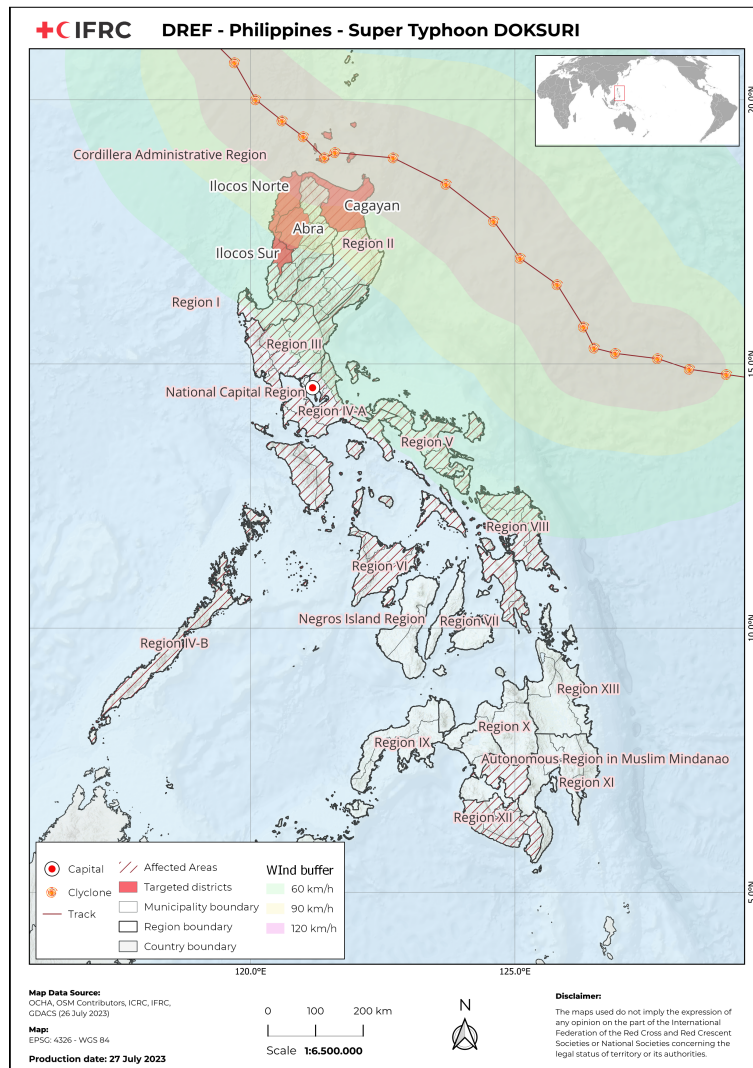




The Philippine Red Cross food truck stationed in Cagayan Chapter, providing hot meals to those affected by Super Typhoon Egay. (Photo: PRC)

Appeal: MDRPH052	Country: Philippines	Hazard: Cyclone	Type of DREF Response
Crisis Category: Orange	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 271,035	
Glide Number: TC-2023-000121-PHL	People Affected: 2,397,336 people	People Targeted: 36,330 people	
Operation Start Date: 2023-08-05	Operation Timeframe: 6 months	Operation End Date: 2024-02-29	DREF Published: 2023-08-06
Targeted Areas:	Region I (Ilocos Region), Region II (Cagayan Valley), Cordillera Administrative region (CAR)		

Description of the Event



Map highlighting the targeted areas of the operation. (Map: IFRC, IM)

What happened, where and when?

On 18 July 2023, the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) identified a Low-Pressure Area (LPA) located to the east of Mindanao. It was then named Egay (internationally called Doksuri) when it developed into a Tropical Depression. On 23 July, Doksuri had intensified into severe Tropical Storm category, moving westward to over the Philippine Sea Northeast of Bicol Peninsula. On 24 July 2023, Typhoon Egay had undergone rapid intensification; then developed into a Super Typhoon (STY) on 25 July 2023. Tropical Cyclone Wind Signal (TCWS) No.3 was raised over Babuyan Islands, the northern and eastern portions of mainland Cagayan, the northeastern portion of Isabela and the northern portion of Apaya. TCWS No.2 was raised over Batanes, the rest of mainland in Cagayan, the rest of Isabela, Quirino, the northern portion of Nueva Vizcaya, the rest of Apayao, Kalinga, Abra, Mountain Province, Ifugao, the northern portion of Benguet, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, and the northern and central portion of Aurora. STY Doksuri then made a landfall in the vicinity of Fuga Island, Aparri, Cagayan on 26 July 2023.

The country is currently experiencing the effect of Southwest Monsoon or Habagat where it brings seasonal wind, heavy rainfall and storms from the southwest direction, typically during the months of May to September. Doksuri has further intensified the effect of Southwest Monsoon triggering rainfall in parts of Southern Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao.



