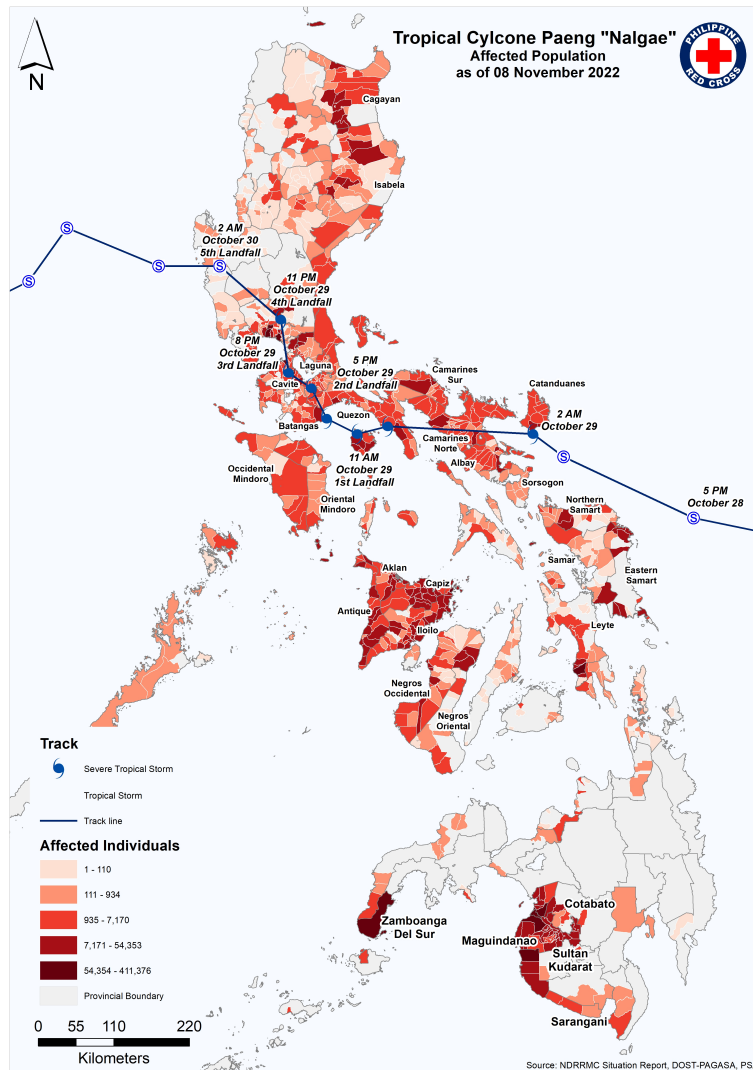




Houses were washed away due to the STS Paeng (Photo: PRC)

Appeal: MDRPH050	DREF Allocated: CHF 748,231	Crisis Category: Orange	Hazard: Cyclone
Glide Number: TC-2022-000352-PHL	People Affected: 4,230,460 people	People Targeted: 32,500 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 2022-11-11	Operation End Date: 2023-05-31	Operation Timeframe: 6 months
	Targeted Areas:	Region III (Central Luzon), Region IV-A (Calabarzon), Region V (Bicol region), Region VI (Western Visayas), Region VII (Central Visayas), National Capital region (NCR)	

Description of the Event



What happened, where and when?

According to the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) on 26 October 2022, a previously identified Low Pressure Area developed into Tropical Depression (TD) "PAENG". The center of Tropical Depression "PAENG" was estimated at 965 km East of Eastern Visayas with a maximum sustained winds of 45 km/h near the center, gustiness of up to 55 km/h.

On 27 October, TD PAENG further intensified into Tropical Storm (TS) with a maximum sustained winds of 65 km/h near the center, gustiness of up to 80 km/h, while moving West southwestward at 10 km/h. Tropical Cyclone Wind Signal (TCWS) No. 1 was raised in Catanduanes, Albay, Sorsogon, Masbate including Ticao and Burias Islands, Camarines Sur, the eastern portion of Romblon, Marinduque, Camarines Norte, Polillo Islands, and the southern portion of mainland Quezon, and Eastern Samar, Northern Samar, Samar, Biliran, and the northern portion of Leyte.

The following day, TD Paeng intensified and kept its track west-northwestward, while moving closer to Eastern Samar-Northern Samar, Sorsogon-Albay area with maximum sustained winds of 85 km/h near the center and gustiness of up to 105 km/h. TCWS No 2. Signal was raised to most areas of Eastern Visayas and Southern Luzon. In the evening, Paeng reached the category of Severe Tropical Storm (STS).

On Friday 29 October, Paeng made the first landfall in Catanduanes and a little later the second landfall in Camarines Sur. Later during the day, Paeng made another four landfalls in Buenavista (Quezon), Santa Cruz, (Marinduque) and Sariaya, (Quezon) and Baliuag, Bulacan, totaling to six landfalls across the country. TCWS No 2 and 3 signals were raised in several areas, including Metro Manila. Eventually, on Saturday 30 October, Paeng weakened into TS

category and exits the landmass of Luzon, curving southwestwards in the Philippines Sea.

