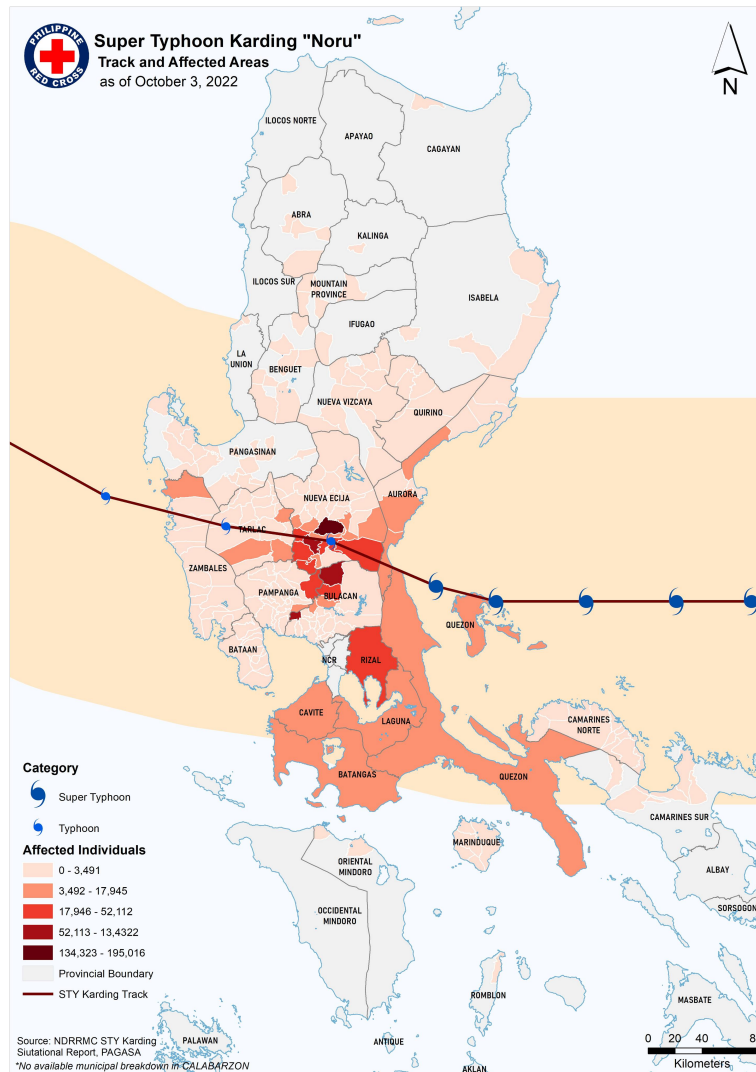




Damaged houses and fishing boat in Aurora (Source: Robin Ruado)

Appeal: MDRPH048	DREF Allocated: CHF 662,650	Crisis Category: Orange	Hazard: Cyclone
Glide Number: TC-2022-000318-PHL	People Affected: 913,893 people	People Targeted: 35,750 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 2022-10-06	Operation End Date: 2023-04-30	Operation Timeframe: 6 months
Targeted Areas:		Region III (Central Luzon), Region IV-A (Calabarzon)	

Description of the Event



What happened, where and when?

A Low-Pressure Area (LPA) East of Central Luzon developed into a Tropical Depression (TD), locally known as "Karding" (internationally known as Noru), on 22 September 2022, according to the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA). On the same day, the TD intensified into a Tropical Storm. The centre was estimated at 1,320km east of Northern Luzon. The following day on 23 September, the TD didn't show significant changes and raised no concerns about its development.

On 24 September, TD Karding intensified further into a Severe Tropical Storm and a Typhoon at 8:00 PM, while moving West South-westward over the Philippine Sea East of Aurora, with maximum winds of 120 km/h near the center, gustiness of up to 150 km/h, and central pressure of 980 hPa. Wind signals TCWS No. 2 and 3 were raised in several areas.

The next day, 25 September, Typhoon Karding continued to undergo rapid intensification, and reached Super Typhoon (STY) Category at 8.00 AM, moving Westward at 20 km/h with maximum sustained winds of 185 km/h near the center, gustiness up to 230 km/h, and central pressure of 925 hPa. Tropical Cyclone Warning System Signals (TCWS) No. 5 was raised in Polillo Islands and the extreme northern portion of Quezon (the northern and central portions of General Nakar, and the northeastern portion of Infanta). At 5:30 PM STY Karding made landfall in the vicinity of Burdeos, in Polillo Island, Quezon province, and it slightly weakened before making landfall in the vicinity of General Nakar Dingalan area at 8.00 PM. At 8:20 PM Karding made landfall in Dingalan, Aurora province, as a typhoon-category cyclone.

STY Karding continues to weaken as it crosses Tarlac towards Zambales and the West Philippine Sea on 26 Septem-

ber. The center was located in the vicinity of Mayantoc, Tarlac with maximum sustained winds of 140 km/h near the center, gustiness of up to 230 km/h, and central pressure of 935 hPa while it moves West northwestward at 20 km/h. The same day, at 8:00 PM the center of the eye of Typhoon "Karding" exited the Philippine Area of Responsibility.

