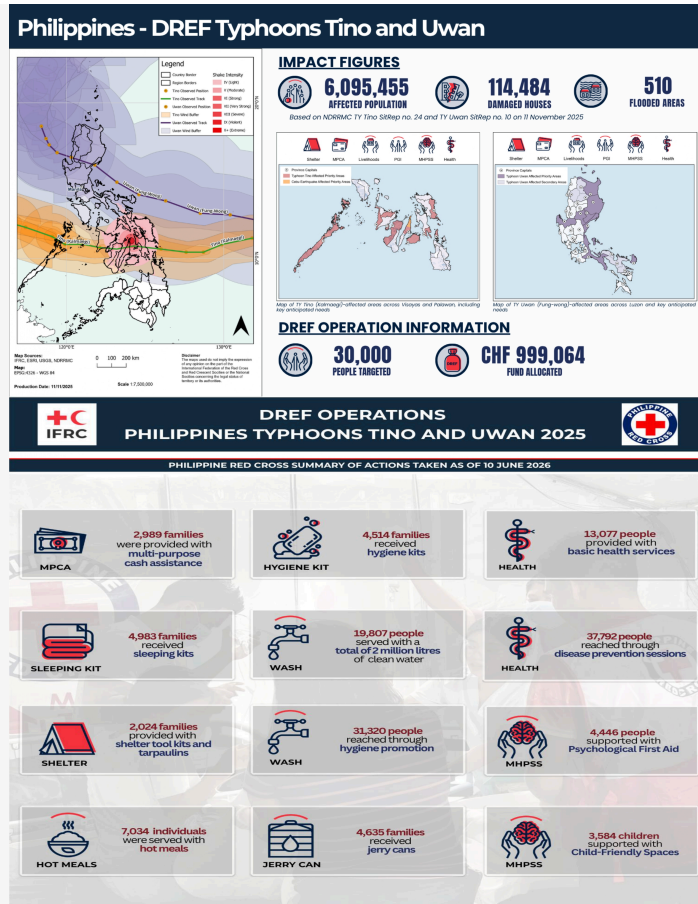




PRC distributed MPCA for the recovery of affected families. (Source: PRC)

Appeal: MDRPH057	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 999,064	Crisis Category: Orange	Hazard: Cyclone
Glide Number: TC-2025-000203-PHL and TC-2025-000204-PHL	People Affected: 6,000,000 people	People Targeted: 30,000 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 12-11-2025	New Operational End Date: 31-08-2026	Total Operating Timeframe: 9 months
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: 12-11-2025		Reporting Timeframe End Date: 31-05-2026	
Additional Allocation Requested: -		Targeted Regions: Region I (Ilocos Region), Region II (Cagayan Valley), Region III (Central Luzon), Region IV-A (Calabarzon), Region V (Bicol region), Cordillera Administrative region (CAR)	

Description of the Event



An overview of the TYs Tino and Uwan DREF Operation (Source: IFRC)

Date of event

04-11-2025

What happened, where and when?

Roughly a month after the devastating 6.9-magnitude earthquake that struck Cebu, another disaster battered the Visayas archipelago, compounding the dire living conditions of affected and vulnerable communities. In the early hours of 31 October 2025, a Low Pressure Area developed east of Northeastern Mindanao, outside the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR). The weather disturbance rapidly intensified and was named Tropical Storm Tino (international name Kalmaegi) upon entering the PAR. By 3 November 2025, the weather disturbance further intensified into a typhoon, packing maximum sustained winds of 150 km/h near the center and gusts of up to 205 km/h, as it moved towards Eastern Visayas.

Between 4 and 5 November 2025, the typhoon made multiple landfalls across Visayas and some parts of Southern Luzon, heavily impacting Leyte, Cebu, Negros Occidental, Iloilo, Guimaras, and Palawan. As typhoon Tino traverses the Philippine landmass, it unleashed torrential rains and destructive winds, causing widespread flooding and landslides across MIMAROPA, Regions VI, VII, the Negros Island Region, and Caraga. According to the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), Cebu experienced a record-breaking rainfall of up to 428 mm within 24 hours, which exceeded a month's worth of rain in the area. This led to severe flooding, overflowing rivers and inundation of coastal areas. In Central Cebu, floodwater engulfed residential areas, trapping people inside their homes and contaminating water sources. Most of the affected families reported that the flood they experienced due to typhoon Tino was unprecedented, as it was the first time they experienced flooding that reached above head level. Although floods quickly receded a day after the disaster, most homes were left covered in mud and debris. In Negros Island, the continuous rains triggered lahar flows from Kanlaon Volcano, destroying houses and blocking major roads, contaminating water sources, further hampering relief and rescue operations.

By the time Typhoon Tino exited the PAR on 6 November 2025, it had left a trail of destruction across eight regions, displacing thousands of families, claiming numerous lives, and damaging vital infrastructure. The timing of the disaster could not have been worse as families who were still reeling from the impacts of Cebu earthquake, were once again forced to restart their recovery process.

While communities were still coping with the compounded effects of the Cebu earthquake and Typhoon Tino, another tropical cyclone threatened the already dire living conditions across the vulnerable population. Super Typhoon Uwan (international name Fung-wong) entered PAR on 7 November 2025 and subsequently battered parts of Luzon and the northern Visayas with strong winds and intense rains. By 9 November 2025, the weather disturbance swept through Luzon, unleashing destructive winds and heavy rainfall, resulting in widespread power interruptions, storm surges, flooding in low-lying and coastal areas, and damage to houses across the Bicol Region, Quezon Province, Northern Luzon, and nearby coastal provinces. STY Uwan brought life-threatening conditions as it traversed mainland Luzon, affecting even those communities far from its center. The super typhoon beared down areas with its damaging winds, torrential rainfall, and storm surges, resulting in widespread power interruptions, flooding in low-lying and coastal areas, and damage to houses across the Bicol Region, Northern Luzon, and nearby coastal provinces. As STY Uwan moved towards the sea, it gradually weakened into a typhoon before exiting the Philippine Area of Responsibility on 11 November 2025.

Due to these back-to-back disasters, affected communities across the country were repeatedly exposed to hazards. As a result, many families faced significant challenges in making progress to rebuild their livelihoods and in restoring stable living conditions, further prolonging recovery.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS:

<> 31 October 2025 at 8:00PM: A Low Pressure Area (10i) formed outside the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR), approximately 1,560km east of Northeastern Mindanao.

<> 2 November 2025 at 8:00AM: The weather disturbance east of Eastern Visayas entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR), with a local name Tino (international name: KALMAEGI). Tino further intensified into a Severe Tropical Storm as it moved over the Philippine Sea towards Eastern Visayas.

<> 4 and 5 November 2025: Tino reached typhoon category before making eight landfalls across the Visayas and Palawan, first in Leyte, then Cebu, Negros Occidental, Guimaras, Iloilo, and three successive landfalls in Palawan.

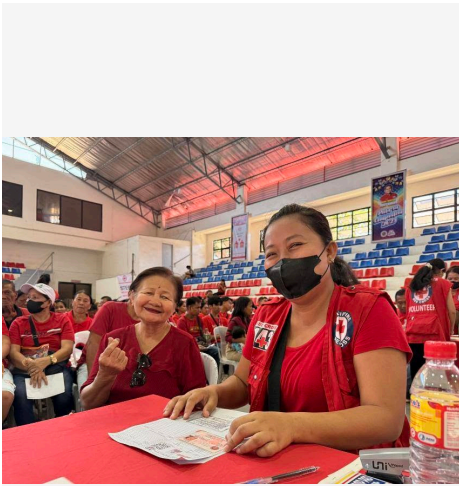
<> 6 November 2025: As it moved over the coastal waters of the West Philippine Sea, Tino maintained its strength and remained as a typhoon before exiting the Philippine Area of Responsibility.

<> 8 November 2025: The weather disturbance east of Visayas entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) as a typhoon and was assigned the local name "Uwan" (international name: FUNGWONG).

<> 9 November 2025: Uwan intensified into a Super Typhoon as it approached mainland Luzon, causing storm surges in coastal areas, and bringing strong winds and significant rains. After making landfall in Aurora, Uwan moved across Luzon, gradually weakening into a typhoon as it interacted with the mountainous terrain of the landmass.

<> 11 November 2025: After crossing Luzon, the typhoon emerged over the West Philippine Sea and continued to weaken before exiting the Philippine Area of Responsibility.





