



Deep flooding caused by heavy rains from Enhanced Habagat by STY Carina (Gaemi) on July 24, 2024. Photo Credits: The Philippine Star

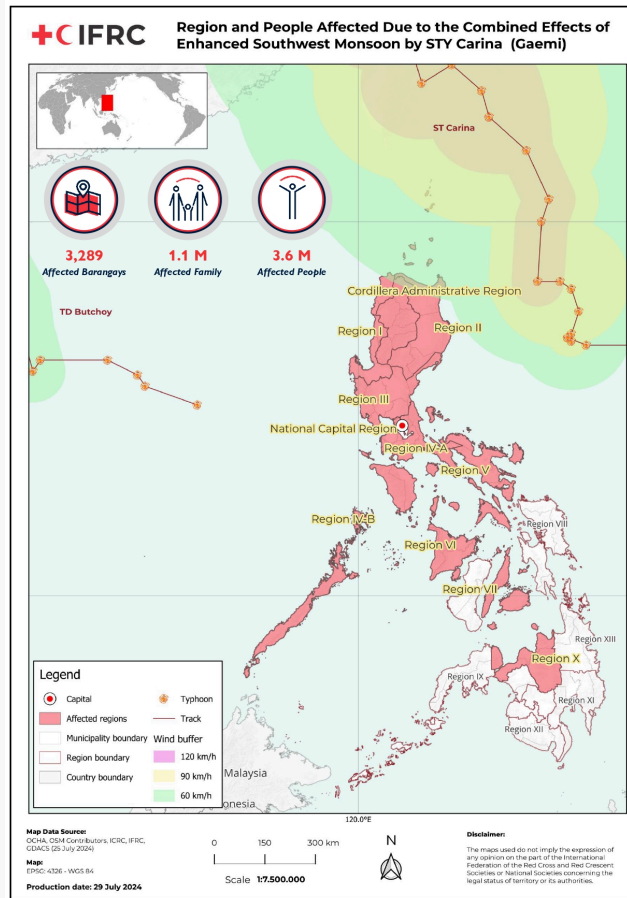
Appeal: MDRPH054	Country: Philippines	Hazard: Flood	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Orange	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 739,170	
Glide Number: TC-2024-000127-PHL	People Affected: 3,631,339 people	People Targeted: 33,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 03-08-2024	Operation Timeframe: 6 months	Operation End Date: 28-02-2025	DREF Published: 04-08-2024

Targeted Areas: **Region I (Ilocos Region), Region III (Central Luzon), Region IV-A (Calabarzon), National Capital region (NCR)**

Description of the Event

Date of event

23-07-2024



Map highlighting the affected region and population. (Map: IFRC, IM)

What happened, where and when?

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

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

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

On 19 July 2024, two Low-Pressure areas (LPA) were observed by the weather bureau. One LPA was located 225 km West of Calapan City, Oriental Mindoro, while the other one was located 840 km East of Eastern Visayas. During this period, the Habagat brought moderate to heavy rains over Northern Palawan, and Occidental Mindoro.

At 20:00 on the same day, the LPA over the West Philippine Sea west of Batangas developed into a Tropical Depression with a local name Butchoy. Meanwhile, the other low-pressure area over the east of eastern Visayas also developed into a Tropical Depression with a local name Carina.

On 20 July 2024, the Habagat enhanced by Tropical Depression Carina brought moderate to heavy rains over the western portion of Luzon causing flash floods in some areas in Oriental Mindoro. The same day at 11:00, Tropical Depression Butchoy (with the international name Prapiroon) exited the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR), while Carina (with the international name Gaemi) intensified into a Tropical Storm.



On 21 July 2024, Carina intensified into a Severe Tropical Storm and further strengthened into a Typhoon, meandering over the Philippine Sea on 22 July. This led to the issuance of Tropical Cyclone Wind Signal No. 1 in certain areas of Northern Luzon. Some areas in Southwest Luzon experienced flooding on 23 July as Typhoon Carina continued to intensify while moving northward, raising Tropical Wind Signal No. 2 in Batanes.

Subsequently, on 24 July 2024 at 5:00, Typhoon Carina further intensified as it headed towards Taiwan bringing heavy to intense rains in Metro Manila, the Ilocos Region, Abra, Benguet, Zambales, Bataan, Rizal, and Occidental Mindoro, while moderate to heavy rains affected the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), Tarlac, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Bulacan, and the rest of Calabarzon. This led to massive flooding in different areas and declarations of a state of calamity in the entire Metro Manila, provinces of Bataan, Bulacan, Pampanga, Rizal (Cainta, San Mateo, and Rodriguez), Cavite, Batangas, and Oriental Mindoro (Baco and Pinamalayan). On the same day at 17:00, Carina intensified into a Super Typhoon and made landfall over Northern Taiwan.

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

Carina continued to weaken and exited the Philippine Area of Responsibility but continued to enhance the Habagat on 25 July. The Habagat enhanced by Tropical Cyclone Carina brought moderate to heavy rains over Zambales, Bataan, Pangasinan, and Benguet. At 23:00, all Tropical Cyclone Wind Signal was lifted.



PRC Marikina chapter deployed Medical Corps Volunteers to distribute prophylaxis for leptospirosis (Photo:PRC)



WASAR Team in Valenzuela City (Photo:PRC)

Scope and Scale

According to NDRRMC Situational Report no 21, Super Typhoon Carina (Gaemi), Tropical Depression Butchoy (Prapiroon), and the Habagat have caused extensive damage across the Philippines. Approximately 1,111,207 families or about 3,631,339 individuals, were affected by this crisis in Regions NCR, I, II, III, Calabarzon, Mimaropa, V, VI, VII, X, and CAR. To date, the total displaced population are 81,898 families or 297,879 individuals in these regions. The disaster led to varying degrees of destruction and displacement in 3,289



barangays nationwide.

In response, regional authorities swiftly established evacuation centers, and 27,042 families (approximately 102,783 individuals) sought shelter in 707 centers. However, 54,856 families, or around 195,096 individuals—sought assistance outside these facilities.

The National Capital Region (NCR) experienced significant impact, with 145,977 individuals affected. In the NCR alone, 42,369 people found safety in 184 designated evacuation centers.

The overall repercussions of these weather events were profound, resulting in the destruction of homes and the disruption of livelihoods. Many families faced emotional and psychological challenges, coping with the loss of belongings and uncertainty about recovery efforts.

