



PRC volunteers rescuing people trapped due to Typhoon Tino. (Photo: PRC)

Appeal: <b>MDRPH057</b>	Hazard: <b>Cyclone</b>	Country: <b>Philippines</b>	Type of DREF: <b>Response</b>
Crisis Category: <b>Orange</b>	Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 999,064</b>	
Glide Number: <b>TC-2025-000203-PHL and TC-2025-000204-PHL</b>	People Affected: <b>6,000,000 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>30,000 people</b>	
Operation Start Date: <b>12-11-2025</b>	Operation Timeframe: <b>9 months</b>	Operation End Date: <b>31-08-2026</b>	DREF Published: <b>15-11-2025</b>

Targeted Regions:

**Region I (Ilocos Region), Region II (Cagayan Valley), Region III (Central Luzon), Region IV-A (Calabarzon), Region V (Bicol region), Cordillera Administrative region (CAR)**

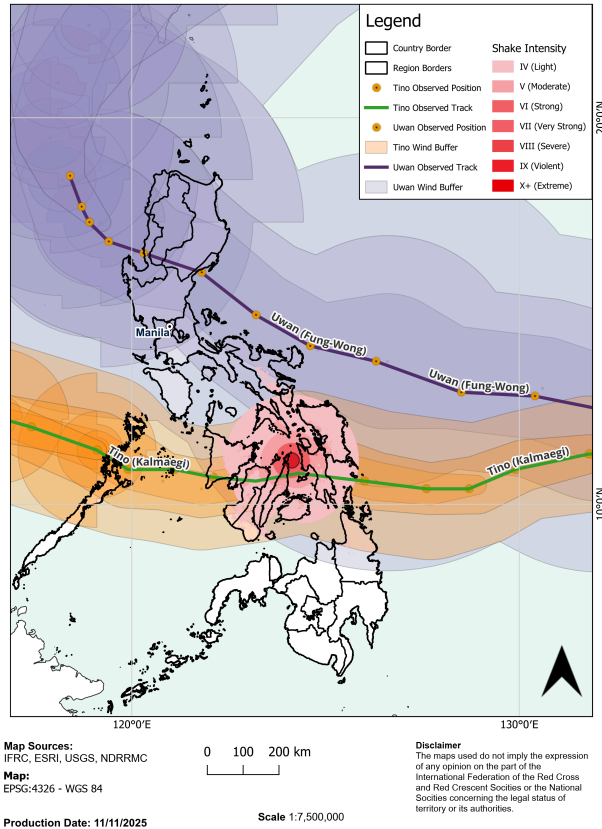
# Description of the Event

[Crisis Category Supporting Document](#)

## Date of event

04-11-2025

+CIFRC DREF - Philippines: Earthquakes and Typhoons



Map of the compounding disasters in the Philippines (Source: IFRC,IM)

## What happened, where and when?

Typhoon Tino (Kalmaegi):

Roughly a month after the devastating 6.9-magnitude earthquake that struck Cebu, another disaster battered the Visayas archipelago, compounding the already dire living conditions of affected and vulnerable communities. In the early hours of 30 October 2025, a Low-Pressure Area developed east of Northeastern Mindanao, outside the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR). The weather disturbance rapidly intensified and, upon entering the PAR on 2 November 2025, was named Tropical Storm Tino (international name Kalmaegi), marking the country's 20th tropical cyclone for the year.

By 3 November 2025, Tino had strengthened into a typhoon, packing maximum sustained winds of 150 km/h near the center and gusts of up to 205 km/h, as it moved toward Eastern Visayas. Between 4 and 5 November 2025, the typhoon made multiple landfalls across the Visayas and Palawan, heavily impacting Leyte, Cebu, Negros Occidental, Iloilo, Guimaras, and Palawan. The system unleashed torrential rains and destructive winds, causing widespread flooding and landslides across MIMAROPA, Regions VI, VII, the Negros Island Region, and Caraga.

According to the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), Cebu experienced record-breaking rainfall of up to 428 mm within 24 hours—more than a month's worth of rain—leading to severe flooding and overflowing rivers. In Central Cebu, floodwaters engulfed residential areas, trapping people inside their homes and contaminating water sources. In Negros Island, continuous rains triggered lahar flows from Kanlaon Volcano, destroying houses and blocking major roads, further



hampering relief and rescue operations.

By the time Typhoon Tino exited the PAR on 6 November 2025, it had left a trail of destruction across eight regions—displacing thousands of families, claiming numerous lives, and damaging vital infrastructure. The timing of the disaster could not have been worse: families still reeling from the Cebu earthquake were once again forced to flee or rebuild amid flooded communities and limited access to aid routes.

Typhoon Uwan (Fung-Wong):

Even as early recovery efforts begin, the nation now faces another looming threat. Super Typhoon Uwan entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) on 7 November 2025 and subsequently battered parts of Luzon and the northern Visayas with strong winds and intense rains.

By 9 November 2025, Uwan had intensified into a Super Typhoon, bearing down on the Bicol Region and parts of Quezon Province with life-threatening conditions already prevailing. Super Typhoon Uwan maintained its strength and made landfall over Dinalungan, Aurora at 9:10PM on the same day, the storm's reach had been immense—its damaging winds, torrential rainfall, and storm surges affected not only areas along its direct track but also communities far from the center.

This resulted to widespread power interruptions, flooding in low-lying and coastal areas, and damage to houses across the Bicol Region, Northern Luzon, and nearby coastal provinces. Uwan continued to traverse the mainland Luzon throughout its passage and gradually weakened into a typhoon before exiting the Philippine Area of Responsibility on 11 November 2025.

Due to back-to-back disasters, Filipinos continue to struggle amid exhaustion from consecutive disaster responses and pre-emptive evacuations, yet once again, they are striving to recover and rebuild their lives.

#### TIMELINE OF EVENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





Damaged house due to Typhoon Tino in Dinagat Islands. (Photo: PRC)



Storm surge due Super Typhoon Uwan in Catanduanes. (Photo: GMA News)

## Scope and Scale

### Typhoon Tino (Kalmaegi)

As of the latest National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council Report dated 10 November 2025, a total of 1,066,665 families or approximately 3,736,979 individuals have been affected across 440 cities and municipalities in 32 provinces nationwide. Among these, 107 cities and municipalities have been placed under a State of Calamity due to the extensive damage caused by Typhoon Tino. Initial casualty reports indicate 165 fatalities and 502 individuals injured, with figures expected to change as assessment and validation efforts continue in the most heavily impacted areas.

Pre-emptive evacuations were carried out across eight regions—covering 32 provinces—including CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Region V, Region VI, Region VII, Region VIII, Region X, Caraga, and the Negros Island Region (NIR). A total of 376,893 individuals were safely evacuated ahead of Super Typhoon Tino's landfall. As of the latest reports, 317,280 people have been displaced, with 201,706 individuals currently sheltering in 1,151 operational evacuation centers.

A total of 110,341 houses were reportedly affected, 13,195 of which were fully damaged while 97,145 are partially damaged. This is compounding on areas affected by the Cebu Earthquake, where 32,925 houses were damaged. The event has also caused damage to 272 infrastructures, including Government Facilities, Bridges, Health Facilities and Roads. Early estimates of the cost of the damaged infrastructure is 236,248.32 CHF, though this does not take into consideration the impacts damaged infrastructure will have on livelihoods. A further 1,805,508 CHF of damage was caused to Agriculture, affecting local farming and fishing industries. The destruction of crops and production assets has disrupted local food supply chains and threatens the recovery of rural livelihoods in the months ahead. In addition, The typhoon also caused extensive service interruptions. Power supply was disrupted in 165 cities and municipalities, with only 65 areas (39 per cent) restored. Water systems remain down in 11 cities/municipalities, and communication lines are impaired in 88 cities/municipalities, of which 30 (34 per cent) have been restored.

Overall, Typhoon Tino struck while many of the same provinces particularly in the Visayas were still grappling with the effects of the Cebu Earthquake amplified damage to homes, infrastructure, and livelihoods. This compounding crisis has substantially increased humanitarian needs, and the overlapping disasters have made recovery particularly challenging, necessitating an integrated and sustained response that addresses both immediate relief and long-term rehabilitation.

### Typhoon Uwan (Kalmaegi):

The Philippines was still reeling from the devastation caused by Typhoon Tino when, before its effects had fully subsided, Super Typhoon Uwan (Fung-Wong) struck the archipelago on 8 November 2025.

Tropical Cyclone Uwan (2025) has affected over 2.3 million people (652,632 families) across 15 regions, 59 provinces, and 6,919 barangays, with 1.49 million individuals pre-emptively evacuated and over 1 million still displaced in 10,818 evacuation centers. The cyclone caused 4,143 damaged houses, widespread flooding in 379 areas, and major disruption to lifelines—426 cities/municipalities lost power, 30 lost communication, and 299 roads and 56 bridges were rendered impassable. Casualties remain low with 6 reported deaths and 13 injuries, reflecting effective early warning and evacuation measures. However, severe flooding, limited restoration of utilities, and agricultural losses continue to strain affected communities. The government and partners have provided CHF 829,100 assistance, but ongoing needs



for shelter, WASH, livelihood recovery, and infrastructure rehabilitation remain critical, particularly in areas already impacted by flooding. (Source: National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council).