PRC distributed MPCA to affected families in Cebu province (Source: PRC)



PRC engage with affected families who still have unmet shelter needs (PRC)



PRC immediately distributed non-food items after the disaster (Source:PRC)

Stories of Change
Multi-purpose Cash Assistance

“
Rosalinda Lamers, 55, is a single parent living in Barangay Crossing Magallon, Mojos Pacific, Negros Occidental, with her 9-year-old son Sherlo and the primary caregiver of her mother, who has been bedridden for the past two years following a stroke. As the sole breadwinner, Rosalinda manages a small store selling basic goods and locally prepared snacks to support her family's daily needs.
Her residence was hit by the lull when Typhoon Tino struck the Negros Island Region despite preparing as much as she could but as heavy rains and strong winds intensified, the situation quickly became critical. Floodwaters soon reached knee level inside their house. “The water kept rising and many of our things were swept away. We were all worried for our safety and our lives,” she added.
In the aftermath of TY Tino, Rosalinda found her home and small store heavily damaged. “My store, our kitchen, and our main source of income were all gone,” she shared. They sought refuge in a neighbor's house, where more than 30 people gathered for shelter for more than two days, supported by the kindness of community members who shared food and assistance.
Rosalinda was determined to rebuild as she did not waste time and began clearing their home and surroundings, but with limited resources it was hard to make progress. Rosalinda's situation greatly improved when she received MPCA worth of PHP 8,000 (CHF 107) from PRC, with support from the IFRC. Rosalinda divided the assistance to rebuild her store, repairs for her home, medicine for her mother, food, and school supplies for her son.
“The cash assistance helped us a lot,” Rosalinda shared. “It allowed me to restart my store and meet our immediate needs.”
Today, Rosalinda is gradually recovering and has reopened her small store, providing a modest but steady source of income. Reflecting on her experience, Rosalinda emphasized the importance of preparedness, solidarity, and hope. “We should always be ready and help one another during disasters. We should never lose hope and always keep our faith,” she said.”

MPCA recipient expressed their gratitude for the assistance provided

Scope and Scale

According to Typhoon Tino Situational Report No. 24 issued by National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) on 13 November 2025, a total of 1,224,877 families or approximately 4,263,991 people have been affected across 447 cities and municipalities in 33 provinces nationwide. Among these, 112 cities and municipalities have been placed under a State of Calamity due to the extensive damage caused by the typhoon. During the height of the response operations, the number of displaced people reached 383,645, with 245,489 people taking temporary shelter across 828 evacuation centers while 138,156 people sought assistance outside these facilities and are either staying with their friends or relatives.

The heavy rains brought by Tino triggered widespread flooding across 131 areas across MIMAROPA, Region V, Region VI, Negros Islands Region, Region VII, and CARAGA. The weather disturbance also caused rivers to overflow, triggered storm surges, and rainfall-induced landslides. The flooding caused by the typhoon was unprecedented, with many residents reporting that it was their first time experiencing flooding that reached above head level. Although the flooding quickly receded, many houses were left covered in debris, mud, and sediments, resulting in a total of 253,455 houses. Of which, 38,691 were completely damaged, while 214,764 were partially damaged.

The sudden onset of the severe flooding due to TY Tino left many residents with limited time to evacuate to safety. This tragically resulted in 214 fatalities and 502 injuries, while 125 people were reported missing. These figures represent not just numbers, but lives claimed and families deeply affected by the disaster.



Significant damages to 406 infrastructures were also observed, including government facilities, schools, and health facilities. Roads and bridges were also not passable due to the flooding, which slowed down the delivery of aid and movement of emergency personnel during the operations. Lifelines were also affected, with power supply disrupted across 221 municipalities and cities, as well as communication lines. Additionally, classes were suspended in 735 cities/municipalities, while government work was suspended in 482 cities/municipalities across 9 regions.

On 11 November 2025, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council reported that STY Uwan affected 652,632 families, or 2,358,476 people, across 59 provinces in 15 regions. As the country’s weather bureau warned of the destructive nature of Uwan prior to its landfall in Luzon, local government units implemented the pre-emptive evacuation for approximately 1 million people across 15 regions, including Region I, Region II, the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), Region III, Calabarzon, Mimaropa, Region V, Region VI, Region VII, Region VIII, Region IX, the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), Caraga, and the NIR. In the aftermath of STY Uwan, over 1 million people were displaced, with 803,610 people who took temporary shelter across 10,818 evacuation centers. 19 reported casualties were also reported, which was significantly lower, reflecting the effectiveness of early warning systems and evacuation measures.

Due to the weather system’s destructive nature, 267,612 houses were damaged, with 242,332 partially damaged while 25,280 were left totally damaged. The heavy rainfall and storm surge triggered by the super typhoon also caused widespread flooding in 379 areas. Major lifelines were also disrupted, with recorded power outages affecting 426 cities and municipalities, as well as water sources across 27 areas. This impacted the access of the affected populations to safe and living conditions, particularly their access to sanitation.

Apart from the disruption of essential services, a total of 299 roads and 56 bridges were also impacted and became impassable during the height of the emergency operations, which caused delays in the delivery of assistance among affected populations. Although many roads and bridges were initially rendered impassable due to the flooding, access gradually improved as floodwaters receded and clearing operations restored access across affected areas following the consecutive disasters.

Six months following the onslaught of Typhoons Tino and Uwan, joint field monitoring visits and post-distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted by the PRC have provided a clear picture of the long-term recovery status and remaining vulnerabilities across affected communities. Information indicates that while initial emergency interventions stabilized the immediate crisis and some families have gradually regained a degree of stability, systemic recovery remains highly uneven. A significant portion of the affected population continues to face deep-seated challenges in restoring their livelihoods, achieving secure shelter solutions, and meeting basic household needs.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs): Six months into the recovery phase, field monitoring in Metro Cebu reveals persistent, critical shelter gaps. This is most acute for families who resided along vulnerable riverside areas prior to the typhoons. While many households have attempted temporary repairs, a significant number remain stuck in makeshift conditions, unable to fully reconstruct their homes due to depleted financial resources, high costs, and limited access to shelter materials or skilled labor.

Livelihoods and Economic Recovery: PDM data confirms that the compounding impact of the consecutive typhoons has led to prolonged economic stagnation across the fisheries, small enterprises, and agricultural sectors. In Negros Occidental, economic recovery among sugarcane plantation workers remains severely stalled, as these landless laborers lack the capital to absorb seasonal shocks. Similarly, smallholder farmers cultivating rice, corn, and root crops are grappling with long-term crop losses and diminished earnings caused by a completely disrupted planting cycle and an inability to afford agricultural inputs. This widespread reduction in community purchasing power has created a domino effect, stifling the recovery of local small businesses and informal workers. While initial emergency cash distributions successfully met immediate food and survival needs, they were not designed to sustain families long-term, leaving many households still struggling to establish sufficient and reliable income sources six months later.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Typhoon Tino (National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office)	https://ndrrmc.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/Situational_Report_No_24_for_the_Effects_of_Tropical_Cyclone_TINO_2025.pdf
2. Typhoon Uwan (National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office)	https://ndrrmc.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/Situational_Report_No_10_for_the_Effects_of_TC_UWAN_2025.pdf



Summary of Changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	No
Are you changing the operational strategy	No
Are you changing the target population of the operation	No
Are you changing the geographical location	No
Are you making changes to the budget	No
Are you requesting an additional allocation?	No

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<p>IFRC closely supported PRC during the planning and development of this second DREF application following the impacts of Typhoons Tino and Uwan. This DREF is implemented under the broader emergency appeal operations MDRPH057 Philippines: Earthquake and Typhoons Emergency Appeal, which was launched to address the compounded impacts of the Cebu earthquake and successive typhoons Tino and Uwan that affected the country in 2025.</p> <p>Throughout the duration of the response operation, the IFRC has maintained close coordination with the PRC by actively participating in coordination meetings and providing technical support, such as assessments, relief distribution, technical sessions and orientations to capacitate the national society during this operation. Furthermore, IFRC provided support to PRC, in conducting a crash course in CEA to strengthen community engagement, accountability practices, and feedback handling during the emergency phase.</p> <p>IFRC also regularly maintained donor reporting in accordance with agreed requirements to ensure regular information sharing with the IFRC network through operational updates and informal situational reports published on the IFRC GO platform and circulated accordingly.</p> <p>Through these combined efforts, IFRC and PRC have strengthened their collaboration, enhancing PRC's capacity to respond to emergencies and address the critical needs of affected populations with greater efficiency and impact.</p>
Participating National Societies	<p>Currently, there are five PNS in the Philippines (Spanish Red Cross, German Red Cross, 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. IFRC directly communicated with partners and provided regular update on the ongoing operations.</p>



ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC has maintained a permanent presence in the Philippines since 1982. The delegation works to protect and assist civilians displaced or otherwise affected by armed clashes and other situations of violence with operations particularly focused in parts of central and western Mindanao. So far, for this operation, no information has been received from ICRC for support.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- National Housing Authority and DHSUD Interventions: For the riverside communities in Metro Cebu and heavily hit coastal areas, the National Housing Authority (NHA) and the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD) are transitioning families from evacuation centers into permanent relocation sites. This involves land preparation, structural building, and resolving zoning restrictions near dangerous waterways.- Emergency Housing Assistance Program (EHAP): For families outside danger zones with totally or partially damaged homes, the government continues to process and release financial grants to augment rebuilding costs, though bureaucratic processing times often mean funds are still being distributed at the six-month mark.- Agricultural Subsidies (DA): The Department of Agriculture (DA) is distributing farm inputs—such as climate-resilient rice, corn, and root crop seeds, as well as fertilizers—to help farmers restore their planting cycles. In areas like Negros Occidental, specialized programs are deployed to support displaced sugarcane farm workers through alternative livelihood training. <p>TUPAD Program (DOLE): The Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) continues to roll out its TUPAD (Tulong Panghanapbuhay sa Ating Disadvantaged/Displaced Workers) program, providing emergency employment and immediate cash injections to informal workers through community cleanup and infrastructure repair projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Micro-Enterprise Support (DTI): The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) is providing starter kits, livelihood seeding grants, and micro-loans to help local sari-sari stores and small market vendors rebuild their inventory.- DSWD Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP): The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) is transitioning families from direct food pack distribution to the SLP, offering seed capital and capacity-building grants to help households establish self-sustaining income sources.- Psychosocial and PGI Monitoring: DSWD, in coordination with local City/Municipal Social Welfare and Development Offices (C/MSWDO), is managing the remaining evacuation centers and transitional sites to address protection concerns, setting up women- and child-friendly spaces to mitigate the PGI risks identified in prolonged displacement camps.- DPWH Infrastructure Repair: The Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) is focusing on the permanent rehabilitation of damaged flood control systems, river walls



(especially along Cebu's waterways), roads, and bridges to restore full market access and protect communities from the upcoming monsoon season.