A situational report was published on 26 September and on the same day, PRC decided to request Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) support from the IFRC due to uncovering the extent of the damage left behind by Typhoon "Karding".



Damaged school in Quezon (Source: Ryan A. Mirabueno)



PRC conducting assessment in the field (Source: PRC)

Scope and Scale

The most recent reports from the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) - Sitrep #8, and the Department of Social Welfare and Development - Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center (DSWD - DROMIC) - Report #14, as of 1 October 2022, are summarised below, reflecting the scale of devastation left by STY Karding:

- Number of people affected: 913,893 people (247,016 families) were affected in 1,773 barangays in Region 1, Region 2, Region 3, Calabarzon, Mimaropa, Region 5, CAR.
- Number of casualties and injuries: 12 people were reported dead, 52 injured and 5 missing.
- Pre-emptive evacuations: 91,169 people (23,151 families) were pre-emptively evacuated.
- Number of people displaced–inside evacuation centres: 4,000 people (1,139 families) took temporary shelter in 27 evacuation centers.
- Number of people displaced–outside of evacuation centres: 43,388 people (8,827 families) temporarily stayed with their relatives and/or friends.
- Number of houses damaged: 57,080 houses are damaged, of which 6,887 are fully damaged and 50,193 are partially damaged.
- Damage to agriculture: According to the Department of Agriculture of PHP, around 3.053 billion (CHF 50.9 million) worth of damage to agriculture, with 159,867 MT of volume loss, affecting 104,501 farmers and fisherfolks with 166,630 hectares of agricultural areas. Main commodities affected are rice, corn, high-value crops, fisheries, livestock, and poultry.
- Damage to infrastructure: Estimated cost of infrastructure damage - PHP 304 million.

Moreover, devastation to social infrastructure as follows:

- Department of Education (DepEd) reported a total of 165 schools sustaining significant destruction and the cost of repairing or rehabilitating these damaged schools may reach up to PHP 1.17 billion.
- Department of Health (DOH) reported that 27 health facilities were partially damaged but functional in Regions III and CALABARZON.
- A total of 117 cities/municipalities experienced power interruption/outage. Of which, the power supply in 92

cities/municipalities was already restored.

- A total of 42 cities/municipalities were declared under the State of Calamity.

Additionally, the shelter and livelihood of communities have been seriously impacted, particularly in the areas where the typhoon made landfall. In some areas of Burdeos municipality, Polillo island, close to 80–90 per cent of the houses were fully damaged. The majority of these houses were constructed of lightweight materials. The damage to 57,080 shelters/houses was mainly caused by strong winds and the slowly dissipating flood waters brought on by high tide.

Furthermore, the agriculture sector sustained the biggest loss with PHP 3.053 billion (CHF 50.9 million). The storm hitting the rice-growing areas prior to the harvesting season in mid-October, it is likely that the rice price will be increased due to the loss of harvest. Central Luzon, considered the main rice production area, accounts for nearly 14 per cent of the country's agricultural production including, close to 20 per cent of rice. Furthermore, 104,501 farmers and fisherfolks have experienced damage to their boats and equipment in the following provinces:

- Quezon: Damaged fishing boats and fishing paraphernalia, banana crops.
- Aurora: Damaged fishing boats and fishing paraphernalia.
- Nueva Ecija: Damaged rice farms, as the rice grains were blown by strong winds.
- Bulacan: Damaged rice farms due to flooding.

The most vulnerable people are those who don't own the farmland but rent it and use part of the income to pay the rental. With crops lost or severely damaged, these farmers will not have funds to fulfil the rental obligation, nor have money to buy seeds for the new planting season in December. In addition, people living on the islands of Polillo, are strongly dependent on the fishery.

When it comes to poverty, according to statistics, up to 26 per cent of people in the worst affected areas live below the poverty line. Aurora, Quezon, Zambales and Nueva Ecija provinces have high poverty incidence, spacing between 10 per cent and 17 per cent.

Previous Operations

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

Specify how the lessons learnt from these previous operations are being used to mitigate similar challenges in the current operation

- Tarpaulin and shelter-tool kits are more suitable to be provided under the emergency shelter assistance. Meanwhile, the provision of Corrugated Iron (CGI) sheets and Plain sheets to be provided during early recovery stage, for shelter repair assistance and full shelter assistance.
- With PRC warehouses close to the chapters, non-food item (NFI) distributions could benefit from readily available stocks, enabling access to stocks at all times.
- Future considerations include the activation of volunteers from neighbouring PRC chapters to provide support and rotations to the affected areas. By making more personnel available to support the operation, volunteer exhaustion can be avoided. Debriefing for everyone involved in the operation must also be organized, which is important.

- Another recommendation for future emergency operations was the deployment of finance personnel to support field operations, together with real-time financial monitoring, as well as the allocation of separate finance staff at PRC National Headquarters (NHQ) Finance unit to support liquidation processes.

