

<p><b>Emergency appeal No:</b> MDRPH057</p> <p><b>Emergency appeal launched:</b> 04/10/2025</p> <p><b>Operational Strategy published:</b> 16/10/2025</p>	<p><b>Glide No:</b></p> <p><a href="#">EQ-2025-000181-PHL (Cebu EQ)</a></p> <p><a href="#">TC-2025-000203-PHL (TY Tino)</a></p> <p><a href="#">TC-2025-000204-PHL (TY Uwan)</a></p>
<p><b>Operation update #4</b></p> <p><b>Date of issue:</b> 29/05/2026</p>	<p><b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b></p> <p>From 04/10/2025 to 30/04/2026</p>
<p><b>Operation timeframe:</b> 24 months (30/09/2025 - 31/10/2027)</p>	<p><b>Number of people being assisted:</b></p> <p><b>52,198 people<sup>1</sup></b></p>
<p><b>Funding requirements (CHF):</b></p> <p>CHF 15.5 million through the IFRC Secretariat Funding</p> <p>CHF 18 million through Federation-wide Funding</p>	<p><b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b></p> <p>CHF 999,819 (Cebu Earthquake)</p> <p>CHF 999,064 (Typhoons Tino and Uwan)</p>

*To date, this Federation-wide Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 18 million, is **43** per cent funded. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the Philippine Red Cross, with the support of the IFRC, to continue providing humanitarian assistance to people affected by the disasters.*

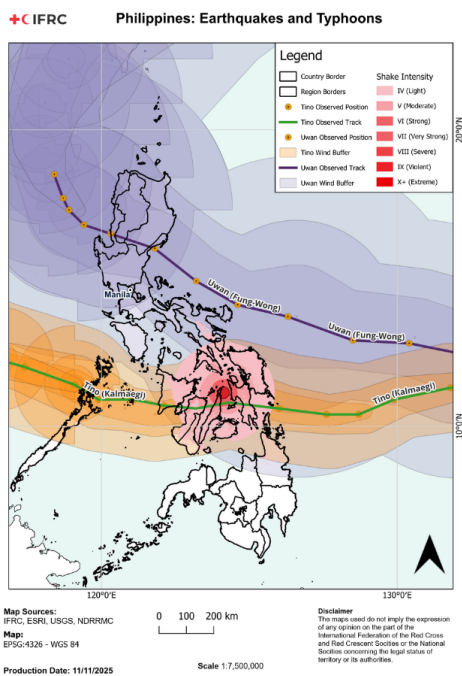


*Philippine Red Cross distributed Multi-purpose Cash Assistance to affected communities in Negros Occidental province (Photo: PRC)*

<sup>1</sup> Figures reflect the overall number of people reached through IFRC secretariat funding as of the reporting period

# A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

## Philippines - Earthquake and Typhoons



### SEVERITY OF HUMANITARIAN CONDITIONS

DISASTER	AFFECTED REGION	DAMAGED HOUSES	AFFECTED POPULATION	SOURCES
<b>Cebu 6.9 mag Earthquake</b>	Region 7	160,662	754,733	NDRRMC Report No.24
<b>Typhoon Tino (Kalmaegi)</b>	CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Region 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, NIR and Caraga	324,878	5.4 million	NDRRMC No. 30
<b>Typhoon Uwan (Fung-Wong)</b>	Region 1, 2, 3, 5,6,8,9,10, NCR, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA and BARM	336,679	7.9 million	NDRRMC No. 24

## Description of the crisis

In late 2025, the Philippines faced a series of overlapping disasters that significantly escalated the humanitarian needs on the ground. A powerful earthquake in Cebu province marked the onset of the humanitarian crisis, followed by Typhoons Tino (Kalmaegi) and Uwan (Fung-wong) in quick succession. The compounding nature of these disasters left a trail of massive destruction across various regions displacing thousands of families, severely disrupting livelihoods, and access to essential services. As a result, the cumulative impacts of these disasters further intensified the vulnerabilities of affected communities, indicating that recovery will be a prolonged process.

On 30 September 2025, a magnitude 6.9 earthquake struck off the coast of Bogo City in northern Cebu. The shallow depth of the quake resulted in intense ground shaking, leading to the collapse of homes, damage to roads and bridges, and widespread power outages. Several municipalities in the Cebu province, including Daanbantayan, Medellin, San Remigio, Borbon, and parts of Cebu City, were among the hardest hit. Based on Situational report no. 30 issued by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC)<sup>2</sup>, more than 217,910 families were affected in Cebu Province alone houses either destroyed or partially damaged. Critical infrastructure such as schools, government buildings, health facilities, and transport networks also sustained significant damage, disrupting access to basic services. Many families were forced to seek temporary shelter in evacuation centres, while others remain in unsafe living conditions due to limited housing options.

As communities were just beginning to mobilise relief following the aftermath of the earthquake, Typhoon Tino (Kalmaegi) entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) on 02 November 2025. The storm rapidly intensified and made multiple landfalls across Visayas region and Palawan, brought strong winds, heavy rainfall, flooding, and

<sup>2</sup> EQ Situational report

landslides. Multiple areas in Central Cebu, Mimaropa, the Negros Islands Region, and parts of Caraga experienced severe flooding, further damaging homes, livelihoods, and infrastructure. A total of 1,526,203 families were affected - 263,712 people were displaced, and agricultural lands were inundated, affecting food security and income sources for many households<sup>3</sup>.

Shortly after, Super Typhoon Uwan swept through Luzon and nearby coastal provinces, unleashing destructive winds, torrential rains, and causing storm surges. This resulted in additional destruction in some of the repeatedly affected areas. The typhoon led to widespread flooding in low-lying and coastal areas, damaged hundreds of thousands of houses, and disrupted power, water, transport, and communication services. Pre-emptive evacuations helped reduce casualties, but prolonged displacement and slow restoration of essential services continued to place pressure on affected communities. According to the NDRRMC Sitrep no. 24, STY Uwan affected approximately 2,242,319 families across various regions, while 355,992 individuals remained displaced<sup>4</sup>.

As a result of these compounded disasters, an estimated **13 million people** were left in need of humanitarian assistance. The scale of the needs on the grounds remains immense, as affected communities continue to face urgent needs in shelter, water and sanitation, health care, food security, and livelihood recovery. The complexity of this humanitarian crisis underscores the importance of sustained and coordinated assistance to enable families recover safely, rebuild disrupted livelihoods, and strengthen community resilience.

For a current overview or 6<sup>th</sup> month update of the current humanitarian situation, please refer to the **needs analysis** section. This section highlights the status of affected and displaced populations affected by typhoon and earthquake, alongside evolving needs identified through the PRC's recent multi-sectoral assessments. These findings ensure that our shelter, livelihood, WASH and other recovery interventions remain targeted and relevant to the priority provinces under this appeal.

