overall oversight of all activation-related processes. Meetings were initiated upon receipt of the first forecast from PAGASA, with the Operations Center (OpCen) staff leading continuous forecast monitoring and providing regular updates to the group as conditions evolved. The AA Technical Officer facilitated coordination meetings, supported the preparation and approval of internal documentation, and worked closely with other TWG members in guiding PRC chapters during pre-activation activities, including the provision of technical guidance and operational inputs.

Situation reports, including trigger monitoring updates and evolving forecast analyses, were regularly shared with the AA TWG. These updates were consolidated and disseminated following a series of coordination meetings held in the lead-up to the activation decision, ensuring that TWG members had a shared and up-to-date understanding of risk conditions and trigger status.

At the field level, PRC chapters worked in close coordination with provincial core groups and Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Offices (MDRRMOs) to operationalize both activation procedures and the implementation of early actions. MDRRMOs played a key coordination role with barangay authorities and, together with PRC chapters, supported the re-validation of beneficiaries, logistical planning, and preparation of distribution activities. These engagements were largely conducted through direct, face-to-face coordination, including visits to MDRRMO offices and barangays, which helped strengthen alignment and resolve operational issues in real time.

## **Overview of non Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country**

At the provincial and municipal levels, local government units and barangays provided critical counterpart support by facilitating venues, mobilizing human resources for orientation and distribution activities, and assisting in installation work and broader community coordination. This strong inter-agency collaboration enabled a cohesive and efficient implementation process, contributing to the safe, timely, and well-coordinated delivery of early actions at the community level.

At the national level, the PRC co-chairs the National Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group (TWG) alongside the Department of Social Welfare and Development. This multi-stakeholder group focuses on transitioning from reactive disaster response to proactive, forecast-based action. Members of the National AA TWG include various national government agencies such as DOST-PAGASA, the Office of Civil Defense, the Department of the Interior and Local Government, as well as humanitarian partners like the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Food Programme, Start Network, Oxfam, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and several others.

In addition to the Typhoon EAP activation under the DREF of the PRC, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) anticipatory action activation by OCHA, Oxfam, FAO and WFP have also initiated their respective anticipatory action protocols for the areas under their coverage for STY Uwan. Ahead of STY Uwan, IOM provided modular privacy tents to evacuation centres in Cagayan, Isabela, and Aurora, while FAO, IOM, Oxfam and WFP, and WFP provided multi-purpose cash assistance to at-risk communities across Regions 2,3,5, and 8.

## **OPERATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES**

The Logistics Office, through its fleet and warehouse units, facilitated the timely dispatch of 100 prepositioned SSKs to Quezon–Lucena upon activation confirmation. This ensured the immediate availability of essential materials at the chapter level, enabling the swift distribution and installation of kits without delays.

The Finance Department supported the activation by processing cash advance requests from chapters and ensuring the release of funds to Quezon–Lucena. It also facilitated the reimbursement of expenditures incurred by the Isabela and Quirino chapters, which used chapter funds during implementation. This financial support ensured the continuity of field operations and enabled the uninterrupted delivery of early actions.

**Date National Society requested the early action funds: 6 November 2025**

**Date National Society received the early action funds: 11 November 2026**

## **CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED**

The following key findings and lessons learned were reflected during the After-Action Review conducted for the TY Uwan activation. The review surfaced critical insights across decision-making, operational readiness, coordination, funding, and sustainability, all of which point to opportunities for strengthening systems, processes, and capacities to improve the timeliness, effectiveness, and scalability of future early action activation and delivery.

The review found that decision-making and the timeliness of Early Action Protocol (EAP) activation are constrained by current trigger thresholds, which tend to delay activation and significantly compress preparation time for field teams. This challenge is further compounded by limiting responsiveness, particularly in remote or high-risk areas where access and logistics already require extended lead time. To address this, revisiting early early actions lead times to approximately four to five days prior to the expected impact was initially considered. However, during the AAR, it has been agreed that revising the trigger date to four to five days would limit the accuracy of trigger date, as weather forecasts at that lead time still have high uncertainties.