Current National Society Actions

Assessment	<p>PRC mobilized four personnel for assessment in Quezon province, five in Aurora province and another three in General Nakar. These assessment teams comprise volunteers and staff of PRC/IFRC and they were mobilized to conduct the Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (RDANA). The assessment findings are summarised in the needs section.</p>
Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapters are in coordination with communities, municipalities and Local Government Units for situational and operational updates. • At the National, level PRC is coordinating with relevant authorities.
National Society EOC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRC monitored the situation through the Operation Center (OpCen). All staff and volunteers in priority chapter and the NHQ offices were on standby and activated for preparedness for response support. • Chapters established 24/7 duty operation and conducted pre disaster meetings.
Livelihoods And Basic Needs	<p>PRC has been providing hotmeals and food parcels to the affected people who have less or no purchasing capacity, as well as other support, due to the disaster as below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of hotmeals: 4,799 (Quezon-Lucena- 105, Olongapo City- 101, Pampanga- 200, Bulacan- 174, Valenzuela- 55, Pasig- 469, Quezon City- 38, Manila- 805, Marikina- 440, Laguna- 731, Nueva Ecija- 642, Rizal Prov- 1,039) • Provision of bread: 2,795 families (Aurora- 500, Quezon City- 1,013, Rizal Province - 682, Bataan- 600) • Evacuation assistance: 74 individuals (Marikina-34, Rizal-Province-40)
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychosocial First Aid: 103 (Quezon-Lucena - 58, Laguna-26, Romblon-7, Tarlac-12). • Provision of face masks to support affected families to lessen the transmission of COVID-19 and other related respiratory diseases: 2,427 (Pasig-820, Mandaluyong-241, Tarlac-25, Rizal Province-1,341) • First aid management: 7 individuals (Rizal-Province) • 13,500 capsules of Prophylaxis for Leptospirosis (Doxycycline) provided to Northern and Central Luzon Chapters and NCR Chapters for Staff/Volunteers Responders
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hygiene Promotion: 494 individuals (Marikina- 440, Tarlac- 25, Laguna- 29) • Clearing: 1 (Antutot Kasibu, Nueva Vizcaya) and flushing: 1 (Concepción ES, Marikina)
	<p>Preparedness: Prior to the landfall of the typhoon, the PRC mobilized personnel and assets to support pre-emptive evacuations, provided first aid and search and rescue to the people evacuating as a preparedness measures. Furthermore, the PRC Emergency Response Unit (ERU) was mobilized to support debris clearing and clearing blocked roads.</p>

<p>Other</p>	<p>Early Action Protocol: PRC has active Early Action Protocol (EAP) for typhoon and floods and hence called for a Forecast-Based Finance (FbF) coordination meeting on 22 September with the participation of the German Red Cross and IFRC teams. It was concluded that neither Typhoon nor Floods triggers (10 per cent of the houses to be damaged or 200 mm water level) will be met by the activation time frame; day negative three.</p> <p>Furthermore, at 8.00 AM on 25 September storm rapidly intensified to a super typhoon category and made landfall at 5.30 PM on the same day. Though the triggers were met at the given time, it was too short to activate the EAP.</p>
<p>National Society Readiness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,787 volunteers and 343 staffs are in Luzon Provinces/ Cities. • 10 PRC ERU teams are on standby for search and rescue, with rescue boat and rescue truck including assets and equipment. • 7 Payloaders are available nationwide (1 Marikina, 1 Nueva Vizcaya, 2 Subic, 1 Bohol, 2 Cebu) for clearing operations and support for access to roads. • 178 ambulances standby nationwide; 55 ambulances operational in Luzon including NCR • 35 food trucks on standby nationwide. • 28 water tankers on standby nationwide and 11 Water Treatment Units are in Nueva Vizcaya, Pangasian, Subic, Mandaluyong, Batangas and Albay. • 100 Medical Tents are on standby in Subic Warehouse, with 100 Hospital Beds. • 15,000 sets of relief items are available nationwide (Subic, Mandaluyong, Cebu, Passi, CDO), these include items such as hygiene kit, tarpaulin, jerry can, and sleeping kit. • 10,000 pieces of CGI for 1,000 families available in Subic Warehouse. • 20,025 units of blood supply available as of 26 September. • Operation Center is on 24/7 duty (15 satellite phones, 2 portable satellite internet, and 3 drones).

Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>IFRC</p>	<p>IFRC has been monitoring the TC since Thursday, 22 September in close coordination with PRC, by attending the coordination meetings in preparations for landfall (24 September), and support of the chapters preparations.</p> <p>Furthermore, IFRC activated the coordination mechanism with the in-country Participating National Societies (PNS) – Spanish Red Cross, German Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross and Finnish Red Cross - to keep them informed and updated on the situation, needs and planned immediate response.</p> <p>Additionally, the coordination with the UN System started before landfall, through regular meetings between the IFRC Country Delegation and OCHA/ UNRCO, and sharing of information on the preparations, assessment and response (several ad-hoc UNHCT meetings were organized to this end on 25 and 26 September).</p> <p>Regular discussions were also held with the ECHO office on the needs assessment outcomes and PRC-IFRC response plan. Moreso, IFRC launched a series of meetings among the Shelter Cluster members, and the Shelter Cluster</p>
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	Coordinator actively participated in a series of meetings (ICCG, OCHA, stock preposition).
ICRC	<p>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.</p> <p>Their role is focused mainly in 2 components: i) It reminds all actors with bearing on humanitarian matters of their obligations under IHL or other relevant norms; ii) It visits people deprived of their freedom, particularly security detainees, and, with the authorities, helps to improve conditions in prisons through direct interventions and support for prison reform; iii) It works with the PRC to assist displaced people and vulnerable communities and promotes national IHL implementation.</p>
Participating National Societies	Currently, there is a total of six PNS operating in the Philippines (Spanish Red Cross, German Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross and Finnish Red Cross), with three of them having a special focus on disaster risk reduction and disaster risk financing, and although they operate in different geographic locations, none of them are present in the areas affected of ST Karding, nor have any logistics capacity in the affected areas. IFRC is in daily contact with them and ensuring the regular update on the ongoing operations.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	<p>The Government of the Philippines is leading preparations and response activities. The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) convened its members on early 25 September to prepare the country for Typhoon Karding after its unique rapid intensification over the last 24 hours before landfall.</p> <p>Local government units, from province to barangay levels, in Regions 1 to 4, the entire Luzon Island that makes up the northern third of the country, as well as Region 5, Bicol, were placed under Charlie or Red Alert by the NDRRMC according to the protocols under the Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) Manual for Local Government Units (LGUs).</p> <p>According to NDRRMC Sitrep #8 as of 30 September 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHP 40 million worth of food and non-food items assistance from DSWD, OCD, LGUs, and Partners has been provided to the affected families in Regions I, II, III, IV-A, V, CAR. • 11,980 individuals have been rescued and assisted by the Search, Rescue and Retrieval (SRR) teams in Regions I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V. • PHP 8.6 million worth of assorted drugs and medicines, medical supplies, and other medical commodities have been provided to LGUs in Regions III, IV-A, NCR. • 43 schools have been used as evacuation centers in Regions NCR, III, V. • 66 classrooms have been used as evacuation centers in Regions NCR, III, V.

UN or other actors

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) under the leadership of the United Nations Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) has been closely monitoring the situation and is on standby to support government response through the clusters. On 25 September, OCHA convened a HCT meeting, where HCT members, including UN agencies, NGOs, IFRC and the private sector shared updates on their planned activities.

WFP has pre-deployed a team to the WFP Warehouse in Pampanga which houses pre-positioned stocks of emergency logistics and ETC equipment such as MSU's and generators. As part of the joint project with DICT, WFP has prepositioned 2 GECS-MOVE sets (Government Emergency Communications System – Mobile Operations Vehicle for Emergencies), in strategic areas.

FAO is closely coordinating with the Department of Agriculture of the storm's impact on the agriculture sector. As harvest season is approaching for the affected areas around 1.5m hectares of rice and 218k hectares of corn may be affected. These account for 75 per cent and 52 per cent of the national standing for these crops, respectively. The Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation's (PDRF) Emergency Operations Center is on Red Alert status and is coordinating with the private sector on their possible support, particularly for water and emergency power.

A Joint HCT Inter-Agency Rapid Needs Assessment for STY Karding was conducted in Region 3 and 4A, focusing on the provinces of Nueva Ecija, Aurora and Quezon, including the island municipalities of Polillo. Three teams led by OCHA and WFP together with over 50 staff from UN agencies, INGOs, Red Cross Movement and Faith-based organizations were deployed for the assessment.

Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?

Shelter cluster coordination: in selected regions there will be a need to establish regional hub cluster coordination that will be carried out by one or two shelter cluster member agency. The Philippine Shelter Cluster coordinator will be providing technical and IM support to these regional hub coordinators. At the national level, the Philippine Shelter Cluster Coordinator will continuously be working in close collaboration with the government lead shelter agency, as the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development and in the Inter-Cluster Country Coordination Group.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

A total of 57,080 houses were damaged, of which 6,887 are fully damaged and 50,193 are partially damaged in Regions I, II, III, CALABARZON, and CAR. PRC assessment indicates significant damages in Region III; Polillo island, Quezon Province and Dingalan Aurora brought by strong winds. While in the municipality of Burdeos, 75 per cent of the houses were damaged beyond repair. Most of the houses that were severely damaged by the strong gale are made of very light materials and are located near the shoreline.

In line with the 2019 Census data by the Philippine Statistics Authority on “Household building construction materials of the outer walls and roof by city/municipality”, a number of the houses in these provinces have roofs and walls made of light or salvageable materials and could be owned or occupied by families living under the poverty line.

Emergency shelter support including the provision of materials (shelter-grade tarpaulins and shelter toolkits) and technical assistance on Safe Shelter Awareness Orientation to families with heavily damaged and destroyed houses will be provided to affected people. Furthermore, Red Cross 143 Carpenters’ Brigade will be formed by training carpenters in the areas who will provide technical assistance to the families receiving emergency shelter support.