Although full damage assessments are ongoing, the widespread flooding, landslides, and strong winds have already triggered urgent humanitarian needs, prompting national agencies to maintain high alert and enforce evacuation orders in high-risk areas.

Source Name	Source Link
1. Typhoon Tino (National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office)	<a href="https://monitoring-dashboard.ndrrmc.gov.ph/assets/uploads/situations/Situational_Report_No_21_for_the_Effects_of_Tropical_Cyclone_TINO_2025_.pdf">https://monitoring-dashboard.ndrrmc.gov.ph/assets/uploads/situations/Situational_Report_No_21_for_the_Effects_of_Tropical_Cyclone_TINO_2025_.pdf</a>
2. Typhoon Uwan (National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office)	<a href="https://monitoring-dashboard.ndrrmc.gov.ph/assets/uploads/situations/Situational_Report_No_10_for_the_Effects_of_TC_UWAN_20251.pdf">https://monitoring-dashboard.ndrrmc.gov.ph/assets/uploads/situations/Situational_Report_No_10_for_the_Effects_of_TC_UWAN_20251.pdf</a>

## Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	No
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-

**If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:**

-

### Lessons learned:

Lessons learned from the 2022 Super Typhoon Karding are being systematically incorporated into the operation's response, fostering strengthened coordination mechanisms and ensuring community-focused operations across the affected areas.

The current approach for operation reflects a more systematic coordination framework, with continuous engagement between the PRC, local government, and technical stakeholders to enable faster relief response and more efficient implementation of PRC activities and services. This has created an enabling environment for more agile decision-making, including streamlined procurement and deployment of assistance through availability of pre-positioned supplies through local warehousing strategies.

Previous operations for STY Karding faced challenges related to access and connectivity into geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas (GIDA), which affected communication and coordination during the distribution of assistance. To mitigate the delays that these factors may pose to the current operations, local volunteers have been mobilized and logistical contingency planning, including route mapping to access underserved areas, was activated to improve the overall efficiency of the assistance operation.

The earlier Integration of Health and WASH components into its emergency planning frameworks, including the establishment of a dedicated Health Services and WASH unit composed of trained volunteers and staff, and a system for regular monitoring and inventory checks of PRC's assets, helps ensure the readiness and efficiency of disaster response operations. In addition, PRC maintains contingency planning, pre-positioned stocks, and is in close coordination with the Department of Health (DOH).

Given that most of the displaced population currently sheltering inside evacuation centers, PRC has integrated Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) considerations from the outset of this operation. The training of volunteers and early establishment of safe spaces to support the well-being of the affected individuals have contributed to more inclusive service delivery. This approach aligns with broader humanitarian standards and reflects a growing institutional capacity to embed PGI across sectors.



Overall, the current response operations demonstrates that operational feasibility improves significantly when past lessons are institutionalized, and systems are adjusted accordingly. While contextual challenges remain, the adaptive strategies applied suggest that a more resilient, community-informed, and coordinated model is emerging—one that may serve as a foundation for future disaster response planning across the region.

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level? **No**

## Current National Society Actions

### Start date of National Society actions

04-11-2025

<p><b>Shelter, Housing And Settlements</b></p>	<p>Based on the inventory stock-taking conducted by the PRC, a substantial quantity of relief items is readily available in the warehouses. These include essential supplies such as sleeping mats, tarpaulins, and other critical items to support operations for both Typhoon Tino and Typhoon Uwan. With eight strategically prepositioned warehouses across the country’s archipelago, the PRC is well-equipped to respond swiftly and effectively to the urgent needs on the ground.</p> <p>The inventory indicates that these relief supplies are sufficient to support basic needs of over 18,000 families, ensuring that immediate basic needs can be met in the aftermath of a disaster.</p> <p>PRC Regional Warehouses are on standby for any relief allocation subject for replenishment depending on the utilized allocation. These resources are strategically prepositioned to ensure rapid deployment during emergencies.</p>
<p><b>Livelihoods And Basic Needs</b></p>	<p>PRC has mobilized food trucks to ensure that the nutritional needs of the affected individuals are met even after a disaster. To date, a total of 9,119 hotmeals provided under Typhoon Tino and 4,600 hot meals under Typhoon Uwan have been served to individuals inside and outside evacuation centers affected by the typhoon.</p> <p>Based on initial assessment results also reflect that the livelihoods of fisherfolk, farmers, and Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) were severely affected by the typhoon Tino and Uwan. The provision of Household Livelihood Assistance (HLA) may be considered after a detailed assessment, to support the recovery of livelihoods in the affected areas.</p>
<p><b>Multi Purpose Cash</b></p>	<p>PRC is currently conducting a Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDANA) to identify the most urgent needs of affected communities. While no implementation of Multi-Purpose Cash Grants (MPCG) is underway yet, initial assessment results indicate that MPCG may be considered to support early recovery efforts.</p>
<p><b>Health</b></p>	<p>As part of its comprehensive health response, the PRC swiftly established a first aid station a total of first aid stations in the areas affected by the typhoon, providing immediate care to affected individuals and serving vital signs monitoring. Ambulance units have been deployed assisting in the transport of four patients in Cebu and Negros Occidental.</p> <p>Typhoon Tino (Kalmaegi):</p> <p>During the height of the flooding incidents, the PRC was able to deploy Water Search and Rescue (WASAR) teams and has rescued a total of 45 individuals from severely flooded areas in Cebu. PRC’s Emergency Response Unit (ERU) supported the evacuation of 382 individuals to safer evacuation centers.</p>



	<p>To reduce the threat of leptospirosis across the flood-affected areas, PRC has provided 1,180 pieces of doxycycline as prophylaxis. PRC also conducted hygiene and disease prevention sessions, reaching 1,222 individuals in evacuation centers to promote public awareness and support community health. Face masks were also distributed to 44 individuals to reduce the risk of vector-borne diseases spreading in the open areas of evacuation centers. A total of 50 Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials were disseminated across affected communities.</p> <p>Psychological first aid (PFA) was also provided to 313 individuals across 25 established Welfare Desks in the affected communities. Child-friendly spaces were established in the evacuation centers serving 1,044 children. These efforts reflect PRC's commitment to safeguarding health and well-being in the wake of disaster.</p>
<p><b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b></p>	<p>In response to the urgent water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs of the affected communities, PRC WASH assets have been deployed, with five water tankers and bladders mobilized, providing safe and clean water distributed to 4,514 individuals. Through its mobile water treatment and distribution units, PRC delivered an estimated 76,000 litres of clean water, helping to prevent waterborne diseases and ensure access to one of the most critical resources during emergencies. This intervention reflects PRC's commitment to safeguarding public health and restoring dignity in times of crisis.</p> <p>Moreover, in support of safe water needs, PRC reached 1,222 individuals through hygiene promotions to raise awareness on sanitation practices while temporarily seeking shelter inside evacuation centers. A total of 280 hygiene kits were distributed in Cebu, while handwashing soaps were distributed to 88 families in Aklan.</p>
<p><b>Protection, Gender And Inclusion</b></p>	<p>PRC Welfare Services has established 25 welfare desks to provide psychosocial first aid to affected individuals and offering child-friendly spaces for children at evacuation centres. Additionally, the PRC has facilitated the referral and restoration of family links for individuals by providing free calls services at welfare desks.</p> <p>The PRC is implementing the IFRC Minimum Standards in its emergency programming to ensure the needs of vulnerable individuals and groups are met.</p>
<p><b>Education</b></p>	<p>PRC is in close coordination with local government units and local DepEd offices, to assess the critical needs and the damages sustained by the schools, ensuring that affected learners can return to safe and conducive learnings. PRC remains committed to ensuring that continuous learning and development opportunities for children even after a disaster.</p>
<p><b>Migration And Displacement</b></p>	<p>PRC has been continuously working with displaced people in the evacuation centres, providing them with health service (including PSS) and hot meals to help people cater to their food security and nutritional need.</p>
<p><b>Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery</b></p>	<p>Though Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and recovery is not in the scope of this DREF operation, nevertheless, the umbrella emergency appeal does integrate recovery interventions including activities for increasing livelihood resilience, community level livelihood activities, shelter repair and transitional shelter assistance etc. The DREF will contribute to furtherance and execution of the recovery strategies.</p>
<p><b>Community Engagement And Accountability</b></p>	<p>As part of the commitment of PRC to inform and engage the affected communities during this time of disaster, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) is embedded as a cross-cutting theme of PRC's services.</p> <p>PRC has established welfare desks in evacuation centres and outside to provide information, assistance, and collect feedback. PRC has also used social media platforms and local news agencies to provide information and emergency contact number of PRC that the people may reach and call. Hotline number 143 of PRC was active to received calls during the operation.</p>