Aside from the development of STS Paeng in the eastern border of the country, another weather system, the shearline, affected the country at the same time. The shearline, also known as the tail end of the frontal system, occurs when two fronts or air masses that differ in properties (temperature and humidity) meet caused an increase in the number of thunderstorms and heavy rain in the affected areas. This phenomenon was evident through the formation of massive cluster clouds along the region of Visayas, and the Northern and Western Portion of Mindanao.

Together with the trough of STS Paeng, the shearline brought heavy rains over the country, triggering flooding and rain-induced landslides especially in those areas that were identified prone to the aforementioned hazards and in localities with significant antecedent rainfall. Most damages were caused by flash floods and rain-induced landslides especially in Mindanao.

REGION	PROVINCES	POVERTY INCIDENCE %	POPULATION	# OF AFFECTED				# OF DAMAGED HOUSES			DAMAGES TO AGRICULTURE			
				Brgys.	Families	Persons	% of affected/total population	Partially	Totally	Total	No. of farmers/fish erfolk	Total of crop affected	Production loss in volume (MT)	Production loss / Cost of damage value (PHP)
REGION 6	CAPIZ, ILOILO AKLAN ANTIQUE, GUIMARAS, NEGROS OCCIDENTALES	11.8	7,954,723	2,342	366,085	1,384,686	17.41	8,817	722	9,539	13,930	18,590	14,766	376,239,752
CALABARZON	CAVIT, LAGUNA, RIZAL, BATANGAS, QUEAZON	5.1	16,195,042	1,956	177,899	713,982	4.41	6,080	683	6,763	10,111	8,597	24,083	726,119,476
BARMM	MAGUINDANAO, LANA O DEL SUR, COTABATO CITY, BASILAN, SULU, TAWI TAWI	54.2	4,404,288	443	211,343	418,753	9.51	125	190	315	34	33		2,220,000
REGION 3	AURORA, BATAAN, BULACAN, NUEVA ECIIA, PAMPANGA, TARLAC, ZAMBALES	5.2	12,422,172	370	112,405	375,458	3.02	382	67	449	13,860	20,783	25,090	430,795,256
REGION 8	NORTHERN SAMAR, SAMAR, EASTERN SAMAT, LEYTE, SOUTHERN LEYTE, BILIRAN	23.9	4,547,150	479	93,616	351,831	7.74	710	273	983	-	-	-	-
REGION 2	CAGAYAN, ISABELA, NUEVA VIZCAYA, QUIRINO	12.5	3,685,744	686	73,619	276,667	7.51	54	28	82	-	-	-	-
REGION 5	ALBAY, CAMARINES NORTE, CAMARINES SUR, CATANDUANES, MASBATE, SORSOGON, NAGA	20	6,082,165	1,458	69,668	269,616	4.43	3,295	242	3,537	29,736	22,604	40,935	924,124,009
REGION 12	SARANGANI, SULTAN KUDARAT, SOUTH COTABATO, COTABATO	22.4	4,901,486	162	46,563	202,492	4.13	1,431	409	1,840	-	-	-	-
REGION 9	ZAMBOANGA CITY, ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	25.4	3,875,576	84	15,984	79,636	2.05	157	148	305	2	196		2,360
MIMAROPA	MARINDUQUE, ROMBLON, ORIENTAL MINDORO, PALAWAN	10.5	3,228,558	592	18,023	66,323	2.05	2,144	132	2,276	7,615	7,478	13,971	294,535,911
NCR		1.4	13,484,462	141	8,867	37,151	0.28				-	-	-	-
CAR	ABRA, APAYO, BENGUET, IFUGAO, KALINGA, MOUNTAIN PROVINCE	8.6	1,797,660	298	11,010	36,715	2.04	606	27	633	6,570	2,442	688	30,726,341
REGION 10	MISAMIS ORIENTAL, LANA O DEL NORTE	17.3	5,022,768	49	1,355	6,104	0.12	669	95	764	8	-	-	1,354,500
CARAGA	BUTUAN CITY, AGUSAN DEL NORTE, SURIGAO DEL NORTE, DINAGAT ISLANDS	24.1	2,804,788	48	1,362	4,817	0.17	17	14	31	-	-	-	-
REGION 1	ILOCOS SUR, LA UNION, PANGASINAN, DAGUPAN	7	5,301,139	145	1,167	4,178	0.08	420	17	437	-	-	-	-
REGION 7	CEBU, NEGROS ORIENTALES	13.4	8,081,988	18	405	1,699	0.02	39	11	50	-	-	-	-
REGION 11	DAVAO ORIENTAL, DAVAO DEL NORTE	13.9	5,243,536	3	85	352	0.01	24	3	27	-	-	-	-
Total				9,274	1,209,456	4,230,460	65	24,970	3,061	28,031	81,866	80,723	119,533	2,786,117,604

