



PRC delivering essential assistance in Bulacan province (Photo: PRC)

Appeal: MDRPH060	Hazard: Flood	Country: Philippines	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Slow	DREF Allocation: CHF 409,788	
Glide Number: FL-2026-000169-PHL	People Affected: 7,467,238 people	People Targeted: 32,525 people	
Operation Start Date: 31-08-2026	Operation Timeframe: 6 months	Operation End Date: 28-02-2027	DREF Published: 02-09-2026

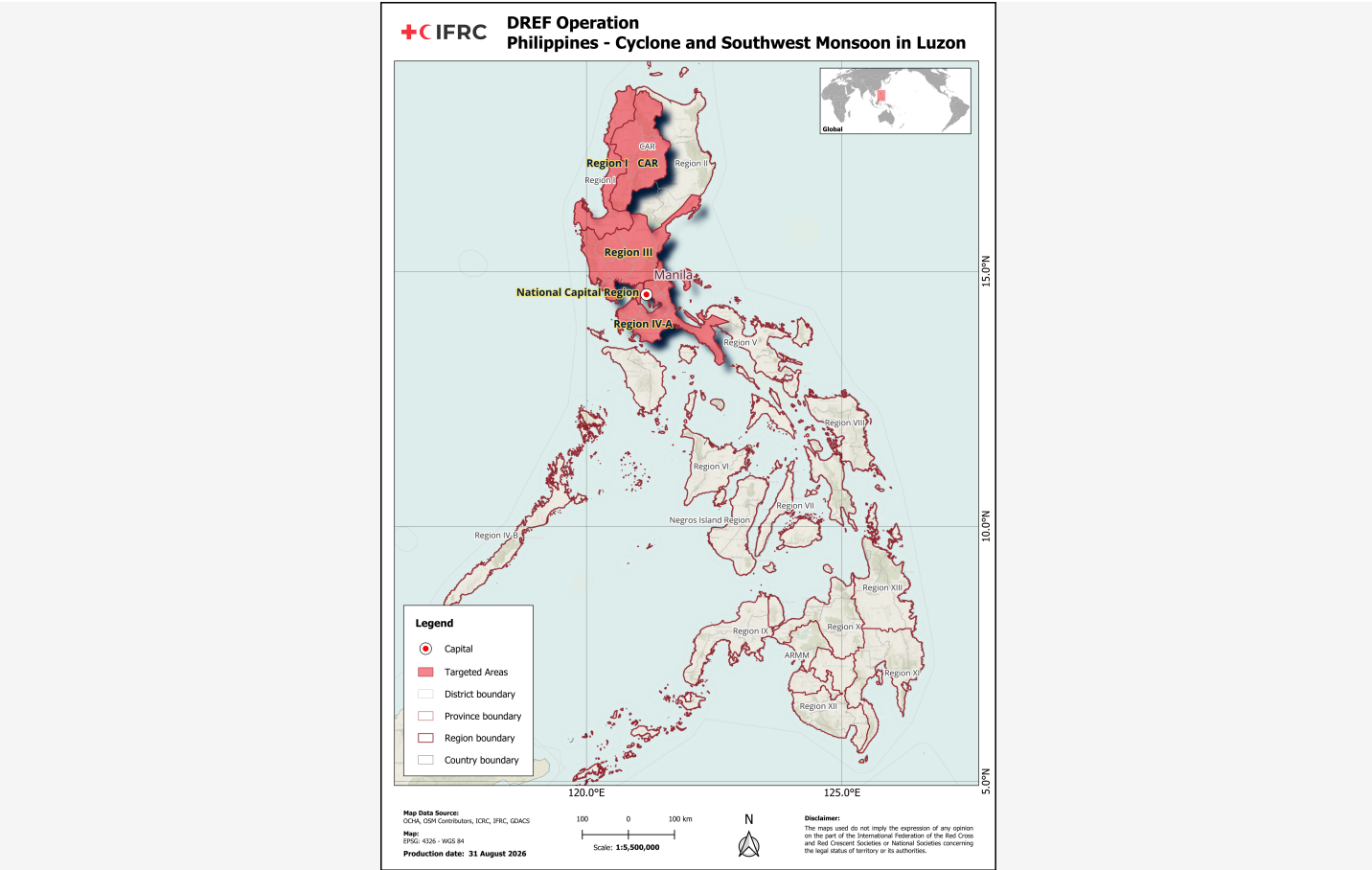
Targeted Regions:

Region I (Ilocos Region), Region III (Central Luzon), Region IV-A (Calabarzon), National Capital region (NCR), Cordillera Administrative region (CAR)

Description of the Event

Date when the trigger was met

27-08-2026



Map of targeted areas (Source: IFRC IM)

What happened, where and when?

The Southwest Monsoon (locally known as Habagat) has brought prolonged moderate to heavy rainfall across parts of Luzon and Visayas since late July 2026. Multiple weather disturbances, including successive tropical cyclones inside and outside the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR), have enhanced the monsoon, resulting in widespread flooding in low-lying areas, saturated ground conditions, and increased risks of rainfall-induced landslides.

On 17 August 2026, intensified Habagat rainfall significantly affected Metro Manila and surrounding areas, with approximately 200 mm rainfall recorded across parts of the National Capital Region within hours. Widespread flooding affected roads, residential areas and critical infrastructure, disrupting mobility and daily activities. Although rainfall temporarily eased from 21 August, several communities in Central Luzon and Metro Manila remained inundated, leaving them vulnerable to further rainfall.

On 23 August 2026, PAGASA warned of renewed monsoon rains over Ilocos Region, Central Luzon, Occidental Mindoro, and western parts of CAR and CALABARZON. By 27 August 2026, heavy rainfall had resumed, raising flood levels and exacerbating existing flooding and landslide risks. Continued rainfall has delayed the recession of floodwaters and prolonged the displacement of affected families.

Prolonged flooding has also increased public health risks, including rising leptospirosis cases linked to exposure to contaminated floodwater. As of 28 August 2026, increasing cases and hospital admissions were placing additional pressure on local health facilities. Continued rainfall and inundation have also contributed to further infrastructure damage and structural failures, particularly in Central Luzon.



As of 30 August 2026, heavy rainfall and flooding continued across Luzon, particularly in western areas. Tropical Depression Pilandok, which developed from a low-pressure area east of northern Luzon, is not expected to directly affect the country but may further enhance Habagat. With heavy rainfall forecast through 2 September, conditions in already affected communities may deteriorate further, increasing humanitarian needs and pressure on household coping capacity and essential services.

Affected Areas as of 30 August 2026

- Region I: Pangasinan
- Region III: Pampanga, Tarlac, Bulacan, Bataan, Zambales
- CAR: Baguio and Benguet
- Region IV-A: Batangas, Cavite and Rizal
- NCR: Metro Manila

Flooding Impacts Based on PRC Initial Assessments

Flooding has severely affected communities across Luzon, particularly in low-lying, coastal and mountainous areas. In Zambales, floodwaters reached head level or higher in parts of Santa Cruz, including Barangays Naulo, Bayto, Bulawon and Lomboy, while surrounding municipalities experienced waist-deep flooding.

In Metro Manila, severe flooding affected several densely populated communities. Head-level flooding was reported in parts of Quezon City and neck-level flooding in parts of Marikina. Chest- to waist-deep flooding affected areas of Caloocan and Parañaque, while knee- to ankle-deep flooding disrupted major roads in Las Piñas, Valenzuela and Mandaluyong.

Flood Levels as of 30 August 2026

- Chest-deep: Reported in low-lying areas of Zambales, Bulacan, Pangasinan, Quezon City, Caloocan, Parañaque and Valenzuela.
- Waist-deep: Reported in parts of Bulacan, Tarlac and Quezon City, affecting roads and residential areas.
- Knee-deep: Reported across parts of Pampanga, Zambales, Cavite and Batangas, disrupting transport and local commerce.