Tragically, 39 lives were lost, nine individuals were injured, and six remain missing. Infrastructure was severely impacted, with 362 road sections and 24 bridges affected, complicating transportation in several areas. Power outages occurred in 101 cities and municipalities, leaving many communities without essential services.

Housing damage was reported across multiple regions, with a total of 1,245 houses destroyed, of which, 132 were totally damaged and 1,113 were partially damaged. The agricultural sector also faced significant challenges, impacting around 23,580 fishermen and farmers and threatening food security.

In light of the severe damage, 118 cities and municipalities have been declared under a State of Calamity, enabling local governments to access emergency resources and assistance for recovery efforts.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. NDRRMC Situational Report #25	https://monitoring-dashboard.ndrrmc.gov.ph/assets/uploads/situations/SitRep_No_25_for_the_Combined_Effects_of_Southwest_Monsoon_TC_BUTCHOY_2024_and_TC_CARINA_2024.pdf
2. DSWD DROMIC Report #12	https://dromic.dswd.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/DSWD-DROMIC-Report-12-on-the-Effects-of-Southwest-Monsoon-and-Super-Typhoon-Carina-as-of-28-July-2024-6AM.pdf

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	No
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-
If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:	
-	
Lessons learned:	



Typhoon Ketsana and Parma in 2009 (MDRPH005) have provided lessons in disaster response and recovery. This operation emphasized the importance of prioritization of enhancing the emergency response capacity, knowledge transfer, institutional learning, and overall organizational efficiency of the National Society.

Moreover, having appropriate organizational structures and procedures is crucial for timely and effective emergency, relief, and recovery interventions. Proactive steps to secure partnerships or linkages with local or international organizations possessing complementary skill sets or resources are necessary, as this provides a more holistic approach to welfare.

Typhoon Vamco in 2020 (MDRPH042) also provided valuable lessons in disaster response. The implementation of improved early warning systems and enhanced disaster management strategies played a crucial role in significantly reducing fatalities during the disaster. It is also vital to ensure that minimum standards in Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) are integrated into response mechanisms and that follow-up measures are in place to uphold these standards. The PRC Welfare desks emerged as effective and visible points of service, providing essential support including tracing and family reunification services.

Volunteer activation from neighbouring PRC chapters can alleviate volunteer exhaustion by offering support and rotation in affected areas. Furthermore, it is important to organize debriefing sessions for everyone involved in the operation, facilitating learning and improvement. Lastly, deploying finance personnel to support field operations and implementing real-time financial monitoring are recommended steps for enhancing the effectiveness of future emergency responses.

In terms of developmental project, the Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance Project of the IFRC and PRC also provided learnings when it comes to building resilience in the communities. Project areas in Pangasinan, Pasig, and Pateros have been flooded by Habagat and tropical cyclones led to the solid foundation of project implementation. This current flooding emphasized the importance of investing more in disaster preparedness and resilience building of the communities rather than response.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

23-07-2024

<p>Shelter, Housing And Settlements</p>	<p>Based on the inventory conducted by the PRC, there is a substantial stock of relief items readily available in the warehouses, which includes essential supplies, such as sleeping mats, tarpaulins, and other crucial items. These resources are strategically prepositioned to ensure rapid deployment during emergencies.</p> <p>The inventory indicates that these relief supplies are sufficient to support only approximately 10,000 families, ensuring that immediate basic needs for shelter and comfort can be met in the aftermath of a disaster.</p>
<p>Livelihoods And Basic Needs</p>	<p>The PRC is actively providing hot meals along with bread to individuals in evacuation areas, offering crucial support to families displaced by the disaster. To date, a total of 23,184 individuals have benefited from this initiative. Locations are in Iloilo, Manila, Bulacan, Malabon City, Quezon City, Makati, Pasig, Pateros, Pasay, Marikina, Valenzuela, Caloocan, Mandaluyong, Rizal, Bataan, Olongapo, Ilocos Sur, Pangasinan, Navotas, Laguna, Zambales and Tarlac.</p>
<p>Health</p>	<p>PRC has established a total of 44 first aid stations in the evacuation centers in Manila, Pasig, Pateros, Valenzuela, Marikina, Paranaque, Navotas, Rizal, Ilocos Sur, and Bataan serving 431 individuals on blood pressure taking, 63 individuals for basic first aid treatment and assisted 513 individuals by Emergency Response Unit. A total of 11 Ambulances mobilized.</p> <p>During the height of the flooding incidents, PRC was able to deploy Search and Rescue Teams and has rescued a total of 405 individuals in Manila, Malabon, Quezon City, Marikina, San Juan, Rizal Province and Zambales.</p> <p>Health and hygiene promotion activities has also reached a total of 5,388 individuals. Around 402 various Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on leptospirosis, flu, and vector borne diseases were posted and distributed. Through a</p>



	<p>health caravan activity in Quezon City, 108 individuals were provided with basic medical consultations and provision of medicines.</p> <p>Psychological first aid (PFA) was also provided to 2,152 individuals across 45 established Welfare Desks in the affected communities. Child friendly spaces were established in the evacuation centers in Bulacan, Quezon City, Pampanga, Laguna, Cavite, Ilocos Sur, La Union, and Bataan serving 780 children.</p> <p>PRC through their RC143 Volunteers and social media accounts has provided leptospirosis prevention advisories and has provided 835 pieces of doxycycline to PRC chapters as prophylaxis to leptospirosis. Face masks were also distributed to 660 individuals in La Union. Hospital monitoring was also done to closely monitor the situation and needs of the health facilities.</p>
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	To provide clean and potable water, PRC has deployed WASH assets, such as water tankers and bladders in Marikina, Valenzuela, and Cavite. It has currently served 1,255 families with clean drinking water, 29,375 liters of water distributed, and 4,210 individuals reached with hygiene promotion activities. Additionally, total of 908 hygiene kits were also distributed in Bataan, Tarlac, and La Union.
Protection, Gender And Inclusion	PRC welfare services established welfare desk, in which currently providing psychosocial first aid and child-friendly space, is implementing the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)'s Minimum Standards for PGI in Emergency into its emergency programming to meet the needs of individuals and groups at risk.
Education	PRC has conducted Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (RDANA) with schools in Metro Manila and neighbouring provinces to assess their needs in terms of classes disrupted, damages sustained, and school materials lost. In addition, PRC is in close coordination with local government units and local DepEd offices for further collaboration and coordination.
Migration And Displacement	PRC has been continuously working with displaced people in the evacuation centres, providing them with health service, including psychosocial support (PSS) and hot meals to help people catering to their food security and nutritional need.
Community Engagement And Accountability	<p>As part of the commitment of PRC to inform and engage the affected communities during this time of disaster, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) is embedded as a cross-cutting theme of PRC's services.</p> <p>PRC has established welfare desks in evacuation centers to provide information, assistance, and collect feedback. PRC has also used social media platforms and local news agencies to provide information and emergency contact number of PRC that the people may reach and call. Hotline number 143 of PRC was active to receive calls during the operation.</p>
Coordination	<p>IFRC serves as the lead for Shelter Cluster Coordination in the Philippines, which currently includes 27 member agencies that implement shelter initiatives. The cluster also comprises local government units, national government agencies, donor organizations, and academic institutions. IFRC is responsible for coordinating the shelter cluster, providing technical guidance, managing the 4Ws (who, what, where, and when), offering information management products, and disseminating other informational materials. PRC is a participating member of this cluster, actively contributing to the 4Ws, as well as preparing situational reports and conducting needs and gap analyses.</p> <p>Additionally, PRC has held pre-disaster meetings with both the National Headquarters and local chapters. PRC and chapters are continuously coordinating with local authorities. The chapters are currently in coordination with local communities, municipalities, and local government units (LGUs) to gather situational and operational updates and respond in the evacuation areas. At the national level, the PRC is collaborating with appropriate authorities.</p>