UN or other actors

- International Organization for Migration (IOM): For families experiencing prolonged displacement (such as the high-risk riverbank communities in Metro Cebu and coastal Luzon), IOM is providing technical assistance to local governments on transitional camp management. They are working to upgrade basic infrastructure within existing sites while coordinating the transition from emergency modular tents to safer, more permanent shelter alternatives.

- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): Recognizing the severe, multi-sector livelihood disruption highlighted in our monitoring, FAO is leading interventions targeting smallholder farmers and landless laborers (such as the sugarcane workers in Negros Occidental). Their current phase focuses on distributing agricultural recovery packages—including climate-resilient crop seeds and fertilizers—and helping fishing communities repair or replace essential equipment to restore stable food production cycles.

- UNICEF: Addressing the compounded impact of consecutive disasters, UNICEF is actively supporting local social welfare offices to address critical health, education, and nutrition gaps. This includes:

- Nutrition: Replenishing therapeutic food stocks to counter the localized spikes in malnutrition risks caused by long-term livelihood losses.
- WASH: Deploying water purification systems and restoring damaged local sanitation facilities to combat waterborne illness risks in flood-affected sub-regions.
- Education: Establishing Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) and providing learning kits to minimize ongoing educational disruptions in schools that were heavily damaged or used as evacuation centers.

- UNFPA & UNICEF: In response to the heightened protection and privacy concerns identified in congested makeshift communities, these agencies are working to strengthen community-based safety nets. UNFPA continues to support local health offices in distributing dignity kits and maintaining Women-Friendly Spaces to mitigate Gender-Based Violence (GBV) risks, while ensuring pregnant and lactating women retain access to continuity-of-care services.

- World Food Programme (WFP): Moving away from direct food assistance, WFP's six-month strategy prioritizes market-based recovery. They are collaborating with the DSWD to implement Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) and asset-rehabilitation programs, giving vulnerable families the purchasing power to stimulate local businesses while building community infrastructure.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

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

PRC regularly participates in NDRRMC meetings and coordinates with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and Department of Health (DOH). The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) has activated Republic Act 7581 (Price Act) to freeze prices of necessities for 60 days in areas under state of calamity. This provided protection to consumers by stabilizing the prices of necessities and prime commodities and by prescribing measures undue price increases during emergency situations. To align immediate livelihood and cash assistance per family, PRC conducted market assessments and identify minimum expenditure of the community.



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Both Typhoon Uwan and Typhoon Tino have forced hundreds of thousands of people to seek refuge in evacuation centers. In the aftermath of typhoon Tino, 383,645 people found themselves displaced, with 245,489 people temporarily resided in 828 evacuation centers while super typhoon Uwan caused even greater displacement forcing 1,068,834 people from their homes, of whom 803,610 who took temporary shelter across 10,818 evacuation centers.

The heavy rainfall associated with typhoon Tino caused rivers to overflow, storm surges, and rainfall-induced landslides. Additionally, the rains it brought also triggered flash flooding across different areas in Visayas, particularly in metro Cebu. Most residential areas were inundated with many residents reporting that it was their first time experiencing flooding that reached above head level. Although the flooding quickly receded, many houses were left covered in debris, mud, and sediments, resulting in a total of 253,455 damaged houses. Of which, 38,691 were completely damaged, while 214,764 were partially damaged. Apart from losing their homes, many of these families also lost most of their essential household items as the leftover debris when the flooding receded rendered their belonging unsafe for continued use.

While communities were still recovering from the impacts of typhoon Tino, super typhoon Uwan further compounded shelter needs across the country. With Uwan's destructive nature and wider geographical reach, 267,612 houses were damaged, with 242,332 partially damaged while 25,280 were left totally damaged. The heavy rainfall, typhoon-force winds, and storm surge triggered by the super typhoon also caused widespread flooding in 379 areas, further complicating humanitarian needs on the ground and causing extensive damage to housing and infrastructure across different regions.

As a response to these overlapping crises, PRC immediately mobilized assets and resources, dispatched medical teams, distributed water and food, and provided mental and psychosocial support to address the emotional distress of the affected populations. Recognizing the limited access of the affected populations to essential needs, PRC distributed non-food items such as sleeping kits, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, and hygiene kits to immediately support displaced people in times of crisis. Months after the disasters, families who received essential items from PRC shared that they continue to use the items that were provided to them during the relief operations as they have completely lost and have limited capacity to restore their household assets washed away by the typhoons

Furthermore, PRC has quickly mobilized its rescue teams to support the pre-emptive evacuations of people living in high-risk areas to safety ahead of the typhoons. The unprecedented and rapid onset of floodings due to these typhoons in residential areas left many residents stranded and unable to evacuate on their own. In response, PRC mobilized rescue teams to conduct life-saving operations to safely extract these affected people and evacuate them to safer locations. PRC has also activated Early Action Protocol (EAP) ahead of super typhoon Uwan, which provided 224 families with shelter strengthening tool kits to support shelter strengthening efforts before the onslaught of the super typhoon.

Beyond emergency response phase, PRC continues to support affected populations as the wider emergency operation transition towards early recovery. In metro Cebu and Negros Occidental, field monitoring was carried out by PRC to identify remaining shelter needs among affected families. Findings indicate that shelter gaps remain particularly among households who were initially residing in high-risk areas. A significant number of affected families continue to rely on temporary tents or makeshift shelters, particularly informal settlers previously located in no-build zones who have gradually returned to these unsafe living areas due to limited relocation options and constrained access to safer settlement sites. While some families have carried out temporary shelter repairs, some families are unable to safely complete the reconstruction of their houses due to financial resources for shelter materials and labour. From the findings of these detailed assessments conducted, PRC will provide early recovery shelter assistance and full shelter assistance for totally damaged houses, depending on the result of structural assessments and applicable eligibility criteria. These interventions will be conducted under the broader emergency appeal operations to sustain shelter support for the most in need. Strengthening coordination with relevant agencies and authorities will also facilitate the issuance of safety and other necessary clearances to safely restore safe living conditions across affected communities.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Typhoons Tino (Kalmaegi) and Uwan (Fung-Wong) caused widespread disruption to livelihoods across affected regions in the Philippines, particularly among communities dependent on agriculture, fisheries, laborer, and small businesses. The associated flooding, strong winds, lahar flows, and storm surges damaged most of affected families' source of income such as their crops, boats, livestock shelters,



market stalls, and roadside microenterprises.

Six months after the disaster, livelihood recovery remains uneven across affected communities. While markets have resumed and are now functioning, a significant number of families remain vulnerable as they face challenges in restoring their sources of incomes, particularly small business owners, farmers, fisherfolks, who have limited financial capacity to fully recover from the impacts of the typhoons.

In Negros Occidental, the impact of typhoon Tino was further compounded by the lahar flows from Mt. Kanlaon volcanic eruptions to livelihoods, which damaged agricultural lands, including sugarcane plantations and rice fields. Many families in the area depend on sugarcane farming, making it their main source of income. When Typhoon Tino struck, it disrupted their livelihoods, resulting in significant income losses for both landowners and, more severely, for families who do not have their own land and have limited access to agricultural inputs and resources. While in metro Cebu, many families are dependent on small businesses and informal livelihoods continue to experience challenges in fully recovering from the losses. Apart from damages sustained on their homes, the floodwater associated with the typhoons also washed away their stocks and equipment needed to sustain income generation for their families.

Although economic activities have resumed, many farmer, fisherfolks, and small business owners have limited financial capacity to restore their livelihoods. Emergency support was primarily limited to households whose homes were damaged, provided through cash transfers from DSWD for totally or partially damaged houses. Meanwhile, many affected households are incurring extra costs just to meet their basic needs, spending on food, water, fuel, temporary shelter, and hygiene essentials despite the loss of income. As a coping mechanism, some workers sought alternative employment as laborers, carpenters, masons, or household helpers and other trades to earn temporary income while their livelihoods remain disrupted. Some families had relied on borrowing funds from friends, relatives, or local lending companies to restart or repair their businesses while some families focused on repairing their damaged homes, delaying the restoration of their livelihoods.