The Southwest Monsoon enhanced by Doksuri continued to bring occasional monsoon rains over the Region I, II, CAR, NCR, CALBARZON, MIMAROPA, V, VI, VII, VIII while some portions in IX, X, XI, XII, and BARMM based on NDRRMC SitRep No. 10. Flooding were reported in regions 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, CALBARZON, MIMAROPA, where landslide rain-induced occurred in Region 3, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Region 6 and 8.

After STY Doksuri left PAR, another cyclone entered the country called Typhoon Khanun, locally named Falcon, entered PAR on July 29, 2023. Khanun further enhanced the southwest monsoon, which brought monsoon rains over the western portion of Luzon and the Visayas. Overall, these combined effects of different weather disturbances caused flooding and rain-induced landslides in areas that experienced considerable amounts of rainfall for the past several days. This left a significant impact on various aspects of the affected regions, including the population, infrastructure, transportation, power supply, water resources, agriculture, and the economy. These combined effects of different weather disturbances caused flooding and rain-induced landslides in areas that experienced considerable amounts of rainfall for the past several days.

Below shown pictures represents:

Photo 1: Setting up and implementation of First aid stations. (Photo: PRC)

Photo 2: Hygiene promotion and handwashing demonstrations with children. (Photo: PRC)



Photo 1

Photo 2

Scope and Scale

According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (NDRRMC) Situational Report No.13; 675,357 families, equivalent to 2,476,907 persons, have been directly impacted. Among the affected population, 15,566 families constituting 57,281 individuals sought refuge within 763 evacuation centres, while 62,825 families comprising 260,694 persons were served outside the evacuation centres. The regions significantly affected encompass Region 1, Region 2, Region 3, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Regions 5, Region 6, Region 10, Region 11, Region 12, BARMM, CAR and NCR.

The casualties are reported as 26 deceased individuals, 52 injured persons and 13 missing. The infrastructure and transportation systems in the affected areas have sustained significant damage: 397 road sections and 33 bridges have been affected, impeding transportation, and posing challenges to the movement of people and transportation of goods. The power supply was disrupted in 306 cities/municipalities.

A total of 38,855 houses have been reported as damaged in Region 1, Region 2, Region 3, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Region 5, Region 6, Region 10, Region 12, BARMM and CAR. In addition, the combined effects of Doksuri and the



southwest monsoon have caused a significant impact in the agricultural sector. The damage and losses in the agriculture sector have increased from PHP 512.9 million to PHP 1.36 billion (estimated at CHF 21.7 million) with a volume of production loss of 62,259 metric tons, affecting 98,969 hectares of agricultural land and 91,268 farmers. These damage and losses are coming from the Cordillera Administrative Region, Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, Western Visayas, and Central Luzon. The affected commodities included rice, corn, high value crops, livestock and poultry, and fisheries. Further, there was incurred damages in agricultural facilities and fishing paraphernalia. The DA reported that 209 fisherfolks were affected on their fisheries produce, pond dikes, fishing boats and paraphernalia with an estimated loss of PHP14.1 million (estimated at CHF 224,876).

Furthermore, STY Doksuri caused substantial impact on the transportation sector. A total of 85 domestic flights were cancelled and 145 seaports in Region 1, Region 2, Region 3, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Region 5, Regions 6, and Region 8 reported disruption, further compounding the challenges faced by the affected areas.

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	MDRPH044 2021

Lessons learned

The improved early warnings and disaster management have decreased the number of deaths in times of disaster. Affected population are now obedient to pre-emptive evacuations being done by the authorities.

Tarpaulin are more suitable to be provided under the emergency shelter assistance. With PRC warehouses close to the chapters, essential household items' distributions could benefit from readily available stocks, enabling access to stocks.

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 PRC Chapter 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

National Society Readiness

The PRC mobilized 2,130 personnel, including 343 staff and 1,784 chapter-based volunteers who are involved in the operation in Luzon areas. Vol-



	unteers are deployed at the chapter level to provide immediate assistance to people in need.
Assessment	PRC mobilized 20 personnel for assessment in Ilocus Sur, Ilocos Norte, Cagayan, and Abra. 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.
Coordination	<p>IFRC is the lead Shelter Cluster Coordination in the Philippines and currently there are 27 shelter implementing member agencies in the cluster. The cluster also consists of local government units and national government line agencies, donor agencies and the academia. IFRC provides shelter cluster coordination, technical guidance, 4Ws, IM products and other IEC materials amongst other support. PRC is a member of the cluster and actively contributes to the 4Ws as well as the situational reports, needs and gaps analysis.</p> <p>PRC conducted pre-disaster meeting with National Headquarter and Chapters. The chapter is in coordination with communities, municipalities, and local government units (LGUs) for situational and operational updates. At the National level, PRC is coordinating with relevant authorities.</p>
Resource Mobilization	The PRC NHQ have conducted a readiness inventory of Volunteers, Logistics, and Communication (Information Technology) at Chapter and NHQ for mobilization and/or deployment. A standby truck and relief are ready in Namayan warehouse for possible delivery and allocation. PRC Chapters dispatched its Emergency Response Units (ERU) volunteers and rescue equipment to augment on any emergency needs and conduct rescue operations, clearing operations to provide access. Ambulance team were also dispatched to augment provision of immediate first aid and medical transport.
Activation Of Contingency Plans	PRC have activated the contingency plan to respond to the needs of the affected population. This involves mobilizing trained volunteers, deploying humanitarian caravan composing of Emergency Response Unit, Water and Sanitation, Welfare, Health, and National Disaster Response Team (NDRT).
National Society EOC	PRC monitored the situation through the Operation Centre (OpCen). All staff and volunteers in priority chapters and the NHQ offices were on standby and activated for preparedness for response support. Further, the chapters established 24/7 duty operation and conducted pre-disaster meetings.
Shelter, Housing And Settlements	PRC provided sleeping kits (blankets, sleeping mats and mosquito nets) to 200 families.
Livelihoods And Basic Needs	<p>PRC has been providing hotmeals and food packs 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"> - 37,879 hot meals provided to individuals - 1,723 individuals provided with bread - 1,049 of 330ml bottles of water distributed



