

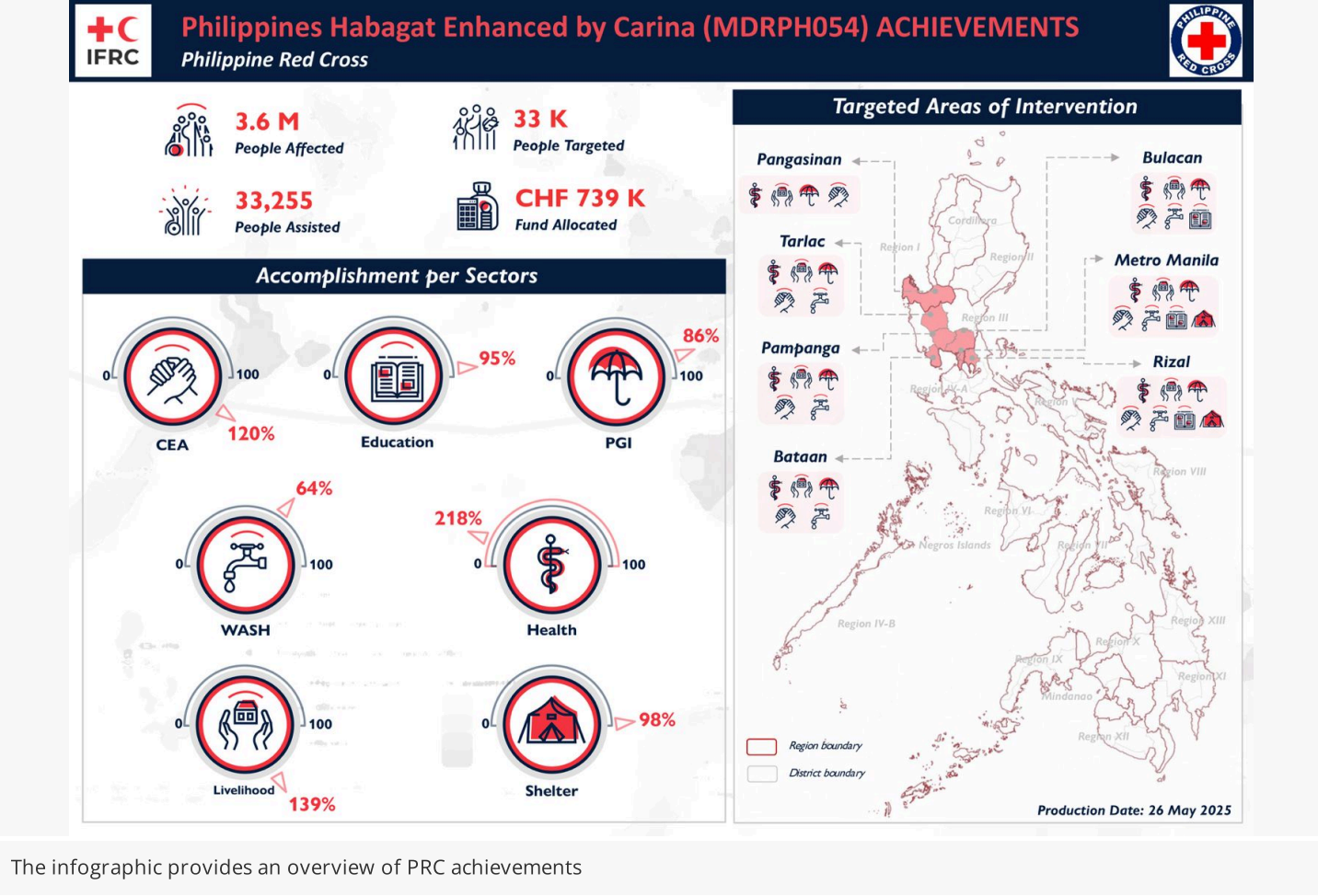


PRC deployed nurses to hospitals in response to a leptospirosis cases.

Appeal: MDRPH054	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 739,170	Crisis Category: Orange	Hazard: Flood
Glide Number: TC-2024-000127-PHL	People Affected: 3,631,339 people	People Targeted: 33,000 people	People Assisted: 33,255 people
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 03-08-2024	Operational End Date: 28-02-2025	Total Operating Timeframe: 6 months
Targeted Regions: Region I (Ilocos Region), Region III (Central Luzon), Region IV-A (Calabarzon), National Capital region (NCR)			

The major donors and partners of the IFRC-DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, China, Czech, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and the Netherlands, as well as DG ECHO, Mondelez Foundation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Description of the Event



Date of event

23-07-2024

What happened, where and when?

Habagat (local name for Southwest Monsoon) enhanced by Tropical Depression Butchoy and Super Typhoon Carina brought heavy to intense rains across the Philippines that led to massive flooding in Metro Manila and nearby provinces.

Below is the timeline of flooding events caused by the combined effects of Habagat, Tropical Depression Butchoy, and Super Typhoon Carina, including specific dates and geographic locations.

11 July 2024: The Habagat brought moderate to heavy rains to the provinces in the western parts of Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao, causing widespread flooding in Mindanao.

19 July 2024: Two Low-Pressure Areas (LPA) were observed by the weather bureau. One LPA was located west of Calapan City, Oriental Mindoro, while the other was located in Eastern Visayas. During this period, the Habagat brought moderate to heavy rains over Northern Palawan and Occidental Mindoro. On the same day, the LPA over the West Philippine Sea, west of Batangas, developed into a Tropical Depression with the local name Butchoy. Meanwhile, the other low-pressure area east of Eastern Visayas also developed into a Tropical Depression with the local name Carina.

20 July 2024: The Habagat, enhanced by Tropical Depression Carina, brought moderate to heavy rains over the western portion of Luzon, causing flash floods in some areas in Oriental Mindoro. On the same day, Tropical Depression Butchoy (with the international name Prapiroon) exited the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR), while Carina (with the international name Gaemi) intensified into a Tropical Storm.

21 July 2024: Carina intensified into a Severe Tropical Storm and further strengthened into a Typhoon, meandering over the Philippine



Sea on 22 July. This led to the issuance of Tropical Cyclone Wind Signal No. 1 in certain areas of Northern Luzon. Some areas in Southwest Luzon experienced flooding on 23 July as Typhoon Carina continued to intensify while moving northward, raising Tropical Wind Signal No. 2 in Batanes.

24 July 2024: Typhoon Carina further intensified as it headed towards Taiwan, bringing heavy to intense rains in Metro Manila, the Ilocos Region, Abra, Benguet, Zambales, Bataan, Rizal, and Occidental Mindoro, while moderate to heavy rains affected the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), Tarlac, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Bulacan, and the rest of Calabarzon. This led to massive flooding in different areas and the declaration of a state of calamity in Metro Manila, the provinces of Bataan, Bulacan, Pampanga, Rizal (Cainta, San Mateo, and Rodriguez), Cavite, Batangas, and Oriental Mindoro (Baco and Pinamalayan). On the same day, Carina intensified into a Super Typhoon and made landfall over Northern Taiwan.

The Habagat, enhanced by Carina, recorded 461.4 mm of rain at the Science Garden station within 24 hours — a month's worth of rainfall for July in the area. This recorded rainfall was slightly higher than that of Tropical Cyclone Ketsana (Ondoy), which recorded a 24-hour total of 455 mm in September 2009. However, Tropical Cyclone Ketsana, the second-most devastating tropical cyclone of the 2009 Pacific typhoon season, recorded 341.3 mm of rain in just six hours. Both tropical cyclones caused devastating impacts, including massive flooding in Metro Manila and nearby provinces.

25 July 2024: Carina continued to weaken and exited the Philippine Area of Responsibility but continued to enhance the Habagat. The Habagat, enhanced by Tropical Cyclone Carina, brought moderate to heavy rains over Zambales, Bataan, Pangasinan, and Benguet. All Tropical Cyclone Wind Signals were lifted.

Overview of humanitarian conditions at the end of the operation:

When Super Typhoon Carina exited the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) on 25 July 2024, it had significantly intensified the southwest monsoon (Habagat), resulting in widespread and prolonged flooding across several regions of the country. The torrential rains inundated low-lying communities, triggered landslides, and displaced thousands of families from their homes. Critical infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and power lines, was damaged, disrupting transportation, communication, and access to basic services in the affected areas.

At the onset of the crisis, the humanitarian situation was dire. Thousands of families sought refuge in evacuation centers, while others endured precarious conditions in makeshift shelters. Access to clean water, sanitation, and essential health services was severely limited, raising concerns over potential outbreaks of waterborne diseases. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) promptly conducted assessments and reported that the government had mobilized approximately Php 200 million worth of humanitarian assistance for affected families. Immediate relief priorities included the provision of temporary shelter materials, food, water, and non-food items such as hygiene kits and sleeping essentials.

Recognizing the scale and urgency of the situation, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) activated a Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) operation. This operation aimed to deliver immediate, life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable populations impacted by the flooding. Key interventions focused on distributing essential relief items, providing temporary shelter solutions, supporting health and sanitation initiatives, and assisting with early recovery efforts.