Considering the spread and geographical separation of provinces and areas significantly impacted by Super Typhoon Karding, there will be a need to establish shelter coordination at the regional hub level.



Shelter Cluster Coordination

Shelter Cluster is currently active working collaborative with the Government shelter lead agency (DHSUD) and with Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG). However, there is no official declaration on the activation of the Humanitarian Cluster System.

Considering the spread and geographical separation of provinces and areas that had significantly impacted by STY Nuro, there will be a need to establish shelter coordination at regional hub level. The Philippine shelter cluster coordinator will be providing technical and IM support to these regional hub coordinators. At the national level, the Philippine Shelter Cluster Coordinator will continuously be working in close collaboration with the government lead shelter agency, the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development and with the Intercluster Country Coordination Group.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

According to the Department of Agriculture, a total of PHP 3.053 billion (CHF 50.9 million) worth of damage to agriculture, with 159,867 MT of volume loss, is affecting 104,501 farmers and fisherfolks with 166,630 hectares of agricultural areas. The main commodities affected are rice, corn, high-value crops, fisheries, livestock, and poultry. The worst affected is Region III, with 90 per cent of the production loss/cost of damage in value worth PHP 2.776 billion (CHF 46.2 million). Furthermore, 96,296 farmers and fisherfolks are affected in the same areas.

Based on available data, some 147,918 hectares of rice, 1643 hectares of corn and 1,131 hectares of high-value crops have been affected. Farmers in the flooded areas indicated that, rice which is in its mature stage was blown due to strong winds and that 60 per cent of the farmlands can still be harvested but will be sold at a cheaper

price due to low quality and wet grains.

The typhoon has negatively impacted families dependent on farming and fishing as their primary or secondary source of livelihood. Hence, there is a need to provide Multipurpose Cash Grant (MCPG) for immediate needs and/or with the provision of Livelihood cash grants to restore inputs for the next planting season (December), and Community Managed Livelihood Project (CMLP) is recommended also to support the recovery of the farmers/fisherfolks and assist them to start their livelihood again.



Health

During pre-emptive evacuations and displacement, there is a need to provide first aid services, mobilising ambulances to transport patients from one hospital to another, transport of injured and other related activities. Provision of face masks to support affected families to lessen the transmission of COVID-19 and other related respiratory diseases is also crucial.

The Department of Health (DOH) reported that 27 health facilities were partially damaged, but still functional in Regions III and CALABARZON. People displaced inside and outside evacuation centers might need provision of basic medical support. Hence, there is a need to deploy health caravan/health missions in the affected areas.

Moreover, there were 108 flood-affected areas, where high Alert for Leptospirosis and Dengue risk has been identified. Provision of health messages and basic medicine for staff and volunteers who are deployed is needed.

Besides, people (children, adults and elderly) living in the affected areas might have the resiliency to cope immediately after the disaster, but necessary or additional support on psychosocial support (PSS) could be needed. Also, the provision of read and play kits for children will be provided based on their needs. Furthermore, some of the volunteers may need to refresh their knowledge of PSS, where adequate refresher training on PSS will be provided.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

There is no major damage reported under the WASH section. Most of the water sources are functional and people have access to water. In some areas the quality of water is for inspection by the Municipal Health Office.

As most of the houses were damaged and/or household items were washed away, together with loss of income, it is noted that people will not prioritize WASH items, instead tend to prioritize food and shelter repair materials. Hence, there is a need to support affected families with jerry can, hygiene kits together with hygiene promotion activities.

Puddles and accumulated debris pose a threat to the health of communities the longer it lingers, hygiene promotion and debris cleaning activities are important. These will be included under DRR as this DREF focuses on other immediate WASH response needs.



Education

According to the Department of Education (DepEd), a total of 165 schools sustained significant destruction. The cost of repairing or rehabilitating these damaged schools may reach up to PHP 1.17 billion. The Education Cluster has reported that 21,509 schools were affected, interrupting or suspending classes for 12.1 million pupils in eight regions. Assessment findings indicate severe infrastructure and non-infrastructure damages in schools.

Furthermore, PRC Chapters are receiving requests from schools to support repairing the roofs and support the provision of school equipment/supplies.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

According to the reports, a total of 91,169 people (23,151 families) were pre-emptively evacuated. Furthermore, a total of 4,000 people (1,139 families) took temporary shelter in 27 evacuation centers. Another 43,388 people (8,827 families) temporarily stayed with their relatives and/or friends.

Very often, overcrowding is experienced at evacuation centres, which compels families to share spaces, which raises protection concerns linked to shelter; i.e. precarious large makeshift tents with no privacy or gender segregation, which may increase risks of violence or abuse. PRC applies the IFRC Minimum standard commitments to protection, gender and inclusion in emergency programming throughout the response and sectoral plans to ensure sensitivity to the needs of at-risk individuals and groups.