Health	<p>PRC through trained first aiders, health volunteers, medical corps, and partner health organizations has reached the following individuals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 64 individual assisted through vital signs checking (blood pressure taking) - 3 First Aid Stations - 14 individuals were treated - 61 individuals were assisted/rescued - 638 individuals reached through Psychological First Aid - 85 pieces of medicine distributed - 47 chapters provided with Doxycycline (32,400 capsules) - 71 individuals reached through health promotion - 74 individuals assisted through health consultation
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	<p>PRC has deployed three (3) water tanker sand filtration units in Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, and Abra. The following are the accomplishments under WASH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 440 individuals reached through hygiene promotion - 504 individuals provided with individual hygiene kit - 504 families provided with hygiene kit - 355 pieces of bottled waters provided - 233 pieces soaps distributed
Protection, Gender And Inclusion	<p>The PRC mobilized 2,130 personnel, including 343 staff and 1,784 chapter-based volunteers who are involved in the operation in Luzon areas. Volunteers were deployed at the chapter level to provide immediate assistance to people in need. Further, there are 717 individuals reached through Child Friendly Spaces related activities as well.</p>
Migration	<p>PRC has been continuously working with displaced people in the evacuation centres, providing them with household items, safe water, health service (including PSS) and providing hot meals to help people cater to their food security and nutritional needs.</p>
Community Engagement And Accountability	<p>Community engagement and accountability (CEA) is a cross cutting theme of the PRC and they continue to engage people in the evacuation centres and communities in designing assistance programs for them. PRC further accelerated the process of seeking feedback on assistance provided and plan to undertake post distribution monitoring (PDM) by the end of the operation.</p>

Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

IFRC	<p>The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) has been tracking and monitoring the combined effect of Typhoon Egay and Southwest Monsoon since the initial stages of tropical cyclone development. The IFRC is in close coordination with PRC by attending the coordination meetings and support the chapter's preparation.</p> <p>Based on the forecast, the IFRC determines strategic locations for prepositioning warehouses in Subic, Cebu, Mandaluyong, Iloilo (regional warehouse), Batangas, Cagayan de Oro, Ozamiz, Laog and Tacloban. These warehouses are strategically selected to be in proximity to the potentials affected areas while considering accessibility to minimize response time and ensure delivery</p>
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	of relief supplies. IFRC supports PRC warehouses through warehouse wall to wall inventory and other logistical planning.
ICRC	ICRC has maintained a permanent presence in the Philippines since 1982. The delegation works to protect and assist civilians displaced or otherwise affected by armed clashes and other situations of violence with operations particularly focused in parts of central and western Mindanao. So far, for this operation, no information has been received from ICRC for support.
Participating National Societies	<p>Currently, there are six PNS in the Philippines (Spanish Red Cross, German Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross and Finnish Red Cross) supporting the PRC with three of them having a special focus on disaster risk reduction and disaster risk financing. IFRC is in daily contact with partners and ensuring the regular update on the ongoing operations.</p> <p>The German Red Cross has bilateral donation of CHF 300,000 (Swiss Francs) to the Philippine Red Cross. This substantial contribution is intended to bolster the Philippine Red Cross' response efforts in the wake of the combined effects of STY Doksuri and southwest monsoon, which has caused significant devastation in Cagayan, Abra, Ilocos Sur and Ilocos Norte.</p>