<p>National Society Readiness</p>	<p>The Philippine Red Cross is actively engaged and fully prepared to respond to the ongoing disaster, providing essential services to affected communities.</p> <p>The PRC has implemented its Pre-During Disaster Plan, which has alerted all services and chapters and activated the response and mobilization plan following the PRC Disaster Response Protocol.</p> <p>The chapters have started implementing a series of operations aiming at ensuring readiness and effective response. The PRC's readiness for disaster response is organized through monitoring, pre-disaster coordination meetings, inventory and preparation of response assets, and post-disaster assessment to identify the needs and the gaps.</p> <p>The period leading up to this disaster has seen continuous pre-disaster meetings involving the National Headquarters (NHQ), local chapters, government agencies, and various stakeholders. These collaborative discussions have been instrumental in strategizing and establishing a cohesive response plan to safeguard communities as soon as the threat was identified, particularly when two Low-Pressure Areas (LPAs) entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR).</p> <p>As of 22 to 23 July 2024, the local chapter has deployed a monitoring team to assess and manage the conditions of overflowing rivers, creeks, and canals. This proactive measure is crucial in helping to mitigate risks and prevent further damage to the communities.</p> <p>A comprehensive inventory and preparation of response assets have been conducted to prepare for potential emergency needs. This includes thorough checking of response assets, food trucks, and non-food items (NFI), ensuring that all necessary resources are ready for deployment. Additionally, the chapters have prioritized the preparation of medical equipment and water tankers, with meticulous attention to completing all accompanying accessories.</p> <p>Following the impact of the disaster, assessment teams from the chapters conducted thorough evaluations of the affected areas. These assessments are critical in determining the exact needs of the communities and ensuring that appropriate services and resources are delivered effectively.</p> <p>For detailed information on the PRC's equipment and assets located in strategic areas, please refer to the 'Resource Mobilization' or 'Operational Strategy' section of this report.</p> <p>The PRC implements a Livelihood Cash Assistance program guided by a comprehensive Livelihood Guidance framework. This initiative aims to provide financial support to individuals and families, helping them regain stability and self-sufficiency.</p> <p>Central to this program is the accreditation of Financial Service Provider (FSP) which is PhilPost, which facilitates the efficient disbursement of cash assistance. The HQ Finance team carefully evaluates and accredits the provider to ensure they meet PRC's standards. PhilPost, recognized for its previous successful operations, has been re-accredited to assist in cash payout processes due to its extensive network and reliability.</p>
<p>Assessment</p>	<p>PRC mobilized five teams for assessment. These assessment teams comprised of volunteers and staff of PRC, and they were mobilized to conduct the RDANA in cities in Metro Manila and neighbouring provinces. The assessment findings are summarised in the needs section. PRC has conducted an assessment, and the assessment report is currently being finalized.</p>
<p>Resource Mobilization</p>	<p>The Philippine Red Cross's capacity and preparedness for the affected areas are based on a comprehensive inventory of its resources. For this operation, the PRC deployed Water, Search and Rescue Team (WASAR) to provide rescue to the affected residents.</p> <p>Furthermore, PRC is well-equipped with a fleet in which it mobilized one unit of payload, and 10 rescue boats distributed across various chapters, enhancing its ability</p>



	<p>to respond swiftly to emergencies.</p> <p>Moreover, PRC mobilized one multi-purpose track with a 6 by 6 configuration for navigating challenging terrains. To ensure effective water and sanitation support, there are three units water tanker for water provision in evacuation centers.</p> <p>The organization has also prepared to address the nutritional needs of those affected. Four units of food truck were mobilized to deliver meals to communities in need. In the medical response arena, the PRC boasts a fleet of over 10 ambulances, ensuring rapid medical assistance is accessible during crises.</p> <p>Furthermore, PRC has strategically prepositioned relief items, such as hygiene kits, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, etc) in its warehouses, enabling the organization to quickly cater to the needs of up to 10,000 families in the aftermath of disasters. This inventory highlights the PRC's commitment to preparedness and its capacity to mobilize resources effectively, ensuring that help reaches those who need it most promptly.</p> <p>PRC has an overall response plan and draft budget for this disaster with a total funding ask of approximately CHF 1.1 million (PHP 74 million) at the time of writing. PRC is finalizing its overall plan and is in discussions with Participating National Societies (PNSs) on filling any gaps. The DREF operation will contribute to PRC's overall plan.</p>
<p>Activation Of Contingency Plans</p>	<p>The Philippines Red Cross (PRC) activated the contingency plan to respond to the needs of the affected population. This involves mobilizing trained volunteers, deploying humanitarian caravan composing of Emergency Response Unit, Water and Sanitation, Welfare, Health, and National Disaster Response Team (NDRT).</p>
<p>National Society EOC</p>	<p>As part of its Disaster Response Protocol, the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) has activated an Alert Level through the Operations Center (OpCen). This activation triggers a series of critical procedures designed to ensure an effective and coordinated response to emergencies. An alert message has been dispatched to all services and chapters, informing them of the situation and the need for immediate action. The emergency response plan, based on the "Dirty Dozen" concept, has been activated to streamline operations and enhance preparedness. The Emergency Response Unit (ERU) is now mobilizing resources, including the Motorcycle Riders Group, to provide rapid response. Both National Headquarters (NHQ) and local chapters have been activated to facilitate rescue operations effectively.</p> <p>Volunteers from the RCAT and RC 143 have been called upon to support various response efforts, while First Aiders and ambulances are on standby for any medical emergencies. Welfare teams from both NHQ and the chapters are also mobilized, with welfare stations established in every evacuation center to offer essential support services.</p> <p>Additionally, the PRC Evacuation Suitcase has been implemented, encompassing welfare services, health services, and safety measures. This includes conducting initial physical assessments for evacuees before they enter evacuation facilities, ensuring their health and safety during the response efforts.</p>

