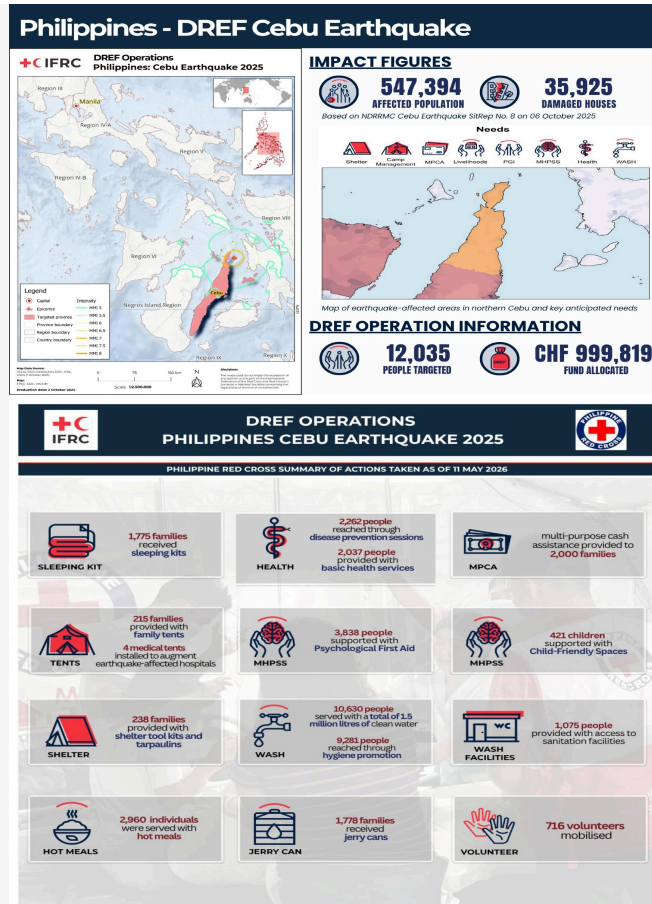




PRC distributing MPCA to extend support where it is most needed (Source: PRC)

Appeal: MDRPH057	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 999,819	Crisis Category: Orange	Hazard: Earthquake
Glide Number: EQ-2025-000181-PHL	People Affected: 547,394 people	People Targeted: 12,035 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 07-10-2025	New Operational End Date: 31-07-2026	Total Operating Timeframe: 9 months
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: 07-10-2025		Reporting Timeframe End Date: 30-04-2026	
Additional Allocation Requested: -		Targeted Regions: Region VII (Central Visayas)	

Description of the Event



An overview of the Cebu Earthquake DREF Operation (Source: IFRC)

Date of event

30-09-2025

What happened, where and when?

On the 30 of September 2025, at precisely 9:59 PM, a strong 6.9-magnitude earthquake struck off the coast of Bogu City, marking it as the strongest recorded earthquake in Cebu province to date. The epicentre was located near Bogu City in northern Cebu, with an estimated shallow depth of about five kilometres, where intense ground shaking led to the collapse of buildings, destruction of roads, and power outages. Neighbouring municipalities, including Daanbantayan, Medellin, San Remigio, and even parts of Cebu City also felt the severe impact of the earthquake. The event's aftermath affected two regions, Central Visayas (Region VII) and Eastern Visayas (Region VIII), with Northern Cebu in Region VII bearing the brunt of the impact and damages.

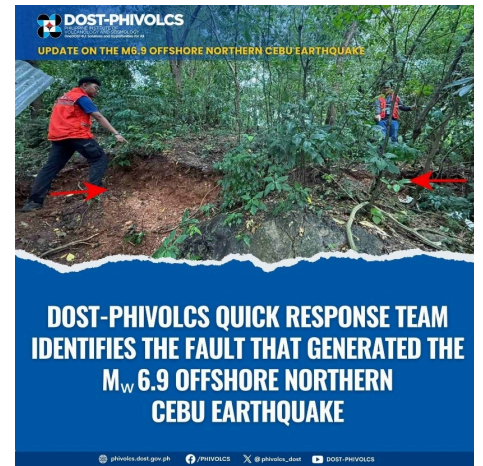
According to the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS), the quake was tectonic and was caused by an offshore fault that had remained dormant for over 400 years, which has now been identified as the Bogu Bay Fault. PHIVOLCS issued a tsunami advisory for coastal communities exposed to the risks of abnormal sea level disturbances following the main shock, but this was later lifted after monitoring confirmed that no significant tsunami threat remained. Within the first 48 hours of the event, PHIVOLCS recorded over 7,000 aftershocks, and at the time of reporting, aftershocks continue to be recorded, with the strongest recent aftershock measuring 5.1-magnitude on 06 April 2026.



PRC providing health services in camp cities. (Photos: PRC)



PRC engaging with affected people. (Photo: PRC)



The Bogo Bay Fault, which generated the 6.9-magnitude earthquake (DOST-PHIVOLCS)

Scope and Scale

According to Situational Report No. 24 issued by National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) on 24 October 2025, a total of 217,901 families or approximately 754,733 people across 18 cities and municipalities in Cebu province were affected by the 6.9-magnitude earthquake. During the height of the response operations, the number of displaced people reached 22,452, with 5,640 people taking temporary shelter across 19 evacuation centers while 16,812 people sought assistance outside these facilities and are either staying with their friends or relatives. The overall repercussions of the earthquake have left were profound, resulting in the destruction of 159,379 houses destroyed, of which, 151,979 were partially damaged, while 7,400 were destroyed. Months after main earthquake, persistent aftershocks were still being felt, contributing to the prolonged displacement and heightened safety concerns among the affected communities due to the unsafe conditions of their previous homes. Many families are forced to face emotional and psychological challenges, coping with the loss of their belongings and uncertainty about recovery efforts.

Tragically, due to the sudden and unpredictable nature of the hazard, at least 70 fatalities and 559 injuries were reported. Significant damages to 533 infrastructures were also observed, including government facilities, schools, cultural heritage sites, and commercial establishments. Road damages were also reported across the municipalities of Medellin, Daanbantayan, and San Remigio, which slowed down the delivery of aid and movement of emergency personnel during the operations. Lifelines were also affected, with power supply disrupted across 91 municipalities and cities, as well as communication lines. Additionally, classes were suspended in 115 cities/municipalities, while government work was suspended in 29 cities/municipalities in Region 7.

As a result of the widespread impacts of the earthquake, including the number of affected people, damaged houses and infrastructures, and extent of damage to livelihoods and lifelines, Cebu province was placed under state of calamity in October 2025, to enable the immediate mobilization of resources and emergency response.

Six months after the destructive earthquake, the Cebu Provincial Board officially lifted the province-wide state of calamity declaration on 04 May 2026, as conditions within the province gradually stabilized and as efforts shift towards early recovery and rehabilitation². Detailed assessments were carried out by PRC in northern Cebu to further identify the remaining needs of the affected communities and validate earlier RDANA findings. Despite the progress made across sectors, recovery has not been the same for each family, with some steadily regaining stability, while others continue to face challenges in permanent shelter, rebuilding their livelihoods, and meeting basic needs. The summary of the findings months after the main earthquake happened are outlined below:

- **Emergency shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs):** Many affected families continue to experience gaps in shelter, particularly those whose houses were either severely damaged or located near the newly identified fault line and newly formed sinkholes. Although some families have already undertaken immediate and temporary shelter repairs, a significant number are unable to safely complete the reconstruction of their houses due to limited fundings for shelter materials and labour. Meanwhile, several families who were previously residing in the now-declared No-Build Zones remain in make-shift shelters, as relocation assistance is being finalized, underscoring the need for continued shelter support across affected populations.
- **Livelihoods:** In the aftermath of the earthquake, many industries were affected, including fisheries, agriculture, and small enterprises, resulting in the disruption of livelihoods across affected communities. As a coping mechanism, workers whose daily income has been disrupted sought alternative sources of income sources to continue providing for the needs of their family, such as working as laborers, carpenters, or helpers. While initial multi-purpose cash assistance was provided to affected families to enable them to address their



immediate needs, remaining livelihood needs remain among affected families in restoring sustainable and sufficient sources of income.