Specific impacts included chest-deep flooding in Calasiao, Pangasinan; 3–4 feet of flooding in Calumpit, Bulacan; 1–2 feet in Hagonoy; 2–3 feet in Paniqui and Concepcion, Tarlac; and waist- to knee-deep flooding in several municipalities in Pampanga, Bataan, Cavite and Batangas.

With rainfall approaching 200 mm across parts of Central Luzon and Metro Manila over two days, continued flooding underscores the need for timely rescue, pre-positioning of relief supplies and coordinated evacuation efforts.

Impact-Based Forecasting

The Philippine Red Cross impact-based forecast issued on 27 August 2026 warned of severe rainfall and flooding across Luzon through 30 August. Although the likelihood of new intense rainfall decreased by 29–30 August 2026, saturated ground conditions and runoff sustained significant flood risks, particularly in low-lying and agricultural areas.

High-risk areas included:

- Primary hotspots: Bataan, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Tarlac and Zambales.
- Secondary risk areas: Metro Manila, Rizal, Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Quezon and surrounding areas.

Key anticipated impacts include disruption to commerce, transportation and essential services; damage to homes and critical infrastructure; utility outages and mobility constraints; agricultural and livelihood losses; and increased health and safety risks.

Despite weakening rainfall, significant flood risks persisted through 30 August 2026. Communities and response teams in high-risk areas were advised to remain vigilant, monitor PAGASA updates and follow local evacuation directives.

Dam Status:

Heavy Habagat rainfall has increased water levels across major dams and river systems in Luzon. As of 28 August 2026, spilling operations were active at Ambuklao and Binga Dams in Benguet, while Ipo Dam in Bulacan was approaching its operating limit and had three discharge gates open.

Critical levels:

- La Mesa Dam, Quezon City: At its overflow threshold of 80.15 m, with no gates available for discharge.
- Wawa/Rodriguez, Rizal: Actively spilling, with river discharge reaching 368.57 m³/s.

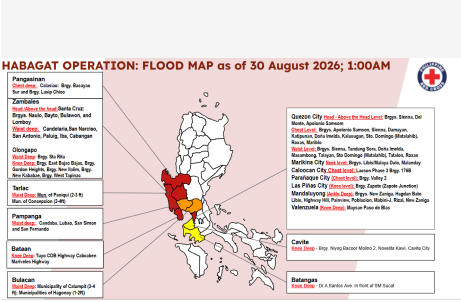
Stable systems: Angat, San Roque, Pantabangan, Magat and Caliraya reservoirs remained below critical thresholds, with discharge gates closed. The Marikina River at Sto. Niño reached 15.90 m, triggering the 1st Alarm level.

Considerate decision to avail DREF by PRC:

The flooding incidence and enhancement of Habagat due to different weather systems, has been ongoing since late July 2026, and PRC



chapters and the national headquarters have been responding with their domestic resources, shoulder to shoulder with the government authorities and communities. IFRC has been closely monitoring the situation and continued update the IFRC offices, PNS and donors through regular flash updates (at the time of this publication, IFRC launched 13 flash updates keep everyone informed about the complex evolution of this situation. On 27 August 2026, due to widespread flooding in large geographic areas, and the forecast of worsening situation, combined with increased cases of leptospirosis, stretched PRC's internal resourcing capacity to respond to this disaster and they decided to avail DREF assistance to respond to this situation.



Flood map as of 30 August 2026



PRC conduct search and rescue operations in Olongapo (Photo: PRC)



Provision of hot meals in evacuation centres (Photo: PRC)



Continuous health and hygiene promotion in evacuation centres (Photo: PRC)

Scope and Scale

The latest cumulative National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) Situational Report no. 27 from 30 August 2026 has 7,467,238 people affected, with more than 1,500 areas flooded since the beginning of August. With combined damages to agriculture and infrastructure, the full cost is estimated at over 8 billion pesos (over 100 million CHF). 32 people have died and 17 injured by Monsoon related incidents.

For the basis of this operation, based on PRC's own Needs Assessments, as of 27 August 2026, a total of 1, 588,424 people have been affected.

Displacement has varied throughout the month, with evacuations taking place as needed and families returning to their homes when possible. As the floods returned late August after a brief Monsoon break, the displacement numbers have reached new heights. According to the NDRRMC Sitrep no.27 published on 30 August 2026, a total of 26,197 families (93,636 people) have been displaced out of which 43,175 people are temporarily taking shelter inside 529 evacuation centres, while the remaining 50,461 people have sought temporary accommodation with relatives or remain in or near their homes as floodwaters persist.

While it is difficult to assess the full number of Leptospirosis cases, as of this period, 521 patients were reportedly treated in Metro Manila alone. There have been at least 13 casualties, and 7 hospitals in Metro Manila are under Code White (medical personnel, emergency response teams, and operations centers remain on standby for immediate deployment to ensure rapid response).

Rainfall-induced flooding has caused widespread infrastructure damage, particularly to roads and bridges, as well as to flood control infrastructure and schools, among others. Many roads have been buried in landfall debris, with complete bridges collapsing due to



flooding rivers. Overall, a total of 934 road sections and 46 bridges have been affected so far, with 100 roads and 13 bridges currently not passable. Furthermore, 2,784 houses have been reported damaged. The estimated cost for damaged infra is over 6.1 billion pesos.

Almost 66,000 farmers and fisherfolk have been affected, and almost 60,000 hectares of Crops have suffered damages with around 10,000 hectares destroyed. In total the Agricultural sector has suffered estimated damages of over 2 billion pesos.

There have been disruptions to critical lifelines and transport. In total, 94 cities/municipalities have faced power interruptions with 1 still not restored, 8 cities/municipalities have faced water interruptions with all restored, and 74 seaports have had to cancel operations with 3 still not resumed. 608 cities/municipalities have cancelled classes and 527 have canceled work at various times during August. While the situation has improved and less disruption remains at the moment, these have put further strain on the population and their livelihoods. Furthermore, continued rainfall and flooding carry a risk of increasing these effects.

The areas with most pronounced impacts are Regions I, III, IV-A, CAR, and NCR. Based on PRC’s field assessment, urgent humanitarian needs have been identified across the following core sectors: Health, Livelihoods, Shelter, WASH, Education, Migration, PGI, and CEA.

Source Name	Source Link
1. Department of Social Welfare and Development DROMIC Report #56	https://dromic.dswd.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2026/08/DSWD-DROMIC-Report-56-on-the-Combined-Effects-of-Enhanced-Southwest-Monsoon-and-Tropical-Cyclones-Luis- Maymay -and-Neneng-as-of-30-August-2026-6aM.pdf
2. National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council Situation Report 27	https://ndrrmc.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2026/08/Situational Report No 27 for the Effects of Enhanced Southwest Monsoon and TCs LUIS MAYMAY and NENENG 2026.pdf

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	No
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-
If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:	
-	



Lessons learned:

Lessons learned from the 2024 Habagat Enhanced by STY Carina (MDRPH054) have been incorporated into the current response, particularly in strengthening operational coordination, preparedness mechanisms, community-based approaches, and timely decision-making during humanitarian response.