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Secretariat</p>	<p>Based on the inventory conducted by PRC, there is a substantial stock of relief items readily available in the warehouses, which includes essential supplies, such as sleeping mats, tarpaulins, and other crucial items. These resources are strategically prepositioned to ensure rapid deployment during emergencies.</p> <p>The inventory indicates that these relief supplies are sufficient to support only approximately 10,000 families, ensuring that immediate basic needs for shelter and comfort can be met in the aftermath of a disaster.</p>
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<p>Participating National Societies</p>	<p>Currently, there are five PNSs in the Philippines (Spanish Red Cross, German Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, American Red Cross, and Canadian Red Cross) supporting the PRC with three of them having a special focus on disaster risk reduction and disaster risk financing. IFRC is in daily contact with partners and ensuring the regular update on the ongoing operations. All in-country PNS has to date expressed their willingness to contribute to PRC's overall response plan for this disaster through different emergency fund mechanisms available to them from their back donors especially to fill any gaps left from the DREF. At the time of writing, PRC is finalizing its overall response plan.</p> <p>In terms of out-of-the-country PNSs support, the Singapore Red Cross (SRC) has pledged USD 50,000 to PRC to support their emergency operations, providing essential assistance and relief to the affected communities. SRC has committed humanitarian aid for affected communities. In addition, Qatar Red Crescent Society also commits humanitarian aid (livelihood, WASH and Health) for affected communities with the amount of PHP 22 million (CHF 330,436).</p>
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ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC has maintained a permanent presence in the Philippines since 1982. The delegation works to protect and assist civilians displaced or otherwise affected by armed clashes and other situations of violence with operations particularly focused in parts of central and western Mindanao. So far, for this operation, no information has been received from ICRC for support.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Government has requested international assistance</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>National authorities</p>	<p>In the response to recent emergencies, government resources have been mobilized to provide necessary assistance to affected communities. The total cost of food and non-food items provided exceeds PHP 319 million (CHF 4,791,313), comprising nearly PHP 219 million (CHF 3,289,334) sourced from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), PHP 15.7 million (CHF 235,811) from the Office of Civil Defense (OCD), PHP 886,800 or CHF 13,317 from various NGOs.</p> <p>To further support these initiatives, there exists standby fund and prepositioned relief stockpile valued at over PHP 3.36 billion (CHF 50 million), primarily from DSWD and OCD. This includes PHP 863.65 million designated as standby funds and PHP 2.5 billion (CHF 36,000,000) allocated for food and non-food items (FNFI) prepositioned for quick deployment.</p> <p>In addition, approximately PHP 807 million (CHF 14,586,000) has been reserved for Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and the protection of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), with these funds sourced from the Department of Education (DEPED) for response interventions.</p> <p>Health assistance has also been a priority, with PHP 2.27 million (CHF 30,060) worth of health and WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) commodities provided to Regions I, NCR, and Calabarzon to meet the urgent health needs of affected populations.</p> <p>Logistic support has been significant, with over PHP 610 million (CHF 9 million) worth of health emergency commodities available at the Department of Health (DOH) Central Office and various Centers for Health Development (CHDs) across Regions I through VII, as well as in the National Capital Region (NCR) and the Ministry of Health for the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (MOH-BARMM). Specifically, PHP 188,858,476.38 (CHF 2.8 million) is located in the Central Office while PHP 41 million is stored in the CHDs.</p>



Additionally, logistics resources include 182 land assets have been deployed from the OCD, DSWD, and the World Food Programme (WFP).

To maintain law and order during this critical time, a total of 1,789 personnel along with 275 resources have been deployed across Regions I, III, IV-A, and NCR conducting patrols and providing security at evacuation centers.

Furthermore, in the realm of emergency response, 71 search, rescue, and retrieval teams consisting of 2,076 personnel have been deployed to Regions I, II, III, Calabarzon, Mimaropa, V, VII, BARMM, CAR, and NCR, ensuring swift action and support for affected individuals facing urgent dangers.

UN or other actors

The Philippine Red Cross are a member of the Philippine Humanitarian Country Team, whose meetings are led by the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator. In addition, IFRC together with PRC actively participates in inter-agency meetings to coordinate the overall assessment and response efforts. In the Philippines, IFRC convenes the Shelter Cluster to complement the existing government cluster structures humanitarian and response programming.

IFRC had contributed to the preparation of the Humanitarian Cluster Team Flash Updates.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

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

The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) has activated Republic Act 7581 (Price Act) in areas under state of calamity, providing protection to consumers by stabilizing the prices of necessities and prime commodities and by prescribing measures undue price increases during emergency situations. PRC conducted market assessment to identify minimum expenditure of the community and align the immediate livelihood/cash assistance per family.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

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

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

Currently, many individuals displaced from their homes are seeking refuge in evacuation centers as their houses have become uninhabitable. While it is expected that some people may only remain in the evacuation centers for a short period of time as water for other cities may subside faster than others. While other cities in Metro Manila that are close to rivers, flood-prone areas, and shorelines may experience prolonged flooding, with receding water levels anticipated to take anywhere from two weeks to a month.

This situation highlights the urgent need for essential household items such as sleeping mats, blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen set etc. to support families during their time in temporary accommodation and replace damaged kitchen appliance from flooding as many families have lost their food supplies, furniture, appliances, and other essential household items due to submersion in water or displacement



caused by the floodwaters. Most of the families in Metro Manila opt to dispose of the household items that were damaged and some expressed that they did not have any means to replace the damaged items.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The displacement of individuals to evacuation centers due to the destruction caused by the enhanced Habagat from Typhoon Carina and Tropical Depression Butchoy has created serious challenges for those affected. With their homes destroyed and personal belongings lost, these individuals are in urgent need of support. One of the most pressing requirements is food to meet their daily and nutritional needs.