During times of disasters, affected people were made more vulnerable by lack of housing, access to health care, WASH facilities and economic insecurity including loss of livelihood. Vulnerable populations such as children, older people, persons with disabilities and people who are sick face barriers to accessing assistance and are frequently at higher risk of violence and abuse. There is a need to protect this population and incorporate their different needs into the programming.

Sometimes it's noted that people displaced outside evacuation centers are left behind in terms of access to humanitarian assistance. Necessary steps are to be taken to leave no one behind.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This operation aims to meet the immediate and early-recovery needs of the most vulnerable households affected by Typhoon Karding in Quezon, Aurora, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Bulacan and Zambales areas. The operation will be implemented within six months and is expected to be completed by 30 April 2023.

Specifically, the operation aims to meet the immediate and early recovery needs of 35,750 people (7,150 families) severely affected in six provinces. The targeted people will be assisted through MPCG, household items (HHI), shelter, livelihood, health, WASH and education, community engagement and accountability as well as protection, gender and inclusion. The cost per beneficiary is CHF 18.50 with the support cost amounting to 27 per cent of the overall allocation.

Operation strategy rationale

STY Karding has destroyed a number of public infrastructures, including housing and educational facilities. As a result of these damages, residents were displaced and forced to leave their homes due to flooding, damaged structures, and safety concerns. Farmers and fishermen in the affected population have also experienced disruptions to their livelihoods.

Children are unable to go to school because of damaged schools and houses, and families are unable to return home safely because of these damages. PRC will respond by repairing a school, providing school supplies and equipment, as well as providing toolkits and materials for shelter.

With regard to shelter, the families will be prioritized based on the following criteria:

- Families who will be displaced for a long time
- Families whose houses are damaged and unsafe (fully damaged or partially damaged)
- Families whose houses are not located in no building zone

On the other hand, long-term shelter needs will be discussed through the Government's regular post-disaster shelter recovery programming.

For those who have been displaced and are living in evacuation centers with no access to cooking equipment, PRC will respond with the provision of hot meals through food trucks.

As most of the houses were damaged and/or household items were washed away, together with loss of income, it is noted that people will not prioritize WASH items, but instead tend to prioritize food and shelter repair materials. Hence, there is a need to support affected families with jerry cans, hygiene kits together with hygiene promotion activities. If the need arises, PRC will also mobilize their water tankers and water bladders.

The floods have also resulted in injury, illness and psychosocial stresses which PRC is responding to through providing ambulance services, psychosocial support, psychosocial first aid and setting up child-friendly spaces in evacuation centers or schools. The typhoon has also caused potential disruption towards access to basic healthcare services for many of the affected population and hence PRC will be mobilizing health caravans/missions focusing on children, pregnant women and elderly. With high alerts of Leptospirosis and dengue in flooded areas from the government, PRC will also be distributing related IEC materials.

MPCG is one of the main preferred response options with support from the Barangay Recovery Committee for beneficiary selection and also the engagement with "Philpost" as the Financial Service Provider (FSP) for the distribution of cash assistance. Families who lost their income due to the effect on their livelihood will be prioritized for assistance and will be provided with PHP 5,000 (CHF 83) in one instalment. The transfer value is based on the Philippines Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and Cash Working Group (CWF) recommendations.

However, in the longer term, livelihood support for farmers/fisherfolk is an identified gap. With this, the provision of Household livelihood Assistance (HLA) and Community Managed Livelihood Project (CMLP) are recommended to support the farmers/fisherfolks whose livelihoods have been disrupted. This will enable them to restore their means of income generation or establish new ventures/projects including small and micro enterprises. This will be accomplished through a combination of conditional cash grants, distribution of inputs, and awareness raising/train-ings. This assistance is to be covered through PRC bilateral funding or under IFRC unified planning (annual planning process).

The activities are detailed in the Planned Intervention section below.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

For this DREF operation, the PRC will focus on targeting the most vulnerable groups identified during the rapid need assessment. These groups will be considered as 'orange' according to the level of impact experienced due to Typhoon Karding, their level of vulnerability and their coping capacity.

The PRC ensures that its responses and programmes are aligned with its own as well as IFRC's commitment to take into account gender and diversity, for example, putting a focus on and targeting women/child-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, and men, women and children made vulnerable by disasters; families with persons with disability, elderly, those suffering from chronic illnesses, families with children under five years old, families that have not received any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations, those belonging to the socially vulnerable families and those who lack the resources to deal with basic humanitarian needs alone.

For emergency shelter assistance, families will be prioritized based on the following; (i) families who will be displaced

for a long time. (ii) families whose houses are damaged and unsafe (fully damaged or partially damaged). (iii) families whose houses are not located in no building zone. Meanwhile, for MPCG, families who lost their livelihoods will be prioritized.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Once beneficiaries are identified and verified in coordination with the community and or Barangay leaders, each will be provided with a PRC beneficiary card with their and family members' names. The card will form the basis for official recognition of bearers as beneficiaries of the PRC and during implementation, PRC volunteers will again validate the beneficiaries' names on the cards where they are listed in distribution sheets. Upon receipt of any item or assistance, beneficiaries will sign award sheets or participating lists. With these records and validation process, cases of double-assistance or double-counting can be eliminated.