- **Reconstruction of damaged infrastructure:** Following the damages caused by the 6.9-magnitude earthquake last 2025 and after the safety confirmation from the Provincial Engineering Office, the Cebu Provincial Government has launched its rehabilitation efforts across affected areas, including the repair and reconstruction of 13 earthquake-damaged bridges aimed at restoring safe access to essential services and strengthening community recovery.
- **Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI):** The prolonged displacement of families in evacuation centers and make-shift shelter communities due to gaps in shelter needs, inadequate shelter conditions, and limited privacy increases the risk of gender-based violence, child protection concerns, exploitation, and neglect.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. NDRRMC Situational Report #24	https://ndrrmc.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/Situational_Report_No_24_for_the_Effects_of_Magnitude_6_9_Earthquake_in_Bogo_City_Cebu_20251.pdf
2. Cebu province lifted state of calamity declaration	http://sunstar.com.ph/cebu/cebu-lifts-state-of-calamity-after-earthquake-typhoon-tino
3. Cebu province begins repair works	https://www.cebuprov.gov.ph/12366/%E2%82%B194m-bridge-repair-works-begin-in-northern-cebu-after-6-9-magnitude-earthquake/

Summary of Changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	No
Are you changing the operational strategy	No
Are you changing the target population of the operation	No
Are you changing the geographical location	No
Are you making changes to the budget	No
Are you requesting an additional allocation?	No

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	IFRC closely supported PRC during the planning and the development of this DREF application, and the broader emergency operations to address the combined impacts of the Cebu earthquake, and Typhoons Tino and Uwan. These operations aim provide an integrated approach to the previous emergency response, ongoing early recovery,
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	<p>and longer-term programming tailored to the country's needs.</p> <p>Throughout the duration of the response operation, the IFRC maintained close coordination with the PRC by actively participating in coordination meetings and providing technical support, such as assessments, relief distribution, technical sessions and orientations to capacitate the national society during this operation. Furthermore, IFRC provided support to PRC, focusing on capacity building in key areas such as Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI), and Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis (CSRA), which aimed to enhance PRC's ability to address the diverse needs of vulnerable communities, particularly in ensuring the protection and rights of children and marginalized groups.</p> <p>IFRC also regularly maintained donor reporting in accordance with agreed requirements to ensure regular information sharing with the IFRC network through operational updates and informal situational reports published on the IFRC GO platform and circulated accordingly.</p> <p>Through these combined efforts, IFRC and PRC strengthened their collaboration, enhancing PRC's capacity to respond to emergencies and address the critical needs of affected populations with greater efficiency and impact.</p>
<p>Participating National Societies</p>	<p>Currently, there are five Partner National Societies (PNSs) present in the Philippines, supporting PRC's operations, with the three of them focusing on disaster risk reduction and financing. The IFRC maintained regular coordination with partners and ensured regular operational updates.</p> <p>In terms of bilateral support, the Singapore Red Cross (SRC) pledged USD 50,000 to the PRC in support of the emergency operations, aimed at providing urgent medical needs, water and sanitation hygiene (WASH), as well as mental health and psychosocial support to the affected communities.</p>

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

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

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Government has requested international assistance</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>National authorities</p>	<p>In response to the recent earthquake in Cebu, the national government took swift and coordinated action to ensure the safety and welfare of affected communities. Authorities actively monitored the situation and issuing timely public advisories to guide emergency efforts. Government agencies, local officials, and volunteers were mobilized to provide critical support to those in crisis. Rescue operations were led by local government units and the Philippine Air Force (PAF) through the Tactical Operations Wing Central, which conducted rapid assessments and airlifted rescue and medical teams, equipment, and relief goods to the hardest-hit areas. Air assets have</p>



also been deployed to transport additional personnel from the 505th Search and Rescue Group and the Philippine Army's Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response (HADR) team. The Department of Transportation (DOTr), in partnership with the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), dispatched the BRP Teresa Magbanua, carrying doctors, nurses, medics, and emergency supplies to bolster disaster response efforts. Eight K9 teams actively participated in search and rescue operations.

To address water shortages in northern Cebu caused by damaged pipelines, the PCG is preparing to deploy water desalination systems to hospitals and evacuation centers. Cebu province has declared a state of calamity to expedite resource mobilization, deliver immediate aid, and implement recovery measures. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) has readied over 300,000 food packs, with approximately PHP 160 million from the Quick Response Fund available at its Central and Field Office in Region 7. Additionally, around PHP 185.17 million worth of non-food items are stocked in DSWD warehouses for distribution. Local government units (LGUs) have been urged to activate contingency and public service continuity plans, conduct resource inventories, preposition emergency supplies, and coordinate with neighbouring LGUs, national agencies, and private sector partners to strengthen humanitarian support.

As part of the province-wide rehabilitation efforts, the Provincial Engineering Office of Cebu has launched its project to restore critical bridges that were damaged in northern Cebu in May 2026, amounting to approximately PHP 159.73 million (CHF 2 million). These repair works are following "Build Back Better and Smarter" approach to strengthen the resilience of the earthquake-affected communities against future hazards.

To support the learning continuity of the students affected by the earthquake, the Department of Education (DepEd) led the initiative to establish temporary learning spaces in northern Cebu in March 2026, particularly in Bogu city. These Learning Continuity Space (LCS) were designed with sound structures and are equipped with solar panels, internet connectivity, and sanitation facilities to ensure the conducive learning environment for students.

UN or other actors

Following the devastating magnitude 6.9 earthquake that struck Bogu City, Cebu on 30 September 2025, the United Nations swiftly mobilized support in coordination with Philippine authorities and humanitarian partners.

Emergency Coordination: The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported that Philippine authorities declared a state of emergency across four municipalities, allowing LGUs to access emergency funds and enable rapid relief operations.

Health Support: The World Health Organization (WHO) deployed its Philippines Country Office to assist overwhelmed hospitals in northern Cebu. WHO emphasized the urgent need for medical support as local health services struggled to cope with the influx of injured individuals after the earthquake struck the province.

Water and Hygiene Assistance: Humanitarian partners have distributed hygiene kits and water filtration units to address urgent needs for clean water and sanitation during the emergency phase.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), together with Assistance and Cooperation for Community Resilience and Development, Inc (ACCORD), Cebu Caritas, and DSWD Field Office Region 7 supported LGUs in Cebu to facilitate the distribution of cash assistance, enabling more than 2,000 affected families to address their urgent needs. Furthermore, UNHCR also conducted protection and gender inclusion workshops across LGUs to ensure that safety, dignity, meaningful access, and participation, in local response efforts.



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 regularly participates in NDRRMC meetings and coordinates with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and Department of Health (DOH). The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) has activated Republic Act 7581 (Price Act) to freeze prices of necessities for 60 days across the province of Cebu after declaring state of calamity. This provided protection to consumers by stabilizing the prices of necessities and prime commodities and by prescribing measures undue price increases during emergency situations. To align immediate livelihood and cash assistance per family, PRC conducted market assessments and identify minimum expenditure of the community.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

In the immediate aftermath of the 6.9-magnitude earthquake in Cebu province, the toll of destruction and human suffering has become painfully clear. As the situation continued to evolve, higher impact numbers were reported, with the number of displaced people reaching to a total of 22,452 people (5,640 taking temporary shelter in ECs/camp cities; 15,092 had taken refuge with relatives) as of the issuance of NDRRMC Sitrep no. 24. Many chose not to return home immediately due to safety concerns fearing their homes would collapse on them as the ground continued to tremble. PHIVOLCS has since recorded thousands of aftershocks, including a 5.1-magnitude earthquake in April 2026 that was felt across the affected areas and remains the strongest aftershock to date.

From the very first hours following the earthquake, PRC immediately mobilized their resources and assets, dispatching medical teams, clean water, food, mental health and psychosocial support, rescue vehicles, generators, and deploying in Bogu City, Cebu. PRC has also launched an emergency appeal to further support the emergency operations. Meanwhile, the NDRRMC updated casualty figures to 72 deaths and 559 injured, with 155,094 affected families (about 547,394 individuals), and 35,925 damaged houses (32,123 partially, 3,802 totally).