According to a report from the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), it was reported that 20,802 farmers and fisherfolk were impacted across 21,049.03 hectares of farmland, with production losses in total of approximately PHP 355.6 million. The livelihood of farmers has been severely affected, particularly in rice and corn farming, which has experienced continuous disruptions first from the previous shear line and now from the combined effects of adverse weather conditions.

In several provinces, planting has been delayed this month, even though it is typically the planting season. Additionally, this time of year in the Philippines is usually the peak harvesting period for rice. Unfortunately, the severe weather conditions have caused flooding and damage to these fields, further exacerbating the livelihood crisis for many farmers. As a result of the damage to these crops, a substantial decrease in income is anticipated, leading many families to reduce or eliminate their household expenses. The majority of the affected population is confronting a lack of sufficient resources for the upcoming planting season.



Health

The massive flooding and people's exposure to it poses a significant risk on the health and wellbeing of the communities. Currently no major health concerns were reported, but as the floods submerged both the affected population and responders' high risk for contracting diseases, such as leptospirosis, skin diseases, dengue, acute respiratory infections, and other diseases. The flood water has also compromised the water sources, increasing likelihoods of diarrheal diseases.

The flooding has also caused challenges in accessing local health units for primary and emergency medical services, especially those vulnerable individuals with existing medical conditions. Some facilities and hospitals have been flooded, and roads going to these facilities are inaccessible. As per reports major hospitals that were flooded in Metro Manila includes Amang Rodriguez Memorial Medical Center (Marikina), San Lorenzo General Hospital (Malabon), University of Santo Tomas Hospital and UERM Medical Center (Manila), including health centers in Metro Manila with its Health Personnel among affected individuals in the massive flooding. Regardless, all the said health facilities continued their operations during this time, and the floods has subsided one to two days after.

The deployment of Health Teams through Health Caravans to provide basic health care services in affected communities and establishing referral system to provide access to higher level of medical services or facilities are needed during this time, thus it is also crucial to have rescue vehicles or ambulances readily available in case emergency cases require transfer to health facilities. Provision of additional medicines, medical supplies, equipment, and establishment of first aid stations within the evacuation centers and affected areas to ensure immediate access to healthcare services.

The effect of the disaster on the mental health and well-being of the people who have lost their close family members, homes, and livelihoods, and those individuals with underlying psychosocial issues are in need for mental health, psychosocial support (MHPSS) and psychological first aid (PFA).



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

As major flooding has occurred in the affected communities, it has caused the contamination of living and public spaces with mud, debris, and sediment. Most of household items are washed out or has been submerged in floods, disrupting their access to their hygiene and sanitation needs. The need for provision of hygiene kits and hygiene promotion activities also plays an essential role in preventing any further health complications during this emergency period. Cleaning and sanitation initiatives are highly needed to ensure prevention of further spread of diseases as well as to improve the living situations of the people.

Due to the flooding caused by heavy rains, several sources of water in the affected areas were also contaminated posing high risks for diarrheal or water borne diseases. Currently, water supply in the affected areas has returned to normal, except for some evacuation centers in Marikina City and Province of Cavite.





Protection, Gender And Inclusion

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

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



Education

In the National Capital Region, CAR, Region 1, Region III, and Region IV-A, a total of 324 schools were used as evacuation centers during the height of the flooding. According to the data provided by the Department of Education, a total of 361 classrooms are flooded in region three (Central Luzon), and 80 classrooms has incurred total damages, 167 classrooms had minor damages and 181 classrooms are used as the local evacuation centers. Due to the impact of the disaster, the start of classes for the school year on 29 July 2024 will be cancelled and adjusted to later date, and the Department of Education will be conducting an alternative teaching delivery modality in the next coming weeks.

The floods have caused classrooms chairs, tables and schools supplies damaged, as well as the personal school supplies of the children in the affected areas. As the re-opening of schools will come in the following weeks, these children will be in need of support on the provision of school supplies to ensure continuous learning and development opportunity to children even after a disaster.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Households affected by the disaster urgently need help from governmental and non-governmental organizations. Clear communication about available support and how to access it is essential. This information must be easily accessible so that affected households know what assistance they can receive. Ongoing monitoring of the different needs within the affected population is important. Groups may require specific assistance, such as food, shelter, health care, and psychosocial support.

PRC is committed to informing and engaging affected communities through Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). PRC has set up welfare desks in evacuation centers to provide information, assistance, and collect feedback. The PRC also uses social media and local news to share important information and emergency contact details, making it easier for people to seek help. The hotline number 143 was also active for receiving calls during operations, ensuring that assistance meets the specific needs of the community.

To improve communication and engagement, staff and volunteers will undergo training on using the Kobo tool for collecting feedback from affected communities. This training will also cover how to properly respond to feedback, ensuring that concerns are addressed effectively.

Two-way communication is essential in disaster relief since it is not enough to just provide information. Listening actively to the needs and feedback of affected households is equally important. Timely and accurate information is lifesaving during disasters, highlighting the importance of delivering support effectively.

Additionally, using Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) methods, such as Key Informant Interviews (KII) and Focus Group Discussions (FGD), is crucial. These methods help to collect feedback and address complaints from beneficiaries, allowing for resolutions and improvements in future distribution programs.



Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The primary goal of this operation is to assist around 33,000 individuals (6,600 families) impacted by the Habagat Enhanced by TD Butchoy and STY Carina. Support from the IFRC-DREF will provide essential household items, including sleeping kits, hygiene kits, jerry cans, hot meals, basic health care services, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), livelihood support interventions and education. Additionally, the operation is projected to take place over the duration of six months.

Non-food items (NFIs) or relief supplies is targeted to reach around 3,500 families or 17,500 individuals. Same number or group of individuals will also be provided with basic health care services and WASH interventions. Approximately 5,500 children will benefit from child friendly spaces and the provision of school kits. Hot meals will be provided to 5,000 individuals and livelihood initiative to around 5,000 individuals as well.

Operation strategy rationale

This operation aims to address the immediate needs of vulnerable individuals in cities and provinces impacted by severe flooding. PRC has identified these areas as experiencing massive flooding, long-term displacement, and significant damage to livelihoods.

PRC will provide essential household items, health services, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance to families in evacuation centers and surrounding communities. To address service gaps, PRC will offer hot meals, child-friendly spaces, and crucial household items such as blankets, mats, mosquito nets, and hygiene kits to families who have lost essential supplies due to flooding.

PRC plans to deliver hot meals using food trucks, accompanied by Red Cross volunteers, to priority evacuation centers and communities. Volunteers will receive training in proper food handling, and PRC will implement a standardized meal plan developed with a nutritionist to ensure nutritious meals. Hot meals will be provided for seven days (one meal per day), with demand expected to decrease as individuals receive food packs from other agencies and begin cooking for themselves.