These findings show that while housing-related assistance has supported physical recovery, livelihood recovery remains uneven. Many households continue to rely on loans, or alternative employment, placing them at risk of long-term financial vulnerability. Targeted livelihood support is needed to help daily wage earners, small vendors, fisherfolk, and farmers restore stable income and strengthen resilience against future shocks. To support vulnerable households in recovering their livelihoods, a combination of financial support, skills development, and program awareness will be conducted by PRC as part of its early recovery interventions.



Multi purpose cash grants

Communities affected by the two typhoons, which also compounded the impacts in some earthquake-affected areas, experienced extensive damages to homes, loss of livelihoods, and limited access to essential services. Many families, particularly those in underserved and remote areas, faced unmet needs related to food, immediate shelter repair, and basic household items.

To address these urgent gaps, PRC provided Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance to affected families, enabling them to prioritize and address their most urgent needs through unconditional financial aid. This flexible modality supported families to make own decisions on how the assistance will be utilized, including shelter repairs, replacement of essential household items, purchase of food and essential supplies, access to medicines and healthcare, livelihood activities, and address education needs for their children whose school supplies were either lost or damaged during the flooding. Through this initiative, PRC also supported the transition from immediate relief to early recovery of the affected families.

The MPCA amount provided aligned with 30 per cent of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) ensures coherence with national standards, particularly the Emergency Cash Transfer provided by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), as agreed upon by the Cash Working Group (CWG) guidance.



Health

As the humanitarian situation on the ground gradually stabilizes and transitions towards early recovery, access to basic health services has also improved through the resumption of healthcare delivery in most affected hospitals. However, gaps remain in ensuring consistent access to healthcare, particularly in far-flung and underserved areas.

A significant number of affected people still face difficulties in accessing basic health services, including health consultations, sustained treatment plans for chronic conditions, and essential medicines. The demand for sustained MHPSS still remains as affected communities continue to cope with prolonged displacement, livelihood loss, and ongoing recovery challenges resulting from the compounding impacts of the Cebu earthquake and the successive Typhoons Tino and Uwan. The delivery of health service in underserved areas remain



inconsistent due to constraints in transportation, limited healthcare manpower, and the strain on local healthcare.

In response to the extensive damage caused by the typhoons, PRC ensured that targeted affected population have access to primary healthcare, clean water, sanitation, and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) through the deployment of health caravans across priority areas. During the height of the operation, PRC also established first aid stations to cater for patients needing immediate care and deployed fleets of ambulances to assist in the transport of patients. Health and psychosocial volunteers, including mental health counselors, community health officers, and trained first responders were also deployed in affected areas to bring health services closer to people, especially those far from the hospital and do not have access to safe roads due to flooding and other associated hazards. With communities gradually recovering, PRC is sustaining this layered system of temporary and permanent health services through health caravans to support affected communities in stabilizing community health throughout the implementation period of the broader emergency appeal operations.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The destructive nature of both typhoons Tino and Uwan triggered flash floods, lahar flows, and rainfall-induced landslides, which severely disrupted water sources across affected communities. The heavy rainfall associated with the typhoons also caused rivers to overflow, leading to widespread flooding. Floodwater carried household waste, sediment, and debris into surface and groundwater sources, which further contaminated water sources. Major roads were also blocked by floodwater and leftover debris, hindering the delivery of relief supplies and the repair of damaged water facilities during the height of the operation.

These conditions significantly heightened the risk of water-borne diseases, including diarrhea, skin infections, and leptospirosis as many families residing in temporary living conditions were left with limited access to sanitation facilities and proper hygiene.

To address gaps in WASH, PRC immediately deployed their WASH assets strategically positioned across the country. This includes water tankers, water purification units, and bladders to store treated water. This is to ensure that despite the disruptions in water supplies, the most vulnerable are given access to hygiene and avoid health risks from diseases. Furthermore, PRC also distributed hygiene kits for sanitation and jerry cans. During the implementation period, this measure helped ensure safe water access and ensure health risks are avoided while longer term water systems are being repaired as communities recover.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The displacement caused by Typhoon Tino (Kalmaegi) and Uwan (Fung-wong) raised significant protection concerns, including increased risks of gender-based violence (GBV), child abuse, and exploitation, particularly in overcrowded and poorly equipped evacuation centers. Affected populations face heightened vulnerability due to inadequate shelter, limited access to healthcare, poor sanitation facilities, and the economic instability resulting from the loss of livelihoods. Children, elderly, persons with disabilities, and individuals with chronic medical conditions are at greater risk of neglect, abuse, and barriers to accessing essential services in the aftermath of the disasters. The specific needs of vulnerable groups were prioritized across all response efforts.

To address these challenges, PRC provided continuous support to affected population through the provision of hot meals, Psychosocial First Aid (PFA), and the establishment of child-friendly spaces (CFS).



Education

Education has been severely disrupted due to both typhoons, with classes suspended in thousands of cities or municipalities. The disruption of power supply and communication networks further complicated the ability for classes to continue, affecting the students' access to learning, particularly if aftershocks delay safe returns to school buildings.

The government, through DepEd and supported by Save the Children Philippines and the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Australian Humanitarian Partnership has provided 73 students in Catanduanes with learning kits containing folders, notebooks, a water tumbler, a lunch box, pencils and erasers, a pouch, a ruler, glue, clogs, a clear bag, and a raincoat. Additionally, three teacher kits were also provided to the school to support its teachers.

As part of its integrated approach, PRC complemented these efforts through the establishment of CFS in affected communities. These spaces served as safe and informal learning spaces for displaced children, providing opportunities for informal educational services,



through recreational activities, early psychosocial recovery, age-appropriate educational activities, creative sessions, and structured play designed to support cognitive stimulation, emotional well-being, and social interaction.



Migration And Displacement

In the wake of the two consecutive typhoons, many families found themselves displaced as they are unable to return to their homes due to flooding, landslides or complete and partial damage to their homes. People have taken shelter in various different places, some are staying in evacuation centers, while others take refuge outside of evacuation centers, staying with friends or families or in makeshift shelters. The displacement situation coupled with power and communication outages has compromised families' ability to stay connected together.

In response to this gap, PRC offered free calls to account for missing family members, friends and loved ones who have lost contact with one another. Apart from free calls, PRC also provided charging stations in evacuation centers to support families get in touch with their families. These services were offered in their welfare desks strategically positioned within evacuation centers to receive cases, offer psychosocial support, and ensure timely follow-up for RFL needs. PRC also coordinated with relevant government agencies to support formal tracing processes and referral pathways for missing persons.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Families affected by the disaster urgently needed help from governmental and non-governmental organizations. Clear communication about available support and how to access it was essential. This information had to be easily accessible so that affected households knew what assistance they could receive. Ongoing monitoring of the different needs within the affected population was important, as groups required specific assistance, such as food, shelter, healthcare, and psychosocial support.

The PRC remained committed to inform and engage affected communities through Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). The PRC set up welfare desks in evacuation centers to provide information, assistance, and collect feedback. It also used social media and local news to share important information and emergency contact details, making it easier for people to seek help. The hotline number 143 was also active for receiving calls during operations, ensuring that assistance met the specific needs of the community.

Two-way communication was essential in disaster relief, as it was not enough to simply provide information. Listening actively to the needs and feedback of affected households was equally important. Timely and accurate information proved lifesaving during disasters, highlighting the importance of delivering support effectively.

Additionally, the use of Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) methods, such as Key Informant Interviews (KII) and Focus Group Discussions (FGD), is crucial after the provision of assistance. These methods helped collect feedback and address complaints from beneficiaries, allowing for resolutions and improvements in future distribution programs.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Limitations and constraints during the detailed assessment:

- Limited time and manpower: A strategic selection of provinces for assessment was identified based on the reports gathered through Rapid Disaster Assessment and Needs Analysis (RDANA), agricultural damage reports submitted by the Department of Agriculture, PDSWD, and recommendations from the LGUs.
- Geographical Distance and Accessibility, and Limited Timeframe: Some recommended barangays were not visited due to the extensive travel required, which made access challenging. Additionally, the limited time available to conduct the assessment further constrained the visits. It is important to note however, that the specific findings and recommendations from the assessed areas are intended to be applied across other unassessed communities with similar profiles and contexts.



Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This DREF operation aims to assist 6,000 families (30,000 people) affected by Typhoons Tino (Kalmaegi) and Uwan (Fung-Wong) across priority areas in metro Cebu, Eastern Samar, Antique, Guimaras, Negros Occidental, Dinagat Islands, Southern Leyte, Bohol, Palawan, Capiz, Aurora, Catanduanes, Quirino, Quezon, Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, Pangasinan, Kalinga, Albay, Camarines Sur, Abra, Apayao, Batanes, and Camarines Norte.

This DREF operation is part of the overall Revised Operational Strategy of the ongoing Emergency Appeal (MDRPH057 – Philippines Earthquake and Typhoons), which was launched to address the complex humanitarian needs in the aftermath of the multi-hazard event that occurred in 2025. The activities supported under this IFRC-DREF will be complemented by the Emergency Appeal.

