



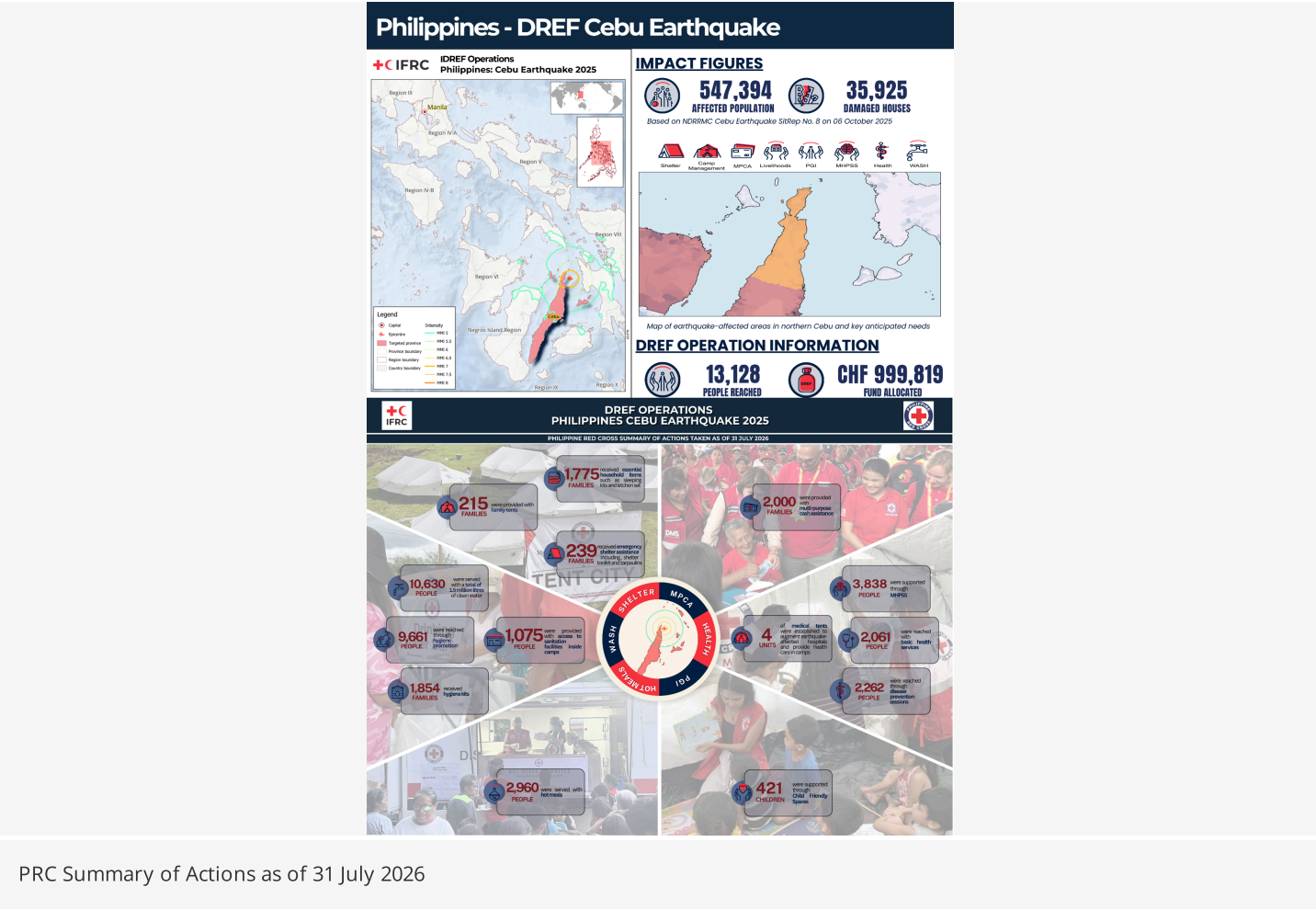
PRC with IFRC conducted post-distribution monitoring in San Remigio, Cebu.

|                                            |                                              |                                            |                                               |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Appeal:<br><b>MDRPH057</b>                 | Total DREF Allocation:<br><b>CHF 999,819</b> | Crisis Category:<br><b>Orange</b>          | Hazard:<br><b>Earthquake</b>                  |
| Glide Number:<br><b>EQ-2025-000181-PHL</b> | People Affected:<br><b>547,394 people</b>    | People Targeted:<br><b>12,035 people</b>   | People Assisted:<br><b>13,128 people</b>      |
| Event Onset:<br><b>Sudden</b>              | Operation Start Date:<br><b>07-10-2025</b>   | Operational End Date:<br><b>31-07-2026</b> | Total Operating Timeframe:<br><b>9 months</b> |

Targeted Regions: **Region VII (Central Visayas)**

*The major donors and partners of the IFRC-DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, China, the Czech Republic, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the Netherlands, DG ECHO, the Mondelez Foundation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to thank all for their generous contributions*

# Description of the Event



## Date of event

30-09-2025

## What happened, where and when?

On 30 September 2025, at precisely 9:59, 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. Although aftershocks continue to occur at the time of reporting period, seismic activities recorded are registering lower magnitudes below 3.0 and often remain unfelt by the affected communities in Bogu and neighboring areas.





Hygiene promotions in Tent Cities  
(Photos: PRC)



PRC ensured that the elderly are prioritized during distributions (Photos: PRC)



Stories of Change: Recipient of MPCA  
inSan Remigio, Cebu (Source: PRC)



Stories of Change: Recipient of MPCA  
inSan Remigio, Cebu (Source: PRC)

## 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.

Nine 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 rehabilitation<sup>2</sup>. 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:

(i) Emergency shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs): While some affected families have already undertaken immediate and temporary shelter repairs, many continue to face difficulties completing the reconstruction of their homes due to limited resources for shelter materials and labour. Others remain in makeshift shelters either because their homes were destroyed or because they were in areas designated as no-build zones due to the newly identified fault line and newly formed sinkholes. These circumstances highlight the uneven pace of recovery and continued need for shelter assistance. With the conclusion of this DREF operation, PRC continues to address the shelter needs through the implementation of early recovery assistance under the wider Emergency Appeal, supporting vulnerable populations in regaining safe shelter conditions.

(ii) Livelihoods: The earthquake disrupted livelihoods across northern Ceby, including fishing, agriculture, and small enterprises. During field monitoring conducted in June 2026, some fisherfolk reported having resumed their livelihoods activities only around two months earlier, indicating that the recovery of livelihood for some families took several months before gaining back their original sources of income following the disaster. While the initial financial aid through the multi-purpose cash assistance was provided to affected families to enable them to address their immediate needs, restoring reliable and sustainable livelihood remained a challenge for some. Under the wider Emergency Appeal, PRC is currently undertaking the implementation of the Household Livelihood Assistance (HLA) and Community-Managed Livelihood Project (CMLP) to support affected families in regain their income-generating capacities and work toward longer-term recovery.

(iii) 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 areas3, including the repair and reconstruction of 13 earthquake-damaged bridges aimed at restoring safe access to essential services and strengthening community recovery.