As the operation progressed, the humanitarian situation gradually transitioned from emergency relief to recovery and stabilization. Through the coordinated efforts of government agencies, local authorities, humanitarian organizations, and community volunteers, the immediate impacts of the disaster were mitigated. Relief distributions reached the majority of the displaced population, and health services were re-established in affected areas, significantly reducing the risk of disease outbreaks. Damaged infrastructure was progressively cleared and rehabilitated, restoring access to essential services and transportation routes.

The Mindanao Humanitarian Team, along with other regional clusters, actively supported the government-led response by participating in ongoing assessments, response planning, and provision of critical services. They played a pivotal role in ensuring that the specific needs of vulnerable groups, including women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, were addressed in both relief and recovery interventions.

By the conclusion of the DREF operation, the overall humanitarian situation had stabilized. Most displaced families had either returned to their homes or relocated to safer areas, with temporary shelters and essential relief items in place. Recovery efforts, including the distribution of shelter repair kits and the restoration of basic services, were well underway. The collaborative response effectively alleviated the immediate suffering of those affected and laid the groundwork for longer-term rehabilitation.

However, the operation also underscored critical lessons for future disaster management. It highlighted the persistent vulnerabilities of communities exposed to seasonal typhoons and monsoon rains, emphasizing the urgent need for sustained investment in disaster preparedness, early warning systems, and community-based resilience programs. The experience reaffirmed the importance of enhancing local capacities, strengthening coordination mechanisms, and ensuring that disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into development planning at all levels.



In summary, the humanitarian situation evolved from an acute emergency marked by displacement, health risks, and disrupted services to a more stable environment where immediate needs were met and early recovery initiated. The operation not only addressed short-term humanitarian concerns but also provided valuable insights for strengthening resilience against future disaster.



Volunteers conducted key health messages in the flood-affected communities.



Recipient of HLA faced financial struggles after TCs devastated their farm.

Scope and Scale

According to NDRRMC, Super Typhoon Carina (Gaemi), Tropical Depression Butchoy (Prapiroon), and the Habagat caused extensive damage across the Philippines. Approximately 1,111,207 families or approximately 3,631,339 individuals, were affected by this crisis in Regions NCR, I, II, III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, V, VI, VII, X, and CAR. The total displaced population recorded was 81,898 families or 297,879 individuals in these regions.

The disaster led to varying degrees of destruction and displacement in 3,289 barangays nationwide. In response, regional authorities swiftly established evacuation centers, and 27,042 families (approximately 102,783 individuals) sought shelter in 707 centers. However, 54,856 families, or around 195,096 individuals, sought assistance outside these facilities. The National Capital Region (NCR) experienced significant impact, with 145,977 individuals affected. In the NCR alone, 42,369 people found safety in 184 designated evacuation centers.

The overall repercussions of these weather events were profound, resulting in destruction of homes and disruption of livelihoods. Many families faced emotional and psychological challenges, coping with the loss of belongings and uncertainty about recovery efforts. Tragically, 39 lives were lost, and nine individuals were injured. Infrastructure was severely impacted, with 362 road sections and 24 bridges affected, complicating transportation in several areas. Power outages occurred in 101 cities and municipalities, leaving many communities without essential services. Housing damage was reported across multiple regions, with a total of 1,245 houses destroyed, of which 132 were totally damaged and 1,113 were partially damaged. The agricultural sector also faced significant challenges, impacting around 23,580 fishermen and farmers and threatening food security. In light of the severe damage, 118 cities and municipalities declared under a State of Calamity, enabling local governments to access emergency resources and assistance for recovery efforts.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. NDRRMC Situational Report #25	https://monitoring-dashboard.ndrrmc.gov.ph/assets/uploads/situations/SitRep_No_25_for_the_Combined_Effects_of_Southwest_Monsoon_TC_BUTCH_OY_2024_and_TC_CARINA_2024.pdf
2. DSWD DROMIC Report #12	https://dromic.dswd.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/DSWD-DROMIC-Report-12-on-the-Effects-of-Southwest-Monsoon-and-Super-Typhoon-Carina-as-of-28-July-2024-6AM.pdf



IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<p>The IFRC monitored the flooding situation in all regions across the country affected by tropical cyclones Butchoy and Carina in close coordination with PRC. IFRC supported PRC with planning, resource mobilization and development of the DREF application.</p> <p>Throughout the response operation, the IFRC maintained close coordination with the PRC by actively participating in coordination meetings and providing technical support, such as assessments, relief distribution, technical advice and orientations for PRC's chapters' preparation and response in the affected areas.</p> <p>PRC, with close support from the IFRC, strategically selected locations for dispatching prepositioned relief items to the affected individuals from Subic and Namayan warehouses. These warehouses were carefully chosen owing to their proximity to the affected areas (Central Luzon), taking into account accessibility to minimize response time and ensure the timely delivery of relief supplies. PRC inventory confirmed the availability of substantial relief stocks, including essential items strategically prepositioned for rapid emergency response. Supplies were sufficient and supported more than 2,700 families, covering immediate shelter and basic needs in disaster-affected areas.</p> <p>IFRC provided invaluable technical support to PRC, focusing on capacity building in key areas such as Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI), and Child Safeguarding. It aimed to enhance PRC's ability to address the diverse needs of vulnerable communities, particularly in ensuring the protection and rights of children and marginalized groups.</p> <p>In addition to the capacity-building efforts, IFRC supported the PRC in the Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) process. This initiative was designed to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of aid distributions, ensuring that the right resources reached the right people at the right time. As part of the evaluation process, IFRC supported a lesson learned workshop, which provided a platform for sharing insights, challenges, and best practices of the operation. This workshop allowed PRC to reflect on its past experiences and integrate these learnings into future operations, improving the organization's ability to deliver aid and services to communities in need.</p> <p>Through these combined efforts, IFRC and PRC 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>Five Participating National Societies (PNSs) are present in the Philippines, supporting PRC's operations, with several focusing on disaster risk reduction and financing. The IFRC maintained regular coordination with partners and ensured regular operational updates throughout the operation.</p> <p>In terms of bilateral support, the Singapore Red Cross (SRC) pledged USD 50,000 (CHF 41,847) to the PRC in support of the emergency operations, aimed at providing essential assistance and relief to the communities affected by the disaster. Also, Qatar Red Crescent Society committed humanitarian assistance focusing on livelihood support, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and Health services for the affected communities. The total value of their support amounted to PHP 22 million (approximately CHF 330,436).</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	<p>In the aftermath of Typhoons Carina and Butchoy, the government swiftly mobilized resources to assist affected communities across impacted regions. A comprehensive multi-agency response was activated to address immediate needs and support recovery efforts.</p> <p>A total of over PHP 319 million (CHF 4.79 million) worth of food and non-food items (FNFI) were distributed to displaced and affected families. This included nearly PHP 219 million (CHF 3.29 million) from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), PHP 15.7 million (CHF 235,811) from the Office of Civil Defense (OCD), and PHP 886,800 (CHF 13,317) provided by various non-governmental organizations (NGOs).</p> <p>To reinforce the response, the government maintained a standby fund and prepositioned relief stockpile valued at over PHP 3.36 billion (CHF 50 million), primarily sourced from the DSWD and OCD. This stockpile included PHP 863.65 million (CHF 12,942,202) in standby funds and PHP 2.5 billion (CHF 36 million) worth of NFIs, positioned for immediate deployment to affected areas.</p> <p>In support of displaced populations, approximately PHP 807 million (CHF 14.59 million) was allocated for Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and the protection of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). These resources, sourced from the Department of Education (DEPED), supported interventions in evacuation centers and temporary shelters.</p> <p>Health services were prioritized as part of the emergency response. The government delivered PHP 2.27 million (CHF 30,060) worth of health and WASH commodities to Regions I, the National Capital Region (NCR), and Calabarzon, addressing urgent health and sanitation needs among affected communities.</p> <p>Substantial logistical support was also mobilized. The Department of Health (DOH) positioned over PHP 610 million (CHF 9 million) worth of health emergency supplies at its Central Office and various Centers for Health Development (CHDs) across Regions I to VII, NCR, and the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). Of this, PHP 188.86 million (CHF 2.8 million) was stored at the Central Office, with PHP 41 million in the CHDs.</p> <p>To bolster relief operations, 182 land transport assets were deployed by the OCD, DSWD, and World Food Programme (WFP). In maintaining public order and safety, 1,789 personnel and 275 assets were deployed across Regions I, III, IV-A, and NCR, conducting patrols and providing security in evacuation centers.</p> <p>In terms of life-saving operations, 71 search, rescue, and retrieval teams, composed of 2,076 personnel, were dispatched to affected areas in Regions I, II, III, and Calabarzon, ensuring prompt and efficient emergency response services.</p> <p>Through these coordinated efforts, the government demonstrated a comprehensive and proactive response to mitigate the impact of Typhoons Carina and Butchoy, ensuring the safety, health, and welfare of affected Filipinos.</p>
UN or other actors	<p>The PRC is a member of the Philippine Humanitarian Country Team, whose meetings are led by the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator. In addition, IFRC together with PRC actively participates in inter-agency meetings to coordinate the overall assessment and response efforts. In the Philippines, IFRC convenes the Shelter Cluster to complement the existing government cluster structures humanitarian and response programming.</p> <p>IFRC contributed to the preparation of the Humanitarian Cluster Team Flash Updates.</p>



IFRC coordinated closely with Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DSHUD), Government Shelter Cluster lead agency and worked collaboratively with the Humanitarian Cluster Team- ICCG (Inter Cluster Coordination Group) in the Philippines.