Though direct structural damage was modest in comparison to the scale of displacement, the disruption is profound with many homes deemed unsafe or lie in a damage limbo, and residents remain too fearful to stay inside them. The earthquake also occurred during the typhoon season in the country, further complicating response operations as recurring hydrometeorological hazards continued to threaten the fragile recovery progress of affected populations, particularly those residing in make-shift shelters. Apart from inadequate living conditions, affected people faced heightened health risks due to limited access to safe shelter, essential hygiene items, and basic sanitation facilities. Damages to water lines in Bogu city further disrupted water supply, further increasing vulnerabilities among affected populations.

To meet these overlapping crises, urgent support focused on delivering family tents and sleeping kits, creating organized tent cities with camp management in the Bogu city and Medellin. Within these temporary camps, PRC implemented an integrated response, ensuring safe access to WASH services, including sanitation facilities and water supply. Basic health services and MHPSS were also provided in these camps, alongside daily food distributions to meet the immediate needs and support the well-being of displaced families.

Beyond response phase, PRC continues to support affected populations as the wider emergency operation transition towards early recovery. In northern Cebu, detailed assessments were carried out by PRC to validate earlier RDANA findings and to identify remaining shelter needs among affected families. These indicate that many affected families continue to experience shelter gaps, particularly those whose houses were severely damaged or located near the newly identified fault line and newly formed sinkholes. While some families have carried out temporary shelter repairs, a significant number are unable to safely complete the reconstruction of their houses due to financial resources for shelter materials and labour. In addition, several families who were previously residing in the now-declared No-Build Zones remain in make-shift shelters, as relocation assistance is being finalized. From the findings of these detailed assessments conducted, PRC recommends early recovery shelter assistance and full shelter assistance for totally damaged houses, depending on the result of structural assessments and applicable eligibility criteria. Strengthening coordination with relevant agencies and authorities will also facilitate the issuance of safety and other necessary clearances to safely restore safe living conditions across affected communities.





Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The earthquake caused significant disruption to livelihoods, particularly in town centers and coastal communities. Many businesses, including commercial establishments in city centers, were damaged or destroyed. To reopen safely, these businesses required structural inspections and permits from local authorities, which delayed recovery and income generation for business owners and employees.

In coastal areas, fishing activities were suspended for two to three months due to aftershocks, port damages, and coastal subsidence, resulting in a complete loss of income for fisherfolk during this period. Most daily wage earners, small vendors, farmers, and fisherfolk did not receive financial assistance to compensate for lost income. Emergency support was primarily limited to households whose homes were damaged, provided through cash transfers from DSWD for totally or partially damaged houses. At the same time, many affected households are incurring extra costs just to meet their basic needs, spending on food, water, fuel, temporary shelter, and hygiene materials even when income has stopped.

Households have employed various coping strategies to sustain their livelihoods and source of income. Some individuals used their skills in construction, driving, and other trades to earn temporary income, while others have borrowed money from local lending companies to restart or repair businesses. Many farmers and fisherfolk have sought alternative employment as laborers, carpenters, masons, or household helpers in neighboring municipalities and provinces. Small businesses, including grocery stores, food services, and shops, have taken loans ranging from PHP 50,000 to 300,000 to resume operations. In Daanbantayan, 325 tourism aides received financial assistance ranging from PHP 4,000 to 10,000, representing a small portion of affected livelihood groups.

These findings show that while housing-related assistance has supported physical recovery, livelihood recovery remains uneven. Many households continue to rely on temporary work, loans, or alternative employment, placing them at risk of long-term financial vulnerability. Targeted livelihood support is needed to help daily wage earners, small vendors, fisherfolk, and farmers restore stable income and strengthen resilience against future shocks. To support vulnerable households in recovering their livelihoods, a combination of financial support, skills development, and program awareness is recommended.



Multi purpose cash grants

Communities affected by the recent earthquake have experienced widespread damage to homes, loss of livelihoods, and limited access to essential services. Many families, particularly those in underserved and remote areas, continue to face unmet needs related to food, immediate shelter repair, and basic household items. Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance was provided to affected families, allowing them to prioritize and address their most urgent needs through an unconditional financial aid. Cash assistance will not only uphold dignity and choice but also support the transition from immediate relief to early recovery. Aligning the MPCA amount with 30 per cent of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) ensures coherence with national standards, particularly the Emergency Cash Transfer provided by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), as agreed upon by the Cash Working Group (CWG) guidance.



Health

In the wake of the magnitude 6.9 earthquake, health systems across northern Cebu, particularly the among the hardest hit was the Cebu Provincial Hospital in Bogu were overwhelmed. This left many patients exposed to risks as they had to remain outdoors, either because wards have been evacuated after structural inspections or because patients and families fear further tremors. WHO has confirmed that hospitals treated far more cases than the capacity of hospitals in Cebu allows. As a response, the DOH has moved to scale up response capacity: the DOH PEMAT (Philippine Emergency Medical Assistance Team) deployed and established field hospital tents with surgical, diagnostic, consultation, and laboratory capacities in Bogu. Additional medical teams from Vicente Sotto Memorial Medical Center and other hospitals have also been sent to reinforce the frontlines.

Blood supply and essential medicines were also augmented to support local facilities upon the instruction of the national government to airlift medical kits, maintenance drugs, vitamins, and emergency medical kits. The DOH has also instituted no balance billing for quake victims, meaning that whether in public or private hospitals, injured persons should not be required to pay out of pocket costs for essential care. Meanwhile, structural engineering teams from DOH and DPWH have assessed hospitals and clinics to determine which buildings can be safe for use, and which must only provide temporary or outdoor care.

Apart from the hospitals' capacity after the disaster, vulnerable groups and affected individuals further faced delays in receiving medical care as the medical staff were stretched to attend to all of their concerns, straining the health care system. Transporting critical patient cases from remote barangays also became a challenge as road damages limited access of ambulances to these areas. In addition to



addressing immediate physical health needs, the mental health psychosocial impact of the earthquake also became a concern as more people become displaced after losing their shelter, and bereavement of affected communities. The Department of Health Region 7 has mobilized Mental Health and Psychosocial Support teams, to provide initial MHPSS interventions. As the scale and complexity of needs continued to evolve on the ground after the disaster, the comprehensive and sustained MHPSS services for affected populations remains valuable to help affected individuals recover.

Upon the request of the provincial hospital in Cebu for augmentation, PRC have mobilized medical tents to cater minor and urgent care that can be handled near displacement sites, reducing the strain on the affected hospitals. Essential medicine stocks and blood units was also reinforced, with cold chain and logistics assured. PRC also deployed ambulance fleets to assist in the transport of patients and in responding to emergencies. Dedicated care pathways should protect children, expectant mothers, elderly, and those with chronic diseases. Health and psychosocial volunteers, including mental health counselors, community health officers, and trained first responders were also deployed in camp cities and in other affected areas to bring services closer to people, especially those far from the hospital and in a situation where the compromised structural integrity of the hospitals are not able to instill confidence in people to visit these structures. With hospital operations gradually recovering, PRC is sustaining this layered system of temporary and permanent health services through health caravans to support affected communities in stabilizing community health.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The earthquake severely disrupted WASH (Water, Sanitation, Hygiene) systems across multiple barangays in northern Cebu, most acutely in Bogo, where collapsed reservoirs and damaged pipelines left many without reliable access to potable water. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) has responded by deploying 10 water tankers to Bogo City to deliver potable water to affected residents. Additionally, water trucks from MCWD and Manila Water have been dispatched, including two 11 cubic meter trucks (MCWD) and one 20 cubic meter truck (Manila Water) to northern Cebu to bolster supply in impacted areas. Meanwhile, to help ease the burden, Manila Water Philippine Ventures (MWPV) delivered 105 million liters of safe drinking water to municipalities including Bogo, Medellin, Tabogon, Borbon, and San Remigio using 11 and 20 cubic meter trucks.

To address gaps in WASH, particularly in camp cities, PRC established WASH facilities to provide affected families with safe access to sanitation even after a crisis, including installation of water purification units and bladders to store treated water. This is to ensure that despite the disruptions in water supplies, the most vulnerable are given access to hygiene and avoid health risks from diseases. Furthermore, PRC also deployed additional water tankers to provide communities outside of camp cities access to safe water as well as the distribution of hygiene kits and jerry cans.