Although this DREF operation targets populations affected by the earthquake, it is important to note that the cities and municipalities covered under the DREF for Typhoons Tino and Uwan will not overlap with those included in the DREF Cebu Earthquake operation as the most affected areas in Cebu due to Typhoon Tino are located in metro and central Cebu, whereas the DREF Earthquake operation focuses in the affected areas located in Northern Cebu.

The operation supported by IFRC – DREF includes emergency shelter assistance for families whose homes need immediate shelter repair. PRC also supported affected communities through the provision of essential household items such as sleeping kits, hygiene kits, and jerry cans. ORC addressed the food insecurity during the height of the operation through the provision of hot meals as a livelihood support, and enabled families to meet their immediate needs through the multi-purpose cash assistance

As part of integrated approach PRC also provided affected populations with basic health services WASH (water, sanitation, hygiene) support; and targeted protection services for vulnerable groups. During the implementation period, PRC ensured that Protection, Gender & Inclusion principles are strictly mainstreamed while also incorporating Community Engagement & Accountability (CEA).

The overall duration of the operation is nine months, during which the immediate and short-term needs of affected communities were addressed with sensitivity to inclusion, protection, and participation.

During the reporting period, PRC with support from the IFRC-DREF assisted an estimated 38,160 people through the provision of essential household items, including sleeping kits, hygiene kits, and jerry cans; emergency shelter assistance, hot meals, basic health care services, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions. With a notable achievement on the distribution of multi-purpose cash assistance to 2,989 families.

Operation strategy rationale

In response to the severe impacts of Typhoons Uwan and Tino, the operational strategy for the DREF-supported humanitarian response focused on delivering timely, lifesaving, and inclusive assistance to approximately 30,000 people (6,000 families) affected by the disasters. The operation, spanning nine months, adopted a multi-sectoral approach that addressed the immediate needs to support the early recovery of the affected population, including the provision of multi-purpose cash assistance, health and WASH interventions, with a strong emphasis on Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) standards and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approaches.

This DREF is part of the revised Operational Strategy of the emergency appeal MDRPH057 (Philippines: Earthquake and Typhoons) to kick start the broader response. During the reporting period, PRC with vital support from the IFRC, reached an estimated 38,160 people across affected communities through its priority sectors, with notable achievements in providing family tents, distribution of essential household items, and multi-purpose cash assistance. The operation remains ongoing and is expected to conclude until its 9-month period on 31 August 2026.

Key components of the response include the provision of emergency shelter support, including tarpaulins and shelter tool kits to 2,024 families needing immediate shelter repairs. Essential household items such as sleeping kits, hygiene kits, and jerry cans were also distributed to 4,943 families to help restore safe living conditions and provide the basic needs of the affected populations. Basic health services and WASH interventions were provided to the same target groups to prevent disease and promote hygiene to prevent the spread of vector- and water-borne diseases across affected communities living in temporary living conditions. In addition, approximately 3,584 children were supported through child-friendly spaces, which provided affected children a safe place to engage, play, and gradually recover from the psychological impact of the disaster, promoting psychosocial well-being and safe recreational activities.



To support food security and recovery, PRC provided 7,034 people with hot meals, while multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) was extended to 2,989 households, reaching 14,945 people, giving affected communities the flexibility to address urgent needs based on their individual circumstances. PRC provided each eligible families with a one-time Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) amounting to PHP 8,000 (CHF 107), enabling affected families to quickly access funds and address their most urgent needs. The proposed cash coverage is set at 30 per cent of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) amount of PHP 26,028 (CHF 334) to ensure alignment with the Emergency Cash Transfer program of Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), as agreed upon by the Cash Working Group. To facilitate safe and efficient cash delivery, PRC has an existing partnership with PhilPost, which serves as its Financial Service Provider (FSP). This collaboration ensures that even families in hard-to-reach or underserved areas can receive assistance promptly and securely.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) standards continued to be integrated throughout the response, particularly in evacuation centers, where considerations such as gender-segregated sanitation facilities, safe spaces for children, adequate lighting for pathways, and safe access routes were integrated to reduce protection risks and uphold dignity. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) was also incorporated at every stage of the operation from planning, implementation, and monitoring. This approach helped ensure that affected people, including women, children, elderly, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized groups, have a voice in decision-making, access to enough information, feedback mechanisms, and can influence the response transparency. By grounding the intervention in data-driven targeting, inclusive planning, and participatory methods, this operational strategy aimed to deliver equitable and dignified support that meets the urgent needs of disaster-affected communities while laying the groundwork for recovery.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

Under this operation, the priority provinces most affected are those in Cebu, Bohol, Negros Occidental, Southern Leyte, Surigao del Norte, Dinagat Islands, Agusan del Norte, Palawan, and Eastern Samar, which have reported significant damage and humanitarian needs as a result of Typhoon Tino. Meanwhile, for Typhoon Uwan, the priority areas are in the provinces of Aurora, Catanduanes, Quirino, Quezon, Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, and Pangasinan. These targeted areas were identified based on secondary data from national agencies, media reports, and rapid assessments conducted by PRC chapters.

The DREF operation focused on two main groups: first, earthquake-affected populations whose situation has been worsened by Typhoon Tino; and second, populations who have been affected and vulnerable households impacted by Typhoons Tino and Uwan in other provinces.

Although this DREF operation targets populations affected by the earthquake, it is important to note that the cities and municipalities covered under the DREF for Typhoons Tino and Uwan will not overlap with those included in the DREF Cebu Earthquake operation as the most affected areas in Cebu due to Typhoon Tino are located in metro and central Cebu, whereas the DREF Earthquake operation focuses in the affected areas located in Northern Cebu. The people assisted under the DREF for Typhoons Tino and Uwan include those living along riverbanks, coastal zones, and rural areas that have been severely impacted by flash floods, lahar flow, storm surges, and strong winds that submerged homes, destroyed properties, and disrupted sources of livelihood. In addition, this operation also supported people residing in government facilities, evacuation centers, and surrounding host communities. The identified targeted populations received essential household items, hot meals, multipurpose cash assistance, emergency shelter support, health, and sanitation interventions. All activities were implemented following PGI principles and CEA approaches.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

PRC followed a systematic process in selecting beneficiaries after disasters, which has also been applied during this operation. First, rapid assessments were conducted at both the household and community levels in the wake of the disasters to gauge the severity of damage and needs. Next, coordination was made with barangay recovery committees or local government units to help identify and validate potential recipients. Community based targeting and participatory methods are then used, including collecting input from community leaders, performing local area surveys, and, where possible, door-to-door verification. In accordance with PRC targeting criteria and community validation processes, beneficiary selection prioritized vulnerable groups, including female-headed households, the elderly, persons with disabilities, families with young children, and those whose livelihoods were severely affected.

For Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), PRC used a needs-based assessment to determine eligibility for its multipurpose cash grants, which aimed to help vulnerable individuals and families recover from disasters and address various personal needs. Key criteria often include being affected by a disaster, having limited resources, and needing support for basic needs like food, shelter, or livelihood restoration. The specific cash assistance was calculated based on the revised Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) using the Cash Working Group (CWG) guidance, with coverage set at 30 per cent of the MEB amount of PHP 26,028 (CHF 334). The assistance aligns with DSWD



standards and prevailing market conditions, providing affected households with unconditional financial aid that enables them to meet their diverse and immediate needs independently.

Before any aid is distributed, the lists of eligible recipients were validated to ensure selected households meet the criteria. The criteria used include: households/families most affected by the disaster; households both in and outside evacuation centers or make-shift shelters; households headed by vulnerable individuals (such as single women who are widowed, separated or divorced without income); families with elderly members or persons with disabilities; families with young children; households whose livelihoods have been severely disrupted; those in remote, isolated or far-flung areas with limited access to assistance; those who have not yet received substantial assistance; and those that belong to economically disadvantaged, socially excluded, or minority groups.