## Summary of response

### Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

The Republic Act No. 10072 of the Philippines recognizes the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) as an auxiliary to the national government and as the nation's foremost humanitarian organization, with operations spanning through its 101 chapters across all administrative districts and major cities in the country. The organization currently employs 1,923 staff at the National Headquarters (NHQ) and chapter levels who serve together with approximately 1.1 million volunteers. At the chapter level, the Red Cross 143 program ensures a robust presence of trained and equipped volunteers on standby at the community level, enhancing the National Society's overall disaster preparedness and response capabilities.

PRC is working closely with the IFRC and received financial assistance through the DREF grants to kickstart the disaster response operations. Five (5) Participating National Societies (PNS) (the American Red Cross, German Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Netherland Red Cross, and Spanish Red Cross) provided additional bilateral relief and recovery support to the operation. Coordination among PRC, IFRC, ICRC, and PNSs ensured a cohesive and complementary approach in delivering assistance.

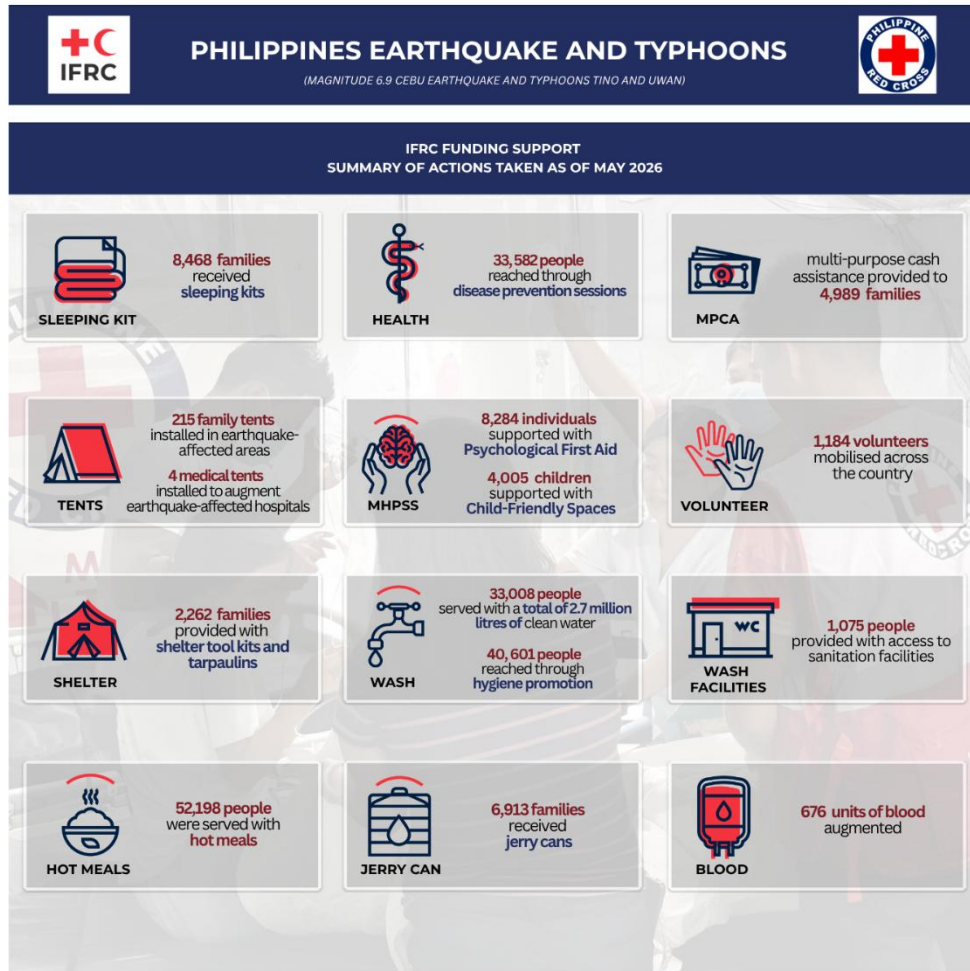
During the reporting period, the federation-wide response collectively reached an estimated **52,198 people**. The operation made steady progress across all priority sectors, with notable achievements in emergency shelter assistance, distribution of essential household items, WASH, health and multi-purpose cash assistance.

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<sup>3</sup> [Tino Situation Report #30](#)

<sup>4</sup> [Uwan Situation Report #24](#)

Below is a summary of assistance which the Philippine Red Cross (PRC), with substantial support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), has achieved:



As of this reporting period, the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) has transitioned to prioritizing key recovery interventions under this operation. Current efforts are focused on shelter interventions such as full shelter assistance—as well as livelihood support, WASH facility rehabilitation, and the restoration of local chapter and branch infrastructure.

## Needs analysis

During the first six months of the operation, the PRC conducted multilateral assessments across the Shelter, Livelihood, WASH and other sectors, as well as for NSD Chapter rehabilitation. These assessments were essential to identify current needs and design the most appropriate interventions for the recovery phase.

### Shelter:

PRC conducted field technical assessments in January 2026 to assess the current shelter conditions resulting from multiple disasters (earthquake and typhoons) and identify existing needs and gaps to inform the design of appropriate shelter recovery program.

The shelter assessment has provided critical insight into the current living conditions of the affected population and the unique geographic challenges governing the recovery phase:

### Northern Cebu

- *Most houses affected by the earthquake were either totally damaged (collapsed) or sustained minor structural damage, such as hairline cracks on walls and floors.*
- *Extensive damage in many houses was primarily attributed to poor-quality construction materials and inadequate design or construction practices.*
- *Certain areas have been declared no-built zones due to sinkholes, landslides, and fault lines, resulting in permanent displacement for several barangays and sitios.*
- *A significant number of families are currently living in makeshift shelters or tents, either within their original lots or temporary relocation areas, or staying with their relatives.*
- *Most families either own the land they occupy or reside on relatives' land with permission, while a few are informal settlers.*
- *Most households have received emergency assistance, including food, non-food items, tarpaulins and Emergency Cash Transfers (ECT) from DSWD (TD – ₱10,000.00 or CHF 128; PD – ₱5,000.00 or CHF 64). Additional shelter support was provided by Shelter Box, amounting to approximately ₱18,000 or CHF 229 in labor and materials.*
- *Any repair or reconstruction of houses must obtain clearance from the Mines and Geosciences Bureau and/or Local Government Unit within six months from the earthquake's occurrence.*
- *There is an identified permanent relocation area in Brgy. Gaway-gaway, San Remigio.*