During the implementation period this measure helped ensure safe water access and ensure health risks are avoided while longer term water systems are being repaired as communities recover.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

During the emergency phase of the operation, the affected population faced 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, encountered additional barriers in accessing assistance and were at a higher risk of violence and abuse. It was crucial to prioritize the protection and address the specific needs of these vulnerable populations when planning and implementing response efforts. Collecting Sex, Age, and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) was essential for ensuring accountability and inclusiveness in the response.

As situation gradually stabilize, some affected individuals still have limited access to safe shelter conditions, leading prolonged displacement. This raises serious protection concerns, including increased risks of gender-based violence (GBV), child abuse, and exploitation, particularly in overcrowded and poorly equipped temporary shelters. Traumatic experiences from the earthquake and continuing aftershocks have left communities distressed, with many still afraid to return indoors. Protection challenges include the need for psychosocial support, hot meals for displaced families, and safe, dignified spaces for women and children.

To address these challenges, PRC provided continuous support to affected population through the provision of hot meals, psychosocial first aid, and the establishment of child-friendly spaces (CFS).





Education

Education has been severely disrupted across the affected areas of Cebu province, with more than 3,551 classrooms damaged across affected regions, including Region 7 (Source: NDRRMC SitRep No. 24). Classes remain suspended in multiple municipalities while safety inspections continue. The risk of prolonged interruption threatens children's access to learning, particularly if aftershocks delay safe returns to school buildings.

The government, through DepEd, turned over temporary learning spaces to affected school in northern Cebu in March 2026. These spaces were designed with sound structures and are equipped with solar panels, internet connectivity, and sanitation facilities to ensure the conducive learning environment for students. To complement these efforts and as part of an integrated approach, PRC have established safe learning spaces in camp cities and evacuation centers, providing affected children with opportunities for informal learning, recreational activities, and early psychosocial recovery, allowing them to regain a sense of stability and continuity in their development despite the disruption caused by the earthquake and typhoons.



Migration And Displacement

The earthquake has resulted in large-scale displacement as families are unable or unwilling to return to their homes in fear of aftershocks and compromised structures. People have taken shelter in various places, some are staying in evacuation centers, while others take refuge outside of evacuation centers, staying with friends or families or in makeshift shelters or at worst, with no or limited protection.

The displacement situation coupled with power and communication outages has compromised families' ability to stay connected and together. PRC offered free calls to account for missing family members, friends and loved ones who have lost contact with one another. These services were offered in their welfare desks strategically positioned within evacuation centers to receive cases, offer psychosocial support, and ensure timely follow-up for RFL needs. PRC also coordinated with relevant government agencies to support formal tracing processes and referral pathways for missing persons.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Households affected by the disaster urgently needed help from governmental and non-governmental organizations. Clear communication about available support and how to access it was essential. This information had to be easily accessible so that affected households knew what assistance they could receive. Ongoing monitoring of the different needs within the affected population was important, as groups required specific assistance, such as food, shelter, healthcare, and psychosocial support.

The PRC remained committed to inform and engage affected communities through Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). The PRC set up welfare desks in evacuation centers to provide information, assistance, and collect feedback. It also used 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 met the specific needs of the community.

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

Additionally, the use of Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) methods, such as Key Informant Interviews (KII) and Focus Group Discussions (FGD), is crucial after the provision of assistance. These methods helped collect feedback and address complaints from beneficiaries, allowing for resolutions and improvements in future distribution programs.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Limitations and constraints during the detailed assessment:

- Limited time and manpower: A strategic selection of provinces for assessment was identified based on the reports gathered through Rapid Disaster Assessment and Needs Analysis (RDANA), agricultural damage reports submitted by the Department of Agriculture, PDSWD, and recommendations from the LGUs.



- Geographical Distance and Accessibility, and Limited Timeframe: Some recommended barangays were not visited due to the extensive travel required, which made access challenging. Additionally, the limited time available to conduct the assessment further constrained the visits. It is important to note however, that the specific findings and recommendations from the assessed areas are intended to be applied across other unassessed communities with similar profiles and contexts.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This emergency operation aims to assist approximately 2,407 families, benefiting 12,035 people in Cebu province affected by the 6.9-magnitude earthquake. This DREF operation is part of the overall Revised Operational Strategy of the ongoing Emergency Appeal (MDRPH057 – Philippines Earthquake and Typhoons), which was launched to address the complex humanitarian needs in the aftermath of the multi-hazard event that occurred in 2025. The activities supported under this IFRC-DREF will be complemented by the Emergency Appeal.

The operation supported by IFRC – DREF includes emergency shelter assistance and family tents for those in temporary shelter; essential household items restricted to sleeping kits, hygiene kits, and jerry cans; livelihood support such as hot meals and multi-purpose cash aid; basic health services; WASH (water, sanitation, hygiene) facilities; and targeted protection services for vulnerable groups. Community Engagement & Accountability (CEA) is incorporated throughout the implementation period. Protection, Gender & Inclusion principles are strictly mainstreamed, especially in camp management, to guarantee safety, dignity, and equitable access. This temporary shelter phase is followed by assessments to inform transitional and durable shelter recovery interventions, ensuring continuity and alignment with national housing recovery plans.

In addition, to strengthen the national society's capacity to deliver timely, efficient, and accountable cash assistance among affected population, PRC utilizes the RedRose digital platform, enabling scalable and transparent cash programming, particularly in large-scale emergencies and hard-to-reach areas.

The overall duration of the operation is nine months, during which the immediate and short-term needs of affected communities will be addressed with sensitivity to inclusion, protection, and participation.

During the reporting period, PRC with support from the IFRC-DREF assisted an estimated 12,878 people through the provision of essential household items, including sleeping kits, hygiene kits, jerry cans, hot meals, basic health care services, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions. With a notable achievement on the distribution of multi-purpose cash assistance to 2,000 families.

Operation strategy rationale

In response to the devastating 6.9-magnitude earthquake that struck Cebu, the operational strategy for the DREF-supported humanitarian response centers on delivering timely, lifesaving, and inclusive assistance to approximately 12,035 individuals, or 2,407 families, affected by the disaster. During the reporting period, PRC with vital support from the IFRC, reached an estimated 12,878 people across affected communities through its priority sectors, with notable achievements in providing family tents, distribution of essential household items, and multi-purpose cash assistance. The operation remains ongoing and is expected to conclude until its 9-month on 31 July 2026.

This DREF operation prioritized two main groups: families residing in the PRC temporary camp shelters who received the full package of services, and other affected families outside of the camp set up living in underserved areas who remain in urgent need. Targeted areas were identified using secondary data from national agencies, media, and rapid assessments conducted by PRC chapters. Specifically in the municipalities of Bogoto, Medellin, and San Remigio in Cebu Province. The selection of recipients followed PRC's systematic, community-based process involving rapid needs assessments, coordination with barangay recovery committees and local governments, and participatory validation through community engagement. Special attention was given to vulnerable groups, including households headed by women, elderly persons, individuals with disabilities, families with young children, and those whose livelihoods were severely affected by the earthquake.

Key components of the response include the provision of emergency shelter support, including family tents for displaced households in temporary camp settings, as well as the distribution of essential household items such as sleeping kits, hygiene kits, and jerry cans to help restore basic living conditions. Non-food items (NFIs) or relief supplies reached 1,778 families, both in the camp set ups and in affected municipalities beyond the camps. Basic health services and WASH interventions were provided to the same target group to prevent



disease and promote hygiene. In addition, approximately 400 children were supported through child-friendly spaces, which provided affected children a safe place to engage, play, and gradually recover from the psychological impact of the disaster, promoting psychosocial well-being and safe recreation.