Details of damages and affected population as of 5 November 2022

Scope and Scale

The most recent reports from the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) - Sitrep #16, and the Department of Social Welfare and Development - Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center (DSWD - DROMIC) - Report #21, as of 5 November 2022, are summarised below, reflecting the scale of devastation left by STS Paeng:

- Number of people affected: 1,209,456 families or 4,230,460 persons were affected in 9,274 barangays in all 17 Regions of the country (Regions NCR, CAR, I, II, III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, Caraga, and BARMM). Of the total affected, the highest number of people affected were in Region VI (Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Guimaras, Iloilo and Negros Occidental provinces) totaling to 1,384,686 people or 366,085 families. The second highest was CALABARZON (Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal and Quezon provinces) affecting total of 713,982 people or 177,899 families. The third highest was BARMM (Maguindanao, Lanao Del Sur, Cotabato City, Basilan, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi provinces) affecting total of 418,753 people or 211,343 families.

- Casualties and injured: STS Paeng left a high toll of victims after its passage, mostly because of flooding, landslides, falling of trees and drowning. Total of 155 persons have been reported dead, 129 were injured and 34 reported missing. The highest number of people (65 individuals) reported dead were from the BARMM region.

- Pre-emptive evacuations: 355,431 people (100,701 families) were pre-emptively evacuated.

- Number of people displaced-inside evacuation centres: 766,879 people (206,934 families) took temporary shelter in 8,907 evacuation centers. Most of the people are returning back to their houses, at present 111,910 people (27,965 families) are still taking temporary shelter in 1,038 evacuation centers.

- Number of people displaced–outside of evacuation centres: 1,507,665 people (484,193 families) temporarily stayed with their relatives and/or friends. At present 904,528 people (326,277 families) temporarily staying with their relatives and/or friends. Most of the people are still displaced in Calabarzon, Region VI and BARMM.

- Number of houses damaged: 28,031 houses were damaged, of which 3,061 were fully damaged and 24,970 were partially damaged. Of the totally damaged houses, 722 houses were fully damaged in Region VI, 683 houses were fully damaged in Calabarzon and 409 houses were fully damaged in Region XII. Of the partially damaged houses, 8,817 houses were partially damaged in Region VI, 6,080 houses were partially damaged in Calabarzon and 3,295 houses were partially damaged in Region V.

- Damage to agriculture: According to the Department of Agriculture of around PHP 2.827 billion (CHF 48 million) worth of damage to agriculture, with 119,532 MT of volume loss, affecting 81,866 farmers and fisherfolks with 80,722 hectares of agricultural areas. Main commodities affected are rice, corn, high-value crops, fisheries, livestock, and poultry. Of the agriculture damage, the most damage was reported in Region V, totaling PHP 924 million (CHF 15 million), followed by Calabarzon with PHP 726 million (CHF 12 million) and Region III with PHP 430 million (CHF 7.4 million).

- Damage to infrastructure: Estimated cost of infrastructure damage - PHP 4.174 billion (CHF 71 million). Livestock losses alone, amount to more than PHP 113 million (CHF 1.9 million).

- A total of 520 cities/municipalities were declared under the State of Calamity in Region II, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Region V, VI, IX, XII and BARMM.

Moreover, devastation to social infrastructure as follows:

- 261 schools nationwide have so far recorded infrastructure damage; 381 classrooms were totally damaged, while 528 schools are still being used as evacuation centers, as reported by the Department of Education (DepEd).

- 15 health facilities were damaged; Seven of the damaged facilities are hospitals, six are barangay health stations, and two are rural health units, as reported by the Department of Health (DOH).

- 503 road sections and 119 bridges affected.

- 359 cities/municipalities experienced power interruption/outage. Of which, the power supply in 252 cities/municipalities were already restored.

- 27 cities/municipalities were affected experienced damaged to water supply. Of which, 16 water supplies were restored.

- 121 seaports were affected; 412 domestic flights and 59 international flights were cancelled.

Furthermore, the agriculture sector sustained the biggest loss. According to Department of Agriculture bulletin #7, of the total damage and losses to agriculture due to STS Paeng, percentage distribution per commodity follows; 62.47 per cent rice, 19.51 high value crops, 7.06 per cent fisheries, 4.93 per cent agri-infrastructure, 4.74 per cent corn, 1.27 per cent livestock and poultry, 0.01 per cent machinery and equipment, and 0.01 per cent cassava. Rice crops were the most affected commodity. October is the month where the farmers start the rice harvesting and many fields were still not picked when floods submerged the crops.