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 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. A market assessment is generally conducted on the condition that people have an operational market, enabling their use of the received CVA.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The aftermath of the Habagat enhanced by Super Typhoon Carina and TD Butchoy resulted in gaps and needs for shelter across the affected regions of the Philippines. According to the NDRRMC Report, a total of 1,245 houses were reported damaged, with 1,113 classified as partially damaged and the remainder fully destroyed. This destruction encompassed multiple regions, including Regions I, II, III, Calabarzon, MIMAROPA, V, VI, VII, X, and CAR.

In Metro Manila, while there were no significant reports of damaged houses, the situation was dire due to severe flooding. Many residents were forced to evacuate from low-lying areas where rising water levels made living conditions untenable. The flooding was exacerbated by overflowing dams and seawater, leading to prolonged water recession and delayed recovery efforts. Areas near rivers and coastal regions faced particularly challenging circumstances, as water levels took longer to subside, leaving families displaced for extended periods.

At that time, many individuals displaced from their homes sought refuge in evacuation centers as their houses had become uninhabitable. It was expected that some people would remain in the evacuation centers for only a brief period as water levels in certain cities receded faster than in others. However, other cities in Metro Manila close to rivers, flood-prone areas, and shorelines experienced prolonged flooding, with receding water levels anticipated to take anywhere from two weeks to a month.

This situation highlighted the urgent need for essential household items such as sleeping mats, blankets, mosquito nets, and kitchen sets to support families during their time in temporary accommodation and to replace kitchen appliances and supplies lost to flooding. Many families lost their food supplies, furniture, appliances, and other essential household items due to submersion in water or displacement caused by the floodwaters. Most families in Metro Manila opted to dispose of damaged household items and expressed that they had no means to replace them.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The displacement of individuals to evacuation centers following the destruction caused by the enhanced Habagat, intensified by Typhoon Carina and Tropical Depression Butchoy, created significant challenges for the affected communities. With many homes damaged or destroyed and personal belongings lost, thousands of displaced families were facing urgent humanitarian needs. Among the most immediate and critical of these was the access to adequate food to meet daily and nutritional requirements.

According to a report from the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), the calamity severely impacted the livelihoods of 20,802 farmers and fisherfolk, affecting a total of 21,049.03 hectares of farmland. The estimated production losses reached PHP 355.6 million (CHF 5.2 million), with rice and corn farming among the hardest-hit sectors. This devastation compounded the difficulties brought by previous weather disturbances, including a shear line event earlier in the season.

The timing of these disasters was especially difficult, as it coincided with a crucial planting season and, in many provinces, the peak rice

harvest period in the Philippines. The severe weather brought widespread flooding and caused heavy damage to standing crops, delaying planting and destroying much of the expected harvest. As a result, many farmers experienced a significant loss of income and lacked the resources needed for the next planting season. With livelihoods disrupted, families were forced to cut down on daily expenses, further worsening the situation for communities already struggling with the hardships of displacement and disaster.



Health

The massive flooding and people's exposure to it posed a significant risk to the health and well-being of the communities. At the time, no major health concerns were reported, but as the floods submerged both the affected population and responders, there was a substantial risk for contracting diseases such as leptospirosis, skin diseases, dengue, acute respiratory infections, and other illnesses. The floodwater also compromised water sources, increasing the likelihood of diarrheal diseases.

The flooding also caused challenges in accessing local health units for primary and emergency medical services, especially for vulnerable individuals with existing medical conditions. Some facilities and hospitals were flooded, and roads leading to these facilities became inaccessible. According to reports, major hospitals that were flooded in Metro Manila included Rodriguez Memorial Medical Center (Marikina), San Lorenzo General Hospital (Malabon), University of Santo Tomas Hospital, and UERM Medical Center (Manila), along with health centers in Metro Manila whose health personnel were among the affected individuals in the massive flooding. Regardless, all the mentioned health facilities continued their operations during this time, and the floods subsided one to two days later.

The deployment of health teams through Health Caravans to provide basic health care services in affected communities and the establishment of a referral system to ensure access to higher-level medical services or facilities were needed during that time. It was also crucial to have rescue vehicles or ambulances readily available in case emergency cases required transfer to health facilities. The provision of additional medicines, medical supplies, equipment, and the establishment of first aid stations within evacuation centers and affected areas ensured immediate access to healthcare services.

The disaster's impact on the mental health and well-being of people who lost close family members, homes, and livelihoods, as well as those with underlying psychosocial issues, created a pressing need for mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and psychological first aid (PFA).



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

As major flooding occurred in the affected communities, it caused the contamination of living and public spaces with mud, debris, and sediment. Most household items were washed out or submerged in floods, disrupting people's access to their hygiene and sanitation needs. The provision of hygiene kits and the implementation of hygiene promotion activities played an essential role in preventing further health complications during this emergency period. Cleaning and sanitation initiatives were highly needed to ensure the prevention of further disease transmission and to improve the living conditions of the people.

Due to the flooding caused by heavy rains, several water sources in the affected areas became contaminated, posing high risks for diarrhea and other waterborne diseases.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

With the floodwaters receding slowly, many families had to stay in evacuation centers for an extended period. At the time, people had been in these centers for days, and some needed to remain longer. This situation raised serious protection concerns, including an increased risk of gender-based violence (GBV), child abuse, and exploitation, particularly in temporary shelters.

During this period, the affected population faced increased vulnerability due to inadequate housing, limited access to healthcare, poor sanitation facilities, and economic instability caused by the loss of livelihoods. Certain groups, such as children, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities or chronic medical conditions, encountered additional barriers in accessing assistance and were at a higher risk of violence and abuse. It was crucial to prioritize the protection and address the specific needs of these vulnerable populations when planning and implementing response efforts. Collecting Sex, Age, and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) was essential for ensuring accountability and inclusiveness in the response.



Education

In the National Capital Region, CAR, Region I, Region III, and Region IV-A, a total of 324 schools were used as evacuation centers during the height of the flooding. According to data provided by the Department of Education, a total of 361 classrooms were flooded in Region III (Central Luzon). Of these, 80 classrooms incurred total damages, 167 classrooms sustained minor damages, and 181 classrooms were used as local evacuation centers. Due to the impact of the disaster, the start of classes for the school year on 29 July 2024 was cancelled and adjusted to a later date, and the Department of Education conducted alternative teaching delivery modalities in the weeks that followed.

The floods damaged classroom chairs, tables, and school supplies, as well as the personal school supplies of children in the affected areas. As the reopening of schools approached in the following weeks, these children were in need of support through the provision of school supplies to ensure continuous learning and development opportunities even after the disaster.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Households 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), was crucial. These methods helped collect feedback and address complaints from beneficiaries, allowing for resolutions and improvements in future distribution programs.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The primary goal of this operation was to assist around 33,000 individuals (6,600 families) impacted by the Habagat enhanced by TD Butchoy and STY Carina in Marikina City, Quezon City, Valenzuela City, and Pateros in NCR; Pangasinan in Region I; Tarlac, Bulacan, Pampanga, and Bataan in Region III; and Rizal in Region IV-A. Support from the IFRC-DREF provided essential household items, including sleeping kits, hygiene kits, jerry cans, hot meals, basic health care services, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions, livelihood support initiatives, and education. The operation was projected to take place over a duration of six months.

Non-food items (NFIs) or relief supplies were targeted to reach around 3,500 families or 17,500 individuals. The same number of individuals were also provided with basic health care services and WASH interventions. Approximately 5,500 children benefited from child-friendly spaces and the provision of school kits. Hot meals were distributed to 5,000 individuals, and livelihood initiatives reached around 5,000 individuals as well.

Overall, a total of 33,255 people were assisted through the provision of essential household items, including sleeping kits, hygiene kits, jerry cans, hot meals, basic health care services, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions, livelihood support initiatives, and education services. These activities were implemented by the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) with support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF).

Operation strategy rationale

PRC identified the operation areas as severely affected by massive flooding, long-term displacement, and significant damage to livelihoods. In response, PRC provided essential household items, health services, and WASH assistance to families in evacuation centers



and surrounding communities. To fill service gaps, PRC offered hot meals, child-friendly spaces, and critical household items such as blankets, mats, mosquito nets, and hygiene kits to families who had lost essential supplies due to the flooding.

Hot meals were delivered to priority evacuation centers and communities using food trucks, accompanied by Red Cross volunteers. Volunteers received training in proper food handling, and PRC implemented a standardized meal plan developed with a nutritionist to ensure nutritious meals. These meals were provided for seven days (one meal per day), with decreasing demand over time as individuals started to receive food packs from other agencies and began cooking for themselves.