To support food security and recovery, PRC provided 2,960 people with hot meals, while multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) was extended to 2,000 households, reaching 10,000 individuals, which gave the targeted communities the flexibility to address urgent needs based on their individual circumstances. PRC provided each eligible families with a one-time Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) amounting to PHP 8,000 (CHF 107), enabling affected families to quickly access funds and address their most urgent needs. The proposed cash coverage is set at 30 per cent of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) amount of PHP 26,028 (CHF 334) to ensure alignment with the Emergency Cash Transfer program of Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), as agreed upon by the Cash Working Group. To facilitate safe and efficient cash delivery, PRC has an existing partnership with PhilPost, which serves as its Financial Service Provider (FSP). This collaboration ensures that even families in hard-to-reach or underserved areas can receive assistance promptly and securely.

In addition, PRC utilizes RedRose, a digital cash assistance platform widely used within the Red Cross Movement, during cash assistance distribution. This partnership provides PRC with an alternative channel for delivering cash assistance to affected communities. The RedRose platform enables secure, efficient, and transparent cash transfers, using digital tools for recipient registration and real-time monitoring. By adopting this system, PRC aimed to enhance the effectiveness, speed, and accountability of its cash programming. The platform also supported better data management and reporting, ensuring that assistance reaches the right people at the right time.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) standards continue to be integrated throughout the response, particularly in camp management, where considerations such as gender-segregated facilities, safe spaces for children, adequate lighting, and safe access routes will be integrated to reduce protection risks and uphold dignity. In camp settings, this meant careful planning of tent layouts, registration systems, safe spaces (e.g. for children), gender segregated latrines/washing areas, lighting, and pathways to reduce protection risks. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) was also incorporated at every stage of the operation from planning, implementation, and monitoring. This approach helped ensure that affected people, including women, children, elderly, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized groups, have a voice in decision-making, access to enough information, feedback mechanisms, and can influence the response transparency. By grounding the intervention in data-driven targeting, inclusive planning, and participatory methods, this operational strategy aimed to deliver equitable and dignified support that meets the urgent needs of disaster-affected communities while laying the groundwork for recovery.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The DREF operation focused on two main groups: first, families residing in PRC's temporary camp shelters who received the full package of assistance; and second, individuals outside camps who are residing in other municipalities whose humanitarian needs remain unmet. The selection of target areas is grounded in an analysis of available secondary data—including government sources such as NDRRMC reports, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Public Works and Highways—media reports, PRC Operations Center records, and confirmation from rapid assessments conducted by PRC Chapters. Under this operation, affected families in the municipalities of Bogo, Medellin, and San Remigio in Cebu Province are prioritized as recipients.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

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

For Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), PRC used a needs-based assessment to determine eligibility for its multipurpose cash grants, which aimed to help vulnerable individuals and families recover from disasters and address various personal needs. Key criteria often include being affected by a disaster, having limited resources, and needing support for basic needs like food, shelter, or livelihood restoration. The specific cash assistance was calculated based on the revised Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) using the Cash Working Group (CWG) guidance, with coverage set at 30 per cent of the MEB amount of PHP 26,028. The assistance aligns with DSWD standards and prevailing market conditions, providing affected households with unconditional financial aid that enables them to meet their diverse and immediate needs independently.



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

Total Targeted Population

Women	3,399	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	2,537	Urban	-
Men	3,369	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	2,730		
Total targeted population	12,035		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

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

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

Risk	Mitigation action
Occurrence persistent and unpredictable aftershocks	The PRC Operations Centre maintained a continuous monitoring of the situation and seismic updates from the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS). To avoid the risk of deploying the volunteers and staff engaged during the implementation, proactive safety measures were put in place, including the coordination with LGUs to identify safe locations where the operations can take place. Real-time alerts



	<p>are also being transmitted to field teams to ensure rapid adaptation of plans and safe suspension of activities when necessary.</p>
<p>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. Apart from the rainfall-related risks, the transition hot dry season may bring hotter and drier weather conditions, which could cause heat stress and exhaustion among affected communities and PRC volunteers and staff during the implementation of activities on peak dry months</p>	<p>The PRC - Operation Center continues to monitor the current weather situations and provide necessary alerts as and when required to deployed staff and volunteers.</p>
<p>Access to the affected communities and delivery of assistance due to the disruption of telecommunications and damaged infrastructure cracked roads, debris, damaged infrastructure)</p>	<p>Duty of care continues to be a central priority during the implementation period. Safety protocols have been strengthened, including mandatory daily security briefings, field-level risk assessments, staff movement tracking via Messenger, Viber, and WhatsApp group. Deployed personnel were also instructed strictly adhere to “no-go” zones identified by local disaster authorities. Responders are equipped with personal protective equipment and instructed to operate only in teams, particularly in areas with unstable buildings or active hazard risks. Overnight deployments remain restricted in high-risk zones due to unstable terrain and the absence of secure, structurally safe accommodation.</p>
<p>Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:</p>	
<p>The identified safety and security threats are not likely to significantly affect the ability or access of Red Cross personnel to implement program activities. 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.</p>	
<p>Safety and security situation remain generally stable but response operations face risks from damaged infrastructure, debris, and disrupted communications. Comprehensive measures will be taken to ensure the safety and security of all RCRC personnel involved in this operation. These measures include but are not limited to continuous monitoring of the situation, timely security and safety updates, tracking of staff movements (via phone or WhatsApp), security assessments in operational areas, and pre-deployment safety briefings on the current security environment. Contingency plans and completion of relevant IFRC e-learning courses (e.g., Basic Knowledge and Prevention Measures for Responders, Personal Security, Security Management, Volunteer Security) are mandatory. The IFRC CO security team maintains close coordination with external humanitarian actors in the country, particularly regarding the earthquake-affected areas, and collaborates closely with PRC branches and local administrations in the operational regions.</p>	
<p>Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 303,796
Targeted Persons: 10,000
Targeted Male: 5,038



Targeted Female: 4,961

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of households provided with tents	400	215
# of households provided with sleeping kits (2 blankets and 2 plastic mats)	2,000	1,775
# of household provided with emergency shelter assistance (2 tarpaulins and 1 shelter tool kit)	300	238
# of people oriented on safe shelter awareness and provided with technical support or guidance on building safer, more resilient shelters—including recipients of family tents and emergency shelter assistance	700	685

Progress Towards Outcome

As of 30 April 2026, the PRC with IFRC Secretariat support, reached a total of 10,065 people (male: 5,083 and female: 4,982) through family tents, emergency shelter, essential household item and safe shelter awareness interventions.

In response to the devastating aftermath of the 6.9-magnitude earthquake, PRC established camp cities in Bogo city and Medellin serving 215 families with family tents, providing 1,075 people with safe and temporary shelter as aftershocks continued to persist across the affected areas. However, as part of preparedness measures mandated by the LGUs ahead of Typhoon Tino last November 2025, these tent cities were dismantled to pre-emptively evacuate families residing in tent cities to safety. After the passage of the typhoon in the area, most families temporarily stayed with relatives or friends, while a smaller number remained in the evacuation centers.

The final number of tents installed accounted roughly 54 per cent of the initial target of 400 tents, which can be attributed to the limited available space identified by the Cebu LGU to safely establish camps. In addition, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) also provided family tents to displaced families, which PRC complemented through its camp management efforts, underscoring its commitment to addressing the most pressing shelter needs of affected families while also closely coordinating with government and other humanitarian actors on response efforts.

To address the immediate needs of the families after losing their essential belonging as the earthquake reduced their homes to rubble, PRC provided 1,775 families with sleeping kits, offering warmth and comfort to 8,875 people amid difficult living conditions. Families inside the camp cities were also provided with these kits as part of the integrated support to the vulnerable families. While additional sleeping kits were distributed to affected communities that are not catered by the camp cities, further contributing to the physical nourishment and restoration of normal living conditions of affected population in a dignified manner.

Furthermore, a total of 238 families (1,190 people) whose homes needed immediate shelter repairs, were provided with emergency shelter assistance (ESA), representing 79 per cent of the target. This package includes two shelter grade tarpaulins and one shelter tool kit, ensuring that affected families can temporarily attend to the repairs needed in their homes and enable them to restore safe living conditions.

Complementary to this assistance, at least one representative from each household was required to attend Safe Shelter Awareness (SSA) orientation sessions focused on building back safer (BBS) strategies and ensure that the recipients have knowledge of how to properly use the materials provided. Recipients of the family tents and those involved during the establishment of tents in camp cities were also provided with SSA orientation.