PRC will also address health needs and support WASH activities to safeguard the well-being of the affected population. Mosquito nets will be distributed to households to reduce health risks from flooding, which increases the likelihood of vector-borne and waterborne diseases.

The flooding poses significant health risks to communities, including leptospirosis, skin infections, dengue, and respiratory issues. Health promotion activities and informational materials on disease prevention will be part of this initiative. Additionally, PRC will deploy a Health Caravan to provide basic health services and distribute essential medications in collaboration with local health units. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) activities, including psychological first aid and safe spaces, will also be offered to the affected population.

Livelihood assistance, in the form of conditional cash transfers, will be provided to areas with severely impacted livelihoods, primarily focusing on fishermen and farmers. Assistance will be distributed in two tranches based on household-level proposals regarding the types of livelihoods they wish to pursue. PRC has guidelines on livelihood targeting and beneficiary selection, which will be included in the final report.

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

The HLA rollout, from targeting and beneficiary selection to proposal generation, grant provision, and monitoring and evaluation, will follow PRC's existing protocols for Cash Voucher Assistance (CVA). Field implementation will be the responsibility of the Chapter-level Livelihood Team, with the BarCom providing essential "Social Collateral" to ensure fairness and transparency in the selection process.

Grant amounts will depend on the results of a detailed assessment, which will calculate needs based on gaps: what is needed minus what beneficiaries can provide themselves, and transaction and transport costs. The release will be staggered in two tranches:

- First Tranche: 60 per cent will be released within two weeks of proposal generation (amounting to PHP 9,000).
- Second Tranche: 40 per cent will be released within two weeks of validation of the use of the first tranche (PHP 6,000).

Monitoring will begin seven days after the first tranche is received. The Chapter Livelihood Team (CLT) will conduct initial monitoring through community validation and 100 per cent house-to-house verification. During community validation, each beneficiary will be



presented to the community to ensure compliance with grant conditions. Beneficiaries will present proof of purchases to the CLT, which will then verify the results through house-to-house validation. This process will determine who qualifies for the second tranche. The Red Rose tool will be used for further registration and monitoring.

NHQ Finance will accredit financial service providers (FSPs) instrumental in the cash payout or release processes. PhilPost, which was used in previous operations, will be among the accredited FSPs. Two post-distribution monitoring (PDM) activities will be conducted: one focusing on livelihood to evaluate the appropriateness, usefulness, and process of the assistance, and another for overall evaluation of all interventions. PDM will utilize survey questionnaires and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with beneficiaries, barangay officials, and BarCom members.

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

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

Recognizing the importance of continuous learning and development opportunities for students disrupted by the disaster, PRC will prioritize the provision of school kits. PRC's standard school kits will include a backpack, assorted writing materials, notebooks, and other essential items.

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

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

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

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

Low-income families also require support, as they often struggle to recover and may have difficulty affording necessities like food, clothing, and shelter.

Elderly individuals need special attention due to their specific health needs and mobility limitations, which make them more vulnerable during and after the disaster.

Women and children, particularly single mothers, face heightened risks, including gender-based violence and limited access to education and healthcare.

People with disabilities encounter unique challenges in accessing emergency services, making them particularly vulnerable in disaster situations.

Farmers and fisherfolk are significantly affected as they rely on the land and water for their livelihoods and often suffer substantial losses during flooding.

Finally, communities in high-risk areas, such as flood-prone regions or informal settlements, are especially susceptible to recurring hardships and should be prioritized for assistance.

By targeting displaced individuals, low-income families, the elderly, women and children, individuals with disabilities, farmers and



fisherfolk, and residents of high-risk areas, assistance can effectively address immediate needs and build resilience within these communities.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Selection of areas to be covered are based on analysis of available secondary data either from government (NDRRMC Reports, Department of Agriculture, Department of Public Works and Highways etc), media, PRC's Operations Center reports, and validation of information coming from Chapters rapid assessments. The set of variables that was used by NHQ for prioritizing provinces and municipalities were the following:

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

Hot meal interventions will not directly target children under two-years of age, as it is highly recommended that they be breastfed to ensure proper nutrition is provided to them. However, children who are six months old and above are encouraged by the health experts to start consuming solid foods or complimentary feeding together with breastfeeding, and PRC volunteers will ensure that proper health key messaging to parents and care givers are given. Pregnant and lactating women will be prioritized to this intervention, ensuring that they have access to nutritious foods in times of this emergency.

Total Targeted Population

Women	9,310	Rural	30%
Girls (under 18)	7,021	Urban	70%
Men	9,239	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	7,430		
Total targeted population	33,000		

Risk and Security Considerations

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

Risk	Mitigation action
Risk associated with CVA which is to carry cash or vouchers can make recipients targets for theft or violence, especially in areas with high crime rates.	<p>Third Party Service Provider will be used to mitigate this risk along with conducting community assessment and safe areas for safe distribution. Proactive security measures will be put in place. Team leaders will be monitoring and 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 where applicable, along with security briefings for all IFRC personnel, movement monitoring for field travel, and the availability of safety equipment will be used as mitigation action. Presence of law enforcement during distribution, conducting thorough risk assessments before implementing cash voucher programs will help to identify potential security threats, allowing the PRC to develop tailored strategies to mitigate those risks.</p> <p>Establishing feedback systems allows beneficiaries to report any</p>



	security incidents or concerns, which can be used to improve future assistance distribution strategies.
There is a potential threat to the well-being of children in the evacuation center.	PRC will implement different measures to reduced associated risk, such as establishing safe and secure environment, child-friendly spaces and child safeguarding risk analysis will be carried out in the ten chapters. The IFRC Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis tool supports IFRC Operations and Programmes to identify and rate their child safeguarding risks. With this information, operations can strengthen their child safeguarding practices and reduce the risk of harm against children as outlined in the IFRC Child Safeguarding Policy.
There is a risk of deployed volunteers and staff members that were engaged in distribution and community work, contracting/infected with Leptospirosis, water borne diseases other vector-borne diseases	The volunteers and staff members will be given proper orientation and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including protective gears, to protect themselves in conditions where part of their body is exposed to flood. Prophylaxis for leptospirosis and vitamin C supplementation will also be provided to boost their immune system.
There is a risk of potential new tropical cyclones forming or entering the Philippine Area of Responsibility during the ongoing typhoon season. This poses a threat that could lead to landslides and exacerbate the current situation.	The PRC's Operation Center will continue to monitor the current weather situation and provide necessary alerts as and when required.
Despite the government lifting the State of Public Health Emergency related to COVID-19, there remains a concern about the safety of personnel during the implementation of interventions due to the ongoing COVID-19 situation.	Appropriate PPE will be provided for personnel involved in the operations. Advisory information will be circulated in terms of precautionary measures to be taken to protect health and safety, and early warning and early action systems, in accordance with the authorities' own contingency plans.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