In terms of the relevance and effectiveness of early actions, the SSK continues to be a relevant and effective intervention. However, implementation challenges remain, particularly the risk of material loss during transport and hauling and safety during installation due to limited lead time. It is therefore recommended that shelter strengthening remains a core early action, with improved logistical arrangement planning during delivery from the warehouse to the distribution area to ensure sufficient time for installation and quality assurance, especially under deteriorating weather conditions. There is also merit in expanding the anticipatory action package to include complementary interventions such as livestock evacuation and pre-emptive evacuation support to further strengthen household resilience.

Significant financial, logistical, and operational constraints affected the implementation efficiency. As the activation occurred during the weekend, a five-day delay was encountered in fund downloading and bank transfers from IFRC to NHQ down to the chapter level. This bottleneck directly affected the field implementation of early actions as it slowed the release of resources to chapters and subsequent disbursement, further constraining the already limited lead time. At the chapter level, unpredictable access to funds and unclear guidance on allowable expenditures further constrained operational flexibility. These challenges are compounded by broader readiness gaps, including insufficient tools, limited volunteer allowances, and inadequate transport capacity, all of which collectively weaken response capability.

Despite the DREF fund arriving five days after the request, the PRC was still able to implement shelter strengthening early action for the communities. To support the communities before the typhoon struck, the PRC adopted a reimbursement strategy, allowing it to utilize its existing funds to begin essential preparations. Additionally, the PRC leveraged the readiness budget that was already downloaded, to facilitate immediate action while they awaited the transfer of funds from the DREF activation. This proactive approach ensured that critical resources were allocated promptly, despite the delay in fund transfer.

Furthermore, the strong relationships built with local suppliers played a significant role in their operational efficiency. The PRC was able to procure additional materials necessary for their response efforts without the requirement for upfront payment. This trust-based arrangement enabled them to enhance their capabilities in real-time, ensuring that the communities received the support needed to bolster their defenses against the impending disaster.


For long-term solutions, it is recommended that pre-approved contingency funding mechanisms be established and made readily accessible to chapters, supported by clear advance guidance on allowable expenses. Institutionalizing a more sustainable financing model, underpinned by replenishment mechanisms with partners, would further enhance continuity. In parallel, strengthening chapter readiness through the pre-positioning of SSK supplies and improving logistical and human resource capacity remains essential.

Coordination and community engagement also present key areas for improvement. Engagement with local government units (LGUs) and barangays is often inconsistent and heavily dependent on individual relationships with local leaders, resulting in uneven coordination. This is further compounded by unclear roles and responsibilities, leading to gaps in mobilization, as well as weak feedback mechanisms that limit the integration of community perspectives into programming. It is therefore recommended that coordination mechanisms be formalized through clear terms of reference or memoranda of understanding, and that structured feedback loops be strengthened to improve accountability and ensure that community insights systematically inform decision-making and program design.

Date of the impact of the hazard/disaster: 9 November 2025

## ACTIVATION 1:

### PLANNED OPERATIONS

 <p><b>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</b></p>	<b>Activation 1 budget:</b>	CHF 14,000	<b>Activation 1 actual:</b>	CHF
	<b>People targeted Activation 1:</b>	1,120 people	<b>People reached Activation 1:</b>	880 people
	<b>Female total:</b> 436	Female > 18: 249		Girls < 18:187
	<b>Male total:</b> 444	Male > 18: 246		Boys < 18:198

	<b>Percentage of activities implemented before the impact of the hazard</b>	93% installation rate
<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of people reached with shelter, housing, and settlement interventions in advance of a hazard	
<b>Early actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shelter Strengthening Kits (SSK) transportation</li> <li>2. Orientation for volunteers and workers</li> <li>3. Installation of SSKs to 224 houses in Quirino, Isabela, and Quezon-Lucena</li> <li>4. Procurement of Early Action Items</li> <li>5. Cash for work and insurance for carpenters</li> </ol>	

### Narrative description of achievements

In November 2025, the PRC activated this Typhoon EAP for Super Typhoon Uwan (Fungwong) in the provinces of Isabela, Quirino, and Quezon, utilizing the DREF to support shelter strengthening efforts.