The difference between the targeted and actual number of families reached with the non-food items (NFIs) reflects the coordinated efforts between humanitarian actors and the national government responding on the ground, with assistance being directed to families that had not been reached by the similar support. This approach ensured that resources were optimized and are strategically allocated where gaps remain, while minimizing duplication of assistance. To strengthen the national society's preparedness and support in future



response operations, the remaining NFIs were strategically prepositioned.

Overall, these shelter interventions demonstrated PRC's commitment to safeguarding the well-being and dignity of the affected people while recognizing that shelter solutions should integrate risk-informed practices essential to protecting lives. Beyond improving the living conditions during the response phase of the operation, these interventions also laid a solid foundation for recovery as families began the longer-term process of rebuilding their homes and lives.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) is currently ongoing, and the findings will be presented during the Lessons Learned Workshop. Further detailed updates on the remaining activities will be provided in the final DREF report.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 113,633

Targeted Persons: 3,000

Targeted Male: 1,505

Targeted Female: 1,495

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people distributed with hot meals	3,000	2,960

Progress Towards Outcome

As of 30 April 2026, the PRC with IFRC Secretariat support, reached a total of 2,960 people (male: 1,493 and female: 1,467) through food assistance.

PRC, in collaboration with IFRC, provided immediate food assistance and supported in addressing food insecurity across the earthquake-affected communities through the deployment of food trucks. These food trucks served ready-to-eat hot meals to 2,960 people both inside and outside the camps through food distributions conducted once a day during the first 14-day period of the operation. The people served with hot meals represent 99 per cent accomplishment of this intervention, reflecting PRC's contribution to ensuring that the nutritional needs among the affected populations were met.



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 161,365

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Targeted Male: 5,049

Targeted Female: 4,951

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of households received multi-purpose cash assistance to address their basic needs	2,000	2,000

Progress Towards Outcome

As of 30 April 2026, the PRC with IFRC Secretariat support, reached a total of 10,000 people (male: 5,049 and female: 4,951) through multipurpose cash assistance.

The PRC, in close coordination with IFRC, supported 2,000 affected families, benefitting a total of 10,000 people through Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA). This accomplishment represents that the intervention has been fully implemented, demonstrating that available resources were efficiently utilized to address the immediate needs of the affected population. The MPCA was distributed across the priority areas of San Remigio (1,037 families), Tabuelan (716 families), and Borbon (247 families). PRC provided each eligible family with unrestricted one-time cash assistance of PHP 8,000 (CHF 107), enabling them to address their immediate needs amid challenging circumstances. Beyond meeting their most urgent needs in a dignified way, this unconditional form of cash assistance further supported earthquake-affected families as they transition from relief to early recovery.

The cash transfer value was calculated based on the revised Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) using the Cash Working Group (CWG) guidance, with coverage set at 30 per cent of the MEB amount of PHP 26,028 (CHF 334). The assistance aligns with DSWD standards and prevailing market conditions, providing affected households with flexible support that enables them to meet their needs independently. To facilitate safe and efficient cash delivery even in hard-to-reach or underserved areas, the PRC collaborated with PhilPost as its Financial Service Provider (FSP).

A Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) is currently being conducted by PRC, which aims to gather information on how the assistance was utilized and feedback from the recipients. Findings from the PDM will then be incorporated into the final report and presented during the Lessons Learned Workshop.



Budget: CHF 82,807

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Targeted Male: 5,037

Targeted Female: 5,961

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of medical stations established	3	6
# of individuals reached with basic health services (including medicines and first aid)	2,000	2,037
# of families provided with insecticide treated mosquito nets	2,000	1,775
# of individuals reached with health promotion activities	1,500	2,262
# of people provided with mental health and psychosocial support	2,000	3,838
# of household provided with mother and newborn kits	250	0
# of medical tents established	2	4



Progress Towards Outcome

As of 30 April 2026, the PRC with IFRC Secretariat support, reached a total of 12,825 people (male: 6,477 and female: 6,348) through integrated health and care interventions, contributing to the health and well-being of the population affected.

As hospitals across Bogo City became overwhelmed by the influx of patients while operating at reduced capacity due to earthquake-related damages, PRC immediately established a total of four medical tents to support sustaining access to essential health services in the province. Three medical tents were deployed to augment the Cebu Provincial Hospital, while one medical tent was established inside the Medellin camp city to provide displaced families with basic healthcare needs.

Apart from augmenting hospitals, PRC also conducted health caravans to provide immediate and accessible basic health services, including the provision of basic medicines and medical supplies, medical consultation, and vital signs monitoring, to the most affected communities in northern Cebu, serving 2,037 people as part of its integrated health and care interventions. These health caravans also provided affected populations with health and hygiene promotion to 2,262 people, with key messages focusing on disease prevention to encourage healthy practices and support longer-term social health resilience. These initiatives supported increased community awareness and encouraged sustainable health practices to improve health outcomes of the affected population. Additionally, a total of 1,775 families were provided with mosquito nets (two nets per household) to further mitigate health risks associated with mosquito exposure that could cause dengue fever and malaria. As some families had already received mosquito nets through other humanitarian actors, PRC adjusted their distribution strategies to complement existing efforts and minimize duplication of assistance on the ground.

As a priority activity to address the emotional distress caused by the disaster, PRC conducted different forms of mental health and psychosocial (MHPSS) activities for the targeted affected population, with particular attention given to vulnerable groups such as children, women, older persons, persons with disabilities and people experiencing heightened distress following the earthquake. PRC has reached a total of 3,838 people with direct MHPSS activities by conducting psychological first aid (PFA) and facilitating child friendly spaces (CFS), providing affected populations with a safe environment to process the disaster through guided activities. These activities contributed to reducing the psychological impact among affected people and supported them in regaining a sense of safety and normalcy as they recover from the devastating impacts of the earthquake. As this DREF operation nears completion and the wider emergency appeal operation transition towards early recovery, MHPSS remains an integral part of PRC's health initiatives and is continuously delivered alongside ongoing health caravans, ensuring sustained support for the mental well-being of affected populations beyond the DREF operations and throughout the longer-term recovery.

During the reporting period, the distribution of mother and newborn kits is still ongoing. Further updates on the actual reach and progress of this intervention will be provided in the final DREF report.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 222,718

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Targeted Male: 5,038

Targeted Female: 5,960

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe drinking water through RCRC emergency supply	10,000	10,630
# of liters of water distributed according to WHO standards)	13,500,000	1,545,000
# of people reached with hygiene promotion and IEC activities	10,000	9,281
# of people provided with access to safely managed sanitation facilities	2,000	1,075



# of household provided with 10 liters jerry cans	2,000	1,778
# of household provided with hygiene kits which include menstrual hygiene management	2,000	1,854

Progress Towards Outcome

During the reporting period, the PRC with IFRC Secretariat support, reached a total of 10,630 people (male: 5,368 and female: 5,262) with safe water supply, hygiene assistance, and sanitation support.

As part of its commitment to safeguarding public health and ensuring access to safe drinking water during emergencies, PRC with support from IFRC, mobilized vital WASH assets across northern Cebu. These assets included water tankers, water bladders, and various water purification equipment strategically deployed across the target municipalities/cities of Bogo, Medellin, San Remigio, and Daanbantayan, including the deployment of WASH assets in camp cities as part of the integrated support to the affected people most in need. Through these efforts, PRC successfully distributed a total of 1,545,000 liters of safe and potable water, directly benefiting 10,630 individuals in both camp cities and those in underserved communities, not served in the established camps. This accomplishment represents a significant achievement against the original target, demonstrating that available resources were efficiently utilized to address the disruption of water supply and ensure safe access to water among vulnerable communities. The operation provided an average of 20 liters of clean and potable water per person per day during the height of the response phase, helping to address immediate water needs and mitigate the sanitation-related health risks among the affected population. Alongside water distributions, PRC distributed two 10L jerry cans to a total of 1,778 families, ensuring that they have the means to safely store water provided and avoid the risk of contamination.