The rice which is in its maturity stage were blown due to strong winds. Farmers verbalized 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. Fisheries is one of the main sources of livelihood in coastal area, where the boats were wash away. In some of the areas households depends on commercialized backyard gardening with high-value crops. Households reported that the gardening tools were washed out and damaged. Also, some of the livestock which were drowned by floods.

Additionally, most of the shelters were destroyed or damaged due to strong winds in the coastal areas or build using light-weight materials or landslides. In some of the areas water supply was interrupted and water sources were contaminated due to flood water or mud.

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population groups?	No
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding from DREF for that event(s)?	Yes
If yes, please specify which operations	MDRPH041 Philippines Typhoons and Floods 2020

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

- 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.□
- Activation of volunteers from neighbouring PRC chapters to provide timely support and rotations to the affected areas. Furthermore, by making more personnel available to support the operation, volunteer exhaustion will be avoided. Debriefing for everyone involved in the operation will be organized.□
- Allocate designated finance staff at NHQ to process liquidations, continues follow-up with chapters on monthly submission of liquidations, and provide finance briefings to chapter staff and volunteers based on the need to enable smooth flow of the liquidations.

Current National Society Actions

National Society Readiness	Manpower: a total of 105 staff, 442 chapter RCAT (Red Cross action team), and 18 PRC ERU personnel
Assessment	<p>PRC deployed assessment team to following disaster affected provinces; Maguindanao, Cotabato, Zamboanga Del Sur, Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Cavite and Laguna. The assessment took place in multiple municipalities and cities in the above-mentioned provinces.</p> <p>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	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	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	PRC is providing hot meals to people displaced at evacuation centers; to date, a total of 24,735 hot meals were provided and 855 packs of bread were distributed

Health	A total of 460 pieces of masks distributed; 47 chapters provided Doxycycline capsules included to one hospital; 2,375 individuals reached through psychosocial support; 299 individuals assisted through vital signs checking (blood pressure taking); 2 individuals assisted through first aid management; 3 individuals assisted through ambulance transport, and 15 individuals were treated by medical teams.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	A total of 1,712 drinking water bottles distributed; 140,907 liters of drinking water distributed through the mobilization of water tankers; 1,906 individuals reached through health and hygiene promotion activities, and 1,104 families provided with hygiene kits.
Protection, Gender And Inclusion	A total of 55 welfare desks are established at evacuation centers. To date, 2,375 individuals have been reached through psychosocial support provided via child-friendly activities and psychosocial first aid.
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery	PRC ERU have so far rescued 331 individuals.
Other	<p>Early Action Protocol (EAP) for typhoon: Considering the forecast, percentage of shelter damage, and lead time, PRC activated the EAP for typhoon in the Municipalities of Casiguran, Dinangulan, Dilasag, and Dipaculao in Aurora Province.</p> <p>In this regard, a total of 100 families are the pre-identified recipients of assistance in the area, where the readiness activities have been conducted. Furthermore, PRC monitored the possible activation of the flood EAP, which was eventually not activated as the triggers were not met in the priority areas within the lead time.</p>

Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

IFRC	<p>IFRC has been monitoring STS Paeng since Wednesday, 26 October in close coordination with PRC, by attending the coordination meetings in preparations for landfall, support of the chapters' preparations and activation of EAP - Typhoon. Furthermore, the IFRC activated the coordination mechanism with the in-country Participating National Societies (PNS), to keep them informed and updated on the situation, needs and planned immediate response.</p> <p>Additionally, the coordination with the UN System, through regular meetings between the IFRC Country Delegation and OCHA/ UNRCO, and sharing of information on the preparations, assessment and response. Regular discussions were also held with the ECHO office on the needs assessment outcomes and PRC-IFRC response plan.</p> <p>IFRC launched a series of meetings among the Shelter Cluster members, and the Shelter Cluster Coordinator actively participated in a series of meetings (ICCG, OCHA, stock preposition).</p>
	<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>ICRC</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> <p>ICRC will contribute to the PRC overall Response plan for STS Paeng by supporting worst affected areas in Region IX, XII and BARMM (Zamboanga City, Cotabato City and Maguindanao). Assistance will include Multi-Purpose Cash Grants, Household Items (HHI), WASH, Health, Psychosocial Support, child friendly spaces, hot meals and operation cost, amounting to around CHF 200,000 and 1,500 HHI from the relief stocks.</p>
<p>Participating National Societies</p>	<p>PRC is working with the IFRC in this operation. The ICRC and six National Societies are also present in the Philippines, namely: American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, and Spanish Red Cross.</p> <p>German Red Cross provided technical support for the EAPs (typhoons and floods) in Philippines. Technical support was provided throughout the process, starting from the development of EAPs. During STS Paeng development, the EAP for typhoon was activated. Furthermore, the possible activation of the flood EAP was also monitored. Additionally, the Finnish Red Cross and IFRC provided technical support on the EAP as and when required. Besides, the Netherlands Red Cross provided IM support via its 510 team.</p> <p>IFRC will coordinate with the Canadian Red Cross HQ to activate the CRC-GAC EDAF Project, through which DREF replenishments are activated in support to emergency relief operations.</p>