(iv) Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI): The prolonged displacement of other families 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. Cebu province lifted state of calamity declaration | <a href="http://sunstar.com.ph/cebu/cebu-lifts-state-of-calamity-after-earthquake-typhoon-tino">http://sunstar.com.ph/cebu/cebu-lifts-state-of-calamity-after-earthquake-typhoon-tino</a>                                                                                                                         |
| 2. Cebu province begins repair works                  | <a href="https://www.cebuprov.gov.ph/12366/%E2%82%B194m-bridge-repair-works-begin-in-northern-cebu-after-6-9-magnitude-earthquake/">https://www.cebuprov.gov.ph/12366/%E2%82%B194m-bridge-repair-works-begin-in-northern-cebu-after-6-9-magnitude-earthquake/</a>                                                 |
| 3. NDRRMC Situational Report #24                      | <a href="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">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</a> |

# IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

|             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Secretariat | <p>IFRC closely supported PRC during the planning and the development of this DREF operation, 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, 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</p> |
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|                                         | <p>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> |
| <b>Participating National Societies</b> | <p>Currently, there are four 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

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



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|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                  | <p>doctors, nurses, medics, and emergency supplies to bolster disaster response efforts. Eight K9 teams are actively participating in search and rescue operations.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 re following “Build Back Better and Smarter” approach to strengthen the resilience of the earthquake-affected communities against future hazards.</p> <p>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 Bogo 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.</p> |
| <p><b>UN or other actors</b></p> | <p>Following the devastating magnitude 6.9 earthquake that struck Bogo City, Cebu on 30 September 2025, the United Nations swiftly mobilized support in coordination with Philippine authorities and humanitarian partners.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), together with Assistance and Cooperation for Community Resilience and Development, Inc (ACCORD), Cebu Caritas, and DWSO 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.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

### 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 also 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 psychosocial support, and reinforced water distribution that adhered to the Sphere standards. Basic health services and psychosocial care were also provided in these camps, alongside daily food distributions to meet the immediate needs and support the well-being of displaced families.

In northern Cebu, detailed assessments were carried out by PRC to validate earlier RDANA findings and to identify remaining shelter needs among affected families. The findings indicated persistent 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, others remained unable to safely complete the reconstruction of their houses due to limited 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 recommended early recovery shelter assistance and full shelter assistance for totally damaged houses, depending on the result of structural assessments and applicable eligibility criteria. With the wider Emergency Appeal now in the early recovery phase, PRC continues to address the outstanding shelter needs identified through these detailed assessments.





## 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 adopted 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 of the affected families, livelihood recovery remains uneven. During field monitoring conducted in June 2026, some fisherfolk reported having resumed fishing, their primary source of income prior to the earthquake, only around April 2026. This highlights the prolonged disruption that some affected families faced to regain their previous source of income.

As of the conclusion of this DREF operation, PRC is currently implementing HLA and CMLP under the wider emergency appeal, to support affected families in recovering their livelihoods in the longer-term. This assistance includes the combination of financial support, skills development, and program awareness for sustainable livelihood recovery.



## Multi purpose cash grants

Communities affected by the 6.9-magnitude Cebu 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.

While the initial financial aid through the multi-purpose cash assistance was provided to affected families to enable them to address their immediate needs, restoring reliable and sustainable livelihood remained a challenge for some. Under the wider Emergency Appeal, PRC is currently undertaking the implementation of the Household Livelihood Assistance (HLA) and Community-Managed Livelihood Project (CMLP) to support affected populations in regain their income-generating capacities and work toward longer-term recovery.



## 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.

As the health care system in the province stabilized, PRC is sustaining access to essential health services across affected communities through the deployment of health caravans under the wider emergency appeal. PRC also continues to integrate Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) into these health caravans and is being provided to people who continue to need support, ensuring that affected communities can still access both physical and psychosocial care. Those who require more sustained MHPSS are referred to appropriate healthcare facilities through PRC's coordination with local government units (LGUs) and healthcare providers, helping them access continued support for their mental health and well-being.



## 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.

Beyond the response phase of this DREF operation, PRC continues to integrate hygiene promotion into health caravans, reinforcing safe and proper hygiene practices.



## 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 (PFA), and the establishment of child-friendly spaces (CFS) during the height of the operation.



## 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. The monitoring of the different needs within the affected population was important, especially during the height of the response operation, as vulnerable groups required specific assistance, such as food, shelter, healthcare, and psychosocial support.

PRC remained committed to inform and engage affected communities through Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). To reinforce this, PRC established welfare desks in evacuation centers to provide information, assistance, and collect feedback. PRC also used social media and local news to share important information and emergency contact details, ensuring that affected people had the means to contact and seek help. The hotline number 143 remained active for receiving calls during operations, ensuring that assistance met the specific needs of the community.

Furthermore, PRC staff and volunteers maintained a two-way communication with the affected populations, as it was not enough to simply provide information through visibility materials. This included having informal feedbacking to immediately address concerns from the community as listening actively to the needs and feedback of affected households was just as equally important. Timely and accurate



information proved lifesaving during disasters, highlighting the importance of delivering support effectively.

Additionally, PRC conducted monitoring visits, including Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) activities, such as Key Informant Interviews (KII) and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) to gather feedback from the people assisted during this operation. This method helped PRC further assess whether the interventions implemented was relevant and appropriate to address the needs of the affected populations, which may inform improvement needed to be done in future distribution programs.

# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

This nine-month DREF operation was launched in response to the humanitarian needs arising from the 6.9-magnitude earthquake in Cebu province. At the end of the implementation period of this DREF operation, PRC, with support from the IFRC-DREF has successfully reached 13,128 people through its integrated response, with a range of complementary humanitarian services addressing their immediate needs. Notable achievements included the provision of family tents to 215 families, serving 1,075 people, and the distribution of multi-purpose cash assistance to 2,000 families, benefiting 10,000 people.

This DREF operation formed part of the Revised Operational Strategy of the ongoing Emergency Appeal (MDRPH057 – Philippines Earthquake and Typhoons), which addresses the complex humanitarian needs in the aftermath of the multi-hazard event that affected the Philippines in 2025. All activities supported under this IFRC-DREF complemented the broader Emergency Appeal operations, with the interventions continuing beyond the response phase through the full recovery.

The operation supported by IFRC-DREF included the establishment of camp cities to provide displaced families with tents as temporary shelter, provision of essential household items such as sleeping kits, kitchen set, jerry cans, and hygiene kits. Beyond the provision of relief items, this operation also delivered hot meals and multi-purpose cash assistance to help affected families meet their immediate needs alongside the basic health services and distribution of clean water. PGI principles were strictly mainstreamed, promoting inclusive and dignified assistance that considered the diverse needs of affected families. Particular attention was given to protection risks in camp settings, with efforts to uphold the safety, dignity, and equitable access of vulnerable groups during displacement. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approaches were also integrated throughout the implementation period, ensuring that the interventions respond and are aligned to the local context.

## 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 13,128 people, or approximately 2,625 families, affected by the earthquake.

Key components of the response included the establishment of temporary camp settings for displaced families, as well as the distribution of essential household items to 1,775 families. This package included sleeping kits, hygiene kits, and jerry cans to support safer living conditions and help families gain a sense of normalcy amid the crisis and were provided to families both in camp settings and in affected municipalities beyond the camps. Basic health services and WASH interventions were also provided to the same target groups to address immediate health needs, promote safe hygiene practices and reduce the spread of diseases during displacement.