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	<p>The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) has a total of USD 37.6 million worth of stand by funds and prepositional relief stockpile that is available and USD 1.4 million worth of health logistic available for augmentation from Central Office and prepositioned in various LGUs.</p> <p>The Department of Agriculture is conducting assessment of damage and losses in the agriculture and fishery sector. The DA continuously coordinates with concerned national government agencies, local government units, and other DRRM-related offices for the impacts of STY Egay. The DA have the following assistance and are available for distribution to affected farmers and fishers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A total of 111,873 bags of rice seeds, 14,426 bags of corn and 2,582 kilograms of assorted vegetable seeds from the regions affected by EGAY (CAR, Regions I II, III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, VI, and XIII); 2. Drugs and biologics for livestock and poultry; 3. Fingerlings assistance to affected fisherfolk from Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR); 4. Survival and Recovery (SURE) Loan Program from the Agricultural Credit Policy Council (ACPC) with loanable amount of up to 25,000 Philippine peso (PHP) or estimated around 399 Swiss francs (CHF) payable in three years at zero interest; and 5. Quick Response Fund (QRF) for the rehabilitation of affected areas. <p>The DSWD distributed cash assistance in Ilocos Sur and Cagayan Province to families affected by the flooding to address essential needs amounting PHP</p>



	<p>10,000.00 per family (estimated at CHF 160)– total number of families reached to be determined. They are targeting families with totally damaged houses, bereaved families, and the most vulnerable. In Abra, the government allocated PHP 50 million (estimated at CHF 797,433) intended for cash assistance to families with totally damaged houses and farmers. The assessment, selection of beneficiaries, and amount allocation is ongoing and to be determined.</p>
<p>UN or other actors</p>	<p>Currently, there is no anticipated collective response from the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). However, individual United Nations agencies are actively engaged in responding to the situation. To illustrate, the World Food Programme (WFP) is providing assistance in collaboration with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) by supplying 26 delivery trucks and supporting the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) with 2 VSATs.</p> <p>Additionally, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has received a request from the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD) and plans to supply approximately 2,000 tarpaulins, 300 modular tents, and solar lamps to the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), Region 1, and Region 2.</p> <p>Moreover, the European Union (EU) has allocated EUR 0.5 million through their existing emergency funding requirement with international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) and local non-governmental organizations to support the ongoing relief efforts.</p>

Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?

As auxiliary to the public authorities, PRC maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with (i) the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC); (ii) the provincial, municipal and barangay (village) disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) the local government units defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act from 2010. PRC participates in NDRRMC meetings and coordinates with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and Department of Health.

The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) has activated Republic Act 7581 (Price Act), providing protection to consumers by stabilizing the prices of necessities and prime commodities and by prescribing measures undue price increases during emergency situations.



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Based on PRC assessment, water sources in most of the areas have been restored except those areas on which municipal pumps and sources of water were damaged in the provinces of Abra, Ilocos Norte, and Ilocos Sur. Most of the people living in the rural areas use hand pumps and springs for their water source either potable or for domestic use in response to the cyclone, however due to the major flooding the water quality and potability will differ. Due to the impact of the flooding, debris and mud is still present in communities.

Furthermore, families who are affected by flooding and currently residing in the evacuation areas are sharing common toilets, which poses a significant hygiene risk. To address this issue, it is necessary to provide basic hygiene kits and promote hygiene practices to improve hygiene behaviour. The hygiene kits should include items such as soap, shampoo, and toothbrushes, among others.

It is essential to establish water distribution within the evacuation centres, ensuring easy access for all individuals. Providing safe drinking water is one of the most pressing needs for the displaced individuals currently in evacuation centres. To address this need, it is crucial to distribute water and jerry cans to ensure safe storage and distribution of the water.

In addition to the distribution of water, there is a need to carry out sensitization campaigns on water treatment, handling, and storage to ensure that the water remains potable and safe for consumption. The sensitization campaign aims to educate the affected individuals on the proper handling and storage of water, particularly in cases where access to clean water is limited. Additionally, hygiene promotion activities such as hand-washing campaigns can help mitigate the risk of preventable diseases and improve the overall health and wellbeing of the affected individuals.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

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.

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.

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. The operation needs to consider carefully the specific needs and vulnerabilities of diverse groups within the displaced population such as partitioning areas in evacuation centres to ensure the safety and security of all individuals, with particular attention to the well-being of women, children, elderly, and persons with disabilities. Moreover, establishing priority lanes for PWDs (Persons with Disabilities) and Elderly will also be considered, to accommodate their specific needs.



The establishment of child-friendly spaces (CFS) in evacuation centres often become temporary homes for displaced families, including children who are particularly vulnerable in such situations. There is a need to create child friendly spaces to provide safe and supportive environment where children can engage in age-appropriate activities and receive psychosocial support and regain sense of normalcy amidst the chaos.

In light on on-going situation and the critical role played by volunteers in supporting the affected communities, there is need for refreshing training course that would focus on the volunteer work specifically on Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), and Psychosocial Support (PSS). By providing volunteers with updated knowledge and skills in these crucial areas, it will enhance their capacity to effectively and compassionately address the needs of affected population.

In addition, PRC will incorporate the IFRC Child Safeguarding Policy to ensure that the programmes are designed and implemented with the best interest of the child in mind. The PRC will carry out the process of conducting child safeguarding analysis to ensure that children are protected from all forms of violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect in all PRC-IFRC programmes, preventive actions are prioritized, and accountability is ensured.