In addition to food distribution, PRC addressed health needs and supported WASH activities to safeguard the well-being of the affected population. Mosquito nets were distributed to households to reduce health risks associated with flooding, which increased the likelihood of vector-borne and waterborne diseases. The flooding posed significant health risks, including leptospirosis, skin infections, dengue, and respiratory issues. Health promotion activities, alongside informational materials on disease prevention, were included in this initiative. Furthermore, PRC deployed a Health Caravan to provide basic health services and distributed essential medications in collaboration with local health units. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) activities, including psychological first aid and safe spaces, were offered to the affected population.

Livelihood assistance, in the form of conditional cash transfers, was provided to areas with severely impacted livelihoods, particularly focusing on fishermen and farmers. This assistance was distributed in two tranches based on household-level proposals regarding the types of livelihoods they wished to pursue. PRC followed guidelines on livelihood targeting and beneficiary selection, which were included in the final report.

As an initial livelihood recovery intervention, Household Livelihood Assistance (HLA) aimed to protect, restore, and replace lost assets of the vulnerable families hardest hit by the disaster. This support complemented existing coping strategies by assisting with asset creation and replacement, purchasing inputs for farming and livestock rearing, setting up small business ventures, or enabling temporary migration to labor-surplus areas.

The HLA roll-out, from targeting and beneficiary selection to proposal generation, grant provision, and monitoring and evaluation, followed PRC's established protocols for Cash Voucher Assistance (CVA). Field implementation was managed by the Chapter-level Livelihood Team, with the BarCom or Barangay Committee providing essential "Social Collateral" to ensure fairness and transparency in the selection process. BarCom is composed of community representatives who played a crucial role in identifying most vulnerable households by establishing criteria of selection, social mapping, and conducting house-to-house community validation.

Grant amounts depended on the results of a detailed assessment, which calculated needs based on gaps: what was needed minus what recipients could provide themselves, along with transaction and transport costs. This funding is based on the criteria established by the Philippines National Statistic Authority – Poverty Threshold, specifically under the "Minimum Expenditure Basket" (MEB) framework and the concept of PRC Household Economic Cultivation and Household Economic Security.

The release was staggered in two tranches:

- First Tranche: 60 per cent was released within two weeks of proposal generation (amounting to PHP 9,000 or CHF 135).
- Second Tranche: 40 per cent was released within two weeks of validation of the use of the first tranche (PHP 6,000 OR CHF 90).

Monitoring began seven days after the first tranche was received. The Chapter Livelihood Team (CLT) conducted initial monitoring through community validation and 100 percent house-to-house verification. During community validation, each beneficiary was presented to the community to ensure compliance with grant conditions. Beneficiaries presented proof of purchases to the CLT, which then verified the results through house-to-house validation. This process determined who qualified for the second tranche. The Red Rose beneficiary data management tool was used for further registration and monitoring.

Philippine Postal Corporation (PhilPost) as the chosen financial service provider handled cash payout releases. Two post-distribution monitoring (PDM) activities were conducted: one focusing on livelihood to evaluate the appropriateness, usefulness, and process of the assistance, and another for overall evaluation of all interventions. PDM utilized survey questionnaires and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with beneficiaries, barangay officials, and BarCom members.

To ensure safe drinking water, PRC deployed three water tankers equipped with water bladders and tap stands, in partnership with local water districts in Marikina, Cavite, and Olongapo, continuing to target additional areas. PRC also distributed hygiene kits, which included body soap, laundry soap, sanitary pads, towels, toilet paper, toothpaste, toothbrushes, and disposable razors.

PRC collaborated closely with local health units to monitor health risks and potential outbreaks. Volunteers, including youth volunteers, were mobilized to provide vital support and assistance to those affected. Throughout the operation, cross-cutting themes such as CEA and PGI were integrated to ensure interventions were inclusive and addressed the specific needs of all individuals affected by the emergency.

Recognizing the importance of continuous learning and development opportunities for students disrupted by the disaster, PRC



prioritized the provision of school kits. PRC's standard school kits included a backpack, assorted writing materials, notebooks, and other essential items.

By addressing the immediate needs of the most vulnerable individuals and delivering necessary support and services, this operation aimed to alleviate suffering and improve the well-being of affected communities. The combined efforts of the Red Cross, volunteers, and various partners made a significant impact on the lives of those affected by this emergency.

The procurement of blankets, plastic mats, prophylaxis, and jerry cans was handled locally, while mosquito nets, hygiene kits, and kitchen sets were sourced internationally through the IFRC Global Humanitarian Services and Supply Chain Management unit in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Under this operation, regular monitoring of implementation was conducted by the IFRC in close collaboration with various service managers and staff of the PRC. Monthly and bi-weekly meetings were held to track implementation progress, address identified issues and resolve operational bottlenecks. IFRC ensured continuous coordination and proper monitoring of activities, while maintaining open and transparent communication channels with all stakeholders. PRC, for its part, facilitated the collection of stories of change and community feedback throughout the operation.

To assess the quality and impact of the assistance provided, PDM activities were carried out, focusing on non-food items and household livelihood support. These assessments evaluated the effectiveness, timeliness, and relevance of the interventions. Additionally, a Lessons Learned Workshop was conducted, bringing together PRC managers, chapter representatives, and partner organizations to reflect on operational achievements, challenges, and key insights, with the aim of informing and strengthening future emergency responses.

Targeting Strategy

Who was targeted by this operation?

In the aftermath of flooding, assistance focused on vulnerable groups affected by the disaster in ten areas from different regions. These areas included Marikina City, Quezon City, Valenzuela City, and Pateros in NCR; Pangasinan in Region I; Tarlac, Bulacan, Pampanga, and Bataan in Region III; and Rizal in Region IV-A. The primary beneficiaries were displaced individuals and families in urgent need of humanitarian assistance.

Low-income families, often struggling to recover, required immediate support, as they faced difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing, and shelter. These families were particularly vulnerable in the wake of disasters, and their ability to rebuild their lives was often hindered by limited financial resources.

Elderly individuals, who had specific health needs and mobility limitations, needed special attention. Their vulnerabilities increased during and after a disaster, making them more susceptible to the impact of flooding and the difficulties of recovery.

Women and children, especially single mothers, were at heightened risk in disaster situations. They were at risk of gender-based violence, and their access to essential services such as education and healthcare was severely limited in the aftermath of a disaster, exacerbating their vulnerabilities.

People with disabilities encountered unique challenges in accessing emergency services, leaving them particularly vulnerable during the disaster. This group required tailored support to ensure they could receive the assistance they needed and that their specific needs were met.

Farmers and fisherfolk, who relied on land and water for their livelihoods, were significantly impacted by flooding. They often experienced substantial losses, which had long-term consequences on their ability to recover and sustain their families.

Finally, communities in high-risk areas, such as flood-prone regions or informal settlements, faced recurring hardships. These communities were prioritized for assistance due to their heightened vulnerability and the ongoing challenges they faced in disaster recovery.

By targeting displaced individuals, low-income families, the elderly, women and children, people with disabilities, farmers and fisherfolk, and residents of high-risk areas, assistance effectively addressed immediate needs and contributed to building resilience within these communities. This comprehensive approach ensured that the most vulnerable populations received the support they needed to recover and rebuild their lives.



Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection of areas covered was based on an analysis of available secondary data from various sources, including government reports (NDRRMC, Department of Agriculture, Department of Public Works and Highways, etc.), media outlets, PRC's Operations Center reports, and validation of information from Chapters' rapid assessments. The following set of variables was used by NHQ for prioritizing provinces and municipalities:

- Percentage of affected families (more than 10 per cent),
- Extent of damages (flooding situation and livelihood damages),
- Classification of province, city, and municipality (third to sixth),
- Logistical considerations,
- Poverty incidence ranking of the province,
- Presence of key players.

Hot meal interventions were not directly targeted to children under two years of age, as it is highly recommended by health officials that they be breastfed to ensure proper nutrition. However, children six months old and above were encouraged by health experts to begin consuming solid foods or complementary feeding along with breastfeeding. PRC volunteers ensured that proper health messaging was provided to parents and caregivers. Pregnant and lactating women were prioritized for this intervention, ensuring they had access to nutritious food during the emergency.