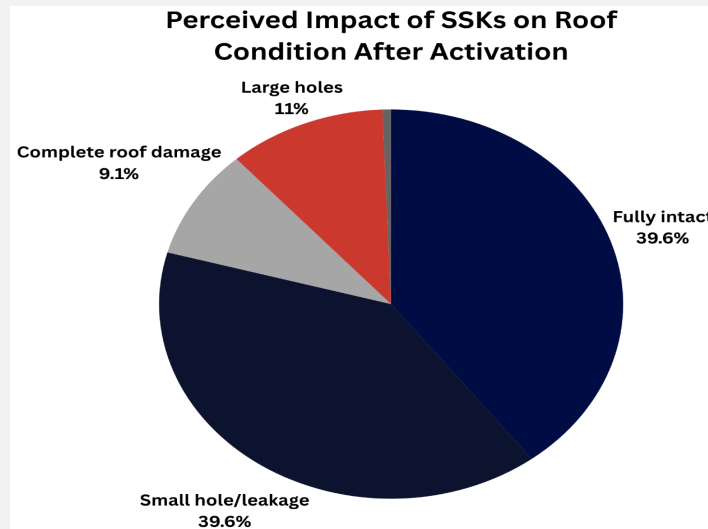
*Installation of SSKs in Isabela and Quezon provinces. (Photo: PRC)*

A total of 176 vulnerable households, benefiting 800 people, received SSKs. Specifically, 37 households in Isabela, 59 households in Quirino, and 80 households in Quezon were reached under this activation, reflecting a 93 per cent installation rate. Initially, 224 households were targeted under this activation, however the transport of shelter-strengthening materials was delayed due to accessibility constraints in some areas within Quirino province. Despite these logistical challenges and time constraints, roof reinforcements were successfully installed, which is crucial for mitigating the impacts of the strong winds associated with Super Typhoon Uwan.

To ensure the successful rollout of the EAP interventions, orientations were conducted for both carpenters and beneficiaries on the early actions to be implemented, with an emphasis on safe shelter awareness. Additionally, the PRC provided one-day Cash-for-Work opportunities and insurance coverage for approximately 100 skilled carpenters and laborers involved during the installation of SSKs across the three targeted provinces (average daily cost is PHP 500 (CHF 6) for carpenters and PHP 350 (CHF 5) for laborers). Barangay officials played a critical role in facilitating the timely implementation of activities by rapidly mobilizing local carpenters and laborers within their communities.

In the Quezon-Lucena Chapter, strong coordination with barangay officials and local stakeholders enabled the chapter to strategically mobilize skilled carpenters within the community. By organizing trained installation teams at the barangay level, the chapter was able to meet its target and successfully complete the installation of all SSKs (80 out of 80 households) within the limited operational window. In some cases, workers were organized on the same day coordination took place, allowing installation activities to proceed without delay. This strong support from local leadership significantly contributed to the efficiency of the early action implementation at the community level, highlighting that strong community partnerships can significantly enhance the relevance and effectiveness of anticipatory actions, even under constrained timelines.

Following STY Uwan's impact, the PRC conducted ocular visits to the communities to assess the conditions and monitor the early actions taken. To further assess the effectiveness of the SSKs in reducing roof damage among the selected households, a Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) was conducted. Based on household survey results from the 155 selected respondents, 39 per cent reported that their roofs remained fully intact after the typhoon, while another 39 per cent experienced only minor damage, such as small holes or leakages. A smaller proportion reported more severe impacts, with 11 per cent indicating large holes, 9 per cent reporting complete roof damage, while the remaining respondents are unsure of the extent of damage. Shelter strengthening interventions through the provision of SSKs are designed to reinforce the structural stability of at-risk houses and prevent complete roof collapse under strong typhoon winds. Within this scope, these findings suggest that the majority of the targeted households were able to avoid significant structural failure despite the minor defects such as leakages, providing a greater sense of security among the vulnerable families during the passage of the STY Uwan.



*Kobo survey responses on the impact of the SSK distribution*

Furthermore, survey responses from the 155 respondents also reflected that the quality of the SSKs were rated very positively. A total of 137 respondents reported that the kits were of very good quality, while 16 rated them as good. Only one respondent indicated that they did not know how to assess the quality. These results show a high level of satisfaction with the materials provided and suggest that the SSKs were perceived as reliable and appropriate for strengthening shelters against typhoon-related risks.