Complementing the provision of relief items and essential services, PRC also served hot meals to 2,960 people, while multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) was extended to 2,000 families, reaching 10,000 people. PRC provided each eligible family with a one-time MPCA amounting to PHP 8,000 (CHF 107), providing recipients with the flexibility to address urgent needs based on their individual circumstances through this unconditional cash assistance. The cash transfer value was 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 programme of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), as agreed upon by the Cash Working Group. To facilitate safe and efficient cash delivery, PRC used its existing partnership with PhilPost, serving as its Financial Service Provider (FSP). This collaboration ensured that families, including those in hard-to-reach or underserved areas, could receive assistance promptly and securely. In addition, PRC utilized RedRose, a digital cash assistance platform widely used within the Red Cross Movement, during cash assistance distribution. This platform provided PRC with an additional channel for delivering cash assistance to affected communities. RedRose enabled secure, efficient, and transparent cash transfers through digital tools for recipient registration, e-voucher distribution, and real-time monitoring. By adopting this system, PRC enhanced the effectiveness, speed, and accountability of its cash programming. The platform also supported improved data management and reporting, ensuring that assistance reached the right people at the right time.



PGI standards were integrated throughout the response, particularly in camp settings which included camp management, where considerations such as careful planning of camp layout within safe and stable grounds, gender-segregated WASH facilities, adequate lighting along paths, and safe access routes were incorporated to reduce protection risks. In addition, approximately 421 children were supported through child-friendly spaces, providing them with a safe place to engage, play, and gradually recover from the psychological impact of the disaster.

CEA was also incorporated throughout all stages of the operation, including planning, implementation, and monitoring. This approach helped ensure that affected people, including women, children, older people, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized groups, had a voice in decision-making, access to sufficient information, feedback mechanisms, and opportunities to influence the interventions implemented. By grounding interventions in data-driven targeting, inclusive planning, and participatory approaches, PRC, through this operational strategy, delivered equitable and dignified support that addressed the urgent needs of affected population while laying the foundation for longer-term recovery.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who was targeted by this operation?

This DREF operation prioritized two main groups: families residing in camp settings established by PRC, who received the full package of services, while the other group is comprised of the affected families outside the camps, living in underserved areas with identified immediate needs. During the planning stages, priority areas were identified using secondary data from national agencies, media, and rapid assessments conducted by PRC chapters that were deployed. 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

Under this DREF operation, PRC followed its systematic process in selecting recipients after disasters, which is a community-based process involving rapid needs assessments, coordination with barangay recovery committees and local government units, and participatory validation through community engagement.

First, rapid assessments were conducted at both household and area levels following the earthquake to gauge the severity of damage and identify needs. Next, coordination was conducted with barangay recovery committees and local government units to help identify and validate potential recipients. Community-based targeting and participatory methods were then used, including collecting input from community leaders, conducting local area surveys, and door-to-door verification, where feasible.

Before any aid is distributed, the lists of eligible recipients were 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.

For MPCA implementation, PRC used also used a needs-based assessment to determine eligibility of the recipients, which aimed to help vulnerable families recover from disasters and address other immediate needs. The key criteria being implemented include being affected by a disaster, families that spearheaded by elderly, single parents, minors without adult wage earners, families with limited resources and capacity to cope in the aftermath of a disaster, high level of poverty, 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 (CHF 334). 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.



# Total Assisted Population

|                           |        |                                      |   |
|---------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Assisted Women            | 3,706  | Rural                                | - |
| Assisted Girls (under 18) | 2,793  | Urban                                | - |
| Assisted Men              | 3,674  | People with disabilities (estimated) | - |
| Assisted Boys (under 18)  | 2,955  |                                      |   |
| Total Assisted Population | 13,128 |                                      |   |
| 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                                                                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| There is a risk of potential new tropical cyclones forming or entering the Philippine Area of Responsibility during the implementation period. 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 | The PRC - Operation Center monitored the current weather situations and provide necessary alerts as and when required to deployed staff and volunteers. |
| Access to the affected communities and delivery of assistance due to the disruption of telecommunications and damaged                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Duty of care was a central priority during the implementation period. Safety protocols were strengthened, including                                     |



|                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| infrastructure cracked roads, debris, damaged infrastructure) | 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 were not given permission, particularly to high-risk zones due to unstable terrain and the absence of secure, structurally safe accommodation. |
| 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 are also being transmitted to field teams to ensure rapid adaptation of plans and safe suspension of activities when necessary.                               |

**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. 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.

Safety and security situation remain generally stable but response operations faced risks from damaged infrastructure, debris, and disrupted communications. Comprehensive measures were 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 maintained 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.

|                                                                     |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed? | Yes |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|

## Implementation



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

**Budget:** CHF 303,796  
**Targeted Persons:** 10,000  
**Assisted Persons:** 10,070  
**Targeted Male:** 5,035  
**Targeted Female:** 5,035



## 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    | 239    |
| # 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    | 687    |

## Narrative description of achievements

As of 31 July 2026, the PRC, with IFRC Secretariat support, reached a total of 10,070 people (5,084 male and 4,986 female) through family tents, emergency shelter assistance, essential household items and safe shelter awareness interventions.

### 1. Provision of Emergency Shelter and Temporary Accommodation

In response to the devastating aftermath of the 6.9-magnitude earthquake, which displaced thousands of families, PRC established camp cities in Bogo City and Medellin, serving 215 families (1,075 people) with family tents and providing safe and temporary shelter as aftershocks continued across the affected areas.

However, as part of preparedness measures mandated by the local government units (LGUs) ahead of Typhoon Tino in November 2025, these tent cities were dismantled to pre-emptively evacuate families residing in the camps to safety. Following the passage of the typhoon, most families temporarily stayed with relatives or friends, while a smaller number remained in evacuation centres.

The final number of tents installed accounted for approximately 54 per cent of the initial target of 400 tents, primarily due to the limited availability of suitable space identified by the Cebu LGUs to safely establish camps.

In addition, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) provided family tents to displaced families, which PRC complemented through its camp management efforts. This reflected close coordination with government authorities and other humanitarian actors in addressing the most pressing shelter needs of affected families.

### 2. Distribution of Essential Household Items

To address the immediate needs of families who had lost essential belongings as their homes were damaged or destroyed by the earthquake, PRC provided 1,775 families (8,875 people) with sleeping kits, offering warmth and comfort amid difficult living conditions. Each household received a package containing two blankets, two sleeping mats and two mosquito nets.

Families inside the camp cities received these kits as part of the integrated support provided to vulnerable families. Beyond camp settings, affected communities not accommodated in the camps were also provided with the same kits, further contributing to improved living conditions and supporting affected populations in maintaining their dignity.

### 3. Emergency Shelter Assistance and Safe Shelter Awareness (SSA)

Furthermore, a total of 239 families (1,195 people) whose homes required immediate shelter repairs received emergency shelter assistance (ESA), representing 80 per cent of the target. Each package included two shelter-grade tarpaulins and one shelter toolkit, enabling affected families to undertake temporary repairs to their homes and improve their shelter conditions.

Complementing the distribution of ESA, at least one representative from each household was required to attend Safe Shelter Awareness (SSA) orientation sessions focused on building back safer (BBS) strategies. These sessions aimed to ensure that recipients had the



necessary knowledge to properly use the materials provided.

Recipients of family tents and those involved in establishing tents in camp cities also received SSA orientation.

#### 4. Coordination, Targeting Adjustments and Prepositioning of Remaining Stocks

The difference between the targeted and actual number of families reached with NFIs reflected coordinated efforts between humanitarian actors and the national government responding on the ground, with assistance directed towards families that had not received similar support.

This approach helped ensure that resources were allocated to identified remaining needs while minimising duplication of assistance.