- 1. Delays in issuance of cash advance: Issuance of cash advances should be expedited. During the operation, implementation was delayed in some areas due to unsettled, outstanding cash advances of staff and chapters.
- 2. Delays in procurements: Launching of procurement for replenishment of standard NFIs was heavily delayed and hasn't been completed in the operation timeline.
- 3. Alignment between NHQ and Chapter response protocols: Discrepancies and misunderstandings were identified between NHQ and Chapter response SOPs
- 4. Preparedness for response: Need for additional capacity building for preparedness was identified.
- 5. Community Engagement and Accountability

Although the current operation does not include Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), key administrative, logistical, and institutional recommendations from past operations have been integrated into current response protocols:

- Financial Controls & Chapter Support: Technical finance support deployed directly to target chapters. To resolve recurring cash advance bottlenecks, a certification process is being established to verify chapter liquidation status and confirm the absence of outstanding financial obligations—particularly in instances where formal demand notices cannot be issued within standard timeframes.
- Procurement Efficiency: To prevent NFI replenishment delays, the process of establishing long-term Framework Agreements with suppliers for standard Non-Food Items (NFIs) is currently ongoing. For this operation, two major warehouses as strategically located to the targeted chapters will be activated such as Namayan and Subic.
- Operational Alignment: Chapter response protocols are undergoing a joint review to align seamlessly with National Headquarters (NHQ) Standard Operating Procedures, ensuring unified command structures and clear operational thresholds.
- Cross-Cutting Commitments: Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) as well as Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) mechanisms are fully integrated into all sectoral activities throughout the operation.

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?

No

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

27-08-2026

Shelter, Housing And Settlements

Hundreds of pre-positioned food packs, hygiene kits, individual hygiene sets, face masks, bottled water, blankets, and sleeping mats were rapidly distributed to displaced families across all nine affected districts to restore basic dignity and health standards.

Based on the latest inventory check, the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) has emergency relief supplies pre-positioned and ready for immediate deployment. The current warehouse inventory indicates that there are enough supplies on hand to instantly support 700 families (approximately 3,500 people) with essential household items, including sleeping mats, tarpaulins, hygiene kits, and jerry cans. These resources are strategically located to ensure rapid dispatch to affected areas in the immediate aftermath of the disaster.

Furthermore, the PRC Regional Warehouse in Namayan and Subic are on active standby to allocate additional relief stocks as needed, with utilized items subject to systematic replenishment based on the shifting needs on the ground.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs	To ensure families in evacuation centers and those within affected communities, received immediate nourishment, PRC has mobilized food trucks from NHQ, serving 25,311 hot meals across Region I, III, Region IV-A, CAR and Metro Manila. PRC will further conduct detailed assessment on livelihood to assess the extent of damage on livelihood.
Health	San Lazaro Hospital Leptospirosis Surge Response Amid the surge in Leptospirosis cases caused by widespread monsoon flooding, the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) deployed a 25-member Medical Corps team (9 nurses, 14 senior nursing students, and 2 admin volunteers) to support San Lazaro Hospital in Manila. Now on its third day of deployment, the team continues to work alongside hospital staff to manage the overwhelming influx of patients. To date, PRC's cumulative response at the facility has assisted 225 total patients, including 190 unique ward admissions (147 males and 43 females). On this day alone, medical teams cared for 121 patients—welcoming 30 newly admitted individuals (17 males and 13 females) requiring urgent care, while facilitating 1 successful discharge and 1 patient transfer. Community Health, First Aid, and Disease Prevention To prevent post-flood disease outbreaks across affected communities, PRC established First Aid stations at key evacuation sites. Medical teams provided consultations, treated injuries, conducted hundreds of blood pressure checks, and delivered health and hygiene education to over 13,000 individuals. Protection, Psychosocial Support, and Welfare Recognizing the emotional strain on displaced families, trained PRC volunteers set up Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) to care for thousands of children. Teams delivered Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) to over 3,200 individuals in Marikina, as well as hundreds more across Tarlac, Bulacan, Pangasinan, and Rizal, while Welfare Desks provided direct guidance and support services.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	In response to the urgent water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs, PRC provided potable safe drinking water across affected areas through the mobilisation of two water tankers. Alongside water distribution, hygiene promotion activities were conducted to educate 4,609 affected people on proper sanitation practices and the importance of handwashing, particularly in evacuation and temporary shelter settings. These initiatives highlight the PRC's proactive approach in mobilizing resources to safeguard community health during emergency response operation.
Protection, Gender And Inclusion	PRC Welfare Services has established welfare desks in affected areas and is delivering Psychological First Aid (PFA) to individuals impacted by the emergency. Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) have also been set up in evacuation centres to provide safe and supportive environments for children. The PRC is adhering to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Minimum Standards in emergency programming, ensuring that the specific needs, priorities, and protection concern of vulnerable individuals and groups are systematically identified and addressed. In addition, PRC is also providing free calls Restoration of Family Links (RFL) for affected individuals, in line with established protocols.
Education	PRC is in close coordination with LGUs and local DepEd offices. PRC is planning to provide school kits materials for children in evacuation areas.



Migration And Displacement	PRC has been continuously working with displaced people in the evacuation centres, providing them with health service (including PSS) and hot meals to help people cater to their food security and nutritional need. PRC is also providing Restoring Family Links (RFL) services through Welfare Desks inside evacuation centres, barangay halls, and affected communities. Through these interventions, affected families were able to access free phone calls, device charging, Wi-Fi connectivity, and assistance in tracing missing relatives.
Community Engagement And Accountability	As part of its commitment to ensure that affected communities are informed, engaged, and able to participate in the response, the PRC integrates Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) as a cross-cutting approach across all services. PRC has established welfare desks both inside and outside evacuation centres to provide timely and accessible information, respond to inquiries, and collect feedback and complaints from affected individuals, including internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities. These mechanisms help ensure that community voices inform the ongoing response. In addition, PRC utilizes social media platforms and local media channels to disseminate key information, including available services and emergency contact numbers, enabling affected populations to easily reach and connect with PRC for support.
Environment Sustainability	As part of this DREF implementation focus will be given on a green response and the operation will try to reduce as much carbon footprint as possible through climate smart planning, distribution and operational logistics management.
Coordination	The PRC is the nation's largest humanitarian organization and works through 101 chapters covering all administrative districts and major cities in the country. It has over 1,600 staff at national headquarters and chapter levels, and approximately one million volunteers and supporters, of whom some 500,000 volunteers. At chapter level, a volunteer program called Red Cross 143 is in place to enhance the overall capacity of the National Society to prepare for and respond in disaster situations. PRC works with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent, as well as American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, German Red Cross, and Spanish Red Cross in-country. PRC would be seeking support from all RCRC partners in the country, as well as other interested partners for this operation. To ensure that the response is well coordinated, avoid duplication, and reach the most underserved communities, PRC maintained strong engagement with the NDRRMC, attending coordination meetings, and working alongside LGUs from provincial down to the barangay levels. Continuous monitoring of the situation is also being carried out by various government and non-government agencies. Initial assistance has been carried out by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and other Local Government Units (LGUs) utilizing their response funds and donations received. PRC also actively engaged with other local partners and participated in coordination mechanisms such as the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and inter-cluster groups. The IFRC, in line with its global mandate, serves as the co-lead of the Shelter Cluster in the Philippines providing coordination, technical assistance and standardization service. The shelter cluster currently have 27 LGUs, national government agencies, donor organizations, and academic institutions. IFRC is responsible for coordinating the shelter cluster, providing technical guidance, managing the 4Ws (who, what, where, and when), offering information management products, and disseminating other informational materials. The PRC is a participating member of this cluster, actively contributing to the 4Ws, as well as preparing situational reports and conducting needs and gap analyses.