*Kobo survey responses on the quality of the SSKs*

Overall, these findings suggest that within the short lead time, shelter interventions were able to significantly reduce the vulnerabilities of the selected communities from the impacts of TY Uwan. These results underscore the value of aligning early action interventions with community needs and local context.


## Changes for the next activation

To systematically reflect on the implementation of the EAP activation, PRC, in collaboration with IFRC, German Red Cross, ICRC, Finnish Red Cross, and American Red Cross, conducted an After-Action Review focused on the 2025 Typhoon EAP activations, including the activation for STY Uwan. The AAR identified gaps in the availability of validated and updated information to recipients, staff, and suppliers, which may affect the targeting and the overall impact of EAP interventions. Moving forward, a comprehensive recipient and supplier validation process is planned for 2026, aimed at standardizing target selection criteria, maintaining regularly updated data, and conducting local-level validation processes to strengthen the relevancy and timely delivery of future early actions.

Apart from improving the targeting for the selection of the recipients of shelter-strengthening interventions, AAR findings also presented the need to streamline decision-making and approval processes at the national headquarters level, including faster approval of memos and clearer activation protocols. Additionally, recommendations focusing on revisiting trigger thresholds and strengthening forecasting and monitoring capacity through regular orientation and backing up staff arrangements were also identified to provide adequate lead time to coordinate and implement early action.



SSK support brings security to at-risk households

 <p><b>Community Engagement and Accountability</b></p>	<b>Activation 1 budget:</b>	CHF 1,000	<b>Activation 1 actual:</b>	CHF
	<b>People targeted Activation 1:</b>	1,120 people	<b>People reached Activation 1:</b>	880 people
	<b>Female total:</b> 436	Female > 18: 249	Girls < 18:	187
	<b>Male total:</b> 444	Male > 18: 246	Boys < 18:	198

	<b>Percentage of activities implemented before the impact of the hazard</b>	100% rate done including information dissemination
<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of people reached with community engagement and accountability interventions in advance of a hazard	
<b>Early actions:</b>	1. Collection of feedback and responding to it	

**Narrative description of achievements**

The PRC promptly disseminated hazard monitoring updates and alert messages to communities affected by Super Typhoon Uwan upon receiving notifications from the national headquarters. These alerts were shared through multiple communication channels, including the PRC website, official social media platforms, and chapter group chats, to ensure timely and widespread access to critical information. Prior coordination with chapters and local communities enabled the tailoring of typhoon advisories and preparedness messages to reflect local contexts, cultural considerations, and existing levels of awareness.

Communities were also informed in advance about the beneficiary selection process for the distribution of SSK support, including details of the assistance to be provided. During the implementation of early actions, face-to-face orientation on the EAP activation including safe shelter awareness was conducted for the SSK assistance recipients to ensure proper guidance and smooth implementation of the early action initiatives. These sessions allowed communities to better understand the planned interventions and directly address their concerns regarding the SSK distributions.

Engagement with chapters and communities was sustained as part of readiness activities during non-emergency periods, covering beneficiary selection and validation, mobilization for distributions, and clear communication on the nature of support.

Following the activation, PRC conducted ocular visits to assess the installation of shelter strengthening kits and gather feedback from the SSK recipients during the Post-Distribution Monitoring. These visits aimed to evaluate the effectiveness, usefulness, and overall implementation of the assistance, while also capturing community suggestions for improvement. The feedback has been collected and consolidated to inform future programming and the design of community-level interventions.



*House to house visit in communities supported by DREF-EAP Typhoon. (Photo: IFRC)*

## Enabling approaches

 <b>Secretariat Services</b>	<b>People targeted activation 1:</b>	N/A	<b>Activation 1 budget:</b> CHF 1,048
	<b>People reached Activation 1:</b>	N/A	<b>Activation 1 actual:</b> CHF
<b>Early actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitoring visit priority early action areas</li> <li>2. Communication materials produced through social media and other media</li> </ol>		

### Narrative description of achievements

The IFRC supported the PRC in the activation of the Typhoon EAP, providing technical assistance in the pre-activation preparations and implementation of early actions on the ground.