<p><b>Environment Sustainability</b></p>	<p>As part of this DREF implementation focus will be given on a green response and the operation will try to reduce as much carbon footprint as possible through climate smart planning, distribution and operational logistics management. Additionally, the PRC has mobilized payloaders for the debris clearing of flood-affected roads in Cebu.</p>
<p><b>Coordination</b></p>	<p>The PRC is the nation's largest humanitarian organization and works through 101 chapters covering all administrative districts and major cities in the country. It has over 1,600 staff at national headquarters and chapter levels, and approximately one million volunteers and supporters, of whom some 540,000 are active volunteers. At chapter level, a volunteer program called Red Cross 143 is in place to enhance the overall capacity of the National Society to prepare for and respond in disaster situations.</p> <p>Currently, PRC works with the ICRC, IFRC, and five in-country PNSs: the American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, German Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, and Spanish Red Cross, three of which PNSs have a special focus on disaster risk reduction and disaster risk financing. PRC would be seeking support from all RCRC partners in the country, as well as other interested partners for this operation.</p> <p>The PRC maintains a close collaboration with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) and works alongside local government units, to ensure that the response efforts reach the most underserved communities and is well-coordinated to avoid duplication of assistance. Continuous monitoring of the situation is also being carried out by various government and non-government agencies.</p> <p>The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and other Local Government Units have utilized their prepositioned relief stocks to provide initial response to the affected communities. PRC also actively engaged with other local partners and participated in coordination mechanisms such as the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and inter-cluster groups.</p> <p>IFRC, in line with its global mandate, serves as the co-lead of the Shelter Cluster in the Philippines providing coordination, technical assistance and standardization service. The shelter cluster currently have 27 member agencies that implement shelter initiatives. The cluster also comprises local government units, national government agencies, donor organizations, and academic institutions. IFRC is responsible for coordinating the shelter cluster, providing technical guidance, managing the 4Ws (who, what, where, and when), offering information management products, and disseminating other informational materials. The PRC is a participating member of this cluster, actively contributing to the 4Ws, as well as preparing situational reports and conducting needs and gap analyses.</p> <p>Additionally, the PRC has held pre-disaster meetings with both the National Headquarters and local chapters. PRC and chapters are doing continuous coordination with local authorities. The chapters are currently in coordination with local communities, municipalities, and local government units (LGUs) to gather situational and operational updates and respond in the evacuation areas. At the national level, the PRC is collaborating with appropriate authorities.</p>
<p><b>National Society Readiness</b></p>	<p>In response to the recent onslaught of the typhoons Tino and Uwan across Luzon and Visayas island regions, the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) has activated its full preparedness and readiness protocols to ensure swift and coordinated humanitarian action. All staff and volunteers from the National Headquarters and local chapters have been activated and placed on standby, with continuous monitoring of current weather conditions, particularly for any upcoming weather disturbances that may affect the already at-risk population. Services, offices, chapter personnel, Red Cross 143 volunteers, and Red Cross Youth members have been alerted and mobilized to remain vigilant and ready for early action and response activities.</p> <p>PRC's local Emergency Response Units (ERUs) and Water Search and Rescue (WASAR) units, along with essential equipment and vehicles, are strategically prepositioned for rapid deployment.</p>



The Health Team has dispatched vital medicines, including prophylaxis for flood-affected areas, while the Safety Team has replenished medical supplies in ambulances and restocked first aid kits to ensure immediate care capacity.

The WASH Team is actively monitoring lifelines in affected areas to prevent secondary health risks. Meanwhile, the Welfare Team has ensured the operational readiness of food trucks and standby teams to provide hot meals to displaced individuals sheltering in and outside of evacuation centers. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services, including child-friendly activities, are also on standby to support emotional recovery of the affected individuals. Blood Services are on high alert, with blood units prepositioned for the urgent augmentation of affected hospitals. In preparation for typhoon Tino, the Disaster Management Services (DMS) Team conducted the dismantling of family tents in Bogu City and Medellin camps, as well as the medical tents in Cebu. Food and non-food relief items are also prepositioned for immediate distribution.

The PRC chapters have started implementing a series of operations aiming at ensuring readiness and effective response. The PRC's readiness for disaster response is organized through monitoring, pre-disaster coordination meetings, inventory and preparation of response assets, and post-disaster assessment to identify the needs and the gaps. PRC chapters have been instructed to maintain active readiness and continue their participation in local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) initiatives to efficiently provide humanitarian efforts in times of crisis.

#### Assessment

Following the impacts of typhoons Tino and Uwan, PRC has mobilized Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (RDANA) teams to conduct assessments in the affected areas of Region IV-B, Region V, Region VI, Region VII, Region VIII, NIR, Caraga and other affected regions for both operations. These assessments are critical in determining the exact needs of the communities and ensuring that appropriate services and resources are delivered effectively.

This team is also supporting the affected Chapters in key sectors: assessment, relief and recovery, health, WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene), welfare, logistics, volunteer recruitment, and reporting.

To date, approximately 1,262 volunteers has been mobilized from different chapters in Luzon (Northern, National Capital Region, Southern and Central Luzon), and Visayas are working in close collaboration with the local authorities to deliver timely and life-saving assistance under Typhoon Uwan and Tino.

#### Resource Mobilization

To support the ongoing Typhoon Tino and Uwan's response across Luzon, Visayas, and some region in Mindanao, the Philippine Red Cross has mobilized substantial resources through its Humanitarian Caravan initiative.

As of 11 November 2025, multiple caravans have been dispatched, delivering critical assets across the affected regions. These include four ambulances for emergency medical transport, food trucks for hot meal distribution, and water tankers for water distribution operations, while 10-wheeler truck from PRC Cebu warehouse carried sets of essential items, all mobilized to ensure that affected families have access to essential needs even during times of crisis. Blood units have also been augmented to hospitals and PRC chapters requiring support.

Additional assets were also mobilized, including rescue boats and rescue truck to support rescue operations, payloaders for debris clearing to restore access in the affected roads and motorcycles to conduct initial assessments. Communications are supported by two deployed Starlink units, with cadaver bags on standby to ensure dignified fatalities management.

These resources were mobilized from PRC's National Headquarters, Cebu Chapter, Negros Occidental Chapter, Palawan Chapter, Southern Leyte Chapter, and Iloilo Chapter, demonstrating a coordinated and multi-sectoral approach to disaster response.



<p><b>Activation Of Contingency Plans</b></p>	<p>PRC activated the contingency plan to respond to the needs of the affected population. This involves mobilizing trained volunteers, deploying humanitarian caravan composing of Emergency Response Unit, Water and Sanitation, Welfare, Health, and National Disaster Response Team (NDRT).</p>
<p><b>National Society EOC</b></p>	<p>PRC and its Emergency Operations Center (EOC) – a vital nerve center that orchestrates the organization’s nationwide response. The EOC serves as the command hub where real-time information is gathered, analyzed, and transformed into action. From the moment a hazard is detected—be it an earthquake, typhoon, flood, or fire – the EOC begins monitoring and issuing alerts to chapters and response units across the country.</p> <p>At the heart of the EOC is a dedicated team of specialists who manage operations, logistics, information, and communications. The Operations Desk coordinates the deployment of trained personnel and life-saving equipment, while the Information Management Unit consolidates field data, maps, and assessments to guide decision-making. The Logistics Desk ensures that relief goods, medical supplies, and transport assets are dispatched efficiently, and the Welfare and Health Desk oversees the delivery of mental health and psychosocial support, first aid, and health services to affected communities. Meanwhile, the Communications Desk maintains contact with stakeholders, media, and the public, ensuring transparency and timely updates.</p> <p>The EOC is not just a physical space; it is a dynamic system that connects the Philippine Red Cross-National Headquarters with its chapters, volunteers, and partners. It enables rapid mobilization of resources such as ambulances, water tankers, food trucks, medical tents, and rescue teams. Whether coordinating a humanitarian caravan or managing evacuation centers, the EOC ensures that every action is informed, strategic, and compassionate.</p> <p>As part of its Disaster Response Protocol, the PRC has activated an Alert Level Orange through the EOC to ensure an effective and coordinated response to emergencies. It directed the deployment of specialized teams, facilitated the setup of tent cities, and oversaw the distribution of hot meals, medicines, and hygiene kits. Through its centralized coordination, the EOC continues to uphold PRC’s mission to alleviate human suffering and bring hope to those in crisis.</p>