The child safeguarding risk analysis will be implemented in the four (4) chapters namely, Cagayan, Abra, Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur.



Community Engagement And Accountability

The affected households require support from both government and non-government organizations. It is crucial to provide information on the types of support available and how households can access them. This information should be made readily available to ensure that affected households are aware of the support available to them.

It is also essential to monitor the needs of different groups continuously. Different groups of people may have different needs, and it is important to ensure that the support provided targets these specific needs.

Two-way communication is vital in providing aid during disasters. It is not enough to provide information to affected households; listening to their needs and feedback is equally important. Information is a life-saving mechanism during disasters, and it is imperative to ensure that accurate and up-to-date information is provided to affected households. The joint undertaking emphasizes the importance of two-way communication as an aid, highlighting the need for effective communication in providing support to affected households.

In addition, it will be essential to integrate Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) through KII and FGD to get the beneficiaries feedbacks and complaints. This approach may help to ensure that the voices of beneficiaries are heard, grievance is addressed, and future distribution programs are improved based on their perspective.



Environment Sustainability

Activities and interventions need to keep a strong focus on green response and try to reduce our carbon footprint while providing services to people in most at need, as much as possible.





Shelter Cluster Coordination

Shelter Cluster is currently active and working collaboratively 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 Doksuri, 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 Inter-cluster Country Coordination Group.



Shelter Housing And Settlements

As of reporting, families who stay in any evacuation centre are changing, as it has been a common practice among the locals to return to their homes right after a cyclone to check their houses and try to salvage what is left of their houses. Most of the locals put up makeshift houses near their damaged houses as temporary shelter. Majority of families whose houses are totally damaged have also lost a source of livelihood or totally no sources of income to start fixing their shelter.

Based on the RDANA conducted by PRC, most homes were affected by the flooding, losing their stocked food supplies and household items such as furniture, appliances, electronic equipment, tools for cooking, and clothing, among others, due to the flood after they were either submerged in water or got washed away. Most of the affected population verbalized that they don't have any means to replace the food and damaged items. To cope with this, some families loaned money for food and/or depended on the food packages received from their respective LGUs, some managed to clean usable, plastic household items, but most electronic appliances were broken and thrown out.

The provision of tarpaulin and other basic household items such as blankets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats and kitchen sets are crucial to protect displaced individuals from the harsh conditions they faced in temporary shelters. Sleeping kits offer warmth, protection against insects, and a comfortable place to rest, which are essential for maintaining health and preventing illness in such crowded and often unsanitary environments. By supplying these necessities, the aim is to alleviate the discomfort and vulnerability experienced by displaced population.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The displacement of individuals in evacuation centers due to devastation caused by Doksuri and the southwest monsoon, has become evident that the affected people are facing dire circumstances with their homes destroyed and personal belongings lost. Consequently, there is an urgent need for the provision of food to meet their daily sustenance requirements. PRC is currently providing hot meals to those affected individuals residing in the evacuation centres to ensure their nutritional needs are met during this time.

Markets are open and functional. There are some areas that report few commodities sold in the market, but the



authorities anticipate that this is a temporary problem because of the major flooding event. The State of Calamity proclamation in municipalities required a price restriction on essential goods, preventing any marketplaces from taking advantage of the situation. However, the flooding event's impact on the families' main sources of livelihood such as farms, livestock, and fisheries eventually reduced their income resulting in lesser purchasing power for the families than usual.

As of the current situation, the PRC is actively exploring the feasibility of offering household livelihood cash assistance to individuals who have been affected by the southwest monsoon and STY Doksuri. For this initiative, the funding for this program is expected to be sourced from the generous supports of the participating national societies.



Based on the available data (NDRRMC), it has become apparent that the recent evacuation of 15,566 families constituting 57,281 individuals in evacuation centres could be expose to risks such as vector-borne diseases and acute respiratory infections within the evacuation centres. Evacuation areas often become overcrowded and lack proper sanitation and waste management systems. These conditions create a breeding ground for disease-carrying vectors, such as mosquitoes, which can lead to the outbreak of diseases like dengue. The proximity of individuals within the canters also increases the risk of transmission of acute respiratory infections, including respiratory viruses like influenza.

With the severe flooding caused by the non-stop rain, the risks for leptospirosis and skin diseases are very high. High Alert for Leptospirosis, athlete's foot, diarrhea, and dengue risk due to flooding were reported in all priority areas. The Department of Health has announced that there is continuous increase in dengue cases in the past 14 weeks, as well as significant increase of leptospirosis cases in the past 2 weeks. Abra Province reportedly has an increasing case for diarrhea and confirmed cases of leptospirosis. Provision of medicines such as doxycycline were provided to affected areas by both PRC and local government. The dead livestock that were in the process of decomposing accompanied with the smell posed a health threat to the communities because the livestock were left beside the roads waiting to be removed or get taken care of by the authorities.