### Negros Occidental

- *The most affected communities are those located near rivers, which experienced significant overflow during the typhoons and were later declared as no-build zones (20 to 30 meters from the river bed).*
- *Many houses were totally damaged/washed-out due to flooding and flash floods.*
- *Households located farther from rivers sustained only minor damages and mostly have completed repairing their houses.*
- *Several evacuation centers across different barangays remain operational for residents unable to return to their original homes as their areas have been declared no-build zones (NBZ).*
- *Some households have constructed makeshift shelters on their original lots (NBZ) near the rivers while other households have relocated to private lands (hacienderos' land) under agreements and have begun constructing new shelters (but are poorly built structurally) - mostly are the ones who have received cash and materials from LGU, IOM and Shelter Box .*
- *There are identified relocation areas in Moises Padilla and La Castellana.*



*Several families are still living in makeshift shelters Barangay Dakit, Bogo Cebu (Photo: PRC)*



*Totally damaged house in Barangay Guadalupe, Bogo Cebu City. (Photo: PRC)*

## Metro Cebu Affected by Typhoon Tino



Recent assessments in Metro Cebu reveal a clear geographic divide in shelter damage. In riverside communities, the impact was severe, with many homes totally destroyed by flooding and flash floods. In contrast, households located farther from the river sustained only partial damage, with the majority having already completed self-repairs. However, a significant challenge remains for families currently in evacuation centers; many are unable to return to their original sites because their land has been designated as a 'no-build zone,' necessitating long-term relocation solutions.

Significant numbers of families are still living in Tent City, private land, and government facilities. Below are the photos:



*San Roque Tent City, accommodating 131 families from Brgy. San Isidro and Brgy. Dumlog, Talisay City (Photo: PRC)*



*77 families are accommodated at Purok Paglaom Brgy. Dumlog Community Tent (private land owned by Brgy. Captain Nelson Abellana) (Photo: PRC)*



Some families are unable to return to safe living conditions as the locations of their houses are now within a declared no-build zone. (Source: PRC)

Some of the affected families repair/ rebuild houses in no-build-zone areas because of lack of financial capacity relocate, livelihood dependence near the area and distance of the relocation site to the school, City Center, and livelihood.

The majority of households with totally damaged homes have received initial emergency assistance. This includes food, non-food items, and tarpaulins, alongside Emergency Cash Transfers (ECT) from several partners:

- DSWD: ₱10,000 (CHF 155) per household.
- LGU: ₱5,000 (CHF 77) per household.
- NGO Partners: Shelter materials provided by the Rotary Club and Tzu Chi Foundation.

In contrast, households with partially damaged homes received more limited support, consisting of Food and Non-Food Items (NFIs) and a cash grant from the LGU of ₱3,000 (CHF 46).



Affected families are unable to finish shelter repairs of their homes due to limited financial sources (Source: PRC)

Some of the displaced families have relocated and begun rebuilding their shelters at government-identified relocation sites.

### Negros Occidental and Cebu Province (Typhoon Tino and Cebu EQ)

Sector	Needs/Gaps	Proposed Interventions	Recommended Modality	Target Population	Target Area
Shelter	Households are staying in tents and makeshift shelters on their own lots because their houses were totally damaged	Shelter Upgrading Support  (Should be in safe area with clear agreement on land tenure)	Conditional Cash Grant and In-kind (CGI Sheets)  Technical Support Capacity Building HLP Support	Households with <b>totally damaged</b> homes that are currently living in makeshift shelters within designated temporary relocation areas  Households with <b>totally damaged</b> homes are residing in tents or makeshift structures constructed on their own properties.	<b>Province of Cebu- Cebu Earthquake</b>  <b>City of Bogo</b> - Barangay Guadalupe - Barangay Dakit - Barangay Nailon  <b>Municipality of San Remigio</b> - Barangay Lambusan - Barangay Punta  <b>Municipality of Medellin</b> - Barangay Poblacion - Barangay Curva - Barangay Lamitac Norte
	Lack of knowledge in building safer homes	SSA Training	Face to face training	All households	<b>Municipality of Liloan</b> - Barangay Cotcot  Municipality of Talisay - Barangay Brgy. San Isidro - Barangay Dumlog - Barangay Lawaan 2

### Negros Occidental and Cebu Province (Typhoon Tino and Cebu EQ)

Sector	Needs/Gaps	Proposed Interventions	Recommended Modality	Target Population	Target Area
Shelter	Households have rebuilt their shelters; however, many remain structurally unsafe due to limited financial resources to reinforce and strengthen their homes.	Shelter Repair Assistance  (Should be in safe area with secured land tenure)	Conditional Cash  Technical Support Capacity Building HLP Support	Vulnerable households with <b>partially and totally damaged</b> homes have started reconstruction; however, construction remains incomplete due to limited financial resources and insufficient assistance received	<b>Province of Cebu- Typhoon "Tino"</b> <b>Municipality of Liloan</b> - Barangay Cotcot  <b>Municipality of Talisay</b> - Barangay Brgy. San Isidro - Barangay Dumlog - Barangay Lawaan 2
	Households have been relocated to temporary relocation areas, where they are currently living in tents and makeshift shelters, as they are unable to return to their original dwellings due to these areas being declared No-Build Zones (NBZ).	Full Shelter Assistance  (Should be in safe area with secured land tenure)	Conditional Cash  Technical Support Capacity Building HLP Support	Vulnerable totally damaged households that are still living in tents, evacuation centers, and makeshift houses that are willing to be relocated and willing to pay the downpayment and monthly amortization to the LGU identified relocation site.  Vulnerable households with <b>totally damaged</b> homes who are unable to go back to their original dwelling	<b>Province of Cebu- Typhoon "Tino"</b> <b>Municipality of Talisay</b> - Bary. San Isidro - Barangay Dumlog - Barangay Lawaan 2  <b>Province of Cebu- Cebu Earthquake</b> <b>Municipality of San Remigio</b> - Barangay Gaway-gaway  <b>Province of Negros Occidental- Typhoon "Tino"</b> <b>Municipality of Moises Padilla</b> - Barangay Inolingan

## Recommended Interventions:

Based on recent shelter assessments, the PRC has validated that the required interventions remain consistent with the initial operational strategy. Our focus continues to be on providing targeted support based on house damage and land security, specifically:

<b>Full Shelter Assistance (FSA)</b>	Provide FSA to households with <u>totally damaged</u> homes, prioritizing permanently displaced populations, on permanent relocation sites with secured land tenure and verified hazard clearance.
<b>Shelter Upgrading Support (SUS) on Temporary Relocation Sites</b>	Provide SUS to households with <u>totally damaged</u> homes <u>residing</u> in temporary relocation sites, with landowner agreement verified hazard clearance.
<b>Shelter Upgrading Support (SUS) in own lot</b>	provide SUS to households with <u>totally damaged</u> homes <u>residing</u> in makeshift shelters or tents on their original land, with secured land tenure and verified hazard clearance.
<b>Others</b>	It is recommended that Shelter Repair Assistance (SRA) be converted to Full Shelter Assistance (FSA) due to the limited need for repairs. Damage assessments <u>indicate</u> that earthquake-related impacts were <u>largely characterized</u> by either total structural collapse or minor, repairable damage. Meanwhile, typhoon-related impacts were <u>predominantly flood-induced</u> , resulting in washed-out or partially damaged shelters, many of which <u>are located in</u> high-risk areas near riverbanks, where repair <u>assistance</u> is inappropriate due to safety concerns.