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<p><b>Secretariat</b></p>	<p>IFRC is continuously supporting PRC through internal coordination meetings between APRO and Philippine Country Office (Regional Task Force) and regular information sharing with the IFRC network partners, information sharing via flash update and field report were published on the IFRC GO platform and circulated and technical support for the revised EA development.</p> <p>IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal on 5 October with a revised Federation-wide funding ask of CHF 18,000,000 for a 24-months timeframe to support the PRC in responding to compounding impacts of the earthquake and typhoons in the country, which provides an integrated approach to ongoing emergency response, recovery, and longer-term programming tailored to the country's needs.</p> <p>This DREF is for Typhoon Tino and Uwan. A separate earthquake DREF was approved earlier, but this one pertains to a different disaster. This is a second DREF Operation under Emergency Appeal MDRPH057 Philippines, Earthquake and Typhoons - Revised Emergency Appeal published 7 November 2025.</p>
<p><b>Participating National Societies</b></p>	<p>Currently, there are five PNS in the Philippines (Spanish Red Cross, German Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross) supporting the PRC with three of them having a special focus on disaster risk reduction and disaster risk financing. IFRC is in daily contact with partners and ensuring the regular update on the ongoing operations.</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

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	No
<b>National authorities</b>	<p>In response to Typhoons Tino and Uwan, the national government has taken swift and coordinated action to ensure the safety and welfare of affected communities.</p> <p>Typhoon Tino:</p> <p>On 5 November 2025, the national government declared a state of national calamity to address the widespread impacts of Typhoon Tino and to activate preparedness measures for approaching cyclones that may significantly affect the country. This declaration allows the government agencies to mobilize resources for relief, rehabilitation, and early mitigation operations. 106 cities and municipalities across Visayas island regions, MIMAROPA, and Caraga have declared a state of calamity to expedite resource mobilization, deliver immediate aid, and implement recovery measures</p> <p>Government agencies, local officials, and volunteers have been mobilized to provide critical support to those in crisis. 276 Search, Rescue and Retrieval teams from the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), the Philippine National Police (PNP), the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) and Bureau of Fire Protection (BFRP) and a further 10,808 teams are on standby. This is in addition to Debris Clearing and Civil works deployed personnel, assets, and emergency telecommunications.</p> <p>The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), in conjunction with Local Government Units (LGUs) and NGOs have released over 400,000 food packs and provided over PHP 279.3 million (CHF 3.8 million) in assistance to affected families.</p> <p>To further support these initiatives, there exists standby fund and prepositioned relief stockpile valued at over PHP 978.77 million (CHF 13 million), primarily from DSWD Field Offices. This includes PHP 144.72 million (CHF 1.9 million), designated as standby funds and PHP 16.65 million (approx. CHF 220,000) allocated for food and non-food items (FNFI) prepositioned for quick deployment.</p> <p>Logistic support has been significant, with 9 land assets deployed from Office of Civil Defense (OCD) to deliver humanitarian good. Health assistance has also been a priority, with PHP 28.9 million (approx. CHF 394,000) worth of health commodities available to meet the urgent health needs of affected populations.</p> <p>Local government units (LGUs) have been urged to activate contingency and public service continuity plans, conduct resource inventories, preposition emergency supplies, and coordinate with neighbouring LGUs, national agencies, and private sector partners to strengthen humanitarian support.</p> <p>Typhoon Uwan:</p> <p>By Ferdinand Marcos Jr., via Proclamation No. (s) including one-year state of national calamity due to Typhoon Tino and anticipation of Uwan, to expedite resource mobilisation, rehabilitation, price freeze, no-interest calamity loans, and streamline procurement/aid. Declaration enables national and local governments wider latitude to</p>



tap Quick Response Funds and other mechanisms for rescue, relief, recovery.

National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) / Office of Civil Defense (OCD) recommended to the President the declaration of a one-year state of national calamity due to the twin impact of Typhoon Tino (Kalmaegi) and Uwan. Activation of high-level coordination structures for disaster response, rescue, relief, recovery and rehabilitation. Issued advisories for pre-emptive evacuation, identifying exposed populations (tens of millions) and high-risk barangays (over 8,000) through partner agencies. Under their guidance, multiple agencies were placed on “full alert” status and tasked to mobilise quickly.

Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) Directed local government units (LGUs) to conduct pre-emptive evacuations in high-risk areas ahead of Uwan. Instructed barangay, municipal and provincial disaster risk reduction & management offices (DRRMOs/PPDRMCS) to coordinate and activate their response mechanisms.

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) pre-positioned relief supplies: “more than two million family food packs” across warehouses nationwide for rapid deployment when Uwan makes landfall. Confirmed availability of standby funds and quick-response funds, and requested replenishment from the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) to sustain operations

Philippine National Police (PNP) mobilised a large number of personnel (10,000+ initially, later over 21,000) for rescue, evacuation assistance, traffic/port management, and security in response to Uwan. Deployed reactionary standby support forces, vehicles, and coordinated closely with LGUs and other agencies to ensure timely action.

Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) / Military Commands Placed under heightened alert; disaster-response units pre-positioned, assets (vehicles, transport, rescue equipment) mobilised particularly in high-risk regions (Northern and Central Luzon, Metro Manila). Coordinated with LGUs and other agencies for evacuation, search & rescue, post-typhoon clearing and assistance.

#### UN or other actors

Following the devastating typhoons, the United Nations swiftly mobilized support in coordination with Philippine authorities and humanitarian partners.

#### Typhoon Tino:

- Emergency Coordination: The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is liaising with national authorities as well as humanitarian partners with local presence on the ground to determine the impact of the tropical cyclone.
- Health Support: The Health Cluster convened to ensure surveillance and the availability of medicine and medical supplies to prevent disease outbreaks.
- Shelter and Displacement Aid: The Shelter Cluster has convened to relay ground reports on the need for shelter repair kits and non-food items.
- Water and Hygiene Assistance: Humanitarian partners began preparing distributions of hygiene kits and water filtration units to address urgent needs for clean water and sanitation.
- Education: Education partners such as EDUCO and Save the Children have mobilized education supplies and temporary learning support.
- Infrastructure and Access Challenges: Logistics and ETC clusters, led by World Food Programme (WFP), are supporting DSWD and OCD with transport for essential items such as Family Food Packs and communications assets. Local networks and the ACCESS Consortium are also conducting field assessments and mobilizing community-based assistance in coordination with government counterparts.



- Protection and Psychosocial Support: Protection actors are assessing needs in Cebu and coordinating with Gender Based Violence (GBV) and MHPSS partners to address emerging protection concerns.

Typhoon Uwan:

- Evacuation and Sheltering: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported that the government led the response and early recovery efforts following Uwan's landfall, while OCHA and humanitarian partners had pre-positioned supplies and supported evacuation and sheltering.

- Basic Needs, Health and Education: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Philippines expressed concern about the "back-to-back emergencies" (preceding storms and Uwan) putting children and families under severe strain. Delivered water, hygiene, health and education supplies reaching ~75,000 people including children, and provided technical/data-coordination support. Pre-positioned additional emergency supplies ready to scale up at the government's request.

United Nations in the Philippines (UN Philippines) called for support for the Philippine response to multiple tropical cyclones including Uwan, emphasizing the need for international humanitarian assistance. The strain on national disaster response capacities and the escalation of risk with overlapping crises was also emphasized.

#### 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. PRC conducted market assessment to identify minimum expenditure of the community and align the immediate livelihood/cash assistance per family.

## Needs (Gaps) Identified



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

Both Typhoon Uwan and Typhoon Tino have forced hundreds of thousands of people to seek refuge in evacuation centers. For Typhoon Tino, a total of 317,280 individuals have been displaced, with 201,706 currently sheltering in evacuation centers. Meanwhile, Typhoon Uwan caused even greater displacement, forcing 730,956 people from their homes, of whom 523,823 are currently taking shelter across 8,901 evacuation centers. These figures highlight the severe humanitarian impact of the two storms, underscoring the urgent need for continued relief and recovery efforts.

With flood waters still receding and further Typhoons and heavy rainfall forecast, it is not certain when many can return and what the state of their housing will be when they do. Many of these families lost most of their essential household items.

Although some received immediate support from their respective Local Government Units (LGUs)—such as hot meals and food packs sufficient for two to three days—several affected areas remain without any assistance. Furthermore, the provision of other critical household items, including hygiene kits, sleeping materials, and cooking supplies, has been inconsistent across LGUs. At present, there is no consolidated plan or confirmed schedule for the sustained delivery of these basic needs, underscoring the urgent need for stronger coordination and additional support.

Initial reports indicate that both Typhoon Tino and Typhoon Uwan caused extensive damage to residential areas. Typhoon Tino damaged



a total of 110,341 houses, with 13,195 reported as fully damaged and the rest partially affected. Meanwhile, Typhoon Uwan damaged 4,143 houses, including 796 that were completely destroyed and 3,347 partially damaged, with assessments still ongoing. These figures suggest that many affected residents may need to remain in evacuation centers for an extended period, as their homes were severely damaged or destroyed. There is an urgent need for emergency shelter assistance to help families rebuild and recover from the impact of these typhoons.