PRC has provided leptospirosis prophylaxis to all staff and volunteers responding to the disaster. It is crucial to monitor these diseases within the evacuation centres to prevent their spread and ensure the health and safety of the displaced individuals.

PRC NHQ Health Services, together with Chapter staff have checked hospitals under the cyclone path and the monsoon affected areas. The Province of Cagayan reported a structural damage in the Rural Health Center at Babuyan Claro.

To ensure the health and well-being of the families affected by the disaster, the conduct of Health Caravans to provide basic medical services and provision of medicines to evacuation centres are also vital. Furthermore, it is essential to prioritize basic first aid services and provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to minimize the risk of infections. Basic medical supplies, such as bandages, antiseptics, and medications for common ailments, should be readily available within the evacuation centres. Additionally, the distribution of PPEs, including masks and gloves can help reduce the transmission of respiratory infections among the displaced individuals. PRC ambulance is also being mobilized to transfer patients or injured people nearby hospital.

The situation at evacuation areas calls for the immediate implementation of IEC (Information, Education Information, Education and Communication) campaign to promote health practices among the displaced individuals. Part of raising awareness is about proper health measures and educate the people affected on essential practices that can prevent the spread of diseases and maintain health well-being in the evacuation's areas.



In addition, in terms of support services, psychosocial well-being of the affected individuals should also be considered. Displacement and the trauma associated from the impact of typhoon can have significant psychological effect on people. Provision of psychological support and counselling services to those in need should be considered. This ensures that the emotional well-being of the displaced population is adequately addressed during their stay in the evacuation centres.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

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 the combined effects of STY Doksuri and southwest monsoon in areas of Abra, Cagayan, Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur. The operation will be implemented within six months and is expected to be completed by 31 January 2024.

Operation strategy rationale

Under this DREF assistance, PRC will prioritize the provision of immediate assistance of household items to the people whose lives and livelihoods are affected by STY Doksuri and the intensified effect of Southwest monsoon. This is notable that a significant subset of these people are staying in the evacuation centres and are in need of more and focused assistance. This will include two pieces of blankets, sleeping mats and mosquito nets, 10 liters Jerry cans and one hygiene kit and one kitchen set to each family. Moreover, 350 families, who are heavily impacted in Cagayan will receive two pieces of shelter grade tarpaulins. For people with no access to cooking equipment, PRC will respond with the provision of hot meals through food trucks.

PRC will mobilize 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 and tarpaulins, kitchen sets, 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.

To address people's basic needs, PRC will provide hot meals to people with no access to cooking equipment and facilities. PRC will provide meals to 3200 people for 7 days (once per day), which will be charged to this DREF assistance. Later PRC will continue providing hot meals assistance to the same group of people, with provision and supplies from government and other agencies. The mobilization cost of the food trucks will be charged to this DREF, nonetheless PRC will reach out to this 3200 people with hot meals for as many days, as they need the assistance. The number of people in need of hot meals assistance will reduce over time, as people receive food packs from DSWD and LGU and start cooking their own meals.

It is important to mention that IFRC, in close consultation with PRC, will escalate the situation further, should there be worsening of humanitarian situation in the operation areas due to impact of southwest monsoon which will lead to excessive rainfall linked flood, flashflood, landslides and/ or, landfall of another typhoon. Based on intensification of needs, and based on the results of the continuous assessment, PRC may decide for further DREF support or even consider an emergency appeal – depending on geographic areas impacted, intensity of impact, number of families (people) affected, houses destroyed/damaged, complete/partial loss of livelihood and income sources of affected



population, impact on the WASH and health infrastructure, impact on the schools (and thus children's education) and the chapter's capacity to respond to the scale of such a disaster. PRC and its partners, coordinated by IFRC, will continue to assess the situation and escalate the activities, when needed. Therefore the operation timeframe is requested for 6 months for this operation to support this continuous process. This will be in close coordination with PRC and IFRC DREF management team. The escalation and linked humanitarian activities will be solely driven by evidence (triangulated and published by public authorities), context (gaps, public authorities' systemic resilience, other partner's, and stakeholder's contribution in catering to people's need etc.) and PRC's response capacity.

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 STY Doksuri, their level of vulnerability and their coping capacity. To provide life savings assistance during the emergency, various essential needs such as essential household items, welfare support, health and WASH, among others, will be prioritized. The assessment and allocation of aid (targeting) will be based on the number of individuals displaced and currently residing in the evacuation centres. Specifically, the operation aims to meet the immediate needs of 36,330 people, specifically those people who are displaced, from the four provinces severely affected by STY Doksuri. The targeted people will be helped with essential household items (HHI), shelter, food, health, WASH, and Red Cross volunteers and youth mobilization. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) continue to provide guidance to the operation as cross cutting areas to all the interventions.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

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.