Total Targeted Population

Women:	17,875	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	-	%	%
Men:	17,875	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	-	1.00 %	
Total targeted population:	35,750		

Risk and security considerations


Please indicate about potential operational risk for this operations and mitigation actions


Risk	Mitigation action
There is a threat of potential new tropical cyclones developing or entering the Philippine Area of Responsibility and influencing the country due to the ongoing typhoon season	The PRC OpCen will continue to monitor the current weather situation and provide necessary alerts as and when required
There is a risk to the safety of personnel due COVID-19 when implementing the interventions.	Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) will be provided for personnel involved in the operations. Advisory information will be circulated in terms of precautionary measures to be taken to protect health and safety, and early warning and early action systems (in accordance with the authorities' own contingency plans)

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation


The identified safety and security threats are not likely to significantly affect the ability or access of Red Cross personnel to implement program activities. The risk of disease transmission is higher with the mobilization of people. There is a provision of Doxycycline Prophylaxis for staff and volunteers being deployed in the flooded areas. The key potential risks to Red Cross Personnel are road safety incidents, flash floods, mudslides, petty crime and health risks. Proactive security measures are in place and team leaders are aware of the mitigating measures to be taken to avoid such risks. The National Society's security framework will be applicable throughout the duration of the operation to their staff and volunteers. For personnel under IFRC security's responsibility, the existing IFRC country security guidelines will be applicable, together with security briefings for all IFRC personnel, movement monitoring for field travel and availability of safety equipment.

Planned Intervention

	Shelter Housing And Settlements	Budget	CHF 48,227
		Targeted Persons	2520
Indicators		Target	
# of skilled construction workers (carpenters, masons, craftsman...) trained on safe construction and improved local building techniques		20	
# of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance		500	
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of emergency shelter materials (two tarpaulins and one Shelter toolkit) to 500 affected families (2,500 people) in Aurora and Polilio areas. These items will be mobilised from the current PRC stock and will be replenished through the DREF. • Dissemination of key shelter messages on the adequate use of shelter materials and proper fixing of the tarpaulins. This will guide people on how to install tarpaulins properly to maximize its usage starting from the selection of right locations, construction of drainage canal around the tarpaulin, making strong foundations for the tent post and proper anchorage of tarpaulin to the soil. Furthermore, proper way to tie the rope, fix the nail on the wood and sew two tarpaulins. There are also good reminders on the right spacing of tarpaulin installed and NOT to DO list to prevent fire outbreaks. • Provide safe shelter training for 20 carpenters. 	

	Multi-purpose Cash	Budget	CHF 414,995
		Targeted Persons	22500
Indicators		Target	
# of households provided with multipurpose cash grants		4500	
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct beneficiary selection with support from Barangay Recovery Committees. • Distribution of one-off multipurpose cash assistance to 4,500 affected households to meet their basic needs for a period of one month. 	


- Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring once the distribution activities are completed in communities.


	Livelihoods And Basic Needs	Budget	CHF 9,115
		Targeted Persons	5000
Indicators		Target	
# of hotmeals provided		5000	
# of people reached with food assistance (hotmeals)		5000	
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment of food trucks at evacuation centres to serve hot meals to the evacuees. 	

	Health	Budget	CHF 17,182
		Targeted Persons	1000
Indicators		Target	
# of volunteers trained on PSS		60	
# of read and play kits provided		200	
# of people reached through health caravans / health missions		200	
# of children reached through Child-Friendly Space activities		200	
# of people provided with direct PSS		50	
# of people provided with first aid		50	
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize ambulances to transport patients from one hospital to another and transport injured people to nearby hospitals. • Provision of first aid • Conduct refresher training on PSS to volunteers • Provision of PSS and Psychosocial First Aid at the communities, evacuations centers or schools (depending on the need) to address the impact on mental health due to the fear and anxieties brought by the typhoon. • Conduct child-friendly space activities in evacuation centers or schools. • Carry out procurement and distribution of read and play kits. • Deployment of health Caravan/health mission to affected areas 	


to provide basic health services, in coordination with local health units. Doctors and volunteer nurses will join the mission. Furthermore, this covers provision of vitamins and other basic medicines for illnesses of children, pregnant women and elderlies.


- Print and distribute Information, Education and Communication materials (IEC) on Leptospirosis and Dengue in-line with the High Alert for Leptospirosis and Dengue Risk in flooded areas.


	Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Budget	CHF 56,695
		Targeted Persons	10750
Indicators		Target	
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities		10750	
# of households provided with hygiene kits		2150	
# of households provided with jerry cans		4300	
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide 2,150 most vulnerable families with household items (two jerry cans and one hygiene kit). Assistance will be combined with the dissemination of key hygiene promotion messages. • Conduct hygiene promotion activities in the communities and evacuation centers • Distribute IEC materials • Provide required WASH trainings for RC 143 volunteers, based on the need • Deployment of PRC water tankers and water bladders, if the need arises. 	