To strengthen PRC's preparedness and support future response operations, the remaining NFIs were strategically prepositioned.

#### 5. Post-Distribution Monitoring:

##### (i) Relevance and Usefulness of Household Items

Findings from the PDM conducted among recipients of essential household items indicated that 100 per cent of the 72 respondents interviewed during the monitoring visit found the NFIs relevant to their needs following the earthquake, with all respondents reporting that the items received were useful and expressing satisfaction with the assistance. Respondents shared that the NFIs they received replaced essential belongings that had been damaged or lost during the earthquake, reducing the need to purchase these items using their own resources. At the time of the PDM, some respondents also reported that they continued to use the sleeping mats, blankets and mosquito nets received months after distribution, indicating that the assistance remained relevant beyond the immediate response period.

##### (ii) Quality and Sufficiency of Emergency Shelter Assistance

Similarly, among ESA recipients, all 32 respondents generally considered the quality of ESA satisfactory, with 97 per cent of tarpaulin recipients reporting that the quantity received was sufficient. However, one respondent noted that an additional tarpaulin sheet would have been preferable to provide sufficient coverage for their shelter. This suggests that the quantity required may vary depending on the extent of shelter damage and the specific needs of each household.

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

## Lessons Learnt

- There should be an updated guidance or SOP that establishes a clear exit strategy for family tents following decamping of tents. This should include criteria for retention or recovery of tents, as well as storage, maintenance, and disposal when no longer serviceable, to support the sustainable management of emergency shelter resources.
- Strong operational support mechanisms are essential during emergency response; however, streamlined approval systems, improved logistics arrangements, and enhanced personnel welfare measures are necessary to support timely and sustainable operations. Timely and flexible operational support systems are critical to emergency response effectiveness. Strengthening emergency procurement, logistics partnerships, financial processes, and staff welfare mechanisms can improve operational efficiency during future emergencies.

## Challenges

- PRC had to decamp the camps established for earthquake-affected families ahead of Typhoon Tino. While this was a necessary preparedness measure and was mandated by the government to protect the displaced families from the anticipated impacts of the typhoon, it highlighted the absence of a clear exit strategy/SoP for decamping. In particular, the lack of established procedures for managing family tents after decamping created uncertainty regarding their storage and potential redeployment in future emergency operations. To address this gap, PRC is considering the development of guidance on decamping and the management of family tents, including the identification of the appropriate unit or personnel responsible for developing and overseeing these procedures.
- The timely distribution of ESA was affected by several operational and logistical constraints, including the internal processes and insufficient logistical support for transporting shelter assistance to intended recipients. Addressing these challenges required



coordination among relevant PRC units to facilitate internal processing and logistical arrangements for the delivery of shelter assistance to the affected population.



## Livelihoods And Basic Needs

**Budget:** CHF 113,633  
**Targeted Persons:** 3,000  
**Assisted Persons:** 2,960  
**Targeted Male:** 1,493  
**Targeted Female:** 1,467

### Indicators

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

### Narrative description of achievements

#### Provision of Immediate Food Assistance

As of 31 July 2026, the PRC, with IFRC Secretariat support, reached a total of 2,960 people (1,493 male and 1,467 female) through food assistance.

PRC, in collaboration with IFRC, provided immediate food assistance to help address food insecurity across 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 displacement camps, through food distributions conducted once a day during the first 14 days of the operation.

The number of people served with hot meals represented 99 per cent achievement of the planned target, reflecting PRC's contribution to meeting the immediate food and nutritional needs of affected populations.

### Lessons Learnt

- Maintaining food safety throughout meal preparation and distribution is essential to the safe delivery of hot meals during emergency operations. Personnel involved in hot meals distribution should also receive refresher training, as needed, to maintain compliance with food safety standards and promote the safe preparation, handling, and distribution of food assistance during emergency operations.
- Coordination with DSWD and other relevant agencies is essential to facilitate the complementary delivery of hot meals, clarify roles and distribution schedules, and sustain food assistance for affected families throughout the response.

### Challenges

- None



## Multi Purpose Cash

**Budget:** CHF 161,365  
**Targeted Persons:** 10,000  
**Assisted 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  |

## Narrative description of achievements

As of 31 July 2026, the PRC, with IFRC Secretariat support, reached a total of 10,000 people (5,049 male and 4,951 female) from 2,000 affected families through multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA). The intervention was fully implemented, with available resources utilized to address the immediate needs of the affected population.

### 1. Distribution of Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA)

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 in their transition from relief to early recovery.

The cash transfer value was calculated based on the revised Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), using Cash Working Group (CWG) guidance, with coverage set at approximately 30 per cent of the MEB amount of PHP 26,028 (CHF 334). The assistance aligned with Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) standards and prevailing market conditions, providing affected households with flexible support that enabled them to meet their needs independently.

To facilitate safe and efficient cash delivery, even in hard-to-reach or underserved areas, PRC collaborated with PhilPost as its Financial Service Provider (FSP).

### 2. Targeting and Beneficiary Selection

The targeting process for MPCA started at the community level, where PRC evaluated geographical damage and local market conditions across affected areas. Before cash was distributed, PRC ensured that local markets and financial service providers, such as remittance centres, were sufficiently functional for recipients to purchase their required items. Priority was given to municipalities and barangays that suffered the heaviest impacts from the disaster, had low baseline coping capacity and demonstrated high levels of poverty.

Once target barangays were established, Red Cross 143 volunteers and chapter staff worked with local community leaders to identify the most vulnerable households. Rather than providing blanket assistance, families who met specific socioeconomic and crisis-related criteria were selected as eligible for assistance. Priority was given to households whose primary homes were completely destroyed or whose main livelihoods were severely disrupted, including smallholder farming, fishing or informal daily wage labour. The selection process also placed strong emphasis on household-specific vulnerabilities. Families headed by single parents, older persons or minors without adult wage earners were given preference, as were households caring for persons with disabilities, members with chronic illnesses, or pregnant and lactating women.

Furthermore, to ensure fairness across communities, PRC cross-checked recipient lists to avoid duplication of assistance and prioritised families who had not already received similar cash assistance from government agencies, such as DSWD, or other non-governmental organisations for the same event.

### 3. Beneficiary Communication and Distribution Arrangements

Prior to the distribution of MPCA, PRC conducted beneficiary communication (BenComms) assemblies across selected communities to provide registered recipients with clear information on the assistance to be received. This included the rationale for selection criteria, distribution procedures, payout amounts, schedules, locations, required documents and the use of beneficiary cards through direct engagement with communities.

### 4. Post-Distribution Monitoring:

#### (i) Relevance and Usefulness of Assistance

Results from the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted among 78 MPCA recipients indicated that the assistance was generally

perceived positively by respondents and considered useful, particularly because they were able to use the cash according to their immediate priorities. This positive perception was also reflected during the focus group discussions (FGDs), where participants viewed the cash assistance as relevant to their circumstances following the earthquake. They appreciated the flexibility of cash assistance, which allowed households to prioritise their own needs and decide how best to use the support based on the extent of damage and their household situation. Participants noted that the assistance enabled them to address different needs at the same time, including repairing damaged homes and supporting livelihood recovery.

#### (ii) Timeliness of Cash Assistance

The assistance was generally perceived as timely, with 88 per cent of PDM respondents reporting that they received the cash assistance at an appropriate time. A smaller proportion of respondents reported that the assistance was not timely, while 3 per cent were unsure. This was also reflected in the qualitative interviews, where participants generally described the assistance as timely and relevant to their needs at the time of distribution.