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

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 107,212

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

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

Priority Actions

1. Deploy staff and volunteers to conduct rapid field assessment
2. Distribution of essential household items to 2,000 most affected families with sleeping kits (two blankets, two plastic mats) and kitchen set



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 302,094

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

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

Priority Actions

1. Deploy food trucks with trained volunteers in priority evacuation centers and communities to provide hot meals (35,000 hot meals) once a day within the first seven days of the operation to ensure that their nutritional needs are met during this difficult time.
2. Provide conditional cash grants to 1,000 vulnerable farmer and fisher families to improve, restore and replace their lost assets or sources of livelihood. HLA will be provided in two tranches (first tranche is PHP 9,000 or CHF 135 and second tranche is PHP 6,000 OR CHF 90) or total of PHP 15,000 per household.
3. Conduct of post-distribution monitoring (PDM) to assess the utilization of conditional cash grants provided



Health

Budget: CHF 53,251

Targeted Persons: 5,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of individuals reached with basic health services (including medicines and first aid services)	5,000
# of households provided with mosquito nets	2,000
# of individuals reached with health promotion activities	5,000
# of individuals reached with direct MHPSS activities	2,300

Priority Actions

As health and safety is an immediate need of the affected population, all health activities are planned to be conducted in the first two months of the operation (from August to September 2024). List of activities:

1. Conduct health caravans and medical missions in priority affected areas to provide basic health care services, such as medical consultations, health promotion activities, and provision of medicines, in coordination with local health units and other local partners.
2. Distribute prophylaxis for leptospirosis in coordination with local health units to responders and community members to prevent the occurrence of the disease. Prophylaxis medicines will be replenished as they are distributed in affected communities.
3. Mobilize ambulances to transport patients and injured individuals needing hospital care services. Establish first aid stations to provide immediate health services in evacuation centers and communities.
4. Conduct intensified health promotion activities and distribute IEC materials on the prevention of vector-borne diseases, waterborne diseases, etc.
5. Distribute mosquito nets to 2,000 families. Additionally, disseminate information on prevention strategies and management of dengue and other mosquito-borne diseases by PRC health teams.
6. Conduct immediate mental health and psychosocial support activities, including psychological first aid, psychoeducation, and child-friendly spaces in the affected communities to alleviate emotional distress during emergency response. PRC will ensure coordination mechanisms are in place with the MHPSS sub-cluster, local health units, and other organizations. An integrated referral pathway and mechanisms will be established for individuals requiring higher levels of MHPSS interventions.
7. Provide appropriate and timely MHPSS activities and services to PRC staff and volunteers. Continue to work collaboratively with local health units on disease surveillance to monitor health risks and potential outbreaks.
8. Conduct formal training as PRC focuses on the immediate implementation of response activities. The PRC Chapters included in this operation are already capacitated. Instead, briefings and orientations will be provided to staff and volunteers prior to the implementation of activities, with PRC NHQ and IFRC Country Delegation (CD) providing technical guidance as needed.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 114,961

Targeted Persons: 17,500

Indicators

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

Priority Actions

1. Deployment of PRC WASH assets (water tankers and water treatment units) and teams to provide safe drinking water in identified evacuation centers, communities, and households. A total of 1,500 individuals are targeted to receive 3 liters of potable drinking water based on Sphere Standards for 15 days, specifically in areas experiencing water interruptions.



2. Provide 3,500 families with hygiene kits. This will be accompanied by hygiene promotion sessions to ensure the proper use of the relief items and hygiene practices. 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 of toothpaste, five pieces of toothbrush, and four pieces of disposable razor. The PDM for hygiene kits will be done together with other NFIs.

3. Replenishment of hygiene kits - PRC has available stocks of hygiene kits that may be used immediately, and they will be replenished through international procurement as some of the HKs' content specifications available in the country do not meet IFRC standards.

4. Conduct hygiene promotion and sanitation activities. IEC materials on hygiene promotion with key messages on personal hygiene and sanitation practices will be distributed. The overall target of WASH is 17,500 people through the provision of 3,500 sets of hygiene kits (3,500 x 5 individuals per family = 17,500). Only 5,000 people targeted for hygiene promotion since during the sessions and distribution of hygiene kits, mostly one representative per family is present and receives the hygiene promotion sessions directly.

5. Provision of 2,000 jerry cans (20L) to the affected families. As per the assessment and plan of action submitted by PRC, the need for hygiene kits is higher compared to the need for jerry cans. Each chapter will further provide a local assessment and recommendation on which affected families will be provided with the NFIs based on needs and gaps.

6. Distribution of 500 cleaning kits to 150 affected facilities (schools and local health units) by PRC chapters. Based on PRC criteria, 34 local health centers will receive 1 set, 84 schools will receive 5 sets each, 14 hospitals will receive 2 sets each, and 18 essential offices will receive 1 set each. The standard PRC cleaning kit includes bleach solution, laundry/detergent powder, a 16-liter bucket, cleaning rags, a cleaning brush, a dipper, mops with handles, a broom, a dustpan, and household gloves.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 4,104

Targeted Persons: 1,500

Indicators

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

Priority Actions

1. Integrate the IFRC Minimum Standards into emergency programming to meet the needs of individuals and groups at risk. Specific actions will be taken, such as partitioning areas within evacuation centers and creating priority lanes for persons with disabilities and elderly individuals.

2. Conduct a refresher course on Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) for staff and volunteers. This will ensure that PGI minimum standards in emergencies are well mainstreamed in the operation to ensure the protection and safeguarding of children, especially girls and women.

3. Conduct a child safeguarding analysis for 10 chapters to ensure that all programmes are designed and executed with the child's best interests in mind. A child safeguarding risk analysis will be conducted to protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect within PRC-IFRC programmes, emphasizing preventive measures and accountability.

4. Establish CFS to provide a safe and supportive environment for displaced families, particularly for children, where they can participate in age-appropriate activities and receive psychosocial support. CFS kits include tarpaulin signs, crayons, colored paper, paper reams, storybooks (Filipino), stress balls, rubber bands, beach balls, skipping ropes, building blocks, First Aid Kits (small), clay dough (different colors), rubber mats, balls (volleyball, basketball, soccer), flashlights, whistles, rechargeable lamps, and tackle boxes.