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:	10,250	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	7,729	100 %	%
Men:	10,171	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	8,180	1.58 %	
Total targeted population:	36,330		



Risk and security considerations

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


Risk	Mitigation action
Threat of southwest monsoon and potential new tropical cyclones developing or entering the Philippine Area of Responsibility that enhance and influence the country that could trigger more flooding, landslide and worsen the situation.	The PRC-Operation Centre will continue to monitor the current weather situation and provide necessary alerts as and when required. Moreover, if the situation escalates, PRC would identify available funding sources.
Although the government has lifted the State of Public Health Emergency due to COVID-19, there is still a concern regarding 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). PRC will ensure that all staff and volunteers deployed in the operations are fully vaccinated against COVID-19.
Threat of deployed volunteers and staff members, involved in distribution and community work are getting infected with Leptospirosis and Schistosomiasis.	The volunteers and staff members will be given proper orientation and PPE materials (including protective gears) to protect themselves in conditions, where any part of their body is exposed to flood/ stagnated water. Prophylaxis for Leptospirosis and Vitamin C supplementation will also be provided to reduce risk and improving their immune response to any anticipated infection.

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

	Protection, Gender And Inclusion	Budget	CHF 4,766
		Targeted Persons	1200
Indicators		Target	
# of chapters conducted Child Safeguarding Analysis		4	
# of children reached with child-friendly activities		1200	
# of staff and volunteers provided with PGI orientation (refresher course on PSS and CFS)		35	
Priority Actions:		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PGI minimum standards are well-mainstreamed in operation. Provide orientation to all staff and volunteers on minimum PGI standards in emergencies and areas to look for in camps, to ensure protection and safeguarding of children (especially girls) and women. 2. Conduct child friendly spaces activities, especially to children inside the evacuation centres. 3. Conduct refresher course on PSS and CFS for staff and volunteers 4. Conduct child safeguarding analysis to four chapters 5. PRC to ensure diversity in staff and volunteers (both male and female) as the targeted population includes women/child-headed households. 6. PRC staff and volunteers are adhering to Code of Conduct or other policies like PSEA and child safeguarding to emphasize on addressing protection concerns and safeguarding during the implementation of operation. 7. PRC to establish safe referral pathways to handle protection incidents, reported and referred to the relevant service provider. 	

	Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Budget	CHF 61,195
		Targeted Persons	36330
Indicators		Target	
# of liters of safe water distributed through RCRC emergency water supply (cumulative)		1800000	


# of households provided with hygiene kits	1200
# of households provided with jerry cans	1200
# of people who have been supplied by RCRC with an improved protected source of drinking water (according to WHO and Sphere Standards)	36330
# of people (and households) reached by hygiene promotion and IEC activities in the response period	36330
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deployment of PRC water tankers and water treatment units to distribute safe drinking water in 3 chapters and 3 water tankers to evacuation centers, communities and household levels. 2. Provision of hygiene promotion combined with water distribution targeting at least 3 communities every day, for a period of up to 30 days reaching total of 7,266 families (36,330 individuals) in 3 provinces, evacuation centers, and household levels. (Abra - 5,488 HH, Ilocos Sur- 1,454 HH and Ilocos Norte - 324 HH) 3. Provide 1,200 most vulnerable families with hygiene kits (one each for 4 chapters namely, Cagayan, Abra, Ilocos Sur and Ilocos Norte). The IFRC standard hygiene kit contains twelve pieces of body soap, five pieces of laundry soap, 40 pieces of sanitary pads, five pieces of bath towels, six rolls of toilet paper, two pieces toothpaste, five pieces toothbrush and four pieces of disposable razor. 4. Distribute 10L jerry cans (2 pcs/HH) to targeted families (linked to the distribution of essential household items) 5. Distribute IEC materials on hygiene promotion with key messages on personal hygiene and sanitation practices.


	Health	Budget	CHF 24,788
		Targeted Persons	7629
Indicators	Target		
# of people provided with mosquito nets	6000		
# of people provided with direct psychosocial support	7629		
# of individuals reached with health promotion activities	5000		
# of individuals reached with basic health services (including medicines and first aid)	1000		



Priority Actions:

1. Mobilize ambulances to transport patients/injured people to nearby hospitals.
2. Deployment of Health Caravan/health mission to affected areas to provide basic health services and medicines, in coordination with local health units.
3. Conduct health promotion activities and distribution of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on prevention of dengue, leptospirosis and other diseases.
4. Distribution of mosquito nets to 1,200 families or 6,000 individuals. PRC will also ensure that volunteer and staff will disseminate dengue preventions strategies, community vector control and will work with local health units to eliminate mosquito breeding sites.
5. Conduct psychosocial support activities including psychological first aid, psychoeducation and safe spaces in the affected areas
6. Conduct of mental health and psychosocial services to staff and volunteers
7. PRC will continue to work collaboratively with local health units on disease surveillance to monitor health risk and potential outbreak.