Total Targeted Population

Women	8,498	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	6,289	Urban	-
Men	8,433	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	6,780		
Total targeted population	30,000		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes

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

Risk	Mitigation action
Occurrence persistent and unpredictable aftershocks across affected areas, particularly in Cebu province that were both affected by Typhoon Tino and Cebu earthquake	The PRC Operations Centre maintained a continuous monitoring of the situation and seismic updates from the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS). To avoid the risk of deploying the volunteers and staff engaged during the implementation, proactive safety measures were put



	in place, including the coordination with LGUs to identify safe locations where the operations can take place. Real-time alerts were also being transmitted to field teams to ensure rapid adaptation of plans and safe suspension of activities when necessary.
There is a risk of potential new tropical cyclones forming or entering the Philippine Area of Responsibility during the ongoing typhoon season. This poses a threat that could lead to landslides and exacerbate the current situation.	The PRC - Operation Center continued to monitor the current weather situations and provided necessary alerts as and when required to deployed staff and volunteers.
Access to the affected communities and delivery of assistance due to the disruption of telecommunications and damaged infrastructure, flooding, debris cracked roads, debris, damaged infrastructure)	Duty of care was prioritized during the implementation period. Safety protocols have been strengthened, including mandatory daily security briefings, field-level risk assessments, staff movement tracking via Messenger, Viber, and WhatsApp group. Deployed personnel were also instructed strictly adhere to “no-go” zones identified by local disaster authorities. Responders are equipped with personal protective equipment and instructed to operate only in teams, particularly in areas with unstable buildings or active hazard risks. Overnight deployments remain restricted in high-risk zones due to unstable terrain and the absence of secure, structurally safe accommodation.
There is an increasing risk of deployed volunteers and staff members engaged in the operations contracting water-borne diseases such as Leptospirosis, and other vector-borne diseases	The volunteers and staff members were given proper orientation regarding the health-related risks during briefings. Volunteers and staff exposed to flooded waters were provided with post-exposure prophylaxis for Leptospirosis. Vitamin C were distributed to boost the immune system of staff and volunteers engaged in the operations.
There is a potential threat to the well-being of children temporarily residing in the evacuation center.	PRC implemented different measures to reduce associated risk, such as establishing safe and secure environment, child-friendly spaces and child safeguarding risk analysis will be carried out in PRC chapters located in the affected areas. The IFRC Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis tool supported IFRC Operations and Programmes to identify and rate their child safeguarding risks. With this information, operations strengthened their child safeguarding practices and reduced the risk of harm against children as outlined in the IFRC Child Safeguarding Policy.
Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:	
<p>Safety and security situation remained stable, response operations did not face risks from damaged infrastructure, debris, and disrupted communications. Comprehensive measures were taken to ensure the safety and security of all RCRC personnel involved in this operation. These measures include but are not limited to continuous monitoring of the situation, timely security and safety updates, tracking of staff movements (via phone or WhatsApp), security assessments in operational areas, and pre-deployment safety briefings on the current security environment. Contingency plans and completion of relevant IFRC e-learning courses (e.g., Basic Knowledge and Prevention Measures for Responders, Personal Security, Security Management, Volunteer Security) are mandatory. The IFRC CO security team maintained close coordination with external humanitarian actors in the country, particularly regarding the earthquake-affected areas, and collaborates closely with PRC branches and local administrations in the operational regions.</p> <p>In terms of disrupted communications due to power outages and damaged electricity lines and post, PRC used handheld radios and satellite phones, and deployed compact portable kit that is designed to provide high speed and low -latency on internet on the go, and generator set.</p>	
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	No



Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 399,476
Targeted Persons: 15,000
Targeted Male: 7,574
Targeted Female: 7,426

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of households provided with essential household items	3,000	4,943
# of households provided with emergency shelter assistance	3,000	2,024
# of people reached with safe shelter awareness sessions	3,000	3,036

Progress Towards Outcome

Progress towards outcome

As of 31 May 2026, the PRC with IFRC Secretariat support, reached a total of 34,385 people (male: 17, 589 and female: 17,426) through emergency shelter assistance, essential household items, and safe shelter awareness interventions.

In the aftermath of the two consecutive cyclones many affected families found themselves residing in temporary shelters with limited access to their necessities, as their homes and essential belongings were washed away and were left covered in mud due to the associated flooding and lahar flow. PRC, with vital support from the IFRC, was able to address the urgent needs of the 4,943 families, reaching 24,715 people, exceeding the initial target of 3,000 families, through the provision of essential household items. Each package contained two blankets, two sleeping mats, two mosquito nets, one kitchen containing essential cooking utensils and one hygiene kit designed to provide a one-month supply for a household of five.

The actual figure of the recipients that were provided with essential household items represents 164 per cent of the initial target, which can be associated with the further needs assessments and evolving situation on the ground. Findings indicated that the need for essential household items was broader than initially assumed due to the scale of impact brought by both typhoons and the extent of damage across affected populations. This reflects PRC's commitment to ensuring that the most in need were reached with relevant and timely assistance.

Furthermore, a total of 2,024 families (10,120 people) whose homes needed immediate shelter repairs, were provided with emergency shelter assistance (ESA), representing 67 per cent of the target. This package includes two shelter grade tarpaulins and one shelter tool kit, ensuring that affected families have the means to meet their immediate shelter solutions and enable them to restore safe living conditions. Beyond immediate assistance, PRC upholds their strong commitment to promoting safer shelter practices to reduce the vulnerability of the affected population and strengthen community resilience to withstand future hazards. At least one representative from each family that received ESA was required to attend Safe Shelter Awareness (SSA) orientation sessions focused on building back safer (BBS) strategies. These sessions also ensured that the recipients have knowledge of how to properly use the materials were included in the shelter tool kits provided, which is an effort to integrate risk-informed practices and support the long-term recovery of affected families. The distribution of ESA has been completed as the wider emergency appeal is now in recovery phase, focusing on longer-term shelter support to provide affected families with more stable living conditions.

Overall, the coordinated efforts between PRC and IFRC effectively addressed the most urgent needs of the typhoon-affected families to safeguard their well-being and restore a sense of normalcy and safety despite the widespread impact of the typhoons. These shelter interventions not only improved the living conditions across affected populations but also laid a solid foundation for recovery as families began the difficult process of rebuilding their homes and lives.



PRC is currently conducting a Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) for the shelter interventions across the targeted areas. The findings will be presented during the Lessons Learned Workshop in July. Further detailed updates on the remaining activities under this sector will be provided in the final DREF report.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 86,982
Targeted Persons: 6,000
Targeted Male: 3,026
Targeted Female: 2,974

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people distributed with hot meals	6,000	7,034

Progress Towards Outcome

As of 31 May 2026, the PRC with IFRC Secretariat support, reached a total of 7,034 people (male: 3,552 and female: 3,482) through food assistance

During the crucial phase of the operation, the PRC delivered immediate food assistance across affected populations, initially targeting 6,000 people but ultimately serving hot meals to 7,034 people in priority evacuation centers and affected communities once a day within the first week of the operation. The higher figure of people reached reflects PRC's commitment to responding to evolving needs on the ground, as assessments indicated that a higher number of affected people require immediate food assistance across the target areas. This accomplishment represents a significant achievement against the original target, demonstrating that available resources were efficiently utilized to address urgent food security and alleviate hunger among vulnerable communities.



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 232,865
Targeted Persons: 15,000
Targeted Male: 7,574
Targeted Female: 7,426

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
#of households received unconditional multi-purpose cash assistance to address their basic needs	3,000	2,989

Progress Towards Outcome

As of 31 May 2026, the PRC with IFRC Secretariat support, reached a total of 14,945 people (male: 7,544 and female: 7,401) through multipurpose cash assistance.

The PRC, in close coordination with IFRC, has provided Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) to 2,989 affected families affected by



Typhoons Tino and Uwan, benefitting a total of 14,945 people. The number of families assisted accounted for 99 per cent of the 3,000 targeted families under this operation. The slight variance against the target can be attributed to the 11 cash grants that remained unclaimed as some recipients were unavailable during the distribution date. During the reporting period, PRC has made arrangements to facilitate the completion of assistance delivery to the intended recipients and will be updated accordingly in the DREF final report

The MPCA was distributed across the priority areas of Cebu province (1,000 families), Palawan (739 families), Negros Occidental (500 families), and Catanduanes (750 families). Through this initiative, PRC provided each eligible family with unrestricted one-time cash assistance of PHP 8,000 (CHF 107). This played a crucial role in enabling affected families to meet their immediate needs in a dignified way amid challenging circumstances, while also supporting the typhoon-affected families' transition from relief to early recovery through a flexible form of cash assistance

A Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) is currently being conducted by PRC, which aims to gather information on how the assistance was utilized, assess its relevancy, and the timeliness of the assistance from the recipients through Key Informant Interviews (KII). Findings from the PDM will then be incorporated into the final report and will be presented during the Lessons Learned Workshop as a form of validation together with the implementors during the operation.



Budget: CHF 88,665
Targeted Persons: 30,000
Targeted Male: 15,148
Targeted Female: 14,852

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of individuals reached with basic health services (including medicines and first aid and medical consultation)	15,000	13,077
# of families provided with insecticide treated mosquito nets	3,000	4,943
# of individuals reached with health promotion activities (including epidemic control and hygiene messaging)	30,000	37,792
# of people provided with mental health and psychosocial support	3,500	4,446
# of mother and newborn kits provided	300	36
# of staff and volunteers trained on MHPSS	50	0

Progress Towards Outcome

As of 31 May 2026, the PRC with IFRC Secretariat support, reached a total of 37,828 people (male: 19,096 and female: 18,732) through integrated health and care interventions, contributing to the health and well-being of the affected population.

PRC mobilized its chapters and health volunteers to conduct health caravans across the affected areas of Cagayan, Isabela, Aurora, Catanduanes, Camarines Sur, Cebu, and Negros Occidental. This intervention enabled PRC to provide immediate and accessible basic health services, including the provision of basic medicines, health consultations, and vital signs monitoring, serving 13,077 people as part of its integrated health and care interventions.