5. Ensure diversity in staff and volunteers, including both males and females, as the targeted population includes women/child-headed



households.

6. Ensure staff and volunteers adhere to the Code of Conduct and other policies, such as PSEA and child safeguarding, to address protection concerns and safeguarding during the implementation of the operation.

7. Establish safe referral pathways to report, refer, and handle protection incidents to the relevant service provider. Collect Sex, Age, and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) to ensure accountability and inclusiveness in the response.



Education

Budget: CHF 49,842

Targeted Persons: 4,000

Indicators

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

Priority Actions

1. Distribution of school kits to students in prioritized areas. The PRC school kit includes a backpack, ruler, assorted papers, writing and coloring tools, scissors, eraser, and sharpener to ensure continuous learning and development opportunities for children even after a disaster.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 7,053

Targeted Persons: 33,000

Indicators

Title	Target
% of people who feel they are informed about the operation	80
% of community members who know how to contact PRC to provide feedback and comments	80
% of complaints and feedback received that are responded by PRC	100
# of staff and volunteers oriented in CEA	100
# of post-distribution monitoring conducted for NFIs and other services provided	1

Priority Actions

1. Orient and disseminate PRC's CEA guidelines to key staff and volunteers engaged in the operation.

2. Set up feedback desks, hotlines, and online platforms to collect and document feedback.

3. Clearly and widely communicate the selection criteria for all sectors to recipients and non-recipients using various channels and approaches, even when the criteria are already fixed.

4. Systematically share information on sectoral plans, progress, activities, and distribution processes, including any delays and challenges.

Emphasize people's rights and entitlements. Ensure and communicate that aid is provided free of charge to minimize the risk of sexual exploitation, abuse, and corruption. Provide a question-and-answer (Q&A) sheet to volunteers to use in communities to help them share consistent information.

5. Conduct post-distribution monitoring (PDM) in evacuation centers to assess the utilization of distributed items, including hygiene kits, jerry cans, sleeping kits, etc. Livelihood interventions will have a separate PDM process.

6. Include an exit interview feedback session in PDM and other data collection activities.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 32,154

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

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

Priority Actions

1. Produce and share Communication materials.
2. Ensure movement coordination is in place.
3. Provide finance support and ensure IFRC procedures are fulfilled.
4. Conduct regular field monitoring to provide technical support and monitor the ongoing activities
5. Deployment of one IM/PMER Surge personnel to support the operations



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 68,499

Targeted Persons: 300

Indicators

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

Priority Actions

1. Provision of insurance for volunteers involved in the operation.
2. Provision of technical support to PRC when required.



3. Conduct a lesson learned workshop by the end of the operation.
4. Conduct 143 RC volunteer recruitment and training in four provinces

About Support Services

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

PRC has a manpower of 600 volunteers, including 50 staff involved in the operation. The staff members with specific roles and functions include:

1. Staff in 10 chapters who are responsible for coordinating volunteers, providing support to members, and implementing chapter-based activities.
2. National Headquarters (NHQ) Disaster Management Service Staff who play a crucial role in ensuring effective disaster management response and are responsible for coordinating activities, plans, and providing support to chapters.
3. NHQ Accounting Staff who are responsible for managing the organization's financial operations.
4. NHQ Project Coordinator for Finance who oversees the financial aspects of projects and activities undertaken.

These staff will be temporarily reassigned from their regular duties to work full-time on this operation in accordance with PRC's Staff Rules and Regulations. This will include specific HR arrangements, such as paying responsibility allowances to some positions. Responsibility allowance is a benefit paid to staff who temporarily take on duties other than their regular tasks. The roles and functions of these staff are within the operational timeframe of six months. Covering NS staff costs for three key positions under the DREF fund (one NHQ Disaster Management Services focal point for the operation, one NHQ accounting staff, and one finance project coordinator) will ensure the smooth implementation of activities, as these staff members will be accountable for implementing the DREF plan of action and cannot be assigned to any other emergency operation during the six-month timeframe. In the Philippine context, where PRC is regularly responding to multiple disasters, this is an important safeguard to secure adequate human resources for the DREF operation.

Additionally, to support the timeliness and relevance of the implementation of the Household Livelihood Assistance (HLA) conditional cash grants, IFRC CD will provide technical support to ensure that HLA plans are implemented in accordance with PRC's Livelihood Guidelines and IFRC's Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, as well as other relevant standards.

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

Yes. IM/PMER surge will be deployed in Manila for two months of the operation to strengthen PRC's capacity to collect, manage, analyse, disseminate and analyse critical data to support operational monitoring and decision making.

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

Replenishment of the mosquito nets, hygiene kits and kitchen sets will lead to international procurement. This will be undertaken by the IFRC Philippines CD, with support from the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) logistics department. Blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans (20 liters) rigid, FA kits, prophylaxis, light rescue supplies and medical supplies will be procured locally, in the Philippines, for replenishment. Since these are all for replenishment, the procurement process of these is feasible with adherence to IFRC Procurement Policy.

How will this operation be monitored?

DM will be conducted for all distributed items and services rendered to ensure their utilization and the quality of the services provided. Reporting on the operation will follow IFRC reporting standards, with regular updates issued during the operation's timeframe and a final report delivered within three months after the operation concludes. The operation team will have technical PMER capacity, with additional support provided by the IFRC APRO PMER team.

Monitoring teams will conduct field visits as needed to identify and resolve issues where possible. Necessary tools and templates for regular data collection and reporting will be adopted from existing PMER resources. PRC and IFRC will hold regular coordination meetings to discuss and monitor the operation's implementation plan, procurement status, and any challenges that arise. Additionally, IFRC and PRC will further develop existing joint monitoring practices and tools to track progress against set targets. A lessons-learned workshop will be conducted at the end of the IFRC-DREF operation to capture recommendations for PRC to consider and incorporate into 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

MDRPH054 - Philippines
Habagat Enhanced by STY Carina

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	638,516
Shelter and Basic Household Items	107,212
Livelihoods	302,094
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	53,251
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	114,961
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	4,104
Education	49,842
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	7,053
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	100,654
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	32,154
National Society Strengthening	68,499
TOTAL BUDGET	739,170

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Internal

02/08/2024

#V2022.01

[Click here to download the budget file](#)



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

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[Click here for the reference](#)