Total Assisted Population

Assisted Women	9,382	Rural	30%
Assisted Girls (under 18)	7,075	Urban	70%
Assisted Men	9,311	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Assisted Boys (under 18)	7,487		
Total Assisted Population	33,255		
Total Targeted Population	33,000		

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
There is a risk of deployed volunteers and staff members that were engaged in distribution and community work,	The volunteers and staff members were provided with proper orientation and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including



contracting/infected with Leptospirosis, water borne diseases other vector-borne diseases	protective gear, to safeguard themselves in conditions where parts of their bodies were exposed to floodwaters. Prophylaxis for leptospirosis and vitamin C supplementation were also provided to strengthen their immune systems.
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's Operation Center continued to monitor the weather situation and provided necessary alerts as needed.
Risk associated with CVA which is to carry cash or vouchers can make recipients targets for theft or violence, especially in areas with high crime rates.	<p>A Third-Party Service Provider was used to mitigate security risks, along with conducting community assessments and identifying safe areas for secure distribution. Proactive security measures were implemented to ensure safety during the operation. Team leaders were responsible for monitoring and taking appropriate actions to mitigate potential risks. The National Society's security framework applied to all staff and volunteers throughout the operation.</p> <p>For personnel under IFRC security's responsibility, the existing IFRC country security guidelines were followed, including security briefings for all IFRC personnel, movement monitoring for field travel, and the availability of safety equipment as part of the mitigation actions. The presence of law enforcement during distribution and conducting thorough risk assessments before implementing cash voucher programs helped identify potential security threats. This enabled PRC to develop tailored strategies to address those risks effectively.</p> <p>Additionally, establishing feedback systems allowed beneficiaries to report any security incidents or concerns, which were then used to improve future assistance distribution strategies.</p>
There is a potential threat to the well-being of children in the evacuation center.	PRC implemented various measures to reduce associated risks, including the establishment of safe and secure environments, child-friendly spaces, and conducting a child safeguarding risk analysis in the ten affected chapters. The IFRC Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis tool was utilized to support implementing PRC chapters in identifying and rating their child safeguarding risks. Based on this information, staff and volunteers were able to strengthen child safeguarding practices and reduce the risk of harm to children, in accordance with the IFRC Child Safeguarding Policy.
Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation: <p>The identified safety and security threats were not expected to significantly affect the ability or access of Red Cross personnel to implement operation activities. However, the risk of disease transmission was higher with the mobilization of people. To mitigate this, Doxycycline Prophylaxis was provided for staff and volunteers being deployed in the flooded areas. The key potential risks to Red Cross personnel included road safety incidents, flash floods, mudslides, petty crime, and health risks. Proactive security measures were in place, and team leaders were aware of the mitigating actions to be taken to avoid such risks. The National Society's security framework applied throughout the operation to its staff and volunteers. For personnel under IFRC security's responsibility, the existing IFRC country security guidelines were followed, with security briefings for all IFRC personnel, movement monitoring for field travel, and the availability of safety equipment.</p>	
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	Yes

Implementation



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 107,212

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Assisted Persons: 9,835

Targeted Male: 4,968

Targeted Female: 4,867

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of households provided with sleeping kits (two blankets and two plastic mats)	2,000	1,865
# of rapid/initial assessments and its reports conducted	10	18
# of households provided with kitchen sets	2,000	1,967

Narrative description of achievements

In response to the devastating flooding, the PRC was able to address the urgent needs of displaced families, particularly in the provision of emergency household assistance. Many families, having lost their homes and essential belongings, found themselves residing in temporary shelters with limited resources. The assistance provided was crucial in alleviating the hardships faced by these communities.

A total of 1,865 households, representing 93 per cent of the target, received sleeping kits composed of two blankets and two plastic mats per family. These items offered much-needed comfort and warmth, enabling families to find rest amid difficult living conditions. The provision of sleeping kits served as a critical intervention, contributing to the physical well-being and resilience of those affected.

In parallel, 1,967 households, or 98 per cent of the target, were provided with kitchen sets containing essential cooking utensils. The distribution of these items allowed families to resume preparing meals for themselves, a simple yet fundamental aspect of daily life that contributes not only to physical nourishment but also to emotional comfort and dignity during times of crisis.

The shortfall in reaching 100 per cent distribution for kitchen sets and sleeping kits was due to reduced needs in the communities, as other stakeholders (government and other humanitarian organizations) provided assistance. To avoid duplication and ensure resources were directed where most needed, PRC responsibly adjusted distributions based on updated assessments and coordinated efforts.

Complementing these relief efforts, the PRC conducted rapid and initial assessments to gather accurate, real-time information on the extent of the damage and the immediate needs of affected communities. While the initial target was to conduct 10 assessments, PRC exceeded expectations by completing 18 assessments, producing timely reports that informed and guided the ongoing response operations.

Furthermore, based on the PDM results, the majority of recipients — 99 per cent — expressed satisfaction with the essential household items they received, such as sleeping kits and kitchen sets. Beneficiaries found the assistance timely, relevant, and valuable in helping them cope during challenging times.

The coordinated efforts of PRC and IFRC effectively addressed the most urgent needs of flood-affected families, restoring a sense of normalcy and security in an otherwise uncertain environment. By swiftly providing essential household items and conducting thorough assessments, the response demonstrated the organizations' commitment to placing the well-being and dignity of vulnerable communities at the forefront of humanitarian action. These interventions not only improved living conditions in the immediate aftermath but also laid a solid foundation for recovery as families began the difficult process of rebuilding their homes and lives.



Lessons Learnt

Frequent changes in schedules and adverse weather conditions showed the need for flexible plans, better logistics, and good resource management. It also highlighted the importance of strong coordination and clear communication between PRC chapters and local government units to keep response efforts safe, timely, and effective. Furthermore, good coordination between PRC chapters and local government units helps improve response efforts and keeps everyone informed about changing situations.

Challenges

During the distribution, the PRC faced challenges due to shifting needs within the communities. As the situation evolved, several other stakeholders and humanitarian actors provided assistance in the same areas. Consequently, the initial targets set by PRC were not fully reached, as many of the intended recipients had already received similar support.

To avoid duplication of assistance and ensure resources were directed to the most urgent needs, PRC responsibly adjusted its distribution plans based on updated needs assessments and close coordination with local government units and partner organizations.

As part of its preparedness strategy, PRC keeps pre-positioned non-food items (NFIs) in its warehouses nationwide for emergency use. During the Typhoon Carina (Habagat) response, these NFIs were mobilized to support affected communities. As part of its standard preparedness and readiness strategy, the PRC maintains a pre-positioned inventory of NFIs in its warehouses and chapter facilities nationwide for use in future disasters. This proactive approach ensures that immediate assistance can be provided to affected communities when emergencies arise. During the response to Typhoon Carina (Habagat), the pre-positioned NFIs available at the chapter level were mobilized and distributed to meet the urgent needs of affected populations. The DREF fund under this operation was intended solely for the replenishment of the NFIs that were utilized during the response. It is important to note that no additional or unused NFIs funded through this DREF remained.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 302,094

Targeted Persons: 10,001

Assisted Persons: 13,855

Targeted Male: 6,999

Targeted Female: 6,854

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of targeted households reached with food (in-kind) assistance	1,000	1,769
# of targeted individual reached by CVA assistance	5,000	5,055
# of post-distribution monitoring conducted for livelihood interventions	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

PRC provided immediate food assistance to disaster-affected communities, initially targeting 1,000 households but ultimately reaching 1,760 households with hot meals. PRC was able to address urgent food security needs, especially among displaced families in evacuation centers. The provision of hot meals under this operation exceeded the initial target. As part of standard practice in food preparation during emergency operations, a buffer is typically included to account for variations in serving sizes and to ensure that no affected individual is left without assistance. Unlike non-food items, which are distributed per item, food is consumable and preparation quantities may not always align precisely with the projected number of recipients. In such cases, and in the spirit of humanitarian service, any surplus is appropriately shared with other vulnerable individuals in the community to prevent food waste and extend support to those in need.

A total of 5,055 individuals were reached through the Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) programme, exceeding the original target of 5,000. This translates to a total of 1,011 households - 496 households in Bulacan and 515 in Tarlac provinces. This assistance provided

families with immediate financial support, helping them address urgent needs and begin their recovery from the disaster. The Household Livelihood Assistance (HLA) project provided conditional and unrestricted cash grants of PHP 15,000 (CHF 225) per household to help vulnerable farmers and fisherfolk recover their livelihoods. This support allowed affected families to address essential needs, restore income sources, and strengthen local markets. Based on the PDM results and findings, 99 per cent of recipients of household livelihood assistance (HLA) reported having utilized the support to generate income. Many beneficiaries indicated that their livelihood activities were already yielding returns, with profits being used to meet essential daily needs such as food, education for their children, and other household expenses. This reflects the relevance and positive impact of the assistance in helping families gradually recover and sustain their basic needs.

The actual recipients identified and registered exceeded 55 households since the result of the assessment conducted determined their eligibility and met the criteria. Generally, the results of the assessment showed that there is still need in the communities and generally met the set criteria.

This balanced representation reflects women's increasing participation in household decision-making and community livelihood recovery efforts. Gender Balance:

- 509 (50.3 per cent) female household representatives
- 502 (49.7 per cent) male representatives

In terms of HLA implementation process, PRC conducted a detailed needs assessment, which confirmed that restoring income-generating activities was a top priority for impacted communities. Following this, PRC implemented a community-driven beneficiary selection process. Each barangay established a Barangay Committee (BarCom), composed of community representatives, to lead the identification of the most vulnerable households in their respective areas.

The selection criteria were developed through community consultations to ensure fairness and inclusivity. Social mapping activities were carried out to locate and profile small-scale farmers, fisherfolk, and other at-risk households whose livelihood assets had been damaged or lost during the disaster.

To guarantee transparency and accuracy, the initial beneficiary list underwent house-to-house validations. This thorough verification process ensured that each selected household genuinely met the established criteria. After validation, the final list of beneficiaries, along with details of available feedback and grievance mechanisms, was publicly posted in visible locations such as barangay halls and community bulletin boards.