#### (iii) Utilization of Cash Assistance

Respondents shared that the unconditional cash assistance they received was primarily used to address immediate household needs and support recovery from the earthquake. Food was the most frequently reported use, with 76 respondents reporting that they used the assistance for food, followed by house repairs and medical expenses. Other reported uses included hygiene items, agricultural and fishing inputs, transportation and school fees.

The variation in reported utilization among beneficiaries also reflects the flexibility of cash assistance in allowing households to prioritize their needs according to their circumstances

## Lessons Learnt

- The strong coordination with DSWD and other humanitarian organizations is essential to facilitate beneficiary verification, minimize duplication of assistance, and identify households with unmet needs.

## Challenges

- Overlapping cash assistance from DSWD's Emergency Cash Transfer (ECT) and other humanitarian organizations complicated the selection process to identify eligible MPCA recipient, particularly in efforts to avoid duplication of assistance. To address this challenge, PRC further refined the recipient selection criteria to better identify eligible households and minimize the risk of duplication with other cash assistance provided by other humanitarian actors.



**Budget:** CHF 82,807

**Targeted Persons:** 10,000

**Assisted Persons:** 13,075

**Targeted Male:** 6,602

**Targeted Female:** 6,473

## Indicators

| Title                                                                                   | Target | Actual |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| # of medical stations established                                                       | 3      | 4      |
| # of individuals reached with basic health services (including medicines and first aid) | 2,000  | 20     |
| # 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   | 250   |
| # of medical tents established                                   | 2     | 4     |

## Narrative description of achievements

As of 31 July 2026, the PRC, with IFRC Secretariat support, reached a total of 13,075 people (6,602 male and 6,473 female) through a combination of medical augmentation, including the establishment of medical tents and medical stations inside and outside camps, and the deployment of mobile health caravans.

### 1. Provision of Essential Health Services and Medical Support

These health and care interventions delivered by PRC across earthquake-affected communities helped address the essential health needs of affected populations while also providing mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). As hospitals across Bogó City became overwhelmed by the influx of patients while operating at reduced capacity due to earthquake-related damage, PRC immediately established four medical tents to help sustain access to essential health services. Three medical tents were deployed to augment the Cebu Provincial Hospital, while one medical tent was established inside the Medellín camp city to provide displaced families with access to basic healthcare services.

### 2. Medical Caravans, Health Stations and Health Promotion

Apart from augmenting hospitals, PRC also conducted health caravans and established four medical stations inside and outside camps to provide immediate and accessible basic health services.

These interventions included:

- Medical consultations for 390 people.
- Vital signs monitoring for 818 people.
- First aid administered to 10 patients.
- Support for the transportation of four patients to safer health facilities for advanced medical care, ensuring timely referrals for cases requiring further medical attention.

The health caravans also provided 2,262 people with health and hygiene promotion, with key messages focusing on disease prevention to encourage healthy practices and support longer-term community health resilience. These initiatives supported increased community awareness and encouraged sustainable health practices to improve health outcomes among affected populations.

### 3. Distribution of Mosquito Nets and Maternal and Newborn Kits

In addition, PRC distributed mosquito nets to 1,775 families (8,875 people), providing two nets per household to help mitigate health risks associated with mosquito exposure, including the potential transmission of mosquito-borne diseases such as dengue fever and malaria. The distribution of mosquito nets was guided by PRC's needs-based approach. As some families had already received mosquito nets from other humanitarian actors, PRC adjusted its distribution strategy to complement existing efforts and minimize duplication of assistance. PRC also supported pregnant and lactating women through the distribution of 250 mother and newborn kits to help mothers safeguard infant health and promote healthier beginnings for their families during challenging times, reflecting PRC's commitment to protecting the most vulnerable members of the community.

### 4. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

As a priority activity to address the emotional distress caused by the disaster, PRC conducted various mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) activities for affected populations, with particular attention given to vulnerable groups, including children, women, older persons, persons with disabilities and people experiencing heightened distress following the earthquake. PRC reached a total of 3,838 people through direct MHPSS activities, including psychological first aid (PFA) and the facilitation of child-friendly spaces (CFS), providing affected populations with safe environments to process their experiences of the disaster through guided activities.



These activities aimed to reduce the psychological impact of the disaster and support affected people in regaining a sense of safety and normalcy as they recovered from the earthquake.

## 5. Continuation of Health and MHPSS Services Under the Emergency Appeal

Although the DREF operation has concluded, PRC continues to sustain access to essential health services across affected communities through the deployment of health caravans under the wider Emergency Appeal. MHPSS is also integrated into these caravans and continues to be provided to people requiring additional support, ensuring that affected communities can access both physical and psychosocial care beyond the DREF operation and throughout the longer-term recovery period.

## Lessons Learnt

- Sustaining health services during emergency operations requires adequate medical infrastructure, sufficient supplies, and effective personnel deployment.
- There is a need to strengthen resource mapping and volunteer mobilization, alongside the procurement of additional medical tents and adequate stocks of essential medicines that will help address capacity gaps and support the continuity of health services in future emergencies.

## Challenges

- The delivery of health services in camp settings was affected by the inconsistent availability of Medical Corps personnel, insufficient medical supplies, limited medical tent capacity, and inadequate manpower to sustain service provision. PRC coordinated with relevant personnel to manage operational requirements and support the continuation of health services within available resources.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

**Budget:** CHF 222,718  
**Targeted Persons:** 10,000  
**Assisted Persons:** 10,630  
**Targeted Male:** 5,368  
**Targeted Female:** 5,262

## 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     | 9,661     |
| # 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     |

## Narrative description of achievements

As of 31 July 2026, the PRC, with IFRC Secretariat support, reached a total of 10,630 people (5,368 male and 5,262 female) through WASH interventions, including hygiene promotion, provision of hygiene kits, distribution of safe water and the establishment of sanitation facilities inside camps.

### 1. Provision of Safe and Potable Water

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 and cities of Bogu, Medellin, San Remigio and Daanbantayan, including the deployment of WASH assets in camp cities as part of the integrated support to affected people most in need. Through these efforts, PRC successfully distributed a total of 1,545,000 litres of safe and potable water, benefiting 10,630 people in both camp cities and underserved communities outside the established camps.

This accomplishment represented a significant achievement against the original target, demonstrating that available resources were utilized to address disruptions to water supply and ensure access to safe water among vulnerable communities. The operation provided an average of 15 litres of clean and potable water per person per day during the height of the response phase, helping to address immediate water needs and mitigate sanitation-related health risks among affected populations.

Water distribution was implemented in line with the operational context and evolving needs across affected communities, including both camps and underserved areas outside camp settings. The reported volume of water reflects the actual distribution during the operation, with activities adjusted to changes in camp occupancy following the decamping of affected families due to hydrometeorological hazard risks associated with Typhoon Tino. Despite these changes, water distribution continued in surrounding affected communities based on identified needs and demand on the ground.

### 2. Establishment of Sanitation and Hygiene Facilities

In addition to ensuring access to safe and potable water, PRC established sanitation facilities, including portable toilets, handwashing and bathing facilities inside camp cities, helping displaced families maintain privacy and access adequate sanitation facilities while temporarily residing in family tents. These facilities included gender-segregated units to enhance privacy, dignity and safe access, in line with protection, gender and inclusion considerations. The actual number of people served by these sanitation facilities reflected the number of people accommodated inside the camp cities. The number of tents established reached 54 per cent of the initial target, primarily due to the limited availability of safe and suitable land identified by the Cebu local government unit (LGU) for establishing camps.