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Government has requested international assistance</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>National authorities</p>	<p>The Government of the Philippines is leading preparations and response activities. The NDRRMC convened its members on early 26 October to prepare the country for STS Paeng.</p> <p>According to NDRRMC Sitrep #16 as of 5 November 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 520 cities/municipalities were declared under the State of Calamity in Region II, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Region V, VI, IX, XII and BARMM. - PHP 159 million (CHF 2.7 million) worth humanitarian assistance was provided by the DSWD, OCD and LGUs. - 1,083 persons were deployed for Search, Rescue, and Retrieval operations. - 470 schools and 1,504 classrooms are currently being used as evacuation centers. - Augmented medical logistics worth PHP 16 million (CHF 290k) of assorted drugs and medicines, medical supplies, and other commodities. - 3,000 shelter grade tarpaulins to be provided to affected families in Region XII and BARMM.

UN or other actors

According to OCHA Flash Update #2 The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), under the leadership of the United Nations Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC), is closely monitoring the situation and is on stand-by to support government response through the clusters, should there be a need. The RC/HC wrote to the national government and BARMM authorities, expressing solidarity and offering the support of the HCT. Furthermore, HCT Clusters are reaching out to their government counterparts for possible support.

WASH Cluster convened by the Department of Health and UNICEF: preliminary assessment results indicate minimal impact on WASH but with the possible contamination of water sources from the flooding. Through preparedness and rapid response programmes, such as REACH and the Humanitarian Partnership Platform Philippines (HPP), the distribution of WASH supplies (water containers, water disinfection materials, hygiene & dignity kits) has been initiated, mostly in Maguindanao and Cotabato City.

The Logistics cluster: received a request by the government and WFP is transporting 43 trucks with more than 60,000 family food packs to Southern Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao.

IOM, CCCM cluster lead, has prepositioned shelter tarps and is ready to support those in need. The Education Cluster lead by UNICEF and Save the Children is likewise working with the Department of Education on how to support learners once classes resume.

OCHA Philippines together with the Mindanao Humanitarian Team (MHT) and BARMM government partners has conducted a Joint Rapid Needs Assessment on 30-31 October, in the most affected areas of BARMM. Based on the initial assessments results, food, clean water and hygiene kits are the most urgent needs by the affected communities.

Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?

The UN system organised several ad hoc coordination meetings under the leadership of the UN Resident/ Humanitarian Coordinator, and with the support of UN OCHA. IFRC and ICRC were present in these coordination meetings, and shared detailed information on the activities planned and carried out.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Health

The Department of Health (DOH) reported that 15 health facilities were damaged. Seven of the damaged facilities are hospitals, six are barangay health stations, and two are rural health units. According to DOH, there were no severe damages on health facilities following the onslaught of STS Paeng. Only minor incidents were reported including roof damage and some health facilities after the recent STS. Furthermore, its noted that all these facilities are functional, the minor damages are being repaired.

There were 307 consultations of several medical conditions reported from regions II, III, and XII. Of these 307 consultations, at least 129 were acute and upper respiratory infections, 68 cough and colds, 50 wounds, 11 fever, nine hypertension, one each in acute gastroenteritis and abdominal pain, and 38 other disease syndromes.

The immediate health impacts of flood include the risk of spreading diseases such as leptospirosis, acute respiratory infection, and diarrhoea, especially among small children, which will necessitate the provision of medicine. Other water-food- and vector-borne diseases may impact many people due to the lack of water and sanitation facilities.

It is vital to monitor the adherence to minimum health protocols on the prevention of COVID-19 as the spread of COVID-19 may further increased the risk towards staff, volunteers and affected people. Moreover, floods and subsequent evacuations have had a significant impact on the psychosocial well-being of the displaced people. Thus, there is a need for displaced persons to access psychosocial support, health promotion activities and first aid services in the evacuation centres and affected areas. Provision of health messages and basic medicine for staff and volunteers who are deployed is needed in areas with high alert for leptospirosis and dengue risk.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Water supply services have been interrupted and contaminated with flood water in areas where rain-induced landslides and flash floods occurred. A total of 27 cities/municipalities reported water supply interruptions. Based on the initial assessment result of PRC, the WASH sector main need is on the availability of potable water, as water sources are either heavily contaminated by flood water and mud or significantly damaged. The affected communities are having difficulties in accessing clean water for daily consumption due to water supply interruption and contaminated local water source. Moreover, the occurrence of water-borne diseases might arise as flood water could take several days to totally subside.