All include capacity building for households and local builders on the principles of “build back better” and safer construction, provision of technical monitoring and support, Housing, Land and Properties (HLP) support to ensure security of tenure, and hazard risk assessments prior to any repair or reconstruction to ensure the safety and suitability of the building site.

## Livelihood

The assessment reveals that vulnerable households and community-based organizations have suffered significant damage to their primary livelihood assets, leading to a critical interruption in income-generating activities. To address these gaps, the operation will prioritize the restoration of livelihoods through a multi-tiered approach:

- **Asset Replacement and Capital Support:** The primary intervention for individual households is the provision of Household Livelihood Assistance, delivered as a conditional cash grant of ₱15,000 for start-up capital. This conditional cash grant of PHP 15,000 is based on the calculation from minimum expenditure basket (MEB) of cash working group in the Philippines. This is paired with farm inputs specifically calculated to meet the economic requirements for cultivating one hectare of land. This support targets the most vulnerable, including displaced persons in evacuation centers, rice and high-value crop farmers, livestock owners, and small store owners.
- **Community-Led Recovery:** Beyond individual support, the strategy includes community-managed livelihood projects specifically designed to restore the collective assets of community-based farmers' associations, ensuring broader economic stability.
- **Capacity Building and Diversification:** To reduce long-term vulnerability, the operation will implement Skills Training in high-demand technical areas such as carpentry, masonry, mechanics, and plumbing. This focuses on daily wage earners and laborers—particularly those in relocation sites or tents—enabling them to participate directly in the reconstruction effort.
- **Financial Inclusion and Literacy:** For women’s groups and small business owners, the PRC will provide training in Basic Entrepreneurship and Financial Literacy, supported by the formation of Community Savings Groups. Additionally, in partnership with the Department of Agriculture and the Philippine Crop Insurance

Corporation, awareness campaigns will be conducted to ensure farmers are integrated into national agricultural support and insurance programs.



Damaged land in Brgy Quintin Remo, Moises Padilla ( full of sand and gravel)



Washed out and declared condemned land in Brgy Sag-ang Moises Padilla



Washed out and declared condemned land in Brgy Odiong , Moises Padilla



Rice Farm in Brgy Odiong, Moises Padillia



Sugarcane farm in Brgy Inolingan, Moises Padillia



Rice Farm in Brgy Inolingan, Moises Padillia

### Livelihood Recovery and Resilience Recommendations

- Restoration of Productive Assets: Prioritize the immediate replacement of damaged livelihood assets through a combination of conditional cash grants (₱15,000 per household) and essential farm inputs (calculated for one hectare of cultivation). This dual modality ensures that vulnerable farming households, livestock owners, and small store owners have the necessary start-up capital to resume income-generating activities.
- Strengthening Community-Based Organizations: Extend support beyond individual households by implementing community-managed livelihood projects. This focuses on restoring the collective assets of farmers' associations, ensuring that local economic structures are rehabilitated alongside individual livelihoods.
- Market-Driven Skills Development: Implement a robust vocational training program—covering carpentry, masonry, plumbing, and mechanics—specifically targeting displaced wage earners and laborers. This "build-back-better" approach creates a skilled local workforce that can participate in reconstruction while diversifying their future earning potential.
- Institutional Linkages and Financial Literacy: Bridge the knowledge gap in the agricultural and business sectors by facilitating awareness campaigns on crop insurance and government programs in partnership with the Department of Agriculture. Complement this with Basic Entrepreneurship and Financial Literacy training, particularly for women's groups, supported by the establishment of Community Savings Groups to ensure long-term financial stability.

## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

The assessment revealed a gap on WASH across the designated evacuation centers and schools. Notably, there's total absence of dedicated bathing facilities within these sites. While emergency latrines are present, they remain insufficient to meet sphere standards, leaving displaced individuals with no private, safe, or dignified space for personal hygiene.

### Impact of this Gap:

- **Protection & Dignity:** Displaced individuals are forced to bathe in open or makeshift areas, creating significant protection risks, particularly for women and girls, and compromising their right to privacy.
- **Public Health:** Without proper drainage and designated bathing areas, greywater pools in common spaces, increasing the risk of vector-borne diseases and skin infections within congested evacuation settings.
- **Inclusivity:** The lack of accessible bathing units means that elderly persons and people with disabilities (PWDs) face extreme difficulty in maintaining basic hygiene.

### Proposed Intervention: Construction of Safe Bathing Units

To address this, the PRC will construct 3 dedicated bathing facilities across the priority areas. These units will be designed with the following standards:

- **Gender Segregation:** Clearly marked and physically separated zones for men and women.
- **Safety Features:** Lockable doors from the inside and adequate lighting to ensure safety at night.
- **Strategic Drainage:** All units will be connected to proper drainage systems to prevent waterlogging and environmental contamination.
- **Integration with O&M:** These units will be included in the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) training provided to the community and school groups to ensure long-term cleanliness and functionality.

*Coordination and Courtesy Meetings with Municipality, Barangays and Schools*



Municipal Evacuation Center in Southern Leyte (Source: PRC)



Evacuation Center at Hinatungan Elementary School in Southern Leyte (Source: PRC)



## Operational risk assessment

- Although the peak typhoon season in the Philippines ended in December, other weather disturbances such as shear line, Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), and easterlies continue to pose significant operational risk as it could trigger rainfall-induced flooding and landslides. The national weather bureau, Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) has also reported the weak presence of La Niña that will likely prevail until the end of first quarter of 2026. This could potentially cause more prolonged heavy rains and increase the chances of stronger tropical cyclones entering the country's monitoring domain.

Apart from the ongoing rainfall-related risks, the transition to the 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. Considering these conditions, the PRC and IFRC are closely monitoring weather developments and collaborating with government agencies and partners to continue supporting ongoing recovery efforts and strengthening resilience against future hazards.