	Additionally, the PRC has held pre-disaster meetings with both the National Headquarters and local chapters. PRC and chapters are doing continuous coordination with local authorities. The chapters are currently in coordination with local communities, municipalities, and LGUs to gather situational and operational updates and respond in the evacuation areas. At the national level, the PRC is collaborating with appropriate authorities.
National Society Readiness	As the monsoon deluge swept across Luzon, the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) executed a massive, immediate response guided by its core ethos: Volunteers + Logistics + Information Technology = Always First, Always Ready, Always There. PRC deployed high-capacity rescue vehicles, life-saving equipment, and mobile relief units directly into the most severely affected zones. In response to the widespread flooding, PRC immediately activated its full emergency preparedness and readiness protocols to ensure a swift, coordinated, and systemic humanitarian operation. To secure optimal operational readiness, the following strategic actions have been executed by National Headquarters (NHQ) and the operating chapters: • Full Standby and Activation of Personnel: All staff and volunteers across both NHQ services and local chapters have been placed on full alert and activated for response support. This includes the strategic mobilization of localized Red Cross 143 volunteers, Red Cross Youth members, and specialized chapter personnel who remain vigilant and primed for immediate early action. • Operational Coordination and Monitoring: NHQ has established a continuous monitoring and coordination cell to track ongoing seismic activity and weather updates. Regular operations updating and briefing sessions are actively being conducted between NHQ services and the leadership of the operating chapters to maintain an aligned, real-time operational picture. • Asset and Resource Prepositioning: Local Emergency Response Units (ERUs), alongside critical life-saving equipment, specialized response assets, and the PRC vehicle fleet, have been strategically prepositioned. Both chapter-level and NHQ standby assets are fully prepared for rapid deployment to the hardest-hit areas.
Assessment	As of 30 August 2026, PRC has completed 19 Rapid Damage and Needs Assessments (RDANA), while assessments remain ongoing in other affected areas to further validate reported impacts and identify emerging humanitarian needs. This team is supporting the chapters in key sectors: assessment, relief and recovery, health, WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene), welfare, logistics, volunteer recruitment, and reporting. To date, more than 3,250 volunteers mobilized who are working in close collaboration with the local authorities to deliver timely and life-saving assistance.
Resource Mobilization	In Metro Manila and neighbouring provinces where floodwaters reached critical levels, response units hit the ground running. PRC deployed 2 Vanguard Emergency Response Vehicles (VERVs), 2 rescue boats, and an ambulance to Quezon City, where teams rescued 37 stranded residents. Aquatic rescue boats and ambulances were also dispatched to Cavite (rescuing 58 individuals), Valenzuela, and Rizal-Mandaluyong, alongside a Humvee sent to Marikina. To support the ongoing response across Luzon PRC has mobilized substantial resources through its Humanitarian Caravan initiative. As of 30 August 2026, multiple caravans have been dispatched, delivering critical assets across the affected provinces.
Activation Of Contingency Plans	PRC activated the contingency plan to respond to the needs of the affected population. This involves mobilizing trained volunteers, deploying humanitarian caravan

	composing of Emergency Response Unit, Water and Sanitation, Welfare, Health, and National Disaster Response Team (NDRT).
National Society EOC	PRC and its Emergency Operations Center (EOC) – a vital nerve center that orchestrates the organization's nationwide response. The EOC serves as the command hub where real-time information is gathered, analyzed, and transformed into action. From the moment a hazard is detected—be it an earthquake, typhoon, flood, or fire – the EOC begins monitoring and issuing alerts to chapters and response units across the country. At the heart of the EOC is a dedicated team of specialists who manage operations, logistics, information, and communications. The Operations Desk coordinates the deployment of trained personnel and life-saving equipment, while the Information Management Unit consolidates field data, maps, and assessments to guide decision-making. The Logistics Desk ensures that relief goods, medical supplies, and transport assets are dispatched efficiently, and the Welfare and Health Desk oversees the delivery of mental health and psychosocial support, first aid, and health services to affected communities. Meanwhile, the Communications Desk maintains contact with stakeholders, media, and the public, ensuring transparency and timely updates. The EOC is not just a physical space; it is a dynamic system that connects the Philippine Red Cross-National Headquarters with its chapters, volunteers, and partners. It enables rapid mobilization of resources such as ambulances, water tankers, food trucks, medical tents, and rescue teams. Whether coordinating a humanitarian caravan or managing evacuation centers, the EOC ensures that every action is informed, strategic, and compassionate.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	IFRC is continuously supporting PRC through internal coordination meetings between APRO and Philippine Country Office (Regional Task Force) and regular information sharing with the IFRC network partners, information sharing via flash update and field report were published on the IFRC GO platform and circulated and technical support for the DREF development. The IFRC Country Delegation has fully prioritized its technical and operational capacity to support the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) in responding to the severe flooding. The IFRC Secretariat is providing dedicated, streamlined assistance to ensure a well-coordinated, efficient, and accountable operation. The IFRC PMER team is actively collaborating with the PRC to consolidate field data, address technical feedback, and refine the Emergency Plan of Action to maintain high standards of compliance and operational quality. The IFRC maintains continuous dialogue with Partner National Societies (PNS) present in the country. While this DREF application serves as the immediate mechanism to meet acute emergency needs, the IFRC is supporting the PRC in structuring a broader operational framework to integrate.
Participating National Societies	Currently, there are four Partner National Society (PNS) in the Philippines (Spanish Red Cross, German Red Cross, American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross) supporting the PRC with three of them having a special focus on disaster risk reduction and disaster risk financing. IFRC is in daily contact with partners and ensuring the regular update on the ongoing operations. As of 30 August, IFRC published 13 flash updates concerning



this evolving situation, which were widely published to all partners and back-donors.

The American Red Cross is also providing support to PRC on their emergency operations in delivering hot meals and supporting their logistics to provide essential assistance across affected communities.

The Canadian Red Cross will support on basic needs – food, health and logistics.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC works closely with PRC and IFRC teams and keeps updating all parties about their activities and support.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	As of 27 August 2026, approximately CHF 21.6 million (PHP 1.66 billion) worth of food and non-food assistance had been provided to affected populations. Of this, majority of funding was provided by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), with additional contributions from OCD, LGUs, NGOs and other partners. DSWD is leading the provision of food and essential relief assistance, with 2.24 million food items released, including more than 2.22 million Family Food Packs and approximately 23,500 ready-to-eat food items, dispatched to affected regions. Government agencies have also mobilized substantial logistics and transport capacity, with 635 land assets deployed by DSWD and OCD to support the delivery of humanitarian goods. The health response is being supported through the deployment and augmentation of health and WASH commodities. Approximately CHF 740,000 (PHP 56.9 million) worth of health commodities was available across the health, WASH, nutrition and MHPSS sub-clusters, while additional health and WASH supplies, including essential medicines, hygiene kits and jerry cans, were provided to LGUs in Metro Manila and Ilocos. In response to the rising risk of leptospirosis following widespread flooding, the Department of Health has activated enhanced preparedness measures, including a Code White Alert and the deployment of doxycycline to health facilities. Health authorities and local health systems have also reported approximately 5,550 medical consultations in affected communities. Significant resources have been mobilized for evacuation, search and rescue, and access restoration. AFP, PNP, PCG and BFP had deployed 4,250 personnel and 136 assets for search, rescue and retrieval operations, with approximately 74,000 individuals rescued. An additional 31,400 personnel and 4,800 assets remained available as standby resources. Debris-clearing operations had deployed 288 assets and 875 personnel and cleared 62 road sections across affected regions. Approximately 14,900 non-food items were released to affected families staying in 299 evacuation centres. Despite the substantial government response and available standby capacity, the



	rapidly changing situation and continued rainfall are generating evolving needs and additional population movement. The increasing number of displaced households, including those staying outside formal evacuation centres, may result in gaps in access to assistance and services. PRC will therefore coordinate closely with NDRRMC, OCD, DSWD, LGUs and relevant sectoral authorities to identify unmet needs, prioritize areas and populations requiring additional support, and avoid duplication. The latest NDRRMC and DSWD situation reports provided the primary overview of the government response and assistance being delivered. NDRRMC Situation Reports and DSWD DROMIC situation reports will continue to inform PRC response planning and targeting.
UN or other actors	While government-led assistance is already being provided, the scale and extent of additional support from other national and international humanitarian actors is still emerging. To ensure that its response remains well coordinated and complementary to the broader humanitarian effort, PRC is closely monitoring the evolving and increasingly complex response landscape and maintaining regular engagement with the NDRRMC and LGUs at provincial and barangay levels. PRC will continue to participate in relevant coordination mechanisms, including the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and inter-cluster coordination groups, and engage with other humanitarian and local partners to remain up to date on evolving needs, response coverage and emerging gaps.
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 LGUs defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act from 2010. PRC participates in NDRRMC meetings and coordinates with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and Department of Health. The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) has activated Republic Act 7581 (Price Act) in areas under state of calamity, providing protection to consumers by stabilizing the prices of necessities and prime commodities and by prescribing measures undue price increases during emergency situations. PRC conducted market assessment to identify minimum expenditure of the community and align the immediate livelihood/cash assistance per family.	