HLA implementation which demonstrated a strong, community-led approach, ensuring that assistance reached those most in need while promoting transparency, accountability, and gender inclusion: The combination of financial support, livelihood proposals, and skills training provided affected households with essential tools to rebuild their income sources and strengthen their resilience:

Below is the summary of implementation:

Assessment and Beneficiary Selection

To address urgent livelihood recovery needs, the PRC conducted a needs assessment confirming income restoration as a priority. A community-driven selection process followed, with Barangay Committees identifying the most vulnerable households through social mapping and consultations. House-to-house validations ensured accuracy, and final beneficiary lists, along with feedback mechanisms, were publicly posted to maintain transparency and accountability.

Beneficiary Registration

Once the beneficiary selection process was completed, PRC registered the final list of recipients using the RedRose Collect application. This digital tool collected essential data on household profiles, the effects of the disaster on their livelihoods, and their immediate recovery needs.

Each registered beneficiary received a Household Livelihood Assistance Toolkit, which included:

- A Beneficiary Card (BenCard)
- Informational flyers on recovery services and support programs provided by PRC and government agencies, including the Department of Agriculture (DA) and Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)

Livelihood Proposals and Priorities

As part of the recovery process, beneficiaries submitted livelihood proposals based on their skills, available resources, and local market opportunities. The distribution of proposals reflected the communities' reliance on agriculture and fisheries as primary sources of income:

- 55.8 per cent for agriculture-based activities
- 22.6 per cent for fisheries



- 17.3 per cent for small enterprises
- 0.6 per cent for livestock raising
- 0.7 per cent for poultry raising
- 0.1 per cent for motorcycle-based livelihoods
- 2.8 per cent for other diverse activities

This breakdown highlights a continued dependence on traditional livelihoods, while also showing growing interest in small business ventures.

Livelihood Training Programmes

To support the successful implementation of livelihood activities, PRC organized livelihood training programs for the recipients. A total of 1,010 individuals attended these sessions, which covered both technical and financial management topics:

- 78.3 per cent participated in agriculture-related training
- 21.7 per cent took part in business management and financial management training

The training programs emphasized enhancing agricultural skills to boost productivity and recovery while also offering opportunities to improve financial literacy and entrepreneurial capacities.

Lessons Learnt

The PDM conducted as part of the HLA Project revealed generally positive feedback from the participants. Most beneficiaries expressed their gratitude and satisfaction with how the PRC implemented the project. They appreciated the organized process, the support from chapter staff and volunteers, and the overall delivery of services. However, a common sentiment among recipients was the hope that future disbursement schedules could be implemented earlier to allow more time for establishing and growing their livelihood activities.

In terms of program outcomes, all participants confirmed that they had received the HLA support as planned. However, since many beneficiaries were still in the early stages of launching their chosen livelihoods, not all were able to show tangible results or earnings from their ventures at the time of monitoring. One of the chosen livelihood ventures included rice farming and small-scale livestock raising, such as piggeries, which require a longer period to generate profit and show tangible results compared to other income-generating activities. This was expected given the limited operational window under the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF), which naturally restricted the observation of long-term impacts.

During the presentation of initial findings, a key recommendation was raised by staff, volunteers, and evaluators: the inclusion of a continuity plan in the program's exit strategy. This would allow for extended monitoring of the progress and development of livelihoods beyond the formal project timeline. By partnering with local government units, this continued oversight could help track outcomes, measure sustainability, and better assess the long-term impact of the assistance. While current PDM results reflect outcomes from the early phases of livelihood implementation, this proposed collaborative monitoring approach would bridge the gap left by the DREF's time-bound limitations and further strengthen the program's sustainability efforts.

Challenges

Significant delays in key activities were experienced due to a range of contributing factors such as logistical difficulties in accessing remote areas further complicated the timely completion of house-to-house validation and monitoring efforts.

Additionally, discrepancies between the initial beneficiary estimates and the final validated numbers required adjustments in both planning and resource allocation. Ensuring the sustainability of livelihoods beyond the project period also presented a challenge, particularly for beneficiaries reliant on agriculture, who are increasingly vulnerable to the effects of climate change.



Budget: CHF 53,251

Targeted Persons: 5,000

Assisted Persons: 10,931

Targeted Male: 5,522

Targeted Female: 5,409



Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of individuals reached with basic health services (including medicines and first aid services)	5,000	9,436
# of households provided with mosquito nets	2,000	1,865
# of individuals reached with health promotion activities	5,000	10,931
# of individuals reached with direct MHPSS activities	2,300	7,391

Narrative description of achievements

The PRC mobilized its chapters and health volunteers to conduct a total of 29 Health Caravan/mobile health team deployments to provide immediate and accessible basic health care services to the 58 most affected communities in Rizal, Marikina, Valenzuela, Manila, Quezon City, Tarlac, Bataan, Bulacan, and Pangasinan. PRC provided basic health services to 9,436 individuals through Health Caravans and support to leptospirosis surge in hospitals. The Health Caravan has reached many individuals through its health promotion, medical consultation and provision of basic medicines.

PRC supported two major government hospitals in Metro Manila - the National Kidney and Transplant Institute (NKTi) in Quezon City and the San Lazaro Hospital in Manila City on its 12-day, 24 hours shift schedule in the leptospirosis ward due to the spike in leptospirosis cases in the cities that has been heavily affected by floods during the onset of Super Typhoon Carina. PRC deployed 123 nurses in the hospital to render basic hospital services such as vital signs taking, preparation and administering medicine, charting and transporting patients. A total of 165 patients were directly catered by PRC volunteer nurses in the hospital.

During the height of the operations, PRC Safety Services established a total of 75 first aid stations, which served 658 patients — 501 for vital signs monitoring and 157 minor cases treated. Additionally, a total of 1,865 households, which is 93 per cent of the target, were provided with mosquito nets (two nets per household) to help protect them from dengue inside the evacuation centers.

As a priority activity, PRC conducted different forms of mental health and psychosocial (MHPSS) activities for the targeted affected population and the responders of PRC. For this response operation, PRC has reached a total of 9,102 individuals reached with direct MHPSS activities such as psychological first aid (PFA), child friendly spaces (CFS), and PSS for Humanitarian Workers. The CFS activities specifically engaged a total of 1,020 children with child-friendly activities in the evacuation centers and communities

Lessons Learnt

Maintaining a consistent stock of critical medications, particularly for children, is essential during health caravans. Strengthening collaboration with other chapters can enhance resource availability, including ERU vehicles and additional assets

Challenges

N/A



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 114,961

Targeted Persons: 17,500

Assisted Persons: 11,194

Targeted Male: 6,840

Targeted Female: 6,700



Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached with hygiene promotion and IEC activities	5,000	11,194
# of families provided jerry cans (20 liters)	2,000	1,892
# of people who have been supplied by RCRC with an improved protected source of drinking water (according to WHO and Sphere standards)	1,500	2,048
# of families provided with hygiene kits	3,500	2,708
# of facilities and schools provided with cleaning kits	150	140
# of liters of potable water produced through RCRC emergency water supply	67,500	153,600

Narrative description of achievements

As part of its commitment to safeguarding public health and ensuring access to safe drinking water during emergencies, the PRC, with support from IFRC, mobilized vital WASH assets across several affected areas. These assets included water tankers, water bladders, and various water purification equipment strategically deployed to Cavite, Marikina City, Valenzuela City, Zambales (including Olongapo City), and other impacted communities. Through these concerted efforts, PRC successfully distributed a total of 153,600 liters of safe and potable water, directly benefiting 2,048 individuals in evacuation centers and vulnerable areas for drinking purposes. The operation provided an average of 7.5 liters of clean water per person per day over a 10-day distribution period, helping to address immediate water needs and mitigate the risk of waterborne diseases in the aftermath of the disaster.

In parallel, PRC conducted hygiene promotion sessions in evacuation sites and affected communities to disseminate key messages on personal hygiene practices, safe water handling, and proper water storage. These activities reached a total of 11,194 individuals across Bataan, La Union, Bangar, Cavite, Quezon City, Marikina City, Valenzuela City, Bulacan, Pampanga, and Rizal Province.

To further support vulnerable households, hygiene kits were distributed to priority affected families. In total, 2,708 hygiene kits (one per household) were distributed, achieving 77 per cent of the initial target. The remaining families were assisted through parallel support provided by local government units (LGUs), which responded promptly to the needs of communities, particularly those living along the shoreline affected by the oil spill.

In addition, total of 1,892 households were provided with jerry cans. During the distribution activities, PRC volunteers also facilitated hygiene promotion sessions for household representatives to reinforce the importance of personal and environmental hygiene.

Recognizing the need to maintain sanitation in communal facilities post-disaster, PRC likewise distributed 140 cleaning kits to key public facilities such as schools, health centers, and barangay halls in five areas: Quezon City, Marikina City, Valenzuela City, Bulacan, and Rizal. Each cleaning kit contained essential items including bleach solution, laundry powder, water buckets, cleaning rugs, long-handled brushes, mops, brooms with dustpans, water dippers, and household latex gloves — critical tools to prevent the spread of infectious diseases in these shared spaces.