The rainy season adds urgency – soggy floors, leaking roofs, cold nights, and damp air turn makeshift shelters into health hazards. The lack of power and communications in some areas is creating challenges for early recovery, family reunion and day-to-day living.

To meet these overlapping crises, the PRC recommended action is to augment the provision of non-food items (NFIs), tarpaulins, and shelter toolkits for families whose homes were damaged across priority provinces. Due to the conditions in evacuation centres, there is a need for reinforcing water and WASH services, and embedding medical and psychosocial care within these temporary settlements adhering to Sphere and other relevant humanitarian standards. At the same time, PRC may recommend transitional and full shelter assistance for fully damaged houses depending on the result of structural assessments and delineation of safe housing.



## Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Typhoons Tino (Kalmaegi) and Uwan (Fung-Wong) caused widespread disruption to livelihoods across affected regions in the Philippines, particularly among communities dependent on agriculture, fisheries, daily wage labor, and informal small businesses. Flooding, strong winds, and storm surges destroyed or damaged standing crops, fishing boats, livestock shelters, market stalls, and roadside micro-enterprises. In rural agricultural zones, inundated fields and destroyed seed stocks threaten not only current harvests but also the next planting cycle, posing long-term risks to household food security and income stability, especially for subsistence farmers.

Coastal and fishing communities also sustained severe livelihood losses. Many small-scale fishers reported the total loss of boats and nets, while damaged fish ports and landing sites disrupted local supply chains. Market vendors and daily earners were heavily affected as local markets were flooded or converted into evacuation centers, cutting off income sources. Preliminary reports indicate extensive losses among farmers, fisherfolk, and livestock owners, but full assessments are still ongoing. The destruction of productive assets, infrastructure, and access roads—compounded by power outages and intermittent water supply—continues to impede recovery and access to livelihoods.

Despite the ongoing provision of government assistance, including large-scale distribution of Family Food Packs (FFPs) and hygiene kits by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), many affected households continue to incur additional expenses to meet their basic needs. These include costs for food, water, fuel, temporary shelter, and hygiene supplies, often at a time when income has completely halted. The PRC is complementing government efforts through the provision of ready-to-eat hot meals, which require no cooking, water, or fuel—addressing urgent nutritional needs during the immediate aftermath of the disaster and ensuring that no vulnerable group is left without access to safe and appropriate food assistance as recovery mechanisms scale up.

Significant gaps in livelihood support remain. There is currently no consolidated assessment quantifying income losses, destroyed productive assets, or the number of affected enterprises. Small traders, retailers, and street vendors—many operating in the informal sector—face acute challenges in restocking goods, replacing materials, or regaining working capital, and often lack access to formal credit or financial assistance. While most still possess their basic tools, they are unable to resume operations without financial support. Based on local insights, daily working capital for street vendors can be as low as ₱500, underscoring the relevance of cash-based assistance as a rapid recovery measure.

To address these gaps, a comprehensive livelihood impact assessment is urgently needed to determine the scale of losses, identify priority groups, and inform targeted recovery interventions. These may include household livelihood assistance, microgrants or soft loans, replacement of inputs and tools, market rehabilitation, and alternative income support. In the short term, unconditional multipurpose cash transfers are recommended to help vulnerable households and informal workers restore self-reliance during the early recovery phase. This should be followed by surveys and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) within the next three weeks to validate ongoing needs and ensure that future interventions remain relevant and well-targeted.



## Multi purpose cash grants

Communities affected by the recent earthquake and typhoons have experienced widespread damage to homes, loss of livelihoods, and limited access to essential services. Many families, particularly those in underserved and remote areas, continue to face unmet needs related to food, shelter repair, livelihood recovery, and basic household items.

Multi-Purpose Cash Grants are needed to provide flexible support that allows affected families to prioritize and address their most



urgent needs. Cash assistance will not only uphold dignity and choice but also support the transition from immediate relief to early recovery. The MPCG amount will be aligned with the Emergency Cash Transfer provided by the DSWD, as agreed upon by the Cash Working Group.



## Health

Typhoon Tino (Kalmagegi) unleashed powerful winds, torrential rain, and widespread flooding across several regions of the Philippines, leaving a trail of devastation in its wake. Entire communities were inundated, roads and bridges were destroyed, and countless families were forced to abandon their homes. More than three million people were affected, with thousands seeking refuge in evacuation centers while others found temporary shelter with relatives or host families.

Coming on the heels of Typhoon Uwan, the impact of Typhoon Tino deepened the crisis. Displacement reached critical levels as evacuation centers across the affected regions overflowed with people seeking safety. Though these shelters provided refuge from the storm, the overcrowded conditions quickly created new challenges. Limited access to clean water, sanitation facilities, and medical care increased the risk of disease outbreaks and compromised overall health and well-being.

As floodwaters contaminated wells and rivers, the threat of waterborne and flood-related illnesses—including diarrhea, skin infections, and leptospirosis—rose sharply. Overcrowding in shelters also heightened the likelihood of respiratory infections, especially among children and the elderly. Meanwhile, injuries caused by landslides and flying debris during the typhoon demanded urgent medical attention, further straining the already limited healthcare resources.

Beyond physical health, the disaster left deep psychosocial scars. The trauma of losing homes, livelihoods, and loved ones—combined with the uncertainty of prolonged displacement—took a heavy toll on mental health. Many evacuees struggled with anxiety, depression, and emotional distress, while the lack of privacy and security in shelters led to growing tension within families and communities.

In the wake of such widespread disruption, ensuring access to primary healthcare, clean water, proper sanitation, and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) has become a matter of urgent priority. Addressing both the physical and emotional needs of affected populations is vital—not only for their immediate survival but also for the long-term recovery and resilience of communities rebuilding their lives after Typhoon Tino.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The twin impact of Typhoon Tino (Kalmagegi) and Typhoon Uwan (Fung-Wong) severely disrupted water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) conditions across multiple regions of the Philippines.

The back-to-back storms caused widespread flooding, landslides, and infrastructure damage that gravely impacted access to safe water and sanitation services. In island and coastal communities, prolonged power outages disrupted water supply systems, leaving households without access to clean drinking water. Major roads were blocked by debris, hindering the delivery of relief supplies and the repair of damaged water facilities. Heavy rainfall—reaching up to 300 millimeters in Cebu Province within three days, four to six times the seasonal average—caused rivers to overflow and led to urban flooding across Cebu, Bohol, Southern Leyte, and Negros. Floodwaters carried household waste, sediment, and debris into surface and groundwater sources, increasing turbidity and contamination levels. According to NDRRMC, at least 11 localities reported water service interruptions in the aftermath of Typhoon Tino, while several coastal and island barangays continued to face difficulties in accessing safe water.

These conditions have significantly heightened the risk of waterborne and flood-related diseases, including diarrhea, skin infections, and leptospirosis. Contaminated water sources, poor sanitation in evacuation centers, and overcrowded conditions have made disease prevention a growing concern. Sanitation facilities in temporary shelters were often damaged or insufficient to meet the needs of the displaced population, while waste accumulation and stagnant water provided breeding grounds for vectors. Moreover, the lack of hygiene materials—such as soap, sanitary pads, and disinfectants—exacerbated vulnerability to illness, particularly among women, children, and the elderly.

To address these challenges, urgent WASH interventions are essential. Immediate priorities include restoring safe water supply systems, deploying mobile water purification and chlorination units, and ensuring regular water quality testing in affected areas. Rehabilitation of sanitation facilities in evacuation centers and communities must also be accelerated to prevent the spread of disease. Hygiene promotion activities, including the distribution of hygiene kits and public education on safe water handling and handwashing, are equally critical to reducing health risks. Special attention should be given to vulnerable groups—such as children, pregnant women, older persons, and persons with disabilities—who face additional barriers to accessing adequate WASH services.



The compounded effects of Typhoon Tino and Typhoon Uwan underscore the fragility of WASH infrastructure in disaster-prone regions and the urgent need for sustained investment in resilience and recovery. Without timely and comprehensive WASH interventions, the secondary impacts of these disasters—disease outbreaks, poor sanitation, and long-term health deterioration—may prolong human suffering and delay community recovery in the affected provinces.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The displacement caused by Typhoon Tino (Kalmagegi) and Uwan (Fung-wong) raises significant protection concerns, including increased risks of gender-based violence (GBV), child abuse, and exploitation, particularly in overcrowded and poorly equipped evacuation centers. Affected populations face heightened vulnerability due to inadequate shelter, limited access to healthcare, poor sanitation facilities, and the economic instability resulting from the loss of livelihoods.

Children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and individuals with chronic medical conditions are at greater risk of neglect, abuse, and barriers to accessing essential services. Currently, nearly 400,000 people remain displaced, staying in evacuation centers or with host families, underscoring the need for safe and dignified spaces for women and children. Addressing these challenges requires prioritizing the specific needs of vulnerable groups in all response efforts.