Additionally, families in the evacuation areas are sharing common toilet, which is identified as a hygiene risk. To ensure safe drinking water, there is a need to distribute water, as well as water containers (jerry cans) to ensure safe keeping of the distributed water, along with carrying out sensitization on water treatment, handling, and storage. Furthermore, hygiene promotion and awareness campaigns, as well as hygiene materials are required. Displaced families need basic hygiene kits to maintain good hygiene practices and reduce risk of hygiene-related illnesses.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

According to available reports, 355,431 people (100,701 families) were pre-emptively evacuated. Furthermore, a total of 111,910 people (27,965 families) took temporary shelter in 1,038 evacuation centers. Another 904,528 people (326,277 families) temporarily stayed with their relatives and/or friends.

Overcrowding is frequently experienced at evacuation centres, compelling families to share spaces, which raises protection concerns linked to shelter, i.e., precarious large makeshift tents with no privacy or gender segregation that may increase risks of violence or abuse. PRC will incorporate the IFRC Minimum standards to PGI 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 face increasing vulnerability due to lack of proper housing, limited access to health care, sub optimal WASH facilities and economic insecurity, often due to loss of immediate livelihood. Vulnerable population, such as children, elderly, people with disabilities or a chronic medical condition, face barriers in accessing assistance and increased risk of violence and abuse. There is a need to protect these people and incorporate their specific needs while planning implementation and ensure Sex, Age and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) is available, to ensure accountability and inclusiveness of the response.

Furthermore, there is a need to provide psychosocial support interventions to the people who lost their loved ones, livelihoods and displaced. In addition, there is a need to support children via child-friendly spaces. Some of the volunteers may need to refresh their knowledge of PSS, where adequate refresher training on PSS will be provided.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Community engagement and accountability and feedback/response mechanisms will be integrated into the operation to ensure that affected populations have direct access to information on the nature and scope of services provided by PRC, together with processes that will enable community participation and ease of providing feedback and giving responses. A Barangay Committee (BarCom) will be formed to support community engagement as they are direct representatives from their own communities. The community can directly provide feedback to the BarCom members, which are essential for continuous improvements of the programme implementation. BarCom is composed of a representative number of community representatives – barangay/purok officials, representative of all sectors in the community such as farmers, elderly group, women's group, persons with disabilities, health workers, etc.



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 significantly impacted by STS Paeng, there will be a need to establish shelter coordination at the regional hub level. The Philippine shelter cluster coordinator will provide 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 Inter cluster Country Coordination Group.



Shelter Housing And Settlements

STS Paeng damaged 28,031 houses, of which 3,061 are fully damaged and 24,970 are partially damaged in Regions I, II, III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, CARAGA BARMM, CAR. Due to severe tropical storm and subsequent flooding, essential household items were washed away. People displaced are currently staying in evacuation centres, or with host families as their houses are not habitable. People are expected to stay in evacuation centres for about two weeks to one month, hence there is a need to provide essential household

items.

Depending on the results of the assessments, there might be a need to consider medium-term shelter solutions such as the distribution of conditional cash, materials, and technical assistance. Considering the spread and geographical separation of provinces and areas impacted by STS Paeng, there will be a need to establish shelter coordination at the regional hub level.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

According to the Department of Agriculture, the disaster caused estimated PHP 2.827 billion (CHF 48 million) worth of damage to agriculture, with 119,532 MT of volume loss, affecting 81,866 farmers and fisherfolks with 80,722 hectares of agricultural areas. Main commodities affected are rice, corn, high-value crops, fisheries, livestock, and poultry, of which rice is recorded the highest damage (62 per cent). Out of the total crop area affected, 19,270 hectares are with no chance of recovery (fully damaged) and 61,270 hectares are partially damaged.

Harvesting time depends on the areas as some farmers begun harvesting for in mid-October while some will start their planting season in mid-November to December. Thus, the rice in the flooded fields in which, currently are in the mature stage were blown due to strong winds. Most of the farmlands can still be harvested but will be sold at a cheaper price due to low quality and wet grains. Furthermore, boats in the costal lines are washed way.

The disaster 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 for immediate needs and/with the provision of Household Livelihood Assistance to restore inputs for the next planting season. Community Managed Livelihood Project is recommended also to support the recovery of the farmers/fisherfolks and assist them to start their livelihood again.

Furthermore, people displaced at evacuation centers or outside evacuation centers need food assistance until they return back to their houses. Depending on the situation, there is a need for either for hot meals or food packs.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This operation STS Paeng will be implemented in National Capital Region (NCR), Region III, IV-A, V, VI and VII with the aims to meet the immediate and early-recovery needs of 32,500 people (6,500 families) most vulnerable people. The operation will be implemented within six months and is expected to be completed by 31 May 2023. The targeted people will be assisted through household items (HHI), livelihood, Multi-Purpose Cash Grant (MPCG), health, WASH, community engagement and accountability as well as protection, gender and inclusion.