The shortfall in reaching 100 per cent distribution for hygiene kits, jerry cans, and cleaning kits was due to reduced needs in the communities as other stakeholders provided assistance. To avoid duplication and ensure resources were directed where most needed, PRC responsibly adjusted distributions based on updated assessments and coordinated efforts.

As part of its preparedness strategy, the PRC keeps pre-positioned NFIs in its warehouses nationwide for emergency use. During the Typhoon Carina (Habagat) response, these NFIs were mobilized to support affected communities. As part of its standard preparedness and readiness strategy, the PRC maintains a pre-positioned inventory of NFIs in its warehouses and chapter facilities nationwide for use in future disasters. This proactive approach ensures that immediate assistance can be provided to affected communities when emergencies arise. During the response to Typhoon Carina (Habagat), the pre-positioned NFIs available at the chapter level were mobilized and distributed to meet the urgent needs of affected populations. The DREF fund under this operation was intended solely for



the replenishment of the NFIs that were utilized during the response. It is important to note that no additional or unused NFIs funded through this DREF remained for use in other operations.

Lessons Learnt

Strong coordination with local government units is essential to avoid duplication of assistance and to ensure that relief resources are efficiently allocated based on actual needs on the ground.

Challenges

There are remaining 800 hygiene kits that were not distributed in Bataan. The targeted families were assisted through parallel support provided by local government units (LGUs), which responded promptly to the needs of communities, particularly those living along the shoreline affected by the oil spill. During the distribution, the PRC faced challenges due to shifting needs within the communities. As the situation evolved, several other stakeholders and humanitarian actors provided assistance in the same areas. Consequently, the initial targets set by PRC were not fully reached, as many of the intended recipients had already received similar support.

To avoid duplication of assistance and ensure resources were directed to the most urgent needs, PRC responsibly adjusted its distribution plans based on updated needs assessments and close coordination with local government units and partner organizations.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 4,104
Targeted Persons: 1,500
Assisted Persons: 1,285
Targeted Male: 649
Targeted Female: 636

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of chapters conducted Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis	10	8
# of children reached with child-friendly activities	1,500	1,020
# of staff and volunteers provided with a PGI crash course (including CFS, child safeguarding and PSS)	100	288

Narrative description of achievements

As part of psychosocial support, a total of 1,020 children were reached with child-friendly activities such as storytelling, interactive games and book coloring. Also toys and other resources were provided to help children cope with stressful situations.

The PRC upholds its firm commitment to dignity, access, participation and safety of all individuals, particularly the most vulnerable, by adhering to the Minimum PGI and Safeguarding Guidelines, including policies on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Child Protection. In line with this, and with the valuable support of IFRC, the PRC implemented the Child Safeguarding Risk Assessment (CSRA) across eight chapters as part of this operation.

The Child Safeguarding and Risk Analysis (CSRA) workshops were conducted to address the impact of flooding on children caused by the Southwest Monsoon, enhanced by Tropical Cyclones Butchoy and Carina. Utilizing the IFRC CSRA tool, the workshop aimed to assess and identify child safeguarding risks within PRC activities and to develop strategies to strengthen safeguarding practices, reduce risks, and ensure children’s safety as outlined in the IFRC Safeguarding Policy.

The CSRA workshops were carried out in Tarlac, Marikina, Quezon City, Manila, Bulacan, Pangasinan, Rizal, and Valenzuela. The CSRA was conducted by PRC Welfare Services in collaboration with IFRC staff between September 16 and October 8, 2024. The workshop included presentations on child safeguarding concepts, PRC policies, and practical group activities to identify risks and develop safeguards.



To to equip staff and volunteers with essential knowledge, skills, and practical tools to ensure that humanitarian operations are safe, inclusive, and protective of all individuals — particularly the most vulnerable, the IFRC supported PRC in conducting PGI crash course to 288 staff and volunteers not only in National Headquarters but chapter level as well where after being trained, the chapters were able to conduct independently. The training aimed at building essential knowledge, skills, and practical tools to ensure that all services are delivered in a safe, inclusive, and protective manner.

The course raised awareness on PGI principles and minimum standards in humanitarian contexts and enhanced participants’ capacity to identify, prevent, and respond to protection risks — including sexual exploitation and abuse, gender-based violence, child abuse, and other forms of harm. It also introduced child safeguarding measures, guided the establishment of Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) in emergencies, and provided basic psychosocial support (PSS) training, ensuring appropriate care for individuals in distress.

Ultimately, the training promoted a culture of accountability, survivor-centered approaches, and equitable access to services, especially for women, children, persons with disabilities, and marginalized groups in all PRC-IFRC programs. As part of the positive impact of the capacity-building initiatives, following the conduct of the PGI Crash Course and CSRA, the trained chapters were able to further disseminate and cascade PGI knowledge and awareness not only to other PRC chapters and branches but also to Red Cross Youth (RCY) councils in both college and high school levels through dedicated PGI orientations.

This initiative enhanced grassroots awareness on protection, gender, and inclusion principles, and child safeguarding practices among young volunteers and students — ensuring that these critical values are embedded across all levels of Red Cross operations and activities.

Moreover, through the support of IFRC, PRC was able to strengthen the operational capacity and independence of local chapters, fostering ownership of PGI initiatives and safeguarding measures at the community level. The experiences of Quezon City and Pangasinan Chapters stood out as best practices, having successfully integrated PGI and safeguarding into their regular activities and cascading trainings, further promoting a culture of protection and accountability within their areas of responsibility.

Lessons Learnt

The investment into CSRA and PGI capacity building during this operation highlighted the importance of broadening PRC’s regular preparedness and response capacity to encompass PGI and PGI trained staff and volunteers specifically, which similarly to National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT) can be deployed in the event of a disaster to augment local capacity. The PGI training was a pivotal step towards establishing a roster for PRC’s PGI trained human resources

Challenges

N/A



Budget: CHF 49,842
Targeted Persons: 4,000
Assisted Persons: 3,815
Targeted Male: 1,927
Targeted Female: 1,888

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of student provided with school kit	4,000	3,815

Narrative description of achievements

The PRC successfully distributed a total of 3,815 school kits to children temporarily housed in evacuation centers across Quezon City, Marikina, Bulacan, and Rizal, achieving 95 percent of its targeted distribution. These school kits contained essential educational materials such as notebooks, writing tools, coloring materials, and paper pads, carefully prepared to meet the immediate learning needs of affected children.



This initiative was carried out in response to the significant disruption of classes caused by severe flooding in these areas. Many families lost their belongings, including school supplies, when floodwaters submerged homes and schools. Recognizing the importance of maintaining educational continuity, even in times of crisis, the PRC acted swiftly to provide these resources.

By equipping displaced children with school kits, the Philippine Red Cross helped ensure that they could continue their education and engage in meaningful learning activities within evacuation centers. This effort not only addressed the immediate need for educational materials but also offered a sense of normalcy, comfort, and hope for the children during a difficult period of displacement and uncertainty.

The shortfall in achieving the 100 per cent target for school kits was primarily due to shifting needs within the communities. As the situation evolved, several other stakeholders and humanitarian actors provided assistance in the same areas. Consequently, the initial targets set by PRC were not fully reached, as many of the intended recipients had already received similar support.

As part of its preparedness strategy, the PRC keeps pre-positioned NFIs in its warehouses nationwide for emergency use. During the Typhoon Carina (Habagat) response, these NFIs were mobilized to support affected communities. As part of its standard preparedness and readiness strategy, the PRC maintains a pre-positioned inventory of NFIs in its warehouses and chapter facilities nationwide for use in future disasters. This proactive approach ensures that immediate assistance can be provided to affected communities when emergencies arise. During the response to Typhoon Carina (Habagat), the pre-positioned NFIs available at the chapter level were mobilized and distributed to meet the urgent needs of affected populations. The DREF fund under this operation was intended solely for the replenishment of the NFIs that were utilized during the response. It is important to note that no additional or unused NFIs funded through this DREF remained for use in other operations.

Lessons Learnt

N/A

Challenges

During the distribution, the PRC faced challenges due to shifting needs within the communities. As the situation evolved, several other stakeholders and humanitarian actors provided assistance in the same areas. Consequently, the initial targets set by PRC were not fully reached, as many of the intended recipients had already received similar support.

To avoid duplication of assistance and ensure resources were directed to the most urgent needs, PRC responsibly adjusted its distribution plans based on updated needs assessments and close coordination with local government units and partner organizations.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 7,053

Targeted Persons: 33,000

Assisted Persons: 33,255

Targeted Male: 16,798

Targeted Female: 16,457

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% of people who feel they are informed about the operation	80	100
% of community members who know how to contact PRC to provide feedback and comments	80	90
% of complaints and feedback received that are responded by PRC	100	100
# of staff and volunteers oriented in CEA	100	50

# of post-distribution monitoring conducted for NFIs and other services provided	1	1
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Narrative description of achievements

Throughout its operations, CEA mechanisms were integrated into the PRC disaster preparedness and response activities. Even before the disaster struck, CEA processes were in place, ensuring that local chapters were effectively coordinated with LGUs and barangays in disseminating early warnings and preparedness messages to communities at risk.

Prior to the typhoon's landfall, the PRC, in collaboration with barangay officials, actively informed residents about the approaching weather disturbance and the necessary safety measures. Early warnings and pre-evacuation advisories were cascaded to communities through multiple channels through house-to-house reminders, and public announcements.