- While the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (PDRRMO) of Cebu have completed the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and outlined the detailed scale of devastation the earthquake left<sup>5</sup>, the lack of updated geohazard guidance from the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) continues to limit the implementation of shelter activities. Construction and shelter repair activities require technical guidance and clearance from both the LGUs and MGB to ensure that shelter interventions are conducted in suitable locations. The requirement for LGU and MGB clearance may impact the implementation of recovery activities and could potentially prolong displacement for vulnerable households. PRC continues to closely coordinate with LGUs, technical working groups (TWGs), DHSUD, DENR, MGB, and PHIVOLCS to ensure that shelter interventions are aligned with government guidance and ensure compliance.
- Capacity constraints within the procurement function, together with evolving internal processes and high operational demands across multiple concurrent responses, present challenges to timely implementation and efficient fund utilization. The ongoing procurement activities under this operation have resulted in increased storage requirements to accommodate the relief items for pre-positioning and distribution. While this may pose logistical constraints to storage and inventory management, PRC, in close collaboration with IFRC PH CD, is currently exploring options to identify suitable warehouse space to accommodate the additional procured items. In addition, rising fuel costs associated with ongoing geopolitical tensions and conflicts may affect market conditions, potentially increasing the cost of construction materials for shelter and other requirement for early recovery activities. This may have implications for procurement processes, budget utilization, and implementation timelines. PRC continues to monitor market conditions and manage procurement plans accordingly

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Update on the strategy

There have been no major revisions to the **Revised Operational Strategy** published on 20 November 2025, which continues to provide overarching guidance for the integrated response to the Cebu Earthquake and Typhoons Tino and Uwan.

Based on the findings and recommendations of the recent shelter assessments, minor refinements have been introduced to selected shelter interventions to better align with the current context. Shelter sharing support has been deprioritized, considering its limited applicability within the Philippine setting. In addition, temporary shelter assistance under the recovery phase has been restructured and strengthened into a consolidated approach now referred to as **Shelter Upgrading Support (SUS)**. This enhanced modality integrates the provision of tarpaulins, shelter tool kits, and cash assistance for materials and labor, ensuring a more comprehensive, context-appropriate, and sustainable response to the shelter needs of affected households.

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<sup>5</sup> [Post-Disaster Needs Assessment \(PDNA\) in earthquake-affected areas in Cebu province](#)

The vision of the revised strategy is to support **284,904 people** across the most affected provinces to meet their essential needs in a dignified manner and support their recovery in the longer term.

The strategy maintains a multi-sector, holistic approach, prioritizing interventions across shelter, livelihoods, multipurpose cash assistance, health and care, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), education, and migration and displacement support. These interventions are supported by National Society Strengthening, coordination and partnerships, and community engagement and accountability (CEA) mechanisms to ensure that the implementation of activities are accountable, community-driven, and are tailored to the needs on the ground.

### **Emergency Phase Priorities**

During the initial months of the operation, priority has been placed on delivering life-saving assistance to families severely affected by the earthquake and typhoons. These response interventions supported affected families to meet their essential needs in a timely and dignified way, enabling them to regain a sense of stability in the aftermath of the compounded disasters. Key focus areas include:

- **Emergency Shelter Assistance:** Distribution includes tarpaulins, shelter toolkits, and essential household items in the earthquake- and typhoon-affected communities. In the aftermath of the Cebu earthquake, tent cities have been established to support displaced families. These sites were equipped with health stations, bathing facilities, welfare desks, and community kitchen.
- **Food and multipurpose cash assistance:** During the most critical days of the operation, hot meals were provided to address urgent food security needs. Complementing the emergency operations, multipurpose cash assistance was also provided to enable affected families to meet their most urgent needs through an unrestricted form of cash assistance.
- **Health and MHPSS:** To augment the capacity of the earthquake-affected hospitals in Cebu, medical tents were established. Health caravans were deployed, equipped with medical teams and essential medicines to provide basic health services to affected communities. Psychological first aid, psychosocial support, and referral pathways were also provided to individuals requiring further care.
- **WASH:** Rapid mobilization of water treatment units, water tankers, hygiene kits, menstrual hygiene supplies, jerry cans, bathing cubicles, sanitation facilities, hygiene promotion activities, and bottled water where needed.

### **Recovery Phase Priorities**

As communities transition from emergency response to recovery phase, the strategy shifts its priority towards rebuilding livelihoods, strengthening community resilience, and supporting sustainable recovery. Key priority areas include:

- **Shelter Recovery:** Provision of shelter repair assistance to damaged houses, shelter upgrading support, and full shelter assistance to those most-at-risk with security of tenure whose houses have been totally damaged. Provision of technical guidance on safe construction techniques (Build back safer), PASSA activities, awareness and orientation on Safe Shelter techniques.
- **Livelihood Restoration:** Implementation of conditional Household Livelihood Assistance (HLA) for most affected households and the Community-Managed Livelihood Project (CMLP) for the most vulnerable communities. Cash Savings Groups and financial literacy activities will complement long-term livelihood strengthening.

- **Sustained Health and MHPSS:** Continuation of health caravans, disease surveillance, and referral mechanisms, and community-based psychosocial support.
- **WASH Recovery:** Repair and rehabilitation of WASH facilities through Cash-for-Work. Continuation of hygiene promotion aimed at long-term behaviour change and risk reduction.

### Cross-Cutting Approaches

- **Community Engagement & Accountability (CEA):** Incorporate community engagement processes and feedback mechanisms to facilitate active community participation throughout the operation. This ensures that communities have clear and inclusive information to interventions being implemented.
- **Protection, Gender & Inclusion (PGI):** Safeguarding, gender-sensitive approaches, meaningful participation and inclusion of people with disabilities, and mainstreaming of protection principles across all interventions.
- **Migration and RFL:** Continued provision of RFL services, including support for migrants, displaced families, and those requiring assistance to access essential services.

The PRC will continue to leverage its extensive volunteer network and maintain close coordination with government authorities, Movement partners, UN agencies, and humanitarian organizations. The recovery phase remains guided by preparedness, risk-informed programming, and community-based resilience.

While the emergency operation aims to address immediate needs and support the restoration of livelihoods, the overall PRC Unified Plan for 2025 and 2026, will continue to focus on building community resilience in the affected communities beyond the emergency operation itself, ensuring continuity, accountability, and alignment with long-term development priorities. The unified planning approach will streamline emergency response and recovery activities while ensuring the diverse needs of earthquake- and typhoon-affected communities continue to be addressed.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

### STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

Please note a shift in the reporting framework for this period. Unlike previous operations updates which recorded federation-wide people reached, the milestones detailed in this six-month report are directly supported by **IFRC funding**. Consequently, the following figures represent the cumulative, **IFRC-funded achievements from 4 October 2025 to 30 April 2026**.