Water distribution was implemented in line with actual operational conditions and evolving need across affected communities, including both camp cities and other underserved areas outside camp setups. Activities were adjusted according to actual camp occupancy following the decamping of camp cities due to hydrometeorological hazard risks associated with Typhoon Tino, which posed safety concerns for displaced populations. Despite this, water distribution continued in surrounding affected communities based on identified needs and demand on the ground.

In addition to ensuring access to safe and potable water, PRC also established sanitation facilities such as portable toilets, handwashing and bathing facilities inside the camp cities, helping displaced families maintain privacy and provide them with adequate sanitation conditions while temporarily residing in family tents. The actual number of people served by these sanitation facilities reflects the actual number of people accommodated inside the camp cities. The number of tents established accounted 54 per cent of the initial target primarily due to the limited safe and suitable land identified by the Cebu LGU to safely establish camps.

As part of its wider effort to promote safe hygiene practices and prevent the spread of diseases, PRC also provided 1,854 families with hygiene kits, which contain essential consumable supplies critical to help families maintain hygiene during the response phase. To complement the distribution of hygiene kits, PRC conducted hygiene promotion sessions inside camp cities and in affected communities to disseminate key messages on personal hygiene practices, safe water handling, and proper water storage, reaching a total of 9,281 people. These activities were also integrated into the Health Caravans conducted, ensuring that hygiene promotion is being highlighted to improve social health, especially for those displaced in temporary living conditions.

Upon coordination with government authorities and humanitarian actors responding after the earthquake, it was identified during further assessments that some families had already received similar non-food items, including hygiene kits and jerry cans. Through this targeted approach, PRC prioritized the complementarity of assistance and strategically prepositioned the remaining NFIs for future emergency response needs.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 9,422

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Targeted Male: 6,077

Targeted Female: 5,958

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of child-friendly spaces established	5	3
# of Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis conducted	1	1
# of children reached with child-friendly activities	200	421
# of staff and volunteers trained with PGI refresher course	20	34

Progress Towards Outcome

During the reporting period, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) was systematically integrated across all sectors of the response, from planning to implementation. Rather than being delivered as a standalone component, PGI was applied as a cross-cutting approach to ensure that assistance was safe, inclusive, and responsive to the specific needs of women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other at-risk groups. Through these efforts, PRC with IFRC Secretariat support, reached a total of 12,878 people (male: 6,496 and female: 6382).

PRC upholds its firm commitment to dignity, access, participation and safety of all individuals, particularly the most vulnerable, by adhering to the Minimum Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Safeguarding Guidelines, including policies on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Child Protection. In line with this, and with the valuable support of IFRC, the PRC implemented the Child Safeguarding Risk Assessment (CSRA) in Cebu focusing on child safeguarding risks in the context of earthquake-related operations. Results from the assessment showed a moderate level of risk, indicating that the PRC has a focused and strong safeguarding capabilities that align with the IFRC Child Safeguarding Policy. By leveraging this analysis, the PRC aims to enhance its capacity and knowledge in child safeguarding practices, effectively mitigating potential risks and harm to children in its care.

As part of its wider psychosocial support, a total of 3 child-friendly spaces were established inside camp cities, providing 421 children with child-friendly activities, including age-appropriate educational activities, creative sessions, storytelling, and interactive games. These activities are designed to support cognitive stimulation and uplift the emotional well-being of children amid the stressful situations they are facing. The difference between the target and the actual CFS established can be attributed to actual family tents that were established due to the limited available space and evolving shelter needs.

To equip staff and volunteers with essential knowledge, skills, and practical tools to ensure that humanitarian operations strictly adhere to child safeguarding principles. The training aimed to provide participants' further understanding of how to deliver interventions in a safe, inclusive, and protective manner that prioritizes the safety, well-being, and rights of children. Topics on safeguarding measures also include building the participants' capacity to identify, prevent, and respond to protection risks such as sexual exploitation and abuse, misconduct toward children, and other forms of harm.



Education

Budget: CHF 444

Targeted Persons: 1,200

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
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# of temporary learning center established and operated by the National Society for the purpose of learning	3	0
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Progress Towards Outcome

No formal temporary learning centres have been established under this operation, as this activity has been deprioritized by PRC since the government has currently taken the lead on this initiative. On March 2026, DepEd has officially turned over one of the Learning Continuity Space (LCS) to Marcelo B. Fernan-Polambato Elementary School in Bogo City, Cebu to support the learning continuity of the students affected by the earthquake. This learning facility is designed with sound structures and are equipped with solar panels, internet connectivity, and sanitation facilities to ensure the conducive learning environment for students.



Migration And Displacement

Budget: CHF 251
Targeted Persons: 2,000
Targeted Male: -
Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of Restoring Family Links (RFL) kit utilized in Welfare desk services targeted to displaced individuals	1	1

Progress Towards Outcome

To support displaced families, and people separated in the wake of the 6.9-magnitude earthquake, PRC provided Restoring Family Links (RFL) services through Welfare Desks at camp cities, evacuation centers, barangay halls, and affected communities. Through these interventions, affected families were able to access free phone calls, device charging, Wi-Fi connectivity, and assistance in tracing missing relatives. Overall, 552 people were assisted through RFL activities across the earthquake response operations.

PRC also coordinated with relevant government agencies to support formal tracing processes and referral pathways for missing persons. In line with the priority actions, PRC also continued to identify displaced people needing special assistance, ensuring that those at risk were referred to appropriate service providers for protection, welfare support, and access to basic services. Welfare Desks remain strategically positioned within evacuation centers to receive cases, offer psychosocial support, and ensure timely follow-up for RFL needs.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 2,736
Targeted Persons: 0
Targeted Male: -
Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% of people surveyed who feel that NS support/services meet their	100	0



most important needs/provides useful support		
% of community members who know how to contact PRC to provide feedback and comments	90	0
% of complaints and feedback received that was responded by PRC	100	0
# of PRC staff and volunteers who attended a Community Engagement and Accountability refresher training	15	19

Progress Towards Outcome

PRC ensures that its emergency operations are aligned with its CEA guidelines, which includes processes and informal feedback mechanisms that were incorporated into PRC's activities to ensure community involvement and direct access to information that was comprehensive and inclusive.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) is being actively integrated throughout the implementation of the operation, particularly during the identification of recipients under the shelter and cash assistance. PRC posted verified initial recipient lists in the designated areas so that the locals could evaluate it and provide their feedback and grievances. Furthermore, PRC also provided affected communities with information regarding the assistance that will be provided, selection criteria and process, including the distribution processes, schedules, and locations through posting visibility materials and FAQs in barangay halls. In addition, SMS/text messaging was utilized to communicate with registered beneficiaries to ensure timely dissemination of information regarding distributions and reduce the need to physically visit barangay offices.

Feedback boxes were also established and are continuously being established across operational areas, including evacuation centers and community sites, to provide safe, confidential, and accessible mechanisms for communities to share concerns, suggestions, and complaints. Through CEA, communities were able to express their needs, concerns, and feedback during the implementation period through multiple mediums in local language, including local contact phone numbers and messaging apps in use in the communities. This approach promoted extensive community involvement, enabled prompt and innovative solutions, and instilled a sense of project ownership within the community.

To capacitate the national society during the implementation period, PRC, with the support from IFRC, conducted a crash course for 19 staff and volunteers in CEA to strengthen community engagement, accountability practices, and feedback handling during the emergency phase.

Following the distributions of assistance, PRC is currently conducting Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) across the priority areas under this DREF operation to assess the relevance of the assistance and gather feedback from the recipients. These visits aim to evaluate the effectiveness, usefulness, and overall implementation of the assistance, while also capturing community suggestions for improvement. To further complement these efforts, PRC continues to collect feedback received during the implementation period through the feedback boxes and during community engagement. While most of the initial feedback received expressed gratitude to the PRC for the assistance received, a small number of concerns related to typographical errors in recipients' names were addressed through the correction of the names recorded during the registration process.

As the implementation of activities and PDM process, including data collection and consolidation, remains ongoing during the reporting period, the corresponding CEA outcome indicators will be updated in the DREF Final report based on the consolidated findings and feedback upon the completion of activities.