*PRC and IFRC conducting a Focus Group Discussion together with local stakeholders (Photo: PRC)*

IFRC contributed to the Post-Distribution Monitoring process and supported data collection through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and household visits to evaluate the distribution and delivery of assistance in areas where the EAP was activated. In addition, IFRC assisted PRC in planning and facilitating the After-Action Review. This included conducting KIIs with PRC Chapter Administrators and facilitating FGDs with PRC staff and volunteers involved in the Typhoon EAP activation. These discussions explored key operational areas, including readiness and coordination, logistics prepositioning, beneficiary selection and validation, trigger activation, and the implementation of early actions.

The AAR was conducted in January to systematically reflect on the EAP activation, including prepositioning and early action implementation. The workshop was designed to serve as a validation platform for key findings generated through the PDM, KIIs, and FGDs, engaging both stakeholders and community members. This participatory approach ensured that operational insights and community perspectives were accurately captured and integrated into the overall assessment. The AAR further assessed the effectiveness of the EAP activation, including the timeliness and appropriateness of prepositioning efforts and early actions undertaken ahead of anticipated hazards. The IFRC also contributed to the analysis of findings from the AAR and the development of the [AAR Report](#). Furthermore, IFRC also issued [social media posts](#) on its official Facebook page to provide updates on the activations under the EAP funding, particularly on the PDM visits

conducted by PRC that assessed the condition of shelter supported through SSK assistance and gathered feedback from the selected recipients.

 <b>National Society Strengthening</b>	<b>People targeted activation 1:</b>	N/A	<b>Activation 1 budget:</b> CHF 4,677
	<b>People reached Activation 1:</b>	# N/A	<b>Activation 1 actual:</b> CHF
<b>Early actions:</b>	1. Lessons learnt workshop of EAP activation		

**Narrative description of achievements**

To strengthen implementation and systematically capture lessons from the activation, a Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) was conducted in January 2026 to assess the distribution of shelter strengthening kits across Cagayan, Quirino, Isabela, and Quezon. Utilizing the KoBo Tool, the PRC collected community feedback to evaluate the effectiveness, efficiency, and overall delivery of the intervention.

The PDM findings were further examined during the After-Action Review (AAR) held in the same month. PRC, in collaboration with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), German Red Cross, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Finnish Red Cross, and American Red Cross, conducted a comprehensive review of the 2025 Typhoon Early Action Protocol (EAP) activations. The AAR systematically assessed the relevance, timeliness, and effectiveness of the interventions, while identifying key operational strengths, challenges, and gaps. The results contributed to strengthening the PRC’s anticipatory action capacities and provided actionable insights to ensure that future EAP interventions are more timely, impactful, and responsive to community needs.



*PRC conducted an After-Action Review for the 2025 EAP Typhoon Activations (Photo: IFRC)*

The review highlighted notable progress in the application of anticipatory action within PRC operations, while also underscoring persistent limitations. The shelter strengthening intervention, in particular, proved highly

relevant and effective in reducing household vulnerability to typhoon impacts and was widely appreciated by target communities. The prepositioning of kits, strong coordination with barangay leadership, and effective use of PAGASA forecasts, disseminated through the Operations Center (OPCEN), enabled timely and context-appropriate support. These efforts, when complemented by robust logistics and sustained community engagement, enhanced overall operational effectiveness. Feedback from the SSK recipients further confirmed the appropriateness and impact of the intervention, with the majority of households reporting reduced roof damage and high satisfaction with the quality of the shelter strengthening kits.

Despite these achievements, the AAR identified several systemic challenges that constrained operational efficiency. Timeliness, funding predictability, and operational readiness remained critical bottlenecks. The 72-hour trigger window, coupled with delays in approvals and fund disbursement, often resulted in installations occurring close to typhoon landfall, exposing households and responders to heightened risk. Limited availability of trained personnel and logistical constraints further affected readiness and scale. Additionally, varying levels of understanding of AA concepts among stakeholders highlighted the need for clearer communication and more structured capacity-building efforts. These challenges reflect the ongoing tension between strict adherence to trigger protocols and the practical realities of field-level implementation.

Overall, the findings emphasized that the effectiveness of anticipatory action is contingent on earlier activation, more predictable and flexible financing, strengthened coordination mechanisms, and the institutionalization of AA approaches across all levels of the PRC.