The collection and use of Sex, Age, and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) is critical for ensuring equity, accountability, and inclusiveness in humanitarian interventions. Continuous support through hot meals, psychosocial first aid, and the establishment of child-friendly spaces is recommended to protect affected populations and reduce the risks associated with displacement.



## Education

Education has been severely disrupted due to both typhoons, with classes suspended in thousands of cities or municipalities. Disruption to power and communication networks further complicates the ability for classes to continue. The risk of prolonged interruption threatens children's access to learning, particularly if aftershocks delay safe returns to school buildings.

The government, through DepEd and supported by Save the Children, is preparing alternative learning arrangements and temporary classrooms, but support is needed to establish safe learning spaces, provide school supplies, and integrate psychosocial activities for children. PRC child-friendly space activities will complement the needs for psychosocial activities.



## Migration And Displacement

The Typhoon has resulted in large-scale displacement as families are unable to return to their homes due to flooding, landslides or complete and partial damage to their homes. People have taken shelter in various different places – some are staying in evacuation centers, while others take refuge outside of evacuation centers, staying with friends or families or in makeshift shelters – or at worst, with no or limited protection. With the Typhoon season still active, this presents significant risk to those exposed to the elements.

The displacement situation coupled with power and communication outages has compromised families' ability to stay connected and together. Efforts are needed to account for missing family members, friends and loved ones who have lost contact with one another.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

Households affected by the disaster urgently require assistance from both governmental and non-governmental organizations. Two-way communication remains a critical need across all affected areas to ensure that people have access to timely and reliable information and can actively participate in decisions that affect their recovery. While a multi-channel feedback system comprising hotlines, feedback boxes, and face-to-face collection by volunteers, has been established in the earthquake-affected areas, coverage remains limited in newly impacted locations hit by Typhoon TINO. Many communities still lack awareness of how to contact PRC or where to share feedback and complaints.

There is a need to expand and strengthen communication and feedback mechanisms to reach all affected populations, ensuring that information is accessible to diverse groups, including women, older people, and persons with disabilities. Feedback data need to be systematically collected and analyzed to identify emerging issues, misinformation, and gaps in service delivery.



Communities have expressed the need for more regular updates on assistance plans, clearer explanations of selection criteria, and timely responses to feedback and complaints. Active listening remains a key gap highlighting the importance of perception and exit surveys to understand satisfaction, inclusion, and trust.

Capacity strengthening is also needed for staff and volunteers to ensure consistent application of CEA minimum actions, safe data handling, and respectful engagement. Overall, there is a pressing need to reinforce accountability mechanisms so that affected people are well-informed, able to voice their concerns, and confident that their feedback influences the ongoing response.

[Assessment Report](#)

## Operational Strategy

### Overall objective of the operation

The IFRC-DREF operation aims to assist 6,000 families (30,000 individuals) affected by Typhoons Tino (Kalmaegi) and Uwan (Fung-Wong) in PRC's priority areas within a nine-month operation duration, and to address the urgent humanitarian needs for both typhoons, which are part of the Operational Strategy of the revised Earthquake and Typhoons Emergency Appeal launched by PRC.

Below are the priority areas of the PRC to operate:

- Typhoon Tino: Cebu, Eastern Samar, Antique, Guimaras, Negros Occidental, Dinagat Islands, Southern Leyte, Bohol, Palawan, and Capiz.
- Typhoon Uwan: Aurora, Catanduanes, Quirino, Quezon, Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, and Pangasinan. Moreover, second priority areas are Kalinga, Albay, Camarines Sur, Abra, Apayao, Batanes, and Camarines Norte.

This DREF operation targets populations affected by the earthquake and both typhoons; however, it is important to note that the cities and municipalities covered under the DREF for Typhoons Tino and Uwan will not overlap with those included in the DREF Earthquake operation. The most affected areas in Cebu due to Typhoon Tino are located in Metro and Central Cebu, whereas the DREF Earthquake operation focuses on Northern Cebu.

Key interventions include emergency shelter assistance (tarpaulins and shelter tool kits), food assistance, multipurpose cash assistance, health and WASH services, and mental health and psychosocial support. All interventions are guided by protection, gender, and inclusion principles, and community engagement and accountability approaches, with priority given to women, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and low-income households. The activities supported by the DREF will complement those under the broader Emergency Appeal.

### Operation strategy rationale

In response to the severe impacts of Typhoons Uwan and Tino, the operational strategy for the DREF-supported humanitarian response will focus on delivering timely, lifesaving, and inclusive assistance to approximately 30,000 individuals (6,000 families) affected by the disasters. The operation, spanning nine months, will adopt a multi-sectoral approach that addresses immediate needs to early recovery (provision of multi-purpose cash assistance, health and WASH components), with a strong emphasis on protection, inclusion, and community engagement and accountability. This DREF is part of Operational Strategy of the revised emergency appeal to kick start the bigger response.

Key components of the response include the provision of emergency shelter support for displaced households and the distribution of essential household items (sleeping kits, hygiene kits, and jerry cans) to help restore basic living conditions. Non-Food Items (NFIs) will be distributed to 3,000 families (15,000 individuals) in affected communities. They will receive basic health care services and WASH interventions to prevent disease and promote hygiene. In addition, approximately 6,000 children will have access to child-friendly spaces, providing them with safe areas for play and psychosocial recovery.

To support food security, hot meals will be distributed to 6,000 individuals, while Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) will be provided to 3,000 households (15,000 individuals). Each household will receive a one-time grant of PHP 5,000 (CHF 69), enabling them to address their most urgent needs. This amount corresponds to 50% of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) and aligns with the Department of Social Welfare and Development's (DSWD) Emergency Cash Transfer program, as agreed by the Cash Working Group. The recipients of MPCA and NFIs should meet the minimum criteria of selection such as geographic targeting, household vulnerability (severity of damage, loss of assets etc), and capacity to meet the basic needs.

Based on preliminary findings, PRC is recommending assistance for underserved families who have suffered livelihood losses and



continue to face unmet basic needs. The proposed cash assistance would help address key priorities such as food, shelter repairs, livelihood restoration, and other essential household needs. Providing flexible cash support empowers families to prioritize and meet their own needs, facilitating their transition from emergency response to early recovery. The proposed MPCG amount is aligned with the value of the Department of Social Welfare and Development's (DSWD) Emergency Cash Transfer, as agreed within the Cash Working Group.

The PRC will facilitate cash delivery through its partnership with PhilPost, ensuring efficient and secure distribution, even in remote or hard-to-reach areas. Additionally, PRC has established a supplementary agreement with RedRose, a digital cash assistance platform widely used across the Red Cross Movement. This system enables secure, efficient, and transparent Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) through digital registration, e-voucher distribution, and real-time monitoring—enhancing speed, accountability, and data management across operations.

Target areas covering Region I, Region II, Region 4-A, Region 4-B, Region V, Region VI, Region VII, and Region VIII —were identified based on secondary data from national agencies, media reports, and rapid assessments conducted by PRC chapters. Recipient selection will follow PRC's community-based process, involving rapid needs assessments, coordination with barangay recovery committees and local authorities, and participatory validation with community members. Special attention will be given to vulnerable groups, including female-headed households, the elderly, persons with disabilities, families with young children, and those whose livelihoods were severely affected.

PGI standards will be integrated throughout the response—particularly in camp management—to ensure dignity, safety, and equitable access. This includes the establishment of gender-segregated facilities, adequate lighting, safe access routes, and designated spaces for children.

CEA will also be embedded at every stage—from planning and implementation to monitoring—to ensure that affected people, including women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, have access to information, feedback channels, and meaningful participation in decision-making.

By grounding the intervention in data-driven targeting, inclusive planning, and participatory methods, this operational strategy aims to deliver equitable, dignified, and effective support to communities affected by Typhoons Uwan and Tino, while laying a strong foundation for their early recovery.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

The DREF operation will focus on two main groups:

- Earthquake-affected populations whose situation has been worsened by Typhoon Tino
- Newly affected and vulnerable households impacted by Typhoon Tino and Uwan in other provinces.

Under this operation, the priority provinces most affected are those in Cebu, Bohol, Negros Occidental, Southern Leyte, Surigao del Norte, Dinagat Islands, Agusan del Norte, Palawan, and Eastern Samar, which have reported significant damage and humanitarian needs as a result of Typhoon Tino. Meanwhile, for Typhoon Uwan, the priority cities and municipalities are located in the provinces of Aurora, Catanduanes, Quirino, Quezon, Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, and Pangasinan.

This DREF operation targets populations affected by the earthquake; however, it is important to note that the cities and municipalities covered under the DREF for Typhoons Tino and Uwan will not overlap with those included in the DREF Earthquake operation. The most affected areas in Cebu due to Typhoon Tino are located in Metro and Central Cebu, whereas the DREF Earthquake operation focuses on Northern Cebu.