Operation strategy rationale

STS Paeng has affected all the 17 regions of Philippines. Based on the total number of people affected, extend of the livelihood damage, number of houses damage, poverty-incident and anticipated displacement time at evacuation centers/outside evacuation centers, PRC has prioritized following areas for the programme implementation under DREF assistance:

a. Priority I - immediate and early-recovery assistance will be provided in Region IV-A(Laguna, Quezon – Lucene) and

Region VI (Aklan, Antique, Capiz).

b. Priority II - immediate assistance will be provided NCR (Marikina, Quezon City), Region III (Aurora), Region IV-A (Batangas, Cavite, Rizal), Region V (Iloilo, Catandunes, Masbate, Sorsogon), Region VI (Negros Occidental), and Region VII (Negros Occidental).

ICRC will contribute to the PRC overall plan by supporting Region IX (Zamboanga City), Region XII (Cotabato City) and BARMM (Maguindanao) with Multi-Purpose Cash Grants, Household Items, WASH, Health, psychosocial Support, child friendly spaces, hot meals and operation cost.

People who lost their essential household items will be provided with HHI. This will include two pieces of blankets, sleeping mats and mosquito nets. Furthermore, assistance will be coupled with a hygiene kit and two jerry cans. PRC will mobilise its pre-positioned stocks from the warehouse and replenish the items from the DREF funds. IFRC Logistics unit will conduct the procurement process. Blankets and sleeping mats will be procured locally. Hygiene kits, jerry cans and mosquito nets will be procured internationally, through IFRC Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management, Asia Pacific (GHS&SCM-AP) unit based in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Prior to the disaster people were alerted for pre-emptive evacuations. Some of the people in the worst affected areas are still in evacuation centers due to flooding or damaged to houses. 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. In some of the areas where the roads and bridges were damaged, deployment of food trucks are not possible, in such areas PRC will provide food packs to people.

The long-term shelter needs will be discussed through the Government's regular post-disaster shelter recovery programming.

The most damage is on the livelihood sector. People who lost their livelihoods will be provided with Household Livelihood Assistance 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/trainings. Total of PHP 10,000 (CHF 172) will be provided in two instalments PHP 6,000 (CHF 103) and PHP 4,000 (CHF 68).

Families who lost their income due to the effect on their livelihood or sustain damage to their houses, will be prioritized for assistance under Multi-purpose Cash Grants. Each selected family will be provided with PHP 5,000 (CHF 86) in one instalment. The multipurpose cash assistance aims to complement other emergency interventions to be provided the operation strategy. The transfer value is based on the Philippines Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and Cash Working Group (CWF) recommendations together with PRC computation covering basic needs such as food, expenditures for transportation, health care and other expenses for necessary activities.

Both recipients of Household Livelihood Assistance and Multi-purpose Cash Grant will be selected with the support from the Barangay Recovery Committee. Cash will be transferred through "Philpost", the Financial Service Provider (FSP).

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 STS Paeng has also caused potential disruption towards access to basic health care 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.

STS Paeng and subsequent flooding has damaged water supplies and contaminated water sources. To ensure safe drinking water, PRC will mobilise its water tankers and water treatment units to the affected areas. Assistance will be done with hygiene promotion campaigns, provision of hygiene kits and water storage containers, jerry cans. To ensure improved sanitation at evacuation centers, people will be mobilised via Cash-for-work to clean evacuation centers.

At present, the following Emergency Operations are ongoing in the country; Philippines Floods and Landslides

Emergency Appeal (MDRPH041), Typhoon Rai Emergency Appeal (MDRPH045), Abra Earthquake DREF Operation (MDRPH047) and Super Typhoon Karding DREF Operation (MDRPH048). These operations are implemented in different areas of the country and targeted different vulnerable people. PRC will ensure no overlapping of assistance.

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 STS Peang, their level of vulnerability and their coping capacity.

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.

Initial relief assistance will be provided to the people pre-emptively evacuated and displaced at evacuation centers. The early recovery assistance will be provided to the people who lost their livelihoods due to STS Peang and subsequent flooding due to the shearline.

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:	16,250	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	-	%	%
Men:	16,250	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	-	1.00 %	
Total targeted population:	32,500		

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 to 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 programme 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

	Health	Budget	CHF 18,362
		Targeted Persons	2500
Indicators		Target	
# of PRC ERU teams deployed		1	
# of people reached through NS emergency health management programmes / health caravan		500	
# of people provided with First Aid		250	
# of families reached through provision of mosquito nets		500	
Priority Actions:		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mobilize ambulances to transport patients / injured people to nearby hospitals. 2. Provision of first aid to be people based on the need. 3. 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. 4. Distribution of mosquito nets to 500 families. 5. 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. 5. Deployment of PRC ERU teams for search and rescue operations, and debris cleaning activities. 	


	Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Budget	CHF 84,960
		Targeted Persons	18750
Indicators		Target	
# of households provided with hygiene kits		1300	
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities		18750	
# of households provided with jerry cans		1300	
		1000000	


# of water litres distributed (according to WHO standards)	
# of people mobilised for cash for work activities	20
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deployment of PRC water tankers and water treatment units for to distribute safe drinking water. 2. Provision of hygiene promotion combined with water distribution targeting at least 5 communities per day, up to 15 days reaching 50 families per community (3,570 families / 18,750 people). 3. Provide 1,300 most vulnerable families with jerry cans (two each) and hygiene kit (one each). 4. Distribute IEC materials. 5. Provide required WASH trainings for RC 143 volunteers, based on the need. 6. Cash for Works clear evacuation centers and sanitation facilities.

	Protection, Gender And Inclusion	Budget	CHF 12,486
		Targeted Persons	32500
Indicators		Target	
# of people provided with PGI services		32500	
# of volunteers trained via crash courses – PSP, CFS, RFL		100	
# of child-friendly spaces established		10	
Priority Actions:		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of Psychosocial support interventions. 2. Crash Course on PSP, CFS and RFL to volunteers. 3. Establish Child-friendly Space in evacuation centers. 	


	Secretariat Services	Budget	CHF 39,332
		Targeted Persons	32500
Indicators		Target	
# of communications materials produced (social media, media articles, interviews, etc.) to share information about the operation		10	
% of financial reporting compliance to IFR-C procedures		100	


Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shelter cluster coordination 2. Produce and share Communication materials 3. Ensure movement coordination 4. Provide finance support and ensure IFRC procedures are fulfilled 5. Conduct regular field monitoring to provide technical support and monitor the ongoing activities
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	National Society Strengthening	Budget	CHF 101,612
		Targeted Persons	32500
Indicators		Target	
# volunteers trained in municipalities		1540	
% of volunteers involved in the operation insured		100	
# of chapters actively involved in the operation implementation		15	
# of lessons learned workshops conducted		1	
Priority Actions:		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of insurance for volunteers involved in the operation 2. Provision of technical support to PRC as and when required 3. Conduct a lessons learned workshop by the end of the operation 4. RC 143 volunteer recruitment and training in 5 chapters and 31 municipalities. 	

	Multi-purpose Cash	Budget	CHF 134,190
		Targeted Persons	7000
Indicators		Target	
# of affected families provided with multi-purpose cash grants to address their basic needs		1400	
Priority Actions:		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiary selection with support from Barangay Recovery Committees. 2. Distribution of one-off multipurpose cash assistance to 1,400 HHs to meet their basic needs. 3. Post Distribution Monitoring will be conducted once the distribution activities are completed in communities. 	

	Community Engagement And Accountability	Budget	CHF 0
		Targeted Persons	32500
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		50	
Priority Actions:		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include CEA sessions into trainings (WASH, PSS etc. 2. Set up feedback desks as part of distributions to document and answer feedback 3. Include feedback section into PDM and other data collection, link to activities such as hygiene promotion 4. 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.) 	

	Shelter Housing And Settlements	Budget	CHF 81,305
		Targeted Persons	2500
Indicators		Target	
# of households provided with essential household items		500	
Priority Actions:		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of essential household items (blanket, sleeping mat and mosquito net) to 500 families. 2. Deployment of PRC staff and volunteers for field assessment. 	

	Livelihoods And Basic Needs	Budget	CHF 275,983
		Targeted Persons	16500
Indicators		Target	
# of families provided with food packs		2500	
# of hot meals distributed		10000	
		800	

# of families provided with Household Livelihood Assistance	
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distribution of 2,500 food packs to families. 2. Deployment of food trucks at evacuation centres to serve 10,000 hot meals to the evacuees. 3. Selection of families for HLA assistance. 4. Distribution of HLA to 800 families. 5. Post Distribution Monitoring will be conducted once the distribution activities are completed in communities

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.

Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

IM and PMER considered.

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

Procurement will be done through IFRC procurement unit. The jerry cans, hygiene kits, and mosquito nets will be procured Internationally. Blankets and sleeping mats will be procured locally.

How will this operation be monitored?

Reporting on the operation will be carried out as per 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, and this will help identify and resolve any issues where possible and necessary. Necessary tools and templates for regular data collection and reporting will be adopted from existing PMER resources. A lesson learned workshop will be conducted at the end of the DREF operation to capture recommendations for PRC to consider and/or incorporate in future emergency operations.

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 (e.g., 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

MDRPH050 - Philippines Severe Tropical Storm Paeng

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	607,287
Shelter and Basic Household Items	81,305
Livelihoods	275,983
Multi-purpose Cash	134,190
Health	18,362
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	84,960
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	12,486
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	140,944
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	39,332
National Society Strengthening	101,612
TOTAL BUDGET	748,231

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Contact Information

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

- **National Society contact:** Gwendolyn Pang, Secretary General, gwenpang@redcross.org.ph
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