### **Changes for the next activation**

To move forward, sustaining and scaling anticipatory action within the PRC requires its full institutionalization across organizational systems, including the operational integration of Early Action Protocols. This entails embedding AA processes into existing structures, policies, and standard operating procedures to ensure consistency, reliability, and long-term operability. Streamlining approval processes, refining early action thresholds, and ensuring continuity beyond project-based funding are critical to strengthening implementation.

In parallel, continued investment in the capacity development of staff and volunteers, alongside stronger coordination with local government units and communities, will be essential. Securing sustainable and flexible financing mechanisms will further support timely and effective activation. By reinforcing these areas, PRC can strengthen its anticipatory action framework, enabling more timely, safe, and scalable interventions that effectively protect lives and livelihoods

## **FINANCIAL REPORT**

A total of **CHF 19,677** has been transferred to the national society for the implementation of the early actions under this activation. The financial report attached below reflects the period from November 2025 until January 2026 specifically for the Early Action As of the reporting period, recorded expenditures amount to CHF 4,765, representing 24.22 per cent utilization rate of the transferred working advance to the national society. Some expenditures under this activation are not yet reflected in the financial report, as some expenditures were booked after the coverage of the reporting period.

As such, the current financial figures may not yet fully reflect the final and accurate expenditure. Considering that this is part of a five-year implementation timeframe, all figures will be fully reconciled and accurately reflected in the final financial report.

Please refer to the interim financial report attached for more details.

## Contact information

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

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### At the IFRC Geneva

- **DREF (Anticipatory Pillar) Senior Officer:** Malika Noisette; email: [malika.noisette@ifrc.org](mailto:malika.noisette@ifrc.org)

#### Reference

Click here for:

- [EAP summary](#)
- [EAP \(1st\) Activation](#)
- Operations update (NA)
- Annual reports from previous years: [2024](#), [2025](#)

# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2025/11-2026/1	Operation	MDRPH055
Budget Timeframe	2024-2029	Budget	APPROVED

## Interim FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 29/Apr/2026  
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRPH055 - Philippines - Typhoon EAP

Operating Timeframe: 23 Sep 2024 to 30 Sep 2029

#### I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>347,686</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-26,961</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>320,725</b>

#### II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	238,145	14,910	<b>223,235</b>
PO02 - Livelihoods	5,646		<b>5,646</b>
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			<b>0</b>
PO04 - Health	65,327		<b>65,327</b>
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene			<b>0</b>
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			<b>0</b>
PO07 - Education			<b>0</b>
PO08 - Migration			<b>0</b>
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	32,670		<b>32,670</b>
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	1,712	1,065	<b>647</b>
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			<b>0</b>
<b>Planned Operations Total</b>	<b>343,500</b>	<b>15,975</b>	<b>327,525</b>
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships			<b>0</b>
EA02 - Secretariat Services	37,582	6,005	<b>31,577</b>
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	154,207	4,981	<b>149,226</b>
<b>Enabling Approaches Total</b>	<b>191,789</b>	<b>10,986</b>	<b>180,803</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>535,289</b>	<b>26,961</b>	<b>508,329</b>

# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2025/11-2026/1	Operation	MDRPH055
Budget Timeframe	2024-2029	Budget	APPROVED

## Interim FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 29/Apr/2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRPH055 - Philippines - Typhoon EAP

Operating Timeframe: 23 Sep 2024 to 30 Sep 2029

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>		<b>247</b>	<b>-247</b>
Transport & Vehicles Costs		247	-247
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>12,371</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>11,714</b>
National Staff	12,371	645	11,726
National Society Staff		12	-12
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>25,211</b>	<b>4,734</b>	<b>20,477</b>
Travel	2,419	515	1,904
Office Costs	403		403
Communications	645		645
Financial Charges		-2	2
Shared Office and Services Costs	21,744	4,220	17,524
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>	<b>465,037</b>	<b>19,677</b>	<b>445,360</b>
National Society Expenditure	465,037	19,677	445,360
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>32,670</b>	<b>1,646</b>	<b>31,025</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	32,670	1,646	31,025
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>535,289</b>	<b>26,961</b>	<b>508,329</b>