### 3. Distribution of Jerrycans and Hygiene Kits

Alongside water distributions, PRC distributed two 10-litre jerrycans to each of 1,778 families, achieving 89 per cent of the target of 2,000 families. The jerrycans supported the safe storage of drinking water and helped reduce the risk of contamination. PRC also provided 1,854 families with hygiene kits containing essential consumable supplies to help families maintain hygiene during the response phase, as part of its wider efforts to promote safe hygiene practices and prevent the spread of diseases. Through coordination with government authorities and other humanitarian actors responding to the earthquake, further assessments identified that some families had already received similar non-food items, including hygiene kits and jerrycans. This approach helped tailor distributions to identified remaining needs while minimizing duplication of assistance.

### 4. Hygiene Promotion and Community Awareness

Complementing these distributions, PRC conducted hygiene promotion sessions inside camp cities and affected communities to disseminate key messages on personal hygiene practices, safe water handling and proper water storage, reaching a total of 9,661 people. These activities were also integrated into the Health Caravans, ensuring that hygiene promotion remained a key component of efforts to improve community health, particularly among people displaced in temporary living conditions.

Beyond the DREF operation, hygiene promotion continues to be integrated into ongoing health caravans deployed under the wider Emergency Appeal. This ensures the continued dissemination of essential hygiene messages to reinforce safe hygiene practices among affected populations as the operation transitions towards recovery.

## Lessons Learnt

- Regular inspection and preventive maintenance of pre-positioned WASH assets are essential to maintain operational readiness. Chapters should regularly report asset conditions to NHQ, supported by updated maintenance records and weekly reporting.



## Challenges

• None



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

**Budget:** CHF 9,422

**Targeted Persons:** 10,000

**Assisted Persons:** 12,859

**Targeted Male:** 6,429

**Targeted Female:** 6,430

## Indicators

| Title                                                       | Target | Actual |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| # of child-friendly spaces established                      | 5      | 5      |
| # 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     |

## Narrative description of achievements

### 1. Integration of PGI Across the Response

During the reporting period, 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. The PRC upheld its commitment to the dignity, access, participation and safety of all individuals, particularly the most vulnerable, by adhering to the Minimum PGI and Safeguarding Guidelines, including policies on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Child Protection.

### 2. Child Safeguarding Risk Assessment

In line with this commitment, and with support from IFRC, PRC conducted a Child Safeguarding Risk Assessment (CSRA) in Cebu, focusing on child safeguarding risks in the context of earthquake-related operations. Results from the assessment indicated a moderate level of risk, highlighting the importance of maintaining and strengthening safeguarding measures in line with the IFRC Child Safeguarding Policy. By using the findings of this assessment, PRC aimed to enhance its capacity and knowledge of child safeguarding practices and strengthen measures to mitigate potential risks and harm to children during humanitarian operations.

### 3. Establishment of Child-Friendly Spaces

PRC also established five Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) in camp settings and evacuation centres to provide children with safe spaces for play, learning and social interaction. Activities included age-appropriate educational activities, creative colouring sessions, storytelling and interactive games. Within the camps, these activities were complemented by film screenings using a deployed LED wall, featuring age-appropriate films for children, and the installation of inflatable swimming pools for recreation. These activities were designed to support cognitive stimulation and promote the emotional well-being of children amid the stressful circumstances they faced following the earthquake.

### 4. Capacity Strengthening



Complementing the CSRA, PRC conducted a PGI crash course for 34 staff and volunteers from the PRC Cebu Chapter, equipping participants with essential knowledge, skills and practical guidance to ensure that humanitarian operations adhered to child safeguarding principles. The training aimed to strengthen participants' understanding of how to deliver interventions in a safe, inclusive and protective manner that prioritised the safety, well-being and rights of children. Topics on safeguarding measures also included strengthening participants' capacity to identify, prevent and respond to protection risks, such as sexual exploitation and abuse, misconduct towards children and other forms of harm. Beyond these capacity-building efforts, PGI was also reflected in PRC's broader volunteer network, Red Cross 143 (RC143), which brings together people from diverse age groups, genders, and cultural and ethnic backgrounds. This diversity contributed to a more inclusive approach to humanitarian response, helping ensure that assistance was delivered with consideration for the varied needs and circumstances of affected communities.

5. Inclusive Targeting and Safe Access to Assistance

PGI considerations were also integrated into the identification, registration and distribution of assistance. Households with people with disabilities, older persons and other individuals requiring additional support were prioritized in accordance with PRC's targeting criteria. The collection of sex-, age- and disability-disaggregated data (SADDD) supported the identification of individuals requiring additional assistance and informed the delivery of inclusive interventions. Additional measures were implemented to facilitate access for persons with disabilities and older persons during distributions, including priority lanes, on-site assistance and support from staff and volunteers to ensure that recipients could safely access and receive assistance in a dignified manner.

6. Protection, Dignity and Safety in Camp Settings

In camp settings, gender-segregated WASH facilities further supported privacy, dignity and safer access to sanitation services. Together, these measures reflected the integration of protection, inclusion and safeguarding considerations across the operation, addressing the diverse needs of affected individuals and supporting their safe and dignified access to humanitarian assistance.

Lessons Learnt

- PGI crash course for deployed staff and volunteers is essential to strengthen safeguarding capacity and support the consistent application of PGI principles throughout emergency operations.

Challenges

- None



**Budget:** CHF 444  
**Targeted Persons:** 1,200  
**Assisted Persons:** 0  
**Targeted Male:** -  
**Targeted Female:** -

Indicators

| Title                                                                                                       | Target | Actual |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| # of temporary learning center established and operated by the National Society for the purpose of learning | 3      | 0      |

Narrative description of achievements

No formal temporary learning centres were established under this operation, as this activity was deprioritized by the PRC following the government's lead in supporting learning continuity for earthquake-affected students.

In March 2026, the Department of Education (DepEd) officially turned over a Learning Continuity Space (LCS) to Marcelo B. Fernan-



Polambato Elementary School in Bogo City, Cebu, to support the continued education of students affected by the earthquake.

The learning facility was designed with structurally sound infrastructure and equipped with solar panels, internet connectivity and sanitation facilities to provide a conducive learning environment for students.

## Lessons Learnt

- Coordination with relevant government authorities such as the Department of Education, is essential to align humanitarian interventions, particularly within the education sector to align efforts and support the continuity of learning for disaster-affected students

## Challenges

- Deprioritized activity since government had undertaken the lead on this initiative.



## Migration And Displacement

**Budget:** CHF 251

**Targeted Persons:** 2,000

**Assisted Persons:** 552

**Targeted Male:** 276

**Targeted Female:** 276

## Indicators

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

## Narrative description of achievements

### 1. Provision of Restoring Family Links (RFL) Services

To support displaced families and people separated in the wake of the 6.9-magnitude earthquake, the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) provided Restoring Family Links (RFL) services through Welfare Desks established at camp cities, evacuation centres, 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 operation.

### 2. Coordination, Referrals and Support for Vulnerable People

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 continued to identify displaced people requiring special assistance, ensuring that those at risk were referred to appropriate service providers for protection, welfare support and access to basic services. Welfare Desks remained strategically positioned within evacuation centres to receive cases, offer psychosocial support and ensure timely follow-up on RFL needs.