	<b>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</b>	<b>People reached: 42,340</b>	
		Female > 18: 9,533	Female < 18: 9,007
		Male > 18: 11,850	Male < 18: 11,950
<b>Objective:</b> <i>Communities in crisis-affected areas are supported in restoring and strengthening their well-being and dignity through the provision of short-, medium- and long-term sheltering support through a range of modalities appropriate to their context.</i>			
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>

<b>Key indicators:</b>	<i>% of supported households reporting that shelter assistance helped them resume safe and stable living conditions</i>	0	80%
	<i># of affected households supported with essential household items</i>	8,468	20,000
	<i># of affected households provided with emergency shelter assistance (ESA)</i>	2,262	6,000
	<i># of households provided with full shelter assistance (FSA)</i>	0	600
	<i># of households provided with temporary shelter assistance (shelter upgrading support)</i>	0	600
	<i># of households provided with shelter repair assistance (SRA)</i>	0	1,000
	<i># of households provided with shelter sharing support (SSS)</i>	<i>de-prioritized</i>	300
	<i># of individuals oriented on safe shelter and build back safer (BBS) awareness through ESA, FSA, SRA, and SSS</i>	3,512	57,750
	<i># of households provided with family tents</i>	215 <sup>6</sup>	2,000
	<i># of schools repaired or rehabilitated</i>	<i>de-prioritized</i>	20
	<i># of staff, volunteers, and community members trained in shelter assessment, safer construction, or site planning</i>	35	30

## **Progress Toward Objectives**

### Emergency Relief Phase (Completed Interventions)

In 2025, a rapid succession of disasters severely impacted the Visayas region. A destructive earthquake in Cebu caused immediate, extensive structural damage to residential infrastructure. Non-engineered houses bore the brunt of the kinetic impact, experiencing cracked walls, compromised foundations, and partial-to-total collapse. This structural crisis was immediately compounded by the successive landfalls of Typhoons Tino and Uwan, which swept across Cebu and Negros Occidental. The heavy rainfall triggered severe flooding in low-lying areas, causing secondary damage to already weakened structures and leading to prolonged displacement for thousands of families.

During the initial emergency response phase, the Philippine Red Cross (PRC), with the support of the IFRC, distributed critical Non-Food Items (NFIs) and emergency shelter materials to stabilize living conditions.

<sup>6</sup> The figure has been reconciled with the most recent Operational Update using validated data in the 3W.

A total of 8,648 households (42,340 people) received emergency shelter assistance out of the overall appeal target of 20,000 households across all the provinces below targeted in the appeal. This package includes 2 blankets, 2 pieces of plastic mats, 1 mosquito net and 1 kitchen set.

**Table 1. Number of households reached through essential household items per province**

No.	Provinces	Families
1	Aurora	205
2	Cagayan	291
3	Camarines Norte	300
4	Camarines Sur	259
5	Catanduanes	350
6	Cebu	5,327
7	Negros Province	500
8	Nueva Vizcaya	400
9	Quirino	486
10	Southern Leyte	350
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,468</b>

In addition, PRC distributed tarpaulins and shelter toolkits to **2,262 households** (against an appeal target of 6,000 households). This distribution was paired with active community engagement regarding safe shelter practices and "Build Back Safer" orientation sessions.

**Table 2. Number of households reached through emergency shelter assistance per province**

No.	Provinces	Families
1	Aurora	344
2	Cebu	572
3	Negros Province	996
4	Southern Leyte	350
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,262</b>

In response to the high volume of displaced families immediately following the Cebu earthquake, 215 family tents were deployed and erected (out of the broader 20,000 appeal household target). To ensure quality and safe setup, 35 staff and volunteers were successfully trained in safer construction methodologies specifically tailored for family tent deployment.

Furthermore, school repair and rehabilitation was officially deprioritized under this appeal, as the Department of Education and relevant government line agencies assumed full responsibility for public infrastructure interventions.

#### Early Recovery

PRC has conducted detailed assessments of current shelter conditions resulting from multiple disasters (earthquake and typhoons) and identified appropriate shelter recovery interventions in Cebu and Negros Occidental. PRC coordinated with PRC chapters in Cebu and Negros Occidental for the detailed assessment strategy and coordination with local government units and barangay councils for the current shelter situation. PRC conducted transect walks and sample household visits to assess shelter damage and conditions in the municipalities of Negros Occidental and Northern Cebu.

Based on the initial findings, the current situation of the people affected by Cebu earthquake and Typhoon in Northern Cebu notably there are significant number of families who are currently living in makeshift shelters or tents, either within their original lots or temporary relocation areas, or staying with their relatives. Certain areas have been declared no-build zones due to sinkholes, landslides, and fault lines, resulting in permanent displacement for several barangays and sitios. Most houses affected by the earthquake were either totally damaged (collapsed) or sustained minor structural damage, such as hairline cracks on walls and floors. Extensive damage in many houses was primarily attributed to poor-quality construction materials and inadequate design or construction practices.

Any repair or reconstruction of houses must obtain clearance from the MGB and/or LGU within six months of the earthquake's occurrence. There is an identified permanent relocation area in Brgy. Gaway-gaway, San Remigio.

As of today, PRC has the initial list of beneficiaries for shelter repair assistance and shelter upgrading support. There are 413 households of which 45 percent out of 925 targeted HH based on PRC operational budget has been identified as recipients of SUS and SRA.

While the full shelter assistance, the identification of project areas and the social preparation including beneficiary selection have just commenced. To date, following PRC shelter assessment, PRC has now master list of potential beneficiaries to be validated (246 HH which is 82 percent of the 300 HH targeted based on PRC operational budget).

### Next Steps (PRC Planned Activities)

To support the transition to early recovery, PRC is currently finalizing their detailed assessments that will later inform shelter interventions in the earthquake and typhoons affected areas across various regions. Discussions are currently underway to identify safe and suitable relocation sites in Northern Cebu, Central Cebu, and Negros Occidental. Once the relocation sites have been identified together with the LGUs and MGB, the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the respective LGUs to clearly define roles and responsibilities will be drafted. After the detailed assessments have been finalized, PRC will facilitate the social preparation including the formation of Barangay Recovery Committee (BaReCom) to map eligible households targeted for each shelter intervention during the early stages of the early recovery initiatives, ensuring a structured and transparent selection process.