Beyond meeting immediate needs, the approach strengthens trust, promotes transparency, and reinforces community solidarity. By ensuring that communities are informed, consulted, and able to provide feedback, the intervention contributes not only to immediate relief but also to stronger community resilience against hazards; contributes not only to immediate relief but also to stronger community resilience against hazards.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 39,539

Targeted Persons: 0



Targeted Male: -
 Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of communication materials produced through social media and other media outlets	10	7
% of financial reporting compliance to IFRC procedures	100	0
# of monitoring visits to operation areas conducted by IFRC	3	2

Progress Towards Outcome

PRC effectively communicated its preparedness measures and response activities through a combination of mainstream and digital media platforms. These public communication efforts sustained visibility of humanitarian needs, highlighting PRC-IFRC response efforts in assisting affected communities. During the reporting period, around eight publications through social medias were issued, such as regular updates on social media channels including Facebook. The New Zealand Red Cross has also posted about the response and as the operations continue to progress, updated materials were released which documented evolving needs and early recovery efforts at the three- to four-month mark of the earthquake. Samples of these were reflected in a published article and social media content, complemented by volunteer-focused features such as this article in conjunction with the International Year of Volunteers.

IFRC will support PRC in conducting post-distribution monitoring (PDM) for non-food items, MPCA, and other interventions implemented across the priority areas under this DREF operations in the upcoming months.

Media links:

- <https://www.facebook.com/IFRC/posts/pfbid02XnynS4sSEKcufM9aL8X1tutbhxUct4tC219J6rAWU2HVaRddfRGWxpiMbaSt7QGSI?rdid=MyQ06x475ejxKuro>

- <https://www.facebook.com/NewZealandRedCross/posts/pfbid0biCYDwNRQhWnYPmUsmNmyrWsiR99EXr2f21NQGvWKQh5w2YsPznrTYApfyNL1njCI?rdid=bOz8rdYF5JKfXW6>

- <https://www.ifrc.org/article/philippines-earthquake-30-seconds-and-life-turned-upside-down>

- <https://www.facebook.com/IFRC/posts/pfbid02XnynS4sSEKcufM9aL8X1tutbhxUct4tC219J6rAWU2HVaRddfRGWxpiMbaSt7QGSI?rdid=MyQ06x475ejxKuro>

- <https://www.ifrc.org/article/double-disaster-duty-three-months-ago-devastating-typhoon-hit-part-philippines-had-just>



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 63,106
 Targeted Persons: 0
 Targeted Male: -
 Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% of volunteers insured	100	100



% of financial reporting respecting IFRC procedure	100	0
# of lessons learned workshop conducted	1	0

Progress Towards Outcome

This DREF operation engaged and mobilized the active participation of 716 volunteers who also underwent orientation and skills-based training, equipping them to effectively support humanitarian activities. All mobilized volunteers were covered by insurance through either the Membership and Accident Benefit (MAAB) program or the Safecard program, ensuring their protection while engaged in response operations. As part of its commitment to operational risk management and ensuring the welfare of its volunteers, PRC currently provides these two insurance mechanisms. PRC is gradually transitioning volunteers' insurance to Safecard, which offers a more comprehensive coverage with the combination of accidental assistance benefits and access to essential emergency services, including free blood unit and ambulance service

By aligning themselves with the PRC, the volunteers not only contributed to critical humanitarian initiatives but also gained access to a wide array of Red Cross services, alongside insurance coverage, including benefits for accidental death, dismemberments, hospitalization, and burial. This initiative underscores PRC's forward-thinking approach to managing potential risks and uncertainties, recognizing the unwavering commitment of its volunteers while ensuring they receive the necessary support in times of need.

PRC, with support from the IFRC, will be organizing a Lessons Learned Workshops by the month of June or July, prior to the conclusion of the DREFs under the wider MDRPH057 operations. The findings and reflections from these LLWs will then be integrated into future reporting and will be utilized to refine strategies, strengthen the implementation, and inform the early recovery to longer-term interventions under this operation.

About Support Services

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

PRC has a manpower of 716 volunteers and 50 staffs who are involved in the operation. Staff members with specific roles and functions includes:

1. Staff the chapter who are responsible for coordinating volunteers, providing support to members and implementing chapter-based activities.
2. National Headquarters - Disaster Management Service staff who plays crucial support in ensuring the effective disaster response and is responsible for coordinating activities under this operational plan and providing support to chapters.
3. National Headquarters Accounting staff who are supporting the management of the organization's financial operations.
4. National Headquarter Project Coordinator for finance supports the overseeing the financial aspects of projects/activities undertaken.

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

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

Yes, Red Cross 143 volunteers are very well represented.



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

Yes. Selected Surge profiles were requested as part of the Operational Strategy of the Emergency Appeal which has been launched for Cebu earthquake. During the reporting period, ten surge personnel under the EA funding and one Operations Manager supported by American Red Cross, have been deployed to reinforce the PRC's multi-hazard operation. These included a Camp Coordinator, Shelter Coordinator, WASH Coordinator, Communications Coordinator, Shelter Cluster IM Coordinator (first and second rotation), Information Management Coordinator, PMER Coordinator, Livelihoods and Basic Needs Coordinator, and a Shelter Cluster Coordinator. Their deployment strengthened coordination across sectors and supported PRC in delivering timely, safe, and quality interventions.

The surge team provided critical technical support throughout the operation, contributing to the assessments, shaping operational planning, and ensuring alignment with IFRC standards. They played a key role in the development of the revised Emergency Appeal and Operational Strategy, as well as in enhancing information flow, reporting systems, and data management.

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

Replenishment of the family tents, mosquito nets, hygiene kits, and tarpaulin were procured internationally. This procurement was 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?

Based on the new Emergency Response Framework (ERF) guidelines, the Philippine Red Cross (PRC), with the support of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), will follow standard monitoring procedures under the Emergency Response Framework (ERF) for Orange Category DREF operations.

The following steps will be undertaken to ensure effective monitoring:

1. Implementation and Monitoring Plans: PRC and IFRC will develop and maintain an implementation plan or master work plan aligned with the approved DREF to track key activities and indicators.
2. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan will be established, including an Indicator Tracking Table (ITT), to ensure systematic tracking of outputs and outcomes throughout the operation.
3. Timely Data Collection and Reporting: Reliable and timely monitoring data will be collected to inform progress. PRC and IFRC will adhere to a defined reporting schedule, ensuring that all required updates are submitted on time.
4. DREF Monitoring Call/ Meeting: Dedicated DREF monitoring meetings will be conducted, beginning shortly after the launch of the operation and continuing throughout its duration, to review progress, address challenges, and update plans as needed.
5. Field Monitoring Visit and Post Distribution Monitoring: In addition to desk-based monitoring, field monitoring visits will be conducted to assess implementation quality and beneficiary feedback. Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) will be carried out for all interventions to evaluate the effectiveness, relevance, and accountability of the assistance provided.
6. Lessons Learned Workshop: A Lessons Learned Workshop will be conducted within the timeframe of the DREF operation and will serve as a mid-term review for the Emergency Appeal, focusing on the short- and immediate-term response interventions.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

IFRC is continuously 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 assist PRC 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 supports PRC 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. Under the Emergency Response Framework (ERF), the IFRC, through its Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO), supports the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) to ensure effective communication throughout the response. This includes the development of a comprehensive communications strategy, the appointment or deployment of an advanced communications team comprising a media



specialist and a content specialist, and the delivery of all required communications outputs as outlined in the ERF emergency communications deliverables. These efforts ensure that key messages, stories, and operational highlights are consistently captured and disseminated, enhancing visibility, transparency, and public engagement at both national and international levels.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRPH057 - Philippine Red Cross Cebu Earthquake

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	897,174
Shelter and Basic Household Items	303,796
Livelihoods	113,633
Multi-purpose Cash	161,365
Health	82,807
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	222,718
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	9,422
Education	444
Migration	251
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	2,736
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	102,645
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	39,539
National Society Strengthening	63,106
TOTAL BUDGET	999,819

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, +639989606286

IFRC focal point for the emergency: Farah Nur Wahyuni Zainuddin, Operations Coordinator, opscoord.southeastasia@ifrc.org

[Click here for the reference](#)