## Lessons Learnt

The establishment of visible welfare desks and strengthening coordination with relevant government agencies are essential to facilitate family reconnection, case referrals, and follow-up for displaced people requiring additional assistance.

## Challenges

None





# Community Engagement And Accountability

**Budget:** CHF 2,736

**Targeted Persons:** 0

**Assisted Persons:** 13,128

**Targeted Male:** 6,629

**Targeted Female:** 6,499

## Indicators

| Title                                                                                                          | Target | Actual |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| % of people surveyed who feel that NS support/services meet their most important needs/provides useful support | 100    | 100    |
| % of community members who know how to contact PRC to provide feedback and comments                            | 90     | 90     |
| % of complaints and feedback received that was responded by PRC                                                | 100    | 100    |
| # of PRC staff and volunteers who attended a Community Engagement and Accountability refresher training        | 15     | 19     |

## Narrative description of achievements

### 1. Integration of CEA and Community Information Sharing

The PRC ensured that its emergency operations were aligned with its CEA guidelines, incorporating processes and informal feedback mechanisms into its activities to promote community involvement and ensure direct access to comprehensive and inclusive information. CEA was integrated throughout the implementation of the operation, particularly during the selection of eligible recipients for assistance, including family tents, emergency shelter assistance (ESA), household items and MPCA.

Prior to the distribution of assistance, PRC conducted beneficiary communication (BenComms) assemblies across selected communities to provide registered recipients with clear information on the assistance to be received. This included the rationale for selection criteria, distribution procedures, schedules, locations, required documents and the use of beneficiary cards through direct engagement with communities.

In addition, PRC posted information, education and communication (IEC) materials, including frequently asked questions (FAQs), in barangay halls. These materials were often translated into local dialects to ensure that key information was clearly communicated across communities.

PRC, together with barangay committees, also established group chats to facilitate timely dissemination of information to recipients and reduce the need for them to physically visit barangay offices. This approach enabled PRC to better understand community needs, address concerns and adjust assistance based on evolving needs on the ground.

### 2. Community Feedback and Complaints Mechanisms

Feedback boxes were established across operational areas, including camps, evacuation centres and community sites, to provide safe, confidential and accessible mechanisms for communities to share concerns, suggestions and complaints.

PRC also posted verified initial recipient lists in designated areas so that communities could review them and provide feedback or raise grievances. Community members were given a five-day period to raise concerns or provide feedback on the posted recipient lists, providing an opportunity to flag potential discrepancies before assistance was distributed.



Most of the initial feedback received expressed gratitude to PRC for the assistance provided. A small number of concerns related to typographical errors in recipients' names, which were subsequently addressed through corrections to the registration records.

Apart from information sharing, PRC installed visibility materials across its operational areas to guide people on how to submit feedback or seek assistance through its hotlines.

PRC also utilised informal feedback channels through direct verbal engagement between staff, volunteers and community members, allowing concerns to be raised and addressed in a timely manner. However, feedback received and actions taken through these informal channels were not consistently documented or consolidated, limiting the availability of data on the number and types of concerns raised and resolved.

Beyond meeting immediate needs, this approach aimed to strengthen trust, promote transparency and reinforce community solidarity. By ensuring that communities were informed, consulted and able to provide feedback, the intervention contributed to more accountable and community-responsive humanitarian assistance.

### 3. Capacity Strengthening

PRC also conducted a CEA crash course for 19 staff and volunteers prior to their deployment for post-distribution monitoring (PDM) activities. The session strengthened participants' understanding of community engagement, accountability practices and feedback handling to support effective engagement with communities and the collection of feedback during PDM activities.

### 4. Post-Distribution Monitoring:

#### (i) Relevance and Usefulness of Assistance

PDM findings showed that all 182 respondents reported that the assistance they received was useful in addressing their household needs. Feedback from households highlighted how MPCA enabled them to purchase materials to repair earthquake-damaged homes, repair fishing boats to resume their livelihoods, and buy food and other essential items. Meanwhile, non-food item (NFI) recipients reported continued use of the distributed items, including kitchen sets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats and hygiene supplies. Some households also shared that the assistance helped them avoid additional expenses for household items damaged by the earthquake.

#### (ii) Information Sharing and Communication During Distributions

When asked about the distribution process for both NFI and MPCA assistance, respondents generally reported that information was well communicated to earthquake-affected families. Overall, 97 per cent of the 182 respondents who received either NFI or MPCA assistance reported being informed of the date, time and location of the distribution. However, information sharing on the NFI items distributed was less consistent, as not all respondents reported being informed of the items they would receive prior to distribution. This suggests that while beneficiaries were generally aware of when and where to access assistance, communication on the specific contents of the distributions could be further strengthened.

#### (iii) Community Perceptions of Targeting and Selection

The targeting and selection process was generally perceived positively by respondents, with most reporting that they understood the eligibility criteria and all considering the selected households deserving of assistance. However, focus group discussions (FGDs) revealed some concerns regarding the application of eligibility criteria to individual circumstances, particularly among households that were excluded from the final list but perceived their situations to be similar to those of selected households. While participants generally understood the reasons given for their exclusion, these findings highlight the importance of clearly communicating the selection criteria and their application during household validation.

#### (iv) Awareness and Use of Feedback Mechanisms

PDM findings also indicated that while respondents generally knew how to contact the Red Cross, awareness and use of formal feedback mechanisms remained more limited. Of the 182 respondents, 164 reported knowing how to contact PRC and having its contact number. However, fewer respondents reported knowing about the Red Cross feedback mechanism, with 66 respondents reporting that they had used a feedback mechanism. This suggests that while respondents had relatively strong awareness of how to contact PRC, this did not necessarily translate into awareness or use of formal feedback channels.

## Lessons Learnt

Strengthening community awareness of formal feedback mechanisms is essential to ensure that affected households know where, how, and to whom they can raise concerns or provide feedback. Staff and volunteers should consistently communicate available feedback



channels during community engagement and assistance distributions, including the process for submitting feedback and how concerns are addressed.

Clear and consistent communication of eligibility criteria is essential to promote transparency and manage community expectations during beneficiary selection. Staff and volunteers should ensure that communities understand not only the criteria but also how these are applied during household validation, particularly when explaining why some households may not qualify for assistance. This can help address misconceptions, reduce perceived inconsistencies, and maintain community trust in the selection process.

## Challenges

None



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 39,539

**Targeted Persons:** 0

**Assisted Persons:** 0

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

## Indicators

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

## Narrative description of achievements

### 1. Public Communication and Operational Visibility

The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) effectively communicated its preparedness measures and response activities through a combination of mainstream and digital media platforms. These public communication efforts sustained the visibility of humanitarian needs while highlighting PRC and IFRC response efforts in assisting affected communities.

During the reporting period, approximately eight social media publications were issued, including regular updates through social media channels such as Facebook. The New Zealand Red Cross also shared updates about the response.

As the operation progressed, updated communication materials were released to document evolving needs and early recovery efforts three to four months after the earthquake. These included a published article and social media content, complemented by volunteer-focused features, including an article published in conjunction with the International Year of Volunteers.

### 2. Technical Support for Post-Distribution Monitoring

IFRC supported PRC in conducting post-distribution monitoring (PDM) for non-food items (NFI), emergency shelter assistance (ESA) and multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) in June 2026.