Shelter Repair Assistance and Shelter Upgrading Support will start the procurement of shelter material and start construction in June and aim its completion by September 2026. While FSA, estimated start of construction is upon the completion of clearances and necessary documents from the LGU and Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) have been secured.



### Livelihoods

**People reached: 52,198**

Female > 18: 14,737

Female < 18: 11,104

Male > 18: 14,608

Male < 18: 11,749

**Objective:** *Communities, especially in disaster and crisis-affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods.*

**Indicator**

**Actual**

**Target**

<b>Key indicators:</b>	<i>% of assisted households that utilised conditional cash grants to rebuild essential livelihood assets and resume productive activities</i>	0	90%
	<i># of affected families provided with household livelihood assistance (HLA) or conditional cash and restricted grants</i>	0	9,000
	<i># of people provided with hot meals</i>	52,198	14,786
	<i># of Community Managed Livelihoods Programme (CMLP) groups formed and functional</i>	0	10
	<i># of Community Savings Groups (CSGs) formed and functional</i>	0	10
	<i># of staff and volunteers trained in the hot meals crash course</i>	0	50

### **Progress Toward Objectives**

During the crucial stages of the operation, PRC delivered immediate food assistance across affected populations of the three compounding disasters, initially targeting 14,786 people but ultimately serving **52,198 people** with hot meals over a 14-day period through daily distributions in evacuation centers and affected communities. PRC played a vital role in addressing food insecurity and alleviating hunger through the deployment of a fleet of food trucks, ensuring that nutritional needs are met even during a crisis.

As the operation transitions towards early recovery, PRC continues to implement planned livelihood programs to support affected families in restoring their sources of income and strengthening their resilience against future shocks. Affected families across Negros Occidental and Cebu province have experienced significant damage to their livelihoods, disrupting their sources of income and prolonging the recovery process.

Prior to the approval of the livelihood programs across the priority areas, PRC conducted detailed assessments to determine the extent of damage to livelihoods, identify recovery gaps, and explore suitable livelihood opportunities. Findings from these assessments show that livelihood options vary significantly per priority area, with each local context presenting distinct livelihood opportunities for recovery.

In Negros Occidental, identified livelihoods are largely focused on the agricultural sector, particularly in sugarcane production and livestock raising. Meanwhile, in Cebu province, where livelihoods have been affected by both the 6.9-magnitude earthquake and successive typhoons, fishing was identified as one of the viable livelihood options in northern Cebu while the more urbanized economic setting in metro Cebu makes Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) the more viable livelihood option for families in this area. The assessments also underscored the importance of promoting diversified livelihood options to prevent market saturation and ensure that proposed livelihoods during the implementation period do not compete.

To facilitate the restoration of livelihood among affected communities and address identified livelihood recovery gaps, PRC plans to provide conditional cash grants of PHP 15,000 (CHF 200) through Household Livelihood Assistance (HLA) programming. This intervention aims to support affected families to recover from the impacts of the disasters,

enabling them to restore their livelihoods and establish more sustainable sources of income that can contribute to their long-term financial stability and resilience.

Through established Barangay Committees (BarComs), community representatives participated in the development of selection criteria and the identification of eligible households. Validation of the initial beneficiary lists is ongoing through social mapping and community consultations to promote transparency and ensure that assistance is directed to the most vulnerable households. To date, 500 potential beneficiaries have been identified as part of the initial targeting process.

During the reporting period, PRC has already commenced a community-driven selection of eligible recipients for the planned HLA programming, through the establishment of Barangay Committees (BarComs). These BarComs, with engagement of community representatives, supported the development of selection criteria and the identification of the most vulnerable families.



*PRC with support from the IFRC, participated in a dialogue together with relevant stakeholders and LGUs in Negros Occidental to align approaches on early recovery efforts for livelihood programs (Photo: PRC)*

## **Ways Forward**

Upon identifying the eligible recipients for the HLA programming, PRC will continue to maintain close coordination with LGUs and community leaders to validate the initial list through social mapping, community consultations, and house-to-house validations to promote transparency and ensure community engagement throughout the process.

Following the validation processes for the HLA programming, PRC plans to conduct technical sessions for the identified HLA recipients. These technical sessions aim to facilitate participatory discussions that enable recipients identify their existing capacities, livelihood opportunities, challenges, and preferred sources of income. Meanwhile, other planned livelihood programs, including Community Managed Livelihood (CMLP) and Cash Savings Groups (CSG), are also underway. To strengthen community-based support and recovery, PRC is currently assessing and planning for these interventions, with target areas to be determined in areas where HLA is also being implemented.

Complementary to these efforts, PRC will continue to conduct orientation sessions during the rollout of the livelihood programs across priority areas to strengthen PRC visibility and increase the communities' awareness of PRC core services offered, ensuring that communities know how to access PRC services.



## Multi-purpose Cash

People reached: 25,005

Female > 18: 5,630

Female < 18: 5319

Male > 18: 6,997

Male < 18: 7,059

### Objective:

*Households are provided with multipurpose cash grants (unrestricted and unconditional) to address their basic and unmet needs.*

### Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
# of families provided with unconditional cash assistance	4,989	11,000
# of staff and volunteers trained in the cash voucher assistance (CVA) crash course	60	30

### Progress Toward Objectives



PRC distributed MPCA to affected families in Cebu and Negros Occidental to support them in their recovery (Source: PRC)

The PRC, in close coordination with IFRC, has provided Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) to 4,989 families, benefiting 24,945 people, affected by the earthquake in Cebu and Typhoon Tino. The number of families assisted accounted for roughly 45 per cent of the targeted 11,000 households under the appeal. Through this unconditional and unrestricted financial support, each eligible household received a one-time cash grant of PHP 8,000 (CHF 107), enabling them to meet their immediate needs.

The amount of the cash assistance was calculated based on the revised Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) using the Cash Working Group (CWG) guidance, with coverage set at 30 per cent of the MEB amount of PHP 26,028. The rationale for 30 per cent of MEB coverage is based on the approach that considers MPCA recipients also received a multi-sectoral assistance from PRC, including essential household items and hot meals. The assistance aligns with DSWD standards and prevailing market conditions, providing affected households with flexible support that enables them to meet their needs independently.

**Table 3. Number of households reached through MPCA per province**

No.	Provinces	Families
1	Cebu	3,000
2	Palawan	739
3	Negros Occidental	500
4	Catanduanes	750
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,989</b>

PRC has implemented a participatory approach during the household selection process, with strong community involvement to ensure transparency and align with local needs. During the mapping of MPCA recipients, the most vulnerable households were prioritized, underscoring PRC's commitment to deliver timely and relevant assistance to affected population and support them towards early recovery in a dignified manner.