PRC has further progressed in prioritizing the health and safety of affected populations through the distribution of insecticide-treated



mosquito nets to 4,943 families, reducing the exposure of 24,715 people to mosquito-borne diseases such as dengue fever and malaria in congested evacuation centers and temporary shelter settings where health risks were heightened. The high figure of families provided with mosquito nets was informed by assessments conducted as the situation evolved, with findings indicating that a significant number of families remained exposed to vector-borne diseases due to the scale of displacement and the temporary living conditions of families in evacuation centers.

Alongside health caravans and relief distributions, PRC actively promoted public health awareness, reaching 37,792 people with key messages focused on topics related to vector- and water-borne diseases and encourage affected populations to follow proper health practices. These initiatives aimed to strengthen longer-term community resilience through improved awareness and adoption of preventive health measures.

As a priority activity to address the emotional distress caused by the disaster, PRC provided mental health and psychosocial (MHPSS) activities for the targeted affected population, with particular attention given to vulnerable groups such as children, women, older persons, persons with disabilities and people experiencing heightened distress following the two typhoons. PRC has reached a total of 4,446 people with direct and guided MHPSS activities through psychological first aid (PFA) and child friendly spaces (CFS), providing affected populations with a safe environment to process the disasters. Through this initiative, PRC was able to provide psychosocial support and promote coping mechanisms that helped affected people regain a sense of normalcy and contributed to their overall well-being during the recovery process. As this DREF operation nears conclusion and the wider emergency appeal operation transition towards early recovery, MHPSS remains as an integral part of PRC's health initiatives and is continuously being delivered alongside ongoing health caravans. This approach ensures that sustained support for the mental well-being of affected populations beyond the DREF operations is still being met.

PRC has supported 36 lactating mothers and their little ones, through mother and newborn kits, providing them with essential items to help ensure safer, and healthier beginnings for their families during challenging times. The remaining kits are still continuously being distributed during the reporting period and further updates on the progress of this intervention will be provided in the final DREF report.

PRC also understands the importance of the duty of care and ensuring the wellbeing of staff and volunteers deployed under this operation and is planning to conduct a series of Psychosocial Support (PSS) for Humanitarian Workers in July. Furthermore, PRC also plans to conduct MHPSS rapid refresher training for staff and volunteers to strengthen MHPSS support capacity and safe service delivery under the broader emergency appeal operations.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 93,491

Targeted Persons: 30,000

Targeted Male: 15,120

Targeted Female: 14,880

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe drinking water through RCRC emergency supply	15,000	19,807
# of people reached with hygiene promotion and IEC activities	30,000	31,320
# of household provided with 2 jerry cans (10 liters capacity) for drinking and domestic use	3,000	4,635
# of household provided with standard hygiene kits which include menstrual hygiene management	3,000	4,514



# of litres of water distributed according to sphere standards (15 liters per person/day) for 7 days	3,150,000	2,079,779
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Progress Towards Outcome

As of 31 May 2026, the PRC with IFRC Secretariat support, reached a total of 31,320 people (male: 15,816 and female: 15,504) with safe water supply, hygiene assistance, and sanitation support.

PRC, with support from the IFRC, has mobilized vital WASH assets across the targeted areas of Cagayan, Isabela, Catanduanes, Negros Occidental, Cebu, and Southern Leyte and has distributed over 2 million litres of safe and clean water to 19,807 people during the crucial phase of the operation, ensuring a daily supply of 15 liters per person, meeting the critical life-saving requirements. Alongside water distributions, PRC distributed two 10L jerry cans to a total of 4,635 families, ensuring that they have the means to safely store water provided and avoid the risk of contamination. Through these efforts, PRC was able to ensure the affected population has access to safe drinking water and address the immediate needs of the most vulnerable communities with disrupted water sources.

In addition to ensuring access to safe and potable water, PRC also distributed hygiene kits to 4,514 families, ensuring that 22,570 people have the means to access safe hygiene practices and conduct measures that prevent the spread of diseases despite the dire living conditions across the affected populations. These distributions were essential for families who lost most of their essential belongings and lacked access to basic hygiene products. To complement the distribution of hygiene kits, PRC conducted hygiene promotion sessions in affected communities to disseminate key messages on personal hygiene practices, safe water handling, and proper water storage, reaching a total of 31,320 people. These activities were also integrated into the Health Caravans conducted, ensuring that hygiene promotion is being highlighted to improve social health, especially for those displaced in temporary living conditions.

The figures reached with the distribution of clean water, hygiene kits and jerry cans were informed by more detailed assessments, which indicated wider scale disruption of water supply and safe access to sanitation across affected areas. This accomplishment represents a significant achievement against the original target, demonstrating that available resources were actively utilized to address the disruption of water supply and ensure safe access to water among vulnerable communities.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 3,983

Targeted Persons: 30,000

Targeted Male: 15,120

Targeted Female: 14,880

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of child-friendly spaces established and operational	10	57
# of Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis conducted	1	0
# of children reached with child-friendly activities	3,000	3,584
% of people in need to establish or maintain contact with their families.	90	90
# of people reached through PGI programming.	30,000	38,610



Progress Towards Outcome

Progress towards the outcome

Throughout the emergency response operations, PRC, with guidance from the IFRC, ensured that Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) was systematically integrated across all sectors, from planning to implementation. Rather than being delivered as a standalone component, PGI was applied as a cross-cutting approach to ensure that assistance was safe, inclusive, and responsive to the specific needs of women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other at-risk groups.

During the identification and registration of recipients, households with persons with disabilities, older persons, and other vulnerable individuals were prioritized in accordance with PRC's targeting criteria to ensure that inclusive approaches were integrated throughout the beneficiary selection and distribution process to reduce barriers to accessing assistance. Additional measures were also implemented to support inclusive access during the actual distribution of assistance, including priority lanes and on-site assistance for persons with disabilities and older persons to ensure ensuring safe and dignified receipt of assistance.

PRC upholds its firm commitment to dignity, access, participation and safety of all individuals, particularly the most vulnerable, by adhering to the Minimum Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Safeguarding Guidelines, including policies on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Child Protection. In line with this, PRC is planning to conduct Child Safeguarding Risk Assessment (CSRA), focusing on child safeguarding risks in the context of typhoon-related operations. Results from this assessment will help enhance PRC's capacity and knowledge in child safeguarding practices to effectively mitigate potential risks and harm to children in its care.

As part of its wider psychosocial support, a total of 57 child-friendly spaces were established across the target areas in Isabela, Cagayan, Apayao, Kalinga, Catanduanes, Camarines Sur, Cebu, and Negro Occidental, providing 3,584 children with child-friendly activities, including age-appropriate educational activities, creative sessions, storytelling, and interactive games. These activities are designed to support cognitive stimulation and uplift the emotional well-being of children amid the stressful situations they are facing.

During the height of the operation, PRC also provided displaced people with means to communicate with their loved ones through free calls that were accessed through their welfare desks. The detailed narrative for this indicator is provided under the Migration and Displacement section



Migration And Displacement

Budget: CHF 251

Targeted Persons: 100

Targeted Male: 51

Targeted Female: 49

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of restoring family link kit provided	1	3

Progress Towards Outcome

To support displaced families, who were affected due to the associated hazards brought by the consecutive typhoons, PRC provided Restoring Family Links (RFL) services through Welfare Desks in affected communities. Through this effort, 281 affected people were able to access free phone calls, device charging, Wi-Fi connectivity, and assistance in tracing missing relatives in Cebu, Palawan, and Catanduanes.

PRC also coordinated with relevant government agencies to support formal tracing processes and referral pathways for missing persons. In line with the priority actions, PRC also continued to identify displaced people needing special assistance, ensuring that those at risk were referred to appropriate service providers for protection, welfare support, and access to basic services. Welfare Desks remain strategically positioned within evacuation centers to receive cases, offer psychosocial support, and ensure timely follow-up for RFL needs.





Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 959

Targeted Persons: 30,000

Targeted Male: 15,120

Targeted Female: 14,880

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% of affected people who report they have access to timely and relevant information about the operation	80	0
% of people who trust the information shared by PRC	80	0
% of people who feel they were consulted and involved in decisions making process	69	0
% of people surveyed who feel that NS support/services meet their most important needs/provides useful support	90	0
% of community members who know how to contact PRC to provide feedback and comments	90	0
% of complaints and feedback received that was responded by PRC within 7 days/agreed timelines	80	0
# of PRC staff and volunteers who received orientation on Community Engagement and Accountability	50	51

Progress Towards Outcome

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

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) is being actively integrated throughout the implementation period, particularly during the identification of recipients under the shelter and cash assistance. CEA approaches were also integrated into other interventions, including health and hygiene awareness activities, alongside the dissemination of IEC materials that provide affected communities with key messages on safe health practices. PRC promoted transparency by posting the recipient list in barangay halls and establishing feedback mechanisms such as feedback boxes, that enabled community members to raise their concerns, seek clarification, and provide suggestions regarding the selection process. PRC regularly reviewed and responded to feedback received, particularly those requiring follow-up actions and engaged directly with community members to provide them with resolutions as necessary. While most of the initial feedback received expressed gratitude to the PRC for the assistance provided, community members also raised concerns regarding typographical errors in recipients' names, which were corrected and verified.