Based on the results of a PDM survey conducted after the relief operations, most respondents confirmed that they had received timely information regarding the typhoon. They acknowledged the joint efforts of the PRC and barangay officials in disseminating details about pre-evacuation activities, contributing to the safe and orderly movement of families to designated evacuation centers.

Additionally, the PRC National Headquarters' official website and Facebook channel served as key information hubs for the public, providing regular updates and educational content on disaster preparedness. These digital platforms allowed wider community access to life-saving information, advisories, and guidance before and during the emergency, complementing the ground-level communication efforts of PRC chapters.

This coordinated and proactive approach highlights the importance of integrating CEA into disaster risk reduction and response strategies, ensuring that communities remain informed, prepared, and involved in decisions that affect their safety and well-being.

According to the PDM results, most respondents reported that they know how to reach the PRC via its hotline number. Additionally, all recipients were informed about the operational details, including the location, the services they would receive, the date and time of the operation, as well as where and how to provide feedback or raise questions.

Furthermore, the feedback received through feedback boxes was predominantly positive, with most messages expressing gratitude to the Philippine Red Cross for the assistance provided. While the majority of comments reflected appreciation, it was noted that there were limited actionable concerns or requests requiring immediate response from the chapters. Most of the feedback consisted of verification comments and general sentiments collected at the chapter level through these feedback boxes.

Lessons Learnt

The experience highlighted the importance of flexibility in operational planning. Due to unforeseen emergencies like multiple cyclones experienced between October to November, planned activities such as crash courses may need to be postponed or adapted. Having contingency measures and adaptable timelines is crucial in humanitarian operations. In addition, CEA tools should be also available for all the chapters and services.

Challenges

N/A



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 32,154

Targeted Persons: 0

Assisted Persons: 0

Targeted Male: 0

Targeted Female: 0

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
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# of communication materials produced through social media and other media outlets	10	15
% of financial reporting compliance to IFRC procedures	100	100
# of monitoring visits to operation areas conducted by IFRC	8	8
# of Surge personnel deployed	1	0

Narrative description of achievements

The PRC effectively communicated its preparedness measures and response activities through a combination of mainstream and digital media platforms. During the reporting period, over ten publications through social medias were issued, such as regular updates on social media channels including Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), YouTube, and Instagram.

In collaboration with IFRC in the Philippines and the IFRC communications team based in APRO, targeted messaging was developed alongside audiovisual materials, feature stories, and infographics. These resources provided a comprehensive overview of the humanitarian impact and response initiatives. Key data and statistics were prominently featured, ensuring the scale of the disaster and the collective efforts of PRC and IFRC were effectively conveyed to both the public and key stakeholders. DREF Communications Officer from Geneva team along with a Senior Communications Officer from APRO visited some of the affected areas to collect compelling human-interest stories, some of which were presented in the global DREF pledging conference in November.

IFRC supported the PRC in conducting PDM for NFIs, livelihood assistance, and other interventions implemented across the eight chapters covered under the IFRC-DREF operation.

Additionally, IFRC provided technical support by deploying a resource person to facilitate a PGI Crash Course for PRC staff and volunteers, which was successfully attended by 288 participants. As part of the National Society Development initiative, the trained chapters further cascaded PGI knowledge and awareness not only to other PRC chapters and branches but also to Red Cross Youth (RCY) councils at both the college and high school levels through dedicated PGI orientation sessions.

Media releases:
 Red Cross deploys team amid surge in leptospirosis cases | Philstar.com
 Philippine Red Cross aids over 100 patients amid leptospirosis surge
 Red Cross team deployed amid leptospirosis surge
<https://globalnation.inquirer.net/243833/singapore-red-cross-donates-over-p2-9-million-to-victims-of-carina>
<https://mb.com.ph/2024/7/29/philippine-red-cross-ramps-up-disaster-response-for-typhoon-victims-calls-for-urgent-donations>
<https://www.climatecentre.org/14426/floods-as-deep-as-a-one-storey-building-in-downtown-manila/>
<https://www.manilatimes.net/2024/07/30/tmt-newswire/red-cross-intensifies-calamity-operations-to-typhoon-victims-in-ph/1960736>
<https://reliefweb.int/report/philippines/world-vision-children-and-families-evacuate-typhoon-carina-batters-luzon>
https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=962247539278292&id=100064791636502
<https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1969273/carina-habagat-butchoy-killed-46-displaced-over-6-million-says-ndrrmc>
<https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1229894>

Furthermore, at the time of the IFRC-DREF request, the deployment of an Information Management (IM) surge personnel was initially planned by PRC. However, as the operation progressed, the PRC opted to utilize the capacity of its existing personnel, including the Information Management and PMEAL (Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning) Officer embedded within the Disaster Management Services. These in-house technical resources were effectively mobilized to support the operation, ensuring that the required information management and reporting needs were met without the need for external surge deployment. This approach maximized available internal capacities while maintaining operational efficiency and technical quality.

Lessons Learnt

N/A

Challenges

N/A





Budget: CHF 68,499

Targeted Persons: 0

Assisted Persons: 0

Targeted Male: 0

Targeted Female: 0

Indicators

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

Narrative description of achievements

A total of 350 volunteers and staff were mobilized for this operation, all of whom were fully insured under the PRC Membership and Accident Benefit (MAAB) programme. Through their affiliation with the PRC, these volunteers not only contributed to humanitarian efforts but also accessed a range of Red Cross services and comprehensive accident insurance coverage. The MAAB programme plays a vital role in safeguarding the welfare of volunteers, offering peace of mind as they carry out their duties in potentially high-risk environments. This coverage includes benefits for accidental death, dismemberment, hospitalization, and burial services. The initiative underscores PRC's commitment to managing operational risks and protecting the wellbeing of its volunteers, recognizing their unwavering dedication and ensuring they receive critical support when needed.

PRC organized local Lessons Learnt Workshops (LLWs) at the chapter level across the eight chapters where the majority of operational activities were conducted which was supported by IFRC. The findings and reflections from these local workshops formed the foundation for discussions during the national-level LLW held at PRC National Headquarters (NHQ) at the conclusion of the operation. These workshops were instrumental in evaluating the successes and challenges of the response and in gathering valuable insights from staff and volunteers directly involved in the operation.

Lessons Learnt

Some highlights of LLW includes valuable insights gathered that will help strengthen future response efforts. Some operational challenges were encountered, particularly in the areas of financial processing, procurement timelines, coordination between NHQ and chapters, and preparedness capacities.

Challenges

Streamlining financial procedures, reinforcing compliance protocols, and providing additional technical and capacity-building support to chapters. Strengthening procurement systems through pre-established supplier agreements and early protocol orientations was also identified as a priority.

The operation emphasized the importance of harmonizing response protocols across all levels of the organization. It was recommended to align and simplify SOPs, clarify roles and responsibilities, and enhance disaster activation systems within chapters to ensure a swift and coordinated response.



Financial Report

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

MDRPH054 - Philippines - Flood

Operating Timeframe: 03 Aug 2024 to 28 Feb 2025

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/8-2025/6	Operation	MDRPH054
Budget Timeframe	2024/8-2025/2	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 28/Jul/2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	739,170
DREF Response Pillar	739,170
Expenditure	-739,060
Closing Balance	110

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	74,351	86,861	-12,510
PO02 - Livelihoods	283,656	301,041	-17,385
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			0
PO04 - Health	48,161	52,312	-4,151
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	135,601	138,955	-3,353
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	3,853	4,093	-240
PO07 - Education	46,800	48,414	-1,614
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	45,114	0	45,114
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	6,622	6,837	-215
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	644,159	638,513	5,646
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships			0
EA02 - Secretariat Services	30,693	27,716	2,976
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	64,319	72,831	-8,513
Enabling Approaches Total	95,011	100,548	-5,537
Grand Total	739,170	739,060	110

[Click here for the complete financial report](#)

Please explain variances (if any)

A total of CHF 739,170 was allocated from the IFRC-DREF to support the PRC in responding to the needs of approximately 33,255 people. By the end of the operation, the total expenditure recorded was CHF 739,060 with a balance of CHF 110. From the financial report, several variances have been observed that require explanation below.

The Livelihood Programme surpassed its initial target by assisting 1,055 households, exceeding the planned 1,000 households. This increase led to a slight rise in expenses associated with the HLA programme.



In the Shelter, expenditures exceeded the allocated budget. The primary reasons for this overage include operational costs and mobilization expenses, notably volunteer-related costs.

A significant variance was noted in the National Society Development (NSD) category. This discrepancy is mainly attributed to expenses related to the PSSR being recorded under NSD. Additionally, some minor errors in expense coding resulted in costs that should have been allocated to the Secretariat being incorrectly categorized under NSD.

Regarding DRR, although a budget was allocated for DRR activities, no corresponding expenses have been recorded. This is due to a system pick-up where the PSSR budget was assigned to the DRR category. Furthermore, actual PSSR expenses were distributed across various activities and planned operations, leading to the absence of direct expenses under DRR.



Contact Information

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

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[Click here for reference](#)