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The prolonged flooding and rainfall-induced landslides associated with the Habagat have resulted in shelter needs across Region I, III, Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), Region IV-A (CALABARZON), Region IV-B (MIMAROPA), and National Capital Region (NCR). According to NDRRMC SitRep no. 27, a total of 2,784 houses were reportedly damaged due to the flooding, with 2,432 houses classified as partially damaged, while the remaining number of 352 were rendered fully destroyed. These figures suggest that many affected residents may need to remain in evacuation centers for an extended period, as their homes were severely damaged or destroyed.

Based on the latest NDRRMC report, prolonged inundation in low-lying and flood-prone communities, particularly those along the riverside and near coastal areas, has displaced 93,636 people from their homes, of which 43,175 people are temporarily taking shelter inside 529 evacuation centers, while the remaining 50,461 people have sought temporary accommodation with relatives or remain in or near their homes as floodwaters persist.

Apart from structural damages, the flooding has also washed away and damaged essential household belongings. The loss of these items has further increased the immediate household needs of affected families, particularly those whose homes have been inundated for extended periods. While it is expected that some people may only remain in the evacuation centers for a short period of time as water for other cities may recede faster than others.

This situation highlights the need for essential household items such as sleeping mats, blankets, mosquito nets, jerry cans and hygiene kits. The provision of these items will enable affected families meet their basic needs amid the disaster with dignity and maintain a sense of safety and security in temporary shelter as they recover. PRC also recommend the need for more detailed assessment to determine the extent of shelter damage and assess the need for early recovery.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The enhanced Southwest Monsoon has caused significant disruption to livelihoods across affected areas, particularly among farmers, fisherfolk, daily wage earners, and small and medium enterprises. Flooding has damaged agricultural fields and fishponds and disrupted daily work opportunities, resulting in temporary loss of income and reduced access to livelihood activities.

The impacts of the Habagat have been further compounded flooding and landslides that have restricted also disrupted access to markets, compromising the affected populations' access to food. As a response, PRC is complementing government efforts through the provision of ready-to-eat hot meals, to address the urgent nutritional needs during the immediate aftermath of the disaster and ensuring that no vulnerable group is left without access to safe and appropriate food assistance as recovery mechanisms scale up.

Further assessment of livelihood impacts at household and local market levels is needed to determine the extent of income and asset losses and identify households requiring livelihood support. Restoring access to markets, workplaces, and transportation routes will also be important to facilitate the resumption of economic activities and support affected households in recovering their sources of income.



Health

The enhanced Southwest Monsoon, combined with prolonged and recurrent flooding, has significantly increased public health risks in affected communities. Extended exposure to contaminated floodwaters, displacement, overcrowding in evacuation centers, and disruption of routine health services have heightened the risk of water- and vector-borne diseases, particularly leptospirosis. For August 2026, the Department of Health (DOH) had recorded 521 cases in the NCR alone. Due to the surge of cases, the DOH has consequently activated 33 leptospirosis fast lanes in hospitals across the National Capital Region, Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, and the Cordillera Administrative Region.

The health impact is particularly evident in facilities receiving patients from heavily flooded communities. San Lazaro Hospital, the key referral hospital for infectious diseases, has experienced a significant surge in leptospirosis admissions. By 28 August 2026, the hospital had admitted 157 leptospirosis patients and recorded 13 deaths, with hospital authorities anticipating that cases associated with recent floodwater exposure could continue to increase through the end of August. In Quezon City, the local epidemiology and surveillance unit recorded 62 leptospirosis cases and five deaths from August alone.

The continuing influx of patients is placing considerable pressure on already overstretched health facilities. San Lazaro Hospital reported that its emergency department had reached capacity, with patients experiencing prolonged waiting times for assessment and treatment. The hospital had already allocated approximately 120 beds for leptospirosis patients but continued to receive new admissions, requiring the conversion of additional spaces and the use of borrowed cots to accommodate the surge.

The shortage is not limited to physical bed capacity. Increased patient volumes are increasing the workload of physicians, nurses, medical technologists, and other health workers, raising concerns regarding fatigue and burnout. There is a continuing need to reinforce healthcare personnel in high-volume facilities, particularly those serving communities heavily affected by flooding.

PRC has already begun supporting the health-system response through the deployment of Medical Corps volunteers to San Lazaro Hospital to augment the health facility's workforce, with the team assisting with patient monitoring, including vital signs and fluid intake/output, as well as other required clinical support.

The deployment of Health Caravans to provide basic health care services in affected communities and establishing referral system to provide access to higher level of medical services or facilities are needed during this time, thus it is also crucial to have rescue vehicles or ambulances readily available in case emergency cases require transfer to health facilities. Establishment of first aid stations within the evacuation centers and affected areas to ensure immediate access to healthcare services.

The loss of personal belongings, disruption of livelihoods, and displacement have contributed to emotional distress among affected populations, particularly among families facing prolonged disruption to their daily lives. These impacts highlight the need for MHPSS, including Psychological First Aid (PFA), to provide immediate psychosocial support and strengthen affected individuals' ability to cope with the ongoing emergency.





Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Submerged water distribution systems and contaminated municipal wells have left thousands of displaced families without access to safe drinking water, creating an urgent need for bulk water trucking, mobile treatment units, and point-of-use purification tablets. In congested evacuation centers, severe toilet shortages have created unsafe latrine-to-person ratios, making the rapid construction of gender-segregated portable toilets, handwashing stations, and adequate lighting essential to prevent disease transmission and safeguard vulnerable individuals. Furthermore, the delayed delivery of essential hygiene kits and dignity supplies in flooded rural communities, coupled with stagnant floodwaters and disrupted waste management services, increases vector-borne risks like Leptospirosis and requires immediate environmental sanitation, desludging, and community hygiene promotion.

While water and sanitation infrastructure across several affected communities remains largely functional, prolonged flooding poses a growing threat to water potability and heightens the risk of waterborne disease outbreaks. To mitigate these hazards, hygiene and sanitation promotion activities are urgently required across displacement sites and formal evacuation centers. Simultaneously, targeted WASH assessments must be prioritized in isolated and heavily flooded communities to identify unmet water quality, latrine, and hygiene needs.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The continued deterioration of weather conditions and the possibility of further flooding are likely to prolong the displacement of affected households and create uncertainty around when people will be able to safely return home. Prolonged stays in evacuation centres can expose people to additional protection risks, particularly when facilities are crowded, privacy is limited and access to essential services is constrained.

Children may be particularly affected by prolonged displacement and the disruption of their normal routines, schooling and social environments. They require safe and supportive spaces where they can play, interact with peers, receive age-appropriate psychosocial support and be protected from violence, abuse and exploitation.

Women and girls may face increased risks related to privacy, safety, menstrual hygiene, access to appropriate facilities and gender-based violence during prolonged stays in collective evacuation settings. Pregnant and lactating women may require additional support and access to health and protection services. Single women and women-headed households may also face specific challenges in accessing assistance and maintaining safety and dignity.