The people to be assisted under the DREF for Typhoons Tino and Uwan include those living along riverbanks, coastal zones, and rural areas who have been severely impacted by flash floods, storm surges, and strong winds that submerged homes, destroyed properties, and disrupted sources of livelihood. In addition, this operation will support people residing in government facilities, evacuation centers, and surrounding host communities.

The identified target populations will receive essential household items, livelihood and multipurpose cash assistance, shelter support, and health and WASH interventions. All activities will be implemented following PGI principles and CEA approaches.



## Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

PRC follows a systematic process in selecting beneficiaries after disasters. First, rapid assessments are conducted at both the household and area levels soon after the event to gauge the severity of damage and needs. Next, coordination is made with barangay recovery committees or local government units to help identify and validate potential recipients. Community based targeting and participatory methods are then used, including collecting input from community leaders, performing local area surveys, and, where possible, door-to-door verification.

For Multipurpose Cash Grant (MPCG), PRC uses a needs-based assessment to determine eligibility for its multipurpose cash grants, which aim to help vulnerable individuals and families recover from disasters and address various personal needs. Key criteria often include being affected by a disaster, having limited resources, and needing support for basic needs like food, shelter, or livelihood restoration. The specific grant amount and target recipients are determined by a market analysis and assessment of local needs following an event, with the goal of providing financial aid to meet diverse and immediate needs.

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

## Total Targeted Population

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

## Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

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

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

Risk	Mitigation action
There is a potential threat to the well-being of children in the evacuation center.	PRC will implement different measures to reduce associated risk, such as establishing safe and secure environment, child-friendly spaces and child safeguarding risk analysis will be carried out in



	<p>PRC chapters located in the affected areas. The IFRC Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis tool supports IFRC Operations and Programmes to identify and rate their child safeguarding risks. With this information, operations can strengthen their child safeguarding practices and reduce the risk of harm against children as outlined in the IFRC Child Safeguarding Policy.</p>
<p>Occurrence of aftershock, particularly in Cebu, and further earthquakes that could occur in different areas.</p>	<p>Conduct assessments of buildings or locations where operations will be conducted.</p> <p>Risk of deployed volunteers and staff members that were engaged in distribution and community work, because of aftershocks. Proactive security measures are in place, and team leaders are aware of the mitigating measures to be taken to avoid such risks</p>
<p>Threat of upcoming weather disturbances may exacerbate the already dire conditions of communities affected by the earthquake and TYs Tino and Uwan.</p>	<p>The PRC - Operation Center will continue to monitor the current weather situation and provide necessary alerts as and when required.</p> <p>IFRC business continuity plans are in place and preparations have been made for activation.</p>
<p>Access to the affected communities and delivery of assistance (flooding, debris, damaged infrastructure, poor road conditions)</p>	<p>Duty of care as a priority – mitigating and avoiding any risks caused by immediate danger from damaged infrastructure to volunteers and staff who are frontliners. Utilization of lower tonnage vehicles for distribution which can access smaller roads.</p>
<p>There is an increasing risk of deployed volunteers and staff members engaged in the operations contracting water-borne diseases such as Leptospirosis, and other vector-borne diseases</p>	<p>The volunteers and staff members will be given proper orientation regarding the health-related risks during briefings. Volunteers and staff exposed to flooded waters will be provided with post-exposure prophylaxis for Leptospirosis. Vitamin C will also be distributed to boost the immune system of staff and volunteers engaged in the operations.</p>
<p><b>Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:</b></p> <p>Safety and security situation remain generally stable, but response operations may face risks from damaged infrastructure, debris, and disrupted communications. Comprehensive measures will be taken to ensure the safety and security of all RCRC personnel involved in this operation. These measures include but are not limited to continuous monitoring of the situation, timely security and safety updates, tracking of staff movements (via phone or WhatsApp), security assessments in operational areas, and pre-deployment safety briefings on the current security environment. Contingency plans and completion of relevant IFRC e-learning courses (e.g., Basic Knowledge and Prevention Measures for Responders, Personal Security, Security Management, Volunteer Security) are mandatory. The IFRC CO security team maintains close coordination with external humanitarian actors in the country, particularly regarding the earthquake-affected areas, and collaborates closely with PRC branches and local administrations in the operational regions.</p> <p>In terms of disrupted communications due power outages and damaged electricity lines and post, PRC is using handheld radios and satellite phones, and deployed compact portable kit that is designed to provide high speed and low -latency on internet on the go, and generator set.</p>	
<p>Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?</p>	<p><b>No</b></p>

## Planned Intervention



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

**Budget:** CHF 399,476

**Targeted Persons:** 15,000



## Indicators

Title	Target
# of households provided with essential household items	3,000
# of households provided with emergency shelter assistance	3,000
# of people reached with safe shelter awareness sessions	3,000

## Priority Actions

1. Distribute emergency shelter materials — tarpaulins (2/HH) and shelter tool kits (1/HH) — to 3,000 families.
2. Distribute essential household items — blankets, plastic mats (2/HH), and kitchen sets — to 3,000 families.
3. Conduct 100 safe-shelter awareness sessions, including guidance on Build Back Safer and safe return. At least one adult per household should participate in the safe-shelter awareness session.
4. Set up privacy partitions and safe spaces in temporary shelters/evacuation centers.
5. Integrate PGI and CEA into all shelter activities — collect feedback, track vulnerable households, and ensure inclusive distributions to promote safety and dignity.
6. Conduct post-distribution monitoring (PDM) on satisfaction and inclusion.
7. Deploy compact communication networks and an internet provider (Starlink).



## Livelihoods And Basic Needs

**Budget:** CHF 86,982

**Targeted Persons:** 6,000

## Indicators

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

## Priority Actions

1. Deliver hot meals twice daily to affected individuals within the first week of the operation.
2. Ensure safe and accountable food distribution through trained staff and volunteers, visibility materials, and regular monitoring by PRC.
3. Conduct PDM to assess beneficiary satisfaction, coverage, and inclusion of vulnerable groups.



## Multi Purpose Cash

**Budget:** CHF 232,865

**Targeted Persons:** 15,000

## Indicators

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

## Priority Actions

1. Register 3,000 eligible families in coordination with local government and community leaders.
2. Mobilize and train PRC volunteers on safe cash distribution and CEA protocols to ensure inclusive and accountable delivery.
3. Deliver unconditional, unrestricted Multipurpose Cash Grants (MPCG) of PHP 5,000 per household to 3,000 families through the RedRose digital platform and service provider support (PhilPost), and in coordination with the LGU and DSWD.
4. Monitor cash distribution and conduct PDM 3–4 weeks after distribution to assess use, satisfaction, and gaps in meeting basic needs.



**Budget:** CHF 88,665

**Targeted Persons:** 30,000

## Indicators

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

## Priority Actions

1. Train staff and volunteers on Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV), MHPSS, and health promotion.
2. Deploy PRC Health Caravans/health missions to affected areas to provide basic health services and medicines, in coordination with local health units.
3. Distribute mosquito nets to 3,000 households. PRC will also ensure that volunteers and staff disseminate dengue prevention information.
4. Conduct health promotion and epidemic prevention campaigns, focusing on dengue, leptospirosis, and water-borne diseases, using IEC materials.
5. Conduct immediate mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) activities, including psychological first aid, psychoeducation, and child-friendly spaces in affected communities to alleviate emotional distress. PRC will ensure that appropriate MHPSS activities are also provided to PRC staff and volunteers.



6. Deploy and operate ambulances and rescue vehicles to support medical referrals, patient transport, and emergency response.
7. Continue close collaboration with local health units on disease surveillance to monitor health risks and potential outbreaks in camp management areas.
8. Distribute 300 mother kits to priority pregnant and lactating women, and an additional 300 newborn kits.
9. Coordinate with the Department of Health (DOH) and local health units for disease surveillance and medical referrals.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

**Budget:** CHF 93,491

**Targeted Persons:** 30,000

### Indicators

Title	Target
# of people provided with safe drinking water through RCRC emergency supply	15,000
# of people reached with hygiene promotion and IEC activities	30,000
# of household provided with 2 jerry cans (10 liters capacity) for drinking and domestic use	3,000
# of household provided with standard hygiene kits which include menstrual hygiene management	3,000
# of litres of water distributed according to sphere standards (15 liters per person/day) for 7 days	3,150,000

### Priority Actions

1. Deploy PRC WASH tankers and water treatment units to distribute safe drinking water in evacuation centers and affected communities. This will be implemented during the early phase of the response (approximately 3 months).
2. Operate and maintain water treatment and tanker units, including repairs and fuel support, to ensure continuous water delivery.
3. Distribute water containers (jerry cans, 10 L × 2 per household) to affected families, ensuring a minimum of 15 liters of safe drinking water per person per day.
4. Conduct hygiene promotion and sanitation activities for individuals residing in temporary shelters. Distribute IEC materials with key messages on personal hygiene and sanitation practices.
5. Provide 3,000 families with hygiene kits. The IFRC standard hygiene kit contains twelve pieces of body soap, five pieces of laundry soap, 40 sanitary pads, five bath towels, six rolls of toilet paper, two tubes of toothpaste, five toothbrushes, and four disposable razors.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

**Budget:** CHF 3,983

**Targeted Persons:** 30,000



## Indicators

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

## Priority Actions

1. Integrate the IFRC Minimum Standards into emergency programming to meet the needs of individuals and groups at risk.
2. Conduct a refresher course on PGI for staff and volunteers to ensure PGI minimum standards in emergencies are well mainstreamed, safeguarding children—especially girls—and women.
3. Establish Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) to provide a safe and supportive environment for children in camps, where they can participate in age-appropriate activities and receive mental health and psychosocial support.
4. Conduct child safeguarding analysis to protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect within PRC-IFRC programs, emphasizing preventive measures and accountability.
5. Ensure staff and volunteers adhere to the Code of Conduct and other policies, such as PSEA and child safeguarding, to address protection concerns during the implementation of the operation.
6. Ensure diversity among staff and volunteers, including both males and females, as the targeted population includes women- and child-headed households.
7. Establish safe referral pathways to handle protection incidents, ensuring cases are reported and referred to the relevant service providers.
8. Collect SADD data across all activities to understand the needs of different genders, age groups, and abilities.