	Livelihoods And Basic Needs	Budget	CHF 27,868
		Targeted Persons	3200
Indicators	Target		
# of people reached with food assistance (hotmeals)	3200		
# of hotmeals provided	22400		
Priority Actions:	<p>1. Deployment of food trucks at evacuation centres to serve hot meals to the evacuees at four chapters of Abra, Cagayan, Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur. Providing hot meals is provided within the first 7 days of the operation rather than cash for food as it addresses the immediate needs of the evacuees for sustenance, and ensures that affected individuals received necessary nutrition without having to worry about cooking or food preparation as they are in the evacuation center and have limited access to kitchen facilities. Also, distributing hot meals can be more straight forward logistically through the mobilization of the existing capacity of the NS, which are the food trucks and trained volunteers. It ensures streamlined process, minimizing potential mismanagement of funds provided to the beneficiaries. Provision of hot meals also ensured that foods prepared are properly managed, prepared and has adhered to proper food handling standards.</p>		

	Budget	CHF 127,018
	Targeted Persons	6000




Shelter Housing And Settlements	
Indicators	Target
# of households provided with household tarpaulins (emergency shelter)	350
# of households provided with essential household items	1200
Priority Actions:	<p>1. Provision of emergency shelter materials in a form of tarpaulins to 350 affected in Cagayan Province only. These items will be mobilized from the current PRC stock and will be replenished through the DREF. An orientation on the proper installation of tarpaulins will also be conducted.</p> <p>2. Distribution of essential household items to 1,200 most affected families (2 blankets, 2 jerry cans, 2 sleeping mats, 2 mosquito nets, 1 kitchen set, and 1 hygiene kit) in 4 chapters, namely Cagayan, Abra, Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur</p> <p>3. Conduct assessment in coordination with government authorities and other stakeholders to identify household related needs, water, sanitation, hygiene, and health needs in the affected areas (as part of RDANA)</p>

	National Society Strengthening	Budget	CHF 13,784
		Targeted Persons	36330
Indicators	Target		
# of lessons learned workshop conducted	1		
# of RC 143 volunteers recruited	40		
% of volunteers insured	100		
Priority Actions:	<p>1. RC 143 volunteer recruitment and training in four chapters of Abra, Cagayan, Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur. Provision of insurance for volunteers involved in the operation.</p> <p>2. Provision of technical support from IFRC to PRC when required.</p> <p>3. Conduct a lesson learned workshop by the end of the operation.</p>		

	Secretariat Services	Budget	CHF 7,454
		Targeted Persons	36330

Indicators	Target
% of financial reporting compliance to IFRC procedures	100
# of communications platforms (social media, media articles, interviews, etc.) to share information about the operation (at least 1 content per platform)	7
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shelter cluster coordination 2. Produce and share Communication materials through official website and social media platforms 3. Ensure movement coordination 4. Provide financial support and ensure IFRC procedures are fulfilled 5. Conduct regular field monitoring to provide technical support and monitor the ongoing activities

	Community Engagement And Accountability	Budget	CHF 3,628
		Targeted Persons	36330
Indicators	Target		
% people who feel they were informed about the operation	80		
% of complaints and feedback received and responded by the National Society	100		
% of community members who know how to contact PRC to give feedback	80		
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Set up feedback desks as part of distributions to document and answer feedback 2. Include exit interview feedback section into post distribution monitoring and other data collection activities. 3. PRC will communicate selection criteria widely and clearly for all sectors with recipients and non-recipients, using a range of channels and approaches, even when the criteria are already fixed 4. PRC will systematically share information on sectoral plans, progress, activities and distribution processes, delays and challenges, and people's rights and entitlements. Stress that aid is free to minimize the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse and corruption. Provide a question-and-answer (Q&A) sheet to volunteers to use when in communities to help them share consistent information. 		

About Support Services

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

PRC has 2,130 personnel including 343 staff and 1784 chapter-based volunteers nationwide. Volunteers are deployed at the chapter level to provide immediate assistance to people. Based on their skill and knowledge, they are assigned on specific tasks such as first aid trained volunteers, PSS trained volunteers, cash trained volunteers.

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

Replenishment of the hygiene kits, mosquito nets, blankets and sleeping mats will take place. This will be undertaken by the IFRC Philippines Country Delegation, with support from the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) logistics department for procuring hygiene kits and mosquito nets. Blankets, sleeping mats and bladder pedestals will be procured locally, in the Philippines. The procurement will ensure compliance to IFRC Policies and Procedures.

Distribution activities for WASH and Shelter will be conducted simultaneously.

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 Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting 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 organized 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

MDRPH052 - Philippines Red Cross Super Typhoon Doksuri and Southwest Monsoon, Philippines

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	249,263
Shelter and Basic Household Items	127,019
Livelihoods	27,868
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	24,788
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	61,195
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	4,766
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	3,628
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	21,772
Coordination and Partnerships	533
Secretariat Services	7,455
National Society Strengthening	13,785
TOTAL BUDGET	271,035

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

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- **IFRC Project Manager:** Gopal Mukherjee, Programme Coordinator, gopal.mukherjee@ifrc.org
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[Click here for the reference](#)