Older people, persons with disabilities, people living with chronic health conditions and other people with underlying vulnerabilities may face additional barriers to accessing evacuation centres, essential services, information and assistance. Physical accessibility, mobility limitations, dependence on caregivers, medication needs and difficulties accessing information can increase their exposure to protection risks and exclusion.

The uncertainty around safe return times may also contribute to anxiety, distress and a loss of sense of control among displaced families. People may need reliable, accessible and timely information on evacuation conditions, available assistance, and psychosocial support. Mechanisms should be available for affected people to raise concerns, provide feedback and safely report protection issues or unmet needs.

PRC will prioritize the delivery of assistance that is safe, accessible and inclusive, taking into account the differentiated needs of children, women and girls, older people, persons with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, people with chronic health conditions, and households with limited support networks. The collection and use of Sex, Age and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD), in line with IFRC PGI guidance, will help identify who is affected by displacement, understand their differentiated needs, and ensure that people who may face barriers to accessing services are appropriately reached. Through psychosocial support, hygiene promotion, shelter assistance, sleeping kits, hygiene kits, hot meals and food items, PRC will provide essential assistance in a manner that preserves dignity and helps reduce protection risks during potentially prolonged displacement.

While it is expected that authorities will activate alternative learning modalities and other measures to support continuity of education where regular classes cannot resume, PRC will complement these efforts by supporting the well-being and protection of displaced children through psychosocial support and safe, child-friendly spaces (CFS). PRC has already established CFS activities as part of its immediate response to the situation, supporting 2,073 children to date. These spaces provide children with opportunities to interact, play and receive psychosocial support while maintaining a degree of routine during potentially prolonged displacement. Under DREF, PRC will continue and, where needed, expand this support to help mitigate the effects of interrupted schooling and prolonged displacement, particularly for children living in crowded or otherwise challenging temporary shelter conditions.



Education

Continued heavy rainfall and flooding have already resulted in class suspensions and loss of school days in affected areas, with some communities experiencing repeated interruptions to learning. For children displaced from their homes, prolonged stays in evacuation centres or temporary accommodation with relatives may further disrupt schooling, particularly where children have limited space, privacy, learning materials or opportunities to maintain normal routines.

The floods have caused classrooms chairs, tables and schools supplies damaged, as well as the personal school supplies of the children in the affected areas. There is a need to provide school supplies among affected children to ensure continuous learning and development opportunity to children even after a disaster.



Migration And Displacement

Continued heavy rainfall and widespread flooding have triggered rapid disaster-induced displacement across Luzon and surrounding regions, including Metro Manila. Rising floodwaters have inundated residential neighborhoods and critical transit routes, compelling local authorities to carry out precautionary evacuations. As of August 30, approximately more than 40,000 families are sheltering in 539 active evacuation centers across NCR, CAR, and Regions I, III, and CALABARZON –a figure that tripled over a single weekend following intense monsoon downpours. Beyond formal shelters, over 50,000 families have sought refuge with relatives or host families, facing heightened vulnerability due to limited access to formal relief distribution, basic healthcare, and protection services.

This massive surge in displacement has created urgent demands for safe temporary shelter, food, clean water, sanitation facilities, healthcare, essential household supplies, and clear communication mechanisms. Vulnerable groups—including children, older adults, pregnant and lactating women, persons with disabilities, and low-income households—require prioritized protection and tailored support. Because forecasts predict persistent rainfall, population movement will remain highly dynamic as families move between centers, host homes, and submerged neighborhoods based on fluctuating flood levels. This fluid environment increases the risk of family separation and complicates tracking efforts for displaced individuals.

To address these compounding risks, the DREF intervention is prioritizing support for temporarily displaced populations in both formal evacuation centers and host-family arrangements where feasible. In response, PRC has deployed emergency teams to key evacuation hubs to provide immediate healthcare, distribute hot meals to meet basic nutritional needs, and deliver Psychosocial Support (PSS).



Community Engagement And Accountability

Households affected by flooding and displacement require timely, accurate and accessible information on available assistance, eligibility and how to access services. As the situation remains dynamic and the timing of safe return is uncertain, information needs are likely to evolve rapidly. Different groups, including displaced households and host communities, may also have different priorities and barriers to accessing assistance.

PRC has already activated its CEA mechanisms as part of the ongoing emergency response, with 47 welfare desks established and needs assessments conducted in 16 affected areas. These mechanisms will be maintained and further supported through the DREF to ensure continuity of engagement throughout the response. Welfare desks established inside and outside evacuation centres will provide information, respond to inquiries, and collect feedback and complaints from affected people, including displaced households and host communities.

The PRC 143 hotline, together with social media and local media channels, will provide additional accessible channels for communities to obtain information, raise concerns and seek assistance. Two-way communication will be particularly important as needs and population movements continue to change. Feedback, complaints and assessment findings will be regularly monitored and used to inform people about the adaptation of PRC assistance, helping ensure that support remains relevant, timely, inclusive and responsive to the evolving needs of affected communities.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) will complement these mechanisms by gathering feedback from people who receive PRC assistance and assessing the relevance, accessibility, timeliness and satisfaction with the support provided. PDM findings will be used to identify gaps, barriers or unintended effects and to inform adjustments to the ongoing response, ensuring that affected communities remain at the centre of PRC decision-making throughout the DREF operation.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

In response to impacts of the enhanced Southwest Monsoon, this six-month DREF operation will focus on the delivery of immediate, lifesaving, and dignified multi-sectoral assistance to approximately 32,525 individuals (equivalent to 6,505 families) across the priority provinces in Region I, Region III, Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), and Region IV-A (CALABARZON). The operation, spanning six months, will adopt a multi-sectoral approach that addresses immediate needs of the affected population, including the provision of food, essential household items, basic health services, and WASH assistance to families in evacuation centers.

Operation strategy rationale

The strategic design of this DREF operation is directly informed by the critical needs, structural damage patterns, and institutional realities identified during rapid assessments following the recent widespread flooding across Luzon. The overarching rationale for this intervention relies on an integrated, localized, and multi-sectoral approach that systematically addresses acute vulnerabilities while ensuring operational efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

Rather than scattering resources, the operation anchors its intervention within a unified target footprint of approximately 32,525 individuals (6,505 families) across the prioritized areas of:

Primary Targeted Priority Areas

- Region 1 (Ilocos Region): Pangasinan and La Union
- Region 3 (Central Luzon): Bataan, Bulacan, Pampanga, Tarlac, and Zambales
- CAR (Cordillera Administrative Region): Benguet
- Region 4-A (CALABARZON): Rizal and Cavite (Secondary Priority: Batangas)
- NCR: Metro Manila

This geographic and demographic concentration ensures that multi-sectoral line services converge on the same households, compounding the positive impact on their recovery. Targeting is strictly driven by verified vulnerability criteria, prioritizing families whose homes have been totally or partially destroyed, female- or child-headed households, the elderly, lactating mothers, and persons with disabilities (PWDs). This data-driven targeting ensures that assistance is channeled to those with the least standalone capacity to recover from acute shocks.

Shelter:

The significant rainfall brought by the enhanced Habagat has inundated residential areas across Luzon, resulting in the loss and damage of essential household items and personal belongings. In response, standardized essential household items (EHIs), including sleeping kits, hygiene kits, and jerry cans, will be provided to support affected households in meeting immediate household, hygiene, and basic water needs.

Health and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH):

The prolonged flooding increases the risk of waterborne and vector-borne diseases, particularly through exposure to contaminated floodwaters and the increased risk of disease transmission in evacuation centres and temporary settlements. To ensure continued access to essential health services, PRC will augment existing health capacities and deploy health caravans to affected communities. Health caravan sites will be supported through the establishment of gazebo tents to provide accessible spaces for the delivery of basic health services, health promotion, and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS).