During these monitoring visits, key informant interviews (KIIs), focus group discussions (FGDs) and household visits were conducted to evaluate the distribution and delivery of NFI, ESA and MPCA assistance across the priority areas of northern Cebu.



Lessons Learnt

Sufficient technical capacity and resources from IFRC are essential to complement the expertise and address gaps among PRC NHQ technical staff and implementing chapters.

Challenges

None



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

Indicators

| Title                                              | Target | Actual |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| % of volunteers insured                            | 100    | 100    |
| % of financial reporting respecting IFRC procedure | 100    | 100    |
| # of lessons learned workshop conducted            | 1      | 1      |

Narrative description of achievements

1. Volunteer Mobilisation, Capacity Strengthening and Duty of Care

This DREF operation engaged and mobilised 716 volunteers, who also underwent orientation and skills-based training, equipping them to effectively support humanitarian activities. All mobilised volunteers were covered by insurance through either the Membership and Accident Benefit (MAAB) programme or the Safecard programme, ensuring their protection while engaged in response operations.

As part of its commitment to operational risk management and ensuring the welfare of its volunteers, the PRC currently provides these two insurance mechanisms. PRC is gradually transitioning volunteer insurance coverage to Safecard, which offers more comprehensive coverage by combining accident assistance benefits with access to essential emergency services, including free blood units and ambulance services.

This initiative reflects PRC's commitment to managing operational risks, recognizing the contributions of its volunteers and ensuring that they receive the necessary support in times of need.

2. Joint Operations Review and Organizational Learning

IFRC, together with the German Red Cross (GRC) and Canadian Red Cross (CRC), supported PRC in planning and facilitating the Joint Operation Review and Reflection Workshop for Multi-Hazard Operations, held on 28–29 August 2026. The two-day workshop brought together representatives from participating PRC Chapters, National Headquarters offices and partner organizations to review the implementation of the 2024 Multicyclone operations, the Cebu Earthquake DREF operation, and the DREF operations for Typhoons Tino and Uwan.

Discussions covered operational support and capacity, stakeholder coordination, logistics and prepositioning, beneficiary selection and validation, trigger activation, and the implementation of early actions. The workshop provided a platform for staff, volunteers and



partners involved in the operations to reflect on key achievements and challenges, share operational experiences and identify lessons to inform improvements in future emergency responses.

## Lessons Learnt

Strengthening a volunteer pool for mobilization during operation is essential to sustaining response capacity at the chapter level. Mass volunteer recruitment and the establishment of Red Cross Youth (RCY) and RC 143 Councils, supported by designated focal staff, can help expand volunteer engagement and strengthen community-based response capacity.

## Challenges

Maintaining a consistent pool of available volunteers in Bogo City posed a challenge during the response, particularly in sustaining local capacity and ensuring continuity in the implementation of humanitarian activities. Despite the mobilization of volunteers throughout the operation, the availability of personnel for sustained deployment in Bogo City remained a challenge. PRC managed this constraint by adjusting the assignments of available staff and volunteers to support priority response activities. This highlighted the importance of strengthening local volunteer retention, engagement, and mobilization arrangements to ensure continuity of operations during emergencies.



# Financial Report



## DREF Operation Final Report (CHF)

Date from: 1 Oct 2025 to 31 Oct 2026

### MDRPH057 - Philippines - Earthquake and Typhoons

Operating timeframe: Start date: 02-Oct-2025 End date: 31-Oct-2027

Appeal launch date: 04-Oct-2025

#### I. Summary

|                                 | Actual (CHF)    |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Opening Balance</b>          | <b>0</b>        |
| <b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b> | <b>999,819</b>  |
| DREF Response Pillar            | 999,819         |
| DREF Anticipatory Pillar        |                 |
| <b>Expenditure</b>              | <b>-997,153</b> |
| <b>Closing Balance</b>          | <b>2,666</b>    |

#### II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

| Description                                            | Budget         | Expenditure    | Variance       |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items               | 274,350        | 249,481        | 24,869         |
| PO02 - Livelihoods                                     | 108,198        | 114,503        | -6,305         |
| PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash                              | 149,516        | 159,030        | -9,514         |
| PO04 - Health                                          | 77,758         | 97,563         | -19,805        |
| PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene                     | 209,130        | 224,103        | -14,973        |
| PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion                | 9,500          | 10,118         | -618           |
| PO07 - Education                                       |                |                |                |
| PO08 - Migration                                       |                |                |                |
| PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery | 63,512         | 1,631          | 61,880         |
| PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability         | 2,569          | 2,736          | -167           |
| PO11 - Environmental Sustainability                    |                |                |                |
| <b>Planned Operations Total</b>                        | <b>894,533</b> | <b>859,166</b> | <b>35,367</b>  |
| EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships                   |                |                |                |
| EA02 - Secretariat Services                            | 45,865         | 24,226         | 21,639         |
| EA03 - National Society Strengthening                  | 59,421         | 113,761        | -54,340        |
| <b>Planned Operations Total</b>                        | <b>105,286</b> | <b>137,987</b> | <b>-32,701</b> |
| <b>Total</b>                                           | <b>999,819</b> | <b>997,153</b> | <b>2,666</b>   |

Prepared on  
Internal

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[Click here for the complete financial report](#)

## Please explain variances (if any)

A total of CHF 999,819 was allocated from the IFRC-DREF to support PRC in responding to the needs of the affected population following the 6.9 magnitude earthquake that struck northern Cebu Province during the nine-month implementation period. By the end of the operation, total expenditure amounted to CHF 997,153. This accounts for expenditure rate of 99.7 per cent demonstrating the efficient use of available resources in delivering planned operational priorities and supporting PRC in assisting 13,128 people.



Variances between the budget and actual expenditure were mainly attributed to changes in the actual implementation of some planned interventions. The major variances by sector are explained below.

The lower expenditure recorded under the Shelter and Basic Household Items sector was primarily due to the actual number of tents installed, which accounted for approximately 54 per cent of the initial target of 400 tents. This was attributed to the limited available space identified by local authorities for the safe establishment of camps.

The higher expenditure under the Health sector is attributed to the additional health service requirements arising from the evolving needs of the affected communities. The number of medical tents established increased from the initially planned two to four medical tents, while four medical stations were also set up to accommodate the demand of health services inside these medical tents. Furthermore, assessments conducted during the response operation, identified the arising needs for additional medicines and medical supplies, necessitating additional resources to deliver health care to affected communities.

The actual expenditure under the MPCA sector exceeded the budget due to the revision of the MPCA amount distributed to the eligible families from PHP 5,000 (CHF 66) to PHP 8,000 (CHF 107). The revised amount was based on PRC's recalculation, applying a 30 per cent coverage rate to the MEB amount of PHP 26,028, recognizing that MPCA was designed to complement other forms of assistance provided by PRC to affected households in addressing their essential needs. The revised transfer value also took into consideration DSWD's Emergency Cash Transfer (ECT) rates to maintain alignment with government cash assistance standards.

Under the WASH sector, the variance on the expenditure was partly attributed to the procurement of modular WASH facilities, such as latrines, handwashing facility, and bathing facilities. Following the actual construction of WASH facilities in camps, modular WASH facilities were identified as a more practical option for camp settings and can be retained as operational asset to strengthen PRC's response capacity during emergencies.

The conclusion of this DREF operation resulted in a fund balance of CHF 2,666. In alignment with IFRC's commitment to continued humanitarian support, these remaining funds will be returned to the IFRC-DREF pot.



# Contact Information

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

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