	Education	Budget	CHF 8,229
		Targeted Persons	200
Indicators		Target	
# of affected children receiving education support provided by RCRC in affected areas		200	
# of schools repaired through support from RCRC		1	
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair school roofing through provision of CGI sheets and provision of technical support to repair the damage roofing of Bordeos National High Schools. This will enable classes to resume in the school. 	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out procurement and distribution of School equipment/supplies.
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	Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery	Budget	CHF 86,375
		Targeted Persons	35750
Indicators		Target	
% of compliance to IFRC procedures in the procurement of replenishment items		100	
# of teams deployed for assessments		4	
# of PRC ERU teams deployed		1	
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deployment of PRC ERU teams for search and rescue operations, and debris cleaning activities. Deployment of PRC staff and volunteers for field assessment. Replenish items distributed through IFRC procurement unit. 	

	Community Engagement And Accountability	Budget	CHF 0
		Targeted Persons	35750
Indicators		Target	
% of community members who know how to contact PRC to give feedback		80	
# of complaints and feedback received responded to by the NS		70	
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include CEA sessions into trainings (WASH, PSS etc.) Set up feedback desks as part of distributions to document and answer feedback Include feedback section into PDM and other data collection, link to activities such as hygiene promotion Share regular and timely updates on the operation with communities in their preferred channels and formats (for example utilizing local radio stations, including formats for persons with disabilities where relevant, such as sign language video content etc.) 	

		Budget	CHF 0
			35750

	Protection, Gender And Inclusion	Targeted Persons	
Indicators	Target		
% of sectoral assessments conducted using the PGI Minimum Standards	100		
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PGI minimum standards are well-mainstreamed in operation. 		

	National Society Strengthening	Budget	CHF 888
		Targeted Persons	35750
Indicators	Target		
% of volunteers involved in the operation insured	100		
# of chapters actively involved in the operation implementation	6		
# of Lessons Learned Workshops conducted	1		
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of insurance for volunteers involved in the operation • Provision of technical support to PRC as and when required • Conduct a lessons learned workshop by the end of the operation 		

	Secretariat Services	Budget	CHF 20,945
		Targeted Persons	35750
Indicators	Target		
# of communications materials produced (social media, media articles, interviews, etc.) to share information about the operation	10		
% of financial reporting compliance to IFRC procedures	100		
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter cluster coordination • Produce and share Communication materials • Ensure movement coordination • Provide finance support and ensure IFRC procedures are fulfilled 		

- Conduct regular field monitoring to provide technical support and monitor the ongoing activities

About Support Services

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

Around 100 volunteers and 50 staff are involved in the operation. Volunteers are deployed at the chapter level to provide immediate assistance to people. Based on their skill and knowledge they are assigned specific tasks; first aid trained volunteers, PSS trained volunteers, cash trained volunteers.

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

Procurement will be done through IFRC procurement unit. The shelter tool kits will be procured locally. Meanwhile, jerry cans, hygiene kits, tarpaulins will be procured Internationally. Specifically, medicines will be procured in coordination with IFRC procurement unit.

How will this operation be monitored?

Reporting on the operation will be carried out following the IFRC reporting standards. Regular updates will be issued during the operation's timeframe with a final report issued within three months after the end of the operation. The operation team will have technical PMER capacity and additional technical support is provided through the IFRC APRO PMER team. The operation monitoring teams will conduct field visits as needed. This will help identify and, where possible and necessary, resolve any issues. Necessary tools and templates for regular data collection and reporting will be adopted from existing PMER resources. A lessons learned workshop will be conducted which will review the activation of DREF in preparedness and early action and the emergency response then undertaken. Emphasis will be placed on learning gained from the early actions taken which were informed by the Early Action Protocol (EAP).

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation.

IFRC will be supporting PRC communications capacity through the communications teams in the country delegation in Manila and the regional office in Kuala Lumpur. More precisely, IFRC will provide assistance in media relations and content gathering, producing and distributing communication material and resources, as well as using social media (Facebook, Twitter..) to promote advocacy messages through the global and regional platforms. Furthermore, IFRC will support in managing reputational risk at the country level, and will ensure that the Movement actors at the country level speak and act with a unified voice to build trust towards partners, donors and other stakeholders.

Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRPH048 - Philippines Super Typhoon Karding 2022

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	640,818
Shelter and Basic Household Items	48,227
Livelihoods	9,115
Multi-purpose Cash	414,995
Health	17,182
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	56,695
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	8,229
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	86,375
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	21,832
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	20,945
National Society Strengthening	888
TOTAL BUDGET	662,650

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Contact Information

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

- **National Society contact:**

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- **IFRC Appeal Manager:** Alberto Bocanegra, Head of Delegation, alberto.bocanegra@ifrc.org, +63 998 585 0794

- **IFRC Project Manager:** Radhika Fernando, Operations Manager, radhika.fernando@ifrc.org, +63 998 960 6284

- **IFRC focal point for the emergency:**

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[Click here for the reference](#)