WASH interventions will complement health activities by promoting safe hygiene and sanitation practices and reducing the risk of disease transmission in flood-affected communities and evacuation centres. PRC will provide water containers and individual hygiene kits to affected households, alongside hygiene promotion activities. Continued monitoring of water quality and access to potable safe drinking water will support the identification of emerging WASH concerns, particularly in areas experiencing prolonged flooding.

Livelihoods and Basic Needs:

Emergency Food Security: Localized hot meal distributions will support approximately 3,000 individuals during the acute first-response phase to ensure immediate access to nutrition.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI):

Large-scale displacement and makeshift living arrangements inherently heighten protection and safety risks for vulnerable subgroups. To



guarantee safe and equitable access to services, PGI principles are systematically mainstreamed into all physical layouts, incorporating gender-segregated facilities, safe routes, adequate lighting, and active child safeguarding risk analyses. Furthermore, a comprehensive Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis will be integrated from the onset of the operation to map, monitor, and eliminate protection threats across all programming sites.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):

Complementing this, CEA is institutionalized as a quality control mechanism throughout the project cycle. By establishing active, two-way feedback loops, localized help desks, and community committees, PRC ensures that the response remains adaptive, transparent, and directly shaped by the voices and preferences of the affected population, ensuring maximum transparency, operational relevance, and community ownership.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The targeting strategy under this DREF operation focuses on delivering an integrated, multi-sectoral package of assistance to ensure that lifesaving resources are directed to the families experiencing the highest levels of vulnerability and unmet humanitarian needs. The operation will directly support affected and displaced families residing inside formal evacuation centers. These families, having experienced displacement due to the impacts of the Habagat, will receive comprehensive assistance including essential household items (EHIs), integrated health services, WASH interventions, and hot meals.

Primary Targeted Priority Areas

- Region 1 (Ilocos Region): Pangasinan and La Union
- Region 3 (Central Luzon): Bataan, Bulacan, Pampanga, Tarlac, and Zambales
- CAR (Cordillera Administrative Region): Benguet
- Region 4-A (CALABARZON): Rizal and Cavite (Secondary Priority: Batangas)
- NCR: Metro Manila

The selection of these priority target areas is strictly grounded in a rigorous triangulation of available secondary data and real-time field reports. This includes government information from the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) reports, agricultural impact data from the Department of Agriculture (DA), and structural integrity and road accessibility logs from the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH). These official sources are further cross-referenced with local media reports, Philippine Red Cross (PRC) National Headquarters Operations Center records, and specific recommendations from rapid assessments conducted directly by on-the-ground PRC Chapters.

Under this data-driven framework, affected families in the areas of severe flooding are strictly prioritized as the primary recipients of this response. Within these geographic boundaries, household-level selection will be further refined through community-validated assessments to prioritize families whose homes have been totally or partially destroyed, female-headed households, child-headed households, the elderly, lactating mothers, and persons with disabilities (PWDs) to guarantee an equitable, inclusive, and protective response.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

PRC follows a systematic process in selecting recipients after disasters. First, rapid assessments are conducted at both the household and area levels soon after the event to gauge the severity of damage and needs. Next, coordination is made with barangay recovery committees or LGUs 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.

Before any aid is distributed, beneficiary lists are 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 centres or makeshift shelters; households headed by vulnerable persons (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 hard-hit 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	9,176	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	6,919	Urban	-
Men	7,323	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	9,107		
Total targeted population	32,525		

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
Typhoon season in the Philippines, upcoming weather disturbances may exacerbate the already dire conditions of communities affected by the Habagat	The PRC - Operation Center will continue to monitor the current weather situation and provide necessary alerts as and when required.
There is a potential threat to the well-being of children in the evacuation center	PRC will implement 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 supports IFRC Operations and Programmes to identify and rate their child safeguarding risks. With this information, operations can strengthen their child safeguarding practices and reduce the risk of harm against children as outlined in the IFRC Child Safeguarding Policy.

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 will be given proper orientation regarding the health-related risks during briefings. Volunteers and staff exposed to flooded waters will be provided with post-exposure prophylaxis for Leptospirosis. Vitamin C will also be distributed to boost the immune system of staff and volunteers engaged in the operations.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

Safety and security situation remain generally stable, but response operations may face risks from disrupted communications and danger of landslides and drowning. Comprehensive measures will be 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 maintains close coordination with external humanitarian actors in the country, particularly regarding the access to areas that are inundated and are prone to landslide, and collaborates closely with PRC branches and local administrations in the operational regions.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 86,004

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of people reached with shelter support	10,000
% of assisted households reporting shelter assistance met their immediate priority shelter needs	80

Priority Actions

1. Provision of essential household items to 2,000 affected families, targeting 10,000 people temporarily residing inside evacuation centres and those in surrounding affected communities with shelter support through sleeping kits (2 blankets, 2 plastic mats, 2 mosquito nets). These items are available in prepositioned stock, which will be distributed immediately and replenished using DREF assistance.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 39,590

Targeted Persons: 3,571

Indicators

Title	Target
# of people who received food items through National Society response	3,571

Priority Actions

1. Deploy food trucks, supported by trained volunteers, to provide safe and nutritionally balanced food items through hot meals once a day for the first seven days of the response to approximately 3,571 affected people within the evacuation centers and those in surrounding communities.



Budget: CHF 87,468

Targeted Persons: 11,325

Indicators

Title	Target
# of families provided with mosquito nets	2,000
# of people reached with health promotion as a response to an emergency by community-based volunteers	10,000
# of affected people provided with mental health and psychosocial support	1,125
# of gazebo tent procured and installed near hospital or evacuation center	5
# of staff and volunteers reached with MHPSS for humanitarian workers	50
# of pregnant and lactating women reached with mother and newborn kits	150
# of patient/people reached by the caravan/mobile health clinic/field hospital	1,500
% of households who express satisfaction with health services they received	60

Priority Actions

1. Establish gazebo tents as part of health caravans
2. Distribute mosquito nets to 2,000 families in evacuation centres and those in surrounding communities. These items are available in prepositioned stock, which will be distributed immediately and replenished using the DREF assistance.
3. Conduct Health Caravan/medical mission to priority affected areas to provide basic health care services such as medical consultation, health promotion activities, and provision of medicines, in coordination with local health units and other local partners.
4. Conduct immediate mental health and mental health and psychosocial in the affected communities to alleviate emotional distress. Appropriate mental health and psychosocial support activities will be provided to PRC staff and volunteers.
5. Conduct MHPSS sessions for humanitarian workers (2 sessions).