Prior to the actual distribution of assistance, PRC conducted beneficiary communications (BenComms) assembly across selected communities to provide registered recipients with clear information on the assistance to be received, including the rationale for selection criteria, distribution procedures, schedules, locations, and required documents needed from the recipients, and the use of beneficiary cards through direct engagements with the community. In addition, PRC also posted visibility materials and FAQ in barangay halls that were often translated into local dialects to ensure that key information is clearly communicated across communities. PRC together with



the barangay committees also established group chats to facilitate timely dissemination of information to recipients and reduce the need to physically visit barangay offices.

PRC also addressed questions and clarifications from beneficiaries to ensure full understanding of the process. In addition, visibility materials and FAQs were posted in barangay halls, while group chats established with barangay committees facilitated timely dissemination of updates and reduced the need for beneficiaries to physically visit barangay offices. To further enhance accessibility, IEC materials were translated into local dialects to ensure key information was clearly understood.

Beyond meeting immediate needs, these approaches strengthened trust, promoted community involvement and transparency, and instilled a sense of ownership within the target communities. By ensuring that communities are informed, consulted, and able to provide feedback, the intervention contributes not only to immediate relief but also to stronger community resilience against hazards.

PRC, with the support from IFRC, conducted a crash course in CEA to strengthen community engagement, accountability practices, and feedback handling during the emergency phase of 51 staff and volunteers involved during the implementation period.

Following the distributions of assistance, PRC is currently conducting Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) across the priority areas under this DREF operation to assess the relevance of the assistance and gather feedback from the recipients of non-food items and cash assistance. These visits aim to evaluate the effectiveness, usefulness, and overall implementation of the assistance, while also capturing community suggestions for improvement. As the implementation of PDM activities including data collection and consolidation, remains ongoing during the reporting period, the corresponding CEA outcome indicators will be updated in the DREF Final report based on the consolidated findings and feedback upon the completion of activities.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 37,627

Targeted Persons: 0

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of communication materials produced through social media and other media outlets	10	10
% of financial reporting compliance to IFRC procedures	100	0
# of monitoring visits to operation areas conducted by IFRC	10	7

Progress Towards Outcome

PRC effectively communicated its preparedness measures and response activities through a combination of mainstream and digital media platforms. These public communication efforts sustained visibility of humanitarian needs, highlighting PRC-IFRC response efforts in assisting affected communities. During the reporting period, ten publications through social medias were issued, such as regular updates on social media channels including Facebook posts and podcasts regarding the aftermath, response operations, and recovery process of the affected communities due to typhoons Tino and Uwan. Furthermore, updated medial materials were released which documented evolving needs and early recovery efforts at the three-month mark of the typhoons in February 2026. Samples of these were reflected in a published article and social media content, complemented by volunteer-focused features such as this article in conjunction with the International Year of Volunteers.

IFRC is actively supporting the PRC in conducting post-distribution monitoring (PDM) for non-food items, MPCA, and other interventions implemented across the priority areas under this DREF operation.





Budget: CHF 54,765

Targeted Persons: 0

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% of volunteers insured	100	100
% of financial reporting respecting IFRC procedure	100	0
# of lessons learned workshop conducted	1	0

Progress Towards Outcome

All 468 volunteers that were mobilized to support the ongoing humanitarian activities were provided with insurance through either the Membership and Accident Benefit (MAAB) program or the Safecard program. As part of its commitment to operational risk management and ensuring the welfare of its volunteers, PRC currently provides these two insurance mechanisms. PRC is gradually transitioning volunteers' insurance toward Safecard, which offers more comprehensive coverage with the combination of accidental assistance benefits and access to essential emergency services, including free blood unit and ambulance service

The volunteers contributed to critical humanitarian operations but also gained access to a wide array of Red Cross services, alongside insurance coverage for accidental death, dismemberments, hospitalization, and burial. This initiative underscores PRC's forward-thinking approach to managing potential risks and uncertainties, recognizing the unwavering commitment of its volunteers while providing them with protection while they were engaged in response operations and ensuring they receive the necessary support in times of need.

PRC, with support from the IFRC, will be organizing a Lessons Learned Workshops by the end of July, prior to the conclusion of the DREFs under the wider MDRPH057 operations. The findings and reflections from these LLWs will then be integrated into future reporting and will be utilized to refine strategies, strengthen the implementation, and inform the early recovery to longer-term interventions under this operation.

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

PRC mobilized 468 volunteers and 50 staffs[TT12.1][RA12.2] who are involved in the operation. Staff members with specific roles and functions includes:

1. Staff at the chapter who are responsible for coordinating volunteers, providing support to members and implementing chapter-based activities.
2. National Headquarters - Disaster Management Service staff plays crucial support in ensuring the effective disaster response and is responsible for coordinating activities under this operational plan and providing support to chapters.
3. National Headquarters Accounting staff who are supporting the management of the organization's financial operations.
4. National Headquarter Project Coordinator for finance supports overseeing the financial aspects of projects/activities undertaken.

These staff will be temporarily assigned from their regular duties to work full-time in this operation in accordance with PRC's Staff Rules



and Regulations. The role and functions of these staff are within the operational timeframe of 9 months and together, they will ensure smooth implementation of the planned activities under this operation. In the Philippine context, where PRC is responding to multiple disasters on a regular basis, ensuring adequate human resources is an important safeguard for securing smooth operations.

Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

Yes, the pool of PRC volunteers includes people from all walks of life and diverse groups. Red Cross 143 volunteers are very well-represented by people from different cultures, age, gender, ethnicity, physical ability etc.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

Replenishment of the kitchen sets, mosquito nets, hygiene kits, and tarpaulin were procured internationally. This procurement was undertaken by the IFRC Philippines CD, with support from the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) logistics department. Blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans (10 liters), mother kits, FA kits, prophylaxis, and medical supplies were procured locally for replenishment. The replenishment of stocks during the procurement process adhered to IFRC Procurement Policy.

How will this operation be monitored?

Based on the new Emergency Response Framework (ERF) guidelines, the Philippine Red Cross (PRC), with the support of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), will follow standard monitoring procedures under the Emergency Response Framework (ERF) for Orange Category DREF operations.

The following steps will be undertaken to ensure effective monitoring:

1. Implementation and Monitoring Plans: PRC and IFRC will develop and maintain an implementation plan or master work plan aligned with the approved DREF to track key activities and indicators.
2. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan will be established, including an Indicator Tracking Table (ITT), to ensure systematic tracking of outputs and outcomes throughout the operation.
3. Timely Data Collection and Reporting: Reliable and timely monitoring data will be collected to inform progress. PRC and IFRC will adhere to a defined reporting schedule, ensuring that all required updates are submitted on time.
4. DREF Monitoring Call/ Meeting: Dedicated DREF monitoring meetings will be conducted, beginning shortly after the launch of the operation and continuing throughout its duration, to review progress, address challenges, and update plans as needed.
5. Field Monitoring Visit and Post Distribution Monitoring: In addition to desk-based monitoring, field monitoring visits will be conducted to assess implementation quality and beneficiary feedback. Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) will be carried out for all interventions to evaluate the effectiveness, relevance, and accountability of the assistance provided.
6. Lessons Learned Workshop: A Lessons Learned Workshop will be conducted within the timeframe of the DREF operation and will serve as a mid-term review for the Emergency Appeal, focusing on the short- and immediate-term response interventions.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

IFRC is continuously supporting PRC communications capacity through the communications teams in the country delegation in Manila and the regional office in Kuala Lumpur. More precisely, IFRC assist PRC in media relations and content gathering, producing and distributing communication material and resources, as well as using social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter) to promote advocacy messages through the global and regional platforms. Furthermore, IFRC supports PRC in managing reputational risk at the country level and will ensure that the Movement actors at the country level speak and act with a unified voice to build trust towards partners, donors and other stakeholders. Under the Emergency Response Framework (ERF), the IFRC, through its Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO), supports the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) to ensure effective communication throughout the response. This includes the development of a comprehensive communications strategy, the appointment or deployment of an advanced communications team comprising a media specialist and a content specialist, and the delivery of all required communications outputs as outlined in the ERF emergency



communications deliverables. These efforts ensure that key messages, stories, and operational highlights are consistently captured and disseminated, enhancing visibility, transparency, and public engagement at both national and international levels.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRPH057 - Philippine Red Cross Typhoons Tino and Uwan

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	906,672
Shelter and Basic Household Items	399,476
Livelihoods	86,982
Multi-purpose Cash	232,865
Health	88,665
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	93,491
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	3,983
Education	0
Migration	251
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	959
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	92,392
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	37,627
National Society Strengthening	54,765
TOTAL BUDGET	999,064

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

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IFRC Project Manager: Gopal Mukherjee, Programme Coordinator, gopal.mukherjee@ifrc.org

IFRC focal point for the emergency: Farah Nur Wahyuni Zainuddin, Operations Coordinator, OpsCoord.SouthEastAs@ifrc.org

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[Click here for the reference](#)