## Migration And Displacement

**Budget:** CHF 251

**Targeted Persons:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target
# of restoring family link kit provided	1

## Priority Actions

1. Provision of restoring family link kits





# Community Engagement And Accountability

**Budget:** CHF 959

**Targeted Persons:** 30,000

## Indicators

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

## Priority Actions

1. Set up a multi-channel approach to collect data and feedback, such as feedback boxes at welfare desks and chapters, hotlines, QR codes linking to online forms, and face-to-face collection through the Kobo app or paper forms. This setup allows for regular monitoring to ensure that public feedback is addressed in a timely manner.
2. Disseminate key information, such as selection criteria, assistance details, and feedback mechanisms, through meetings, posters, radio, and digital channels. Ensure communication is inclusive, accessible, and understandable to all groups.
3. Engage community representatives in assessments, planning, and targeting to ensure relevance and ownership. Track participation of women, youth, the elderly, and persons with disabilities to promote inclusiveness.
4. Carry out rapid perception and exit surveys to assess community trust, satisfaction, and perceived usefulness of support. Use findings to adjust communication, targeting, and service delivery approaches.
5. Regularly communicate back to communities on actions taken based on their feedback ("You said, we did"). Capture and share lessons, feedback trends, and challenges in SitReps, operational reviews, and learning sessions.
6. Provide safe and confidential feedback channels for sensitive issues such as fraud, abuse, or safeguarding. Build trust by maintaining transparency on eligibility criteria, decision-making, and complaint resolution.
7. Conduct CEA orientations for staff and volunteers to promote accountability, data protection, and ethical engagement. Integrate CEA indicators into monitoring tools and document examples of feedback influencing decisions.



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 37,627

**Targeted Persons:** -



## Indicators

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

## Priority Actions

1. Produce communication materials to increase the reach and advocacy of PRC during the response operation.
2. Maintain a Federation-wide approach to planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation as part of the broader Earthquake and Typhoons Emergency Appeal. Reports will be issued regularly throughout the operation in accordance with IFRC monitoring and reporting standards. Regular field monitoring will also be conducted as needed to provide technical support and track ongoing activities.
3. Provide support to review and validate budgets, ensure timely fund transfers, and offer technical assistance to the National Society.



## National Society Strengthening

**Budget:** CHF 54,765

**Targeted Persons:** -

## Indicators

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

## Priority Actions

1. Provide insurance for volunteers involved in the operation.
2. Recruit and train RC 143 volunteers.
3. Conduct a lessons-learned workshop by the end of the DREF operation.

# About Support Services

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

PRC has a manpower of 1,262 volunteers and volunteers, who are involved in the operation. Staff members with specific roles and functions includes:

1. Staff the chapter who are responsible for coordinating volunteers, providing support to members and implementing chapter-based activities.



2. National Headquarters - Disaster Management Service staff who plays crucial support in ensuring the effective disaster response and is responsible for coordinating activities under this operational plan and providing support to chapters.

3. National Headquarters Accounting staff who are supporting the management of the organization's financial operations.

4. National Headquarter Project Coordinator for finance supports the overseeing the financial aspects of projects/activities undertaken.

These staff will be temporarily assigned from their regular duties to work full-time in this operation in accordance with PRC's Staff Rules and Regulations. The role and functions of these staff are within the operational timeframe of 9 months and together, they will ensure smooth implementation of the planned activities under this operation. In the Philippine context, where PRC is responding to multiple disasters on a regular basis, ensuring adequate human resources is an important safeguard for securing smooth operations.

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

Yes, Red Cross 143 volunteers are very well represented.

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

Replenishment of the kitchen sets, mosquito nets, hygiene kits and tarpaulin and will lead to international procurement. This will be undertaken by the IFRC Philippines CD, with support from the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) logistics department. Blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans (10 liters) rigid, mothers kits, newborn kits, FA kits, prophylaxis, light rescue supplies and medical supplies will be procured locally, in the Philippines, for replenishment. Since these are all for replenishment, the procurement process of these is feasible with adherence to IFRC Procurement Policy.

## **How will this operation be monitored?**

Based on the latest IFRC Emergency Response Framework (ERF) guidelines and revised DREF procedure, the PRC, with IFRC support, will ensure systematic, evidence-based, and accountable monitoring of this Orange Category DREF operation. Monitoring will focus on quality assurance, timely reporting, and learning to guide decision-making throughout implementation. The following steps will be undertaken to ensure effective monitoring:

1. Implementation and Monitoring Plans: PRC and IFRC will develop and maintain an implementation plan or master work plan aligned with the approved DREF to track key activities and indicators.

2. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan will be established, including an Indicator Tracking Table (ITT), to ensure systematic tracking of outputs and outcomes throughout the operation. The M&E plan will align with DREF operational quality standards, ensuring systematic tracking, data verification, and timely use of evidence for decision-making.

3. Timely Data Collection and Reporting: Reliable and timely monitoring data will be collected to inform progress. A Data Quality Assurance (DQA) checklist will guide data verification and analysis. PRC and IFRC will adhere to a defined reporting schedule, ensuring that all required updates are submitted on time. For a DREF operation with a nine-month implementation period, the following reporting timelines will apply:

- An Operation Update (OU) at six months will be submitted as needed, based on the progress and developments within the operation.
- A final report will be submitted no later than three months after the end of the operation.

These reporting requirements ensure transparency, accountability, and timely communication with stakeholders in line with Federation-wide standards.

4. DREF Monitoring Call/Review Meeting: Dedicated DREF monitoring meetings will be conducted, beginning shortly after the launch of the operation and continuing throughout its duration. These will track key performance indicators, discuss risks, identify bottlenecks, and inform real-time operational adjustments.

5. Field Monitoring Visit and Post-Distribution Monitoring/Exit Survey: In addition to desk-based monitoring, field monitoring visits will



be conducted to assess implementation quality and beneficiary feedback. PDM/Exit surveys will be carried out for all interventions to evaluate the effectiveness, relevance, and accountability of the assistance provided. Findings will feed into adaptive management and future operational planning.

6. CEA: Community feedback will be collected through multiple channels, including hotlines, help desks, focus group discussions, and digital platforms. PRC will ensure that community feedback and complaints are analyzed and integrated into operational decisions. A weekly feedback summary dashboard will track issues raised, actions taken, and gaps requiring management attention, promoting accountability to the affected populations.

7. Lessons Learned Workshop: A Lessons Learned Workshop will be conducted within the timeframe of the DREF operation.

## **Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation**

IFRC will support the PRC in communications capacity through the country delegation in Manila and the regional office in Kuala Lumpur. More specifically, IFRC will assist PRC in media relations when needed and in content gathering, which includes producing and distributing communication materials and resources, as well as utilizing IFRC global and regional social media platforms (e.g., Facebook, Twitter) to promote advocacy and diplomacy messages. Furthermore, IFRC will support the management of reputational risk at the country level and will ensure that Movement actors at the country level speak and act with a unified voice to build trust with partners, donors, and other stakeholders.

Under the IFRC ERF, IFRC, through its Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO), will support PRC to ensure effective communication throughout the response. This includes the development of a comprehensive communications strategy, the appointment or deployment of an advanced communications team comprising a media specialist and a content specialist, and the delivery of all required communications outputs as outlined in the ERF emergency communications deliverables. These efforts will ensure that key messages, stories, and operational highlights are consistently captured and disseminated, enhancing visibility, transparency, and public engagement at both national and international levels.



# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

### MDRPH057 - Philippine Red Cross Typhoons Tino and Uwan

#### Operating Budget

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

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*



# Contact Information

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

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[Click here for the reference](#)