6. Mobilize ambulances to transport patients/injured individuals who need hospital care services.
7. Conduct health promotion activities and distribution of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on prevention of dengue, leptospirosis and other vector-borne diseases.
8. Provide 150 each of Mama and Baby Kits to affected pregnant and lactating women and caregivers of infants. These items are available in prepositioned stock, which will be distributed immediately and replenished using the DREF assistance.
9. Continue closely collaborating with local health units on disease surveillance to monitor health risks and potential outbreaks in affected areas.
10. Mobilisation of ERU personnel during search and rescue operations, transportation, and evacuation of affected people to safer locations.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 78,775

Targeted Persons: 30,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of people provided with safe drinking water through RCRC emergency supply	30,000
Average number of liters of safe water distributed per person per day	3
# of litres of water distributed according to SPHERE standards)	1,575,000
# of people reached with hygiene promotion	10,000
# of household provided with two 10L jerry cans	2,000
# of household provided with hygiene kits which include menstrual hygiene management	2,000

Priority Actions

1. Deploy PRC water tankers to distribute safe drinking water for 15 days across affected communities, ensuring a minimum of 3.5 litres of potable safe drinking water per person per day (in line with SPHERE standards for drinking water in emergencies). PRC will target to provide safe drinking water to people in need, not exceeding 30,000 people for this operation.
2. Conduct hygiene promotion and sanitation activities to affected populations through the distribution of IEC materials on hygiene promotion with key messages on personal hygiene and sanitation practices.
3. Provision of two jerry cans (10L) to 2,000 affected families (10,000 people). These items are available in prepositioned stock, which will be distributed immediately and replenished using the DREF assistance.
Provision of hygiene kits to a total of 2,000 families residing inside evacuation centres and those in surrounding communities. The IFRC standard hygiene kit contains twelve pieces of body soap, five pieces of laundry soap, 40 sanitary pads, five bath towels, six rolls of toilet paper, two tubes of toothpaste, five toothbrushes, and four disposable razors. These items are available in prepositioned stock, which will be distributed immediately and replenished using the DREF assistance.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 9,216

Targeted Persons: 32,525

Indicators

Title	Target
# of child-friendly spaces established	30
# of Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis conducted	2
# of children reached with child-friendly activities	500
# of affected people reached with protection, gender, inclusion and safeguarding information or services, disaggregated by sex, age and disability	32,525
% of assisted people reporting assistance was safe, accessible, inclusive and dignified	80

Priority Actions

1. Integrate the IFRC Minimum Standards into emergency programming to meet the needs of individuals and groups at risk.
2. Establish CFS to provide a safe and supportive environment for children where they can participate in age-appropriate activities and receive mental health and psychosocial support. PRC will be providing read and play kits across the CFS established.
3. Conduct child safeguarding analysis to protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect within PRC-IFRC programmes, emphasising preventive measures and accountability.
4. Ensure staff and volunteers adhere to the Code of Conduct and other policies, such as PSEA and child safeguarding, to address protection concerns and safeguarding during the implementation of the operation.
5. Ensure diversity among staff and volunteers, including both males and females, as the targeted population includes women/child-headed households.
6. Collect sex, age, and disability disaggregated (SADD) data across all activities to understand the needs of different genders, age groups, and abilities.
7. To guarantee the safety, dignity, and equitable access to services for all affected populations, the Philippine Red Cross (PRC)—mainstreaming Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) principles—will execute a systematic information dissemination campaign across the entire operational footprint.



Education

Budget: CHF 24,140

Targeted Persons: 2,000



Indicators

Title	Target
# of student provided with school kit	2,000

Priority Actions

1. Distribution of school kits to students in prioritized areas. The PRC school kit includes a backpack, ruler, assorted papers, writing and coloring tools, scissors, eraser, and sharpener to ensure continuous learning and development opportunities for children even after a disaster.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 2,883

Targeted Persons: 32,525

Indicators

Title	Target
% of people surveyed who feel that NS support/services meet their most important needs/provides useful support	80
% of community members who know how to contact PRC to provide feedback and comments	80
% of complaints and feedback received that was responded by PRC	100
# of people reached with CEA information	32,525

Priority Actions

1. Set up a multi-channel approach to collect data and feedback, such as feedback boxes at welfare desks and chapters, hotlines, QR codes linking to online forms, and face-to-face collection through the Kobo app or paper forms. This setup allows for regular monitoring to ensure that feedback Public is addressed in a timely manner.

2. Orient and disseminate PRC's CEA guidelines to key staff and volunteers engaged in the operation.

3. Communicate clearly and widely the selection criteria for all sectors to recipients and non-recipients, using various channels and approaches, even when the criteria are already established.

4. Conduct PDM to affected communities to assess the utilization of distributed items.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 34,222

Targeted Persons: 0



Indicators

Title	Target
# of public communication visibility (e.g., social media posts, web articles, infographics, media article/ interview)	5
% of financial reporting compliance to IFRC procedures	100

Priority Actions

1. Gather and produce substantial communications materials – a minimum of 1 long form beneficiary story, to be used as an advocacy tool to amplify PRC and IFRC's actions throughout this operation. PRC to share a collection of high quality photos and/or Brolls videos of any Red Cross response with IFRC for global channels and advocacy.
2. Maintain a Federation-wide approach in planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation. Reports will be regularly issued throughout the duration of the operation in accordance with the IFRC's monitoring and reporting standards. Regular field monitoring to provide technical support and monitor the ongoing activities will also be done as needed.
3. Provide necessary support to review and validate budgets and ensure timely fund transfers and technical assistance to the National Society.
4. Align logistics activities with IFRC standards to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites. PRC will mobilize its pre-positioned stocks for immediate relief assistance and items will be replenished through local and international procurement and in-kind donations where appropriate.
5. The IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout. Area specific security risk assessment will be conducted for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 47,419

Targeted Persons: 0

Indicators

Title	Target
% of volunteers insured	100
# of volunteers mobilized and insured	500
# of post distribution monitoring conducted	1
# of field monitoring visits	6
# of lessons learned workshop conducted	1
# of staff and volunteers trained in ENA/RDANA Crash course	20



Priority Actions

1. All volunteers involved in the DREF operation will be insured under either PRC's Safecard or MAAB insurance programme.
2. Assessing the capacity and making plans for strengthening capacity of staff, volunteers, and systems at the national headquarters and chapter levels, on issues including logistics, warehousing, fleet, financial management, digitization, PGI, fraud and corruption prevention, epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response, climate smart programming, and disaster preparedness through different models of capacity building, including training (blended), mentoring, on-the-job training, demo and re-demo etc.
3. Provision of technical support to PRC as and when required.
4. Conduct of monitoring visits including post distribution monitoring
5. Conduct a lesson learned workshop by the end of the DREF operation.
6. Conduct regional monitoring visits, as necessary.

About Support Services

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

PRC has mobilized 3,250 volunteers under this operation. While staff members were also deployed with specific roles and functions includes:

1. Staff the chapter who are responsible for coordinating volunteers, providing support to members and implementing chapter-based activities.
2. National Headquarters - Disaster Management Service staff who 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 the 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 six 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?

The pool of PRC volunteers includes people from all walks of life. Diverse group is represented by people from different culture, age, gender, ethnicity and physical abilities.

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

Procurement of mosquito nets, water bladder, and hygiene kits will be procured internationally. This will be undertaken by the IFRC Philippines CD, with support from the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) logistics department. Blankets, sleeping mats, and jerry



cans (10 litres), will be procured locally by PRC, in the Philippines, for replenishment.

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 Yellow Category DREF operations.

The following steps will be undertaken to ensure effective monitoring in line with IFRC DREF Guidelines, including:

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:** A 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. **Situation Reports (SitReps):** Regular Situation Reports (SitReps) will be issued according to the agreed frequency to update stakeholders on the progress and challenges of the operation.
4. **Lessons Learned Workshop:** A Lessons Learned Workshop will be conducted within the timeframe of the DREF operation, focusing on the short- and immediate-term response interventions.
5. **Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM)** will be conducted for both Non-Food Items (NFIs), complemented by a series of regular field monitoring visits.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

IFRC will be supporting PRC communications capacity through the communications teams in the country delegation in Manila and the regional office in Kuala Lumpur. More precisely, IFRC will assist PRC in media relations and content gathering, producing and distributing communication material and resources, as well as using social media (e.g., Facebook and X) to promote advocacy messages through the global and regional platforms. Furthermore, IFRC will support 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), will support 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 will 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

MDRPH060 - Philippine Red Cross
Cyclone and SWM in Luzon

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	328,075
Shelter and Basic Household Items	86,004
Livelihoods	39,590
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	87,468
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	78,775
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	9,216
Education	24,140
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	2,883
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	81,713
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	34,222
National Society Strengthening	47,491

TOTAL BUDGET **409,788**

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

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