In addition, PRC conducted technical training sessions on Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) for 60 staff and volunteers across 5 PRC chapters in Cebu, Palawan, Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, and Catanduanes. This training aimed to provide deployed personnel with competencies to implement for CVA activities under this appeal, while also strengthening chapter-level readiness through capacitating staff and volunteers who can support in future implementations of CVA during emergencies. These sessions focused on beneficiary registration using ODK Collect, RedRose system, and key implementation, monitoring and accountability processes, ensuring the efficient rollout of MPCA implementation.

## Stories of Change

### Multi-purpose Cash Assistance

“

On November 2025, Typhoon Tino (Kalmagi) struck the Philippines and brought widespread flooding and damage across Negros Occidental. Many homes were damaged, livelihoods were disrupted, and thousands of families were displaced.

For 28-year-old Richel Aurelio, the floods came faster than expected. Within minutes, rising waters swept away their home. “We thought it was just another typhoon,” she recalled. “But the water was very strong and kept rising. After a few minutes, our house was already submerged and swept away.”

Both Richel and her husband were unable to work as sugarcane farm laborers due to the impact of the typhoon. They relied on support from relatives and relief assistance from the barangay to meet their daily needs. Their situation began to improve when they received multipurpose cash assistance worth PHP 8,000 (CHF 107) from the Philippine Red Cross, with support from the IFRC, enabling them to improve their living conditions.

“With the support, we were able to rebuild a small house,” Richel said. “We are very happy to have our own place again and not depend entirely on our parents. We also earned that we need to always be ready and find safer places during disasters.”

While challenges remain, the assistance has helped restore a sense of stability and independence for Richel and her family.

”



## Stories of Change

### Multi-purpose Cash Assistance

“

Anne Ricaña, 33, lives with her partner Robert Bacaya, 41, and their 8-year-old son in a modest home made of light materials. Before Typhoon Tino, the family relied on a simple but steady source of income through Robert's ice cream business.

In the aftermath of Typhoon Tino, Anne and her family lost not only their home but also their livelihood. Strong winds destroyed their roof, while fallen trees damaged the motorbike and ice cream cart that sustained their income.

In the months that followed, recovery became difficult. As their business stopped for over five months, Robert took on occasional labor in sugarcane farms, while Anne accepted small cooking jobs in the barangay.

Relief came when the PRC, with support from IFRC, reached their community, providing them with unconditional cash assistance. Anne and Robert prioritized restoring their livelihood through the MPCA. They repaired the motorbike and rebuilt the ice cream cart, while using part of the assistance to purchase ingredients and basic household needs.

“It was a big help because we're able to start our ice cream business again. Through the support from the Red Cross, we were able to rebuild our livelihood and return to our normal daily life,” Anne shared. “This experience also taught us the importance of preparedness and saving for future emergencies.”

”



*Beyond figures, MPCA provided affected families with unconditional aid that supported them on their way to recovery (Source: PRC)*



*PRC, together with IFRC, provided affected population in Cebu province with MPCA (Source: PRC)*

## Next Steps (PRC Planned Activities)

PRC is currently conducting Post Distribution Monitoring activities to assess the effectiveness, relevance, and timeliness of the assistance among the recipients of the MPCA, upon the completion of the distribution activities. This also includes identifying how the families utilized the assistance and whether it significantly supported them in meeting their urgent needs in the aftermath of the disasters.



**Health & Care**  
*(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)*

**People reached: 37,957**

Female > 18: 10,810

Female < 18: 10,810

Male > 18: 8 169

Male < 18: 8,168

**Objective:**

*Strengthen the integrated health of individuals and communities affected by the 6.9-magnitude earthquake and typhoons through community-level interventions and support to health systems, both in camps and in other affected communities.*

**Key indicators:**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
<i># of individuals reached with basic health services (including medicines and first aid)</i>	23,259	86,264
<i># of individuals reached with health promotion and disease prevention activities</i>	33,582	50,000
<i># of pregnant and lactating women provided with mother's and newborn kits</i>	36	1500
<i># of affected families provided with insecticide treated mosquito nets</i>	6,718	20,000
<i># of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services</i>	8,284	20,000
<i># of medical tents established in the camps</i>	4	6
<i># of staff and volunteers trained in the mental health and psychosocial support crash course</i>	N/A	50

## Progress Toward Objectives

As of this reporting period, the PRC, with support from IFRC, continued to deliver health services across affected populations, assisting over 23,259 people through essential health services. This includes first aid treatment across 77 first aid stations, provision of medications, and medical consultations, providing access to timely treatment and help mitigate immediate health risks among affected communities. PRC has further progressed in prioritizing the health and safety of affected populations through the distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets to 6,718 families, reducing the exposure of 33,950 people to mosquito-borne diseases such as dengue fever and malaria.

Alongside health caravans and distributions, PRC actively promoted public health awareness, reaching 33,582 people with key messages on health risks present throughout the ongoing operation. These health promotion activities covered topics related to vector- and water-borne diseases, while also encouraging affected people to follow proper health practices, supporting increased community awareness and strengthening longer-term community resilience.

As one of the priority health interventions, PRC provided mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to address the emotional distress and psychosocial needs of affected communities throughout the operation. PRC reached 8,284 people with direct MHPSS activities, prioritizing vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, pregnant women, and persons with disabilities. Through this initiative, PRC was able to provide psychosocial support and promote coping mechanisms that helped affected people regain a sense of normalcy and contributed to the overall well-being during the recovery.

### Next Steps (PRC Planned Activities)

PRC will sustain the delivery of essential health and care interventions across the priority communities, including MHPSS through the deployment of Health Caravans across the affected areas. Health promotion and disease prevention will be integrated into these planned activities, alongside close coordination with local health authorities to ensure alignment with recovery plans and continuity of services.

Furthermore, PRC also plans to conduct MHPSS rapid refresher training for staff and volunteers to strengthen MHPSS support capacity and safe service delivery. Understanding the importance of the duty of care and ensuring the well-being of staff and volunteers deployed under this operation, PRC plans to conduct a series of Psychosocial Support (PSS) for Humanitarian Workers. This initiative aims to implement activities on stress management, self-care, peer-to-peer support, and supportive care to support the delivery of humanitarian services throughout the implementation period.



*PRC continue to provide basic health services across affected populations, as part of its integrated response. (Photo: PRC)*



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

**People reached: 40,601**

Female >18: 9142

Female < 18: 8631

Male > 18: 11367

Male < 18: 11461

**Objective:** *Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness in communities during the relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through both community-based and organisational interventions*

<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i>% of targeted people reporting improved hygiene and access to functional, gender-sensitive sanitation facilities</i>	0	70%
	<i># of units of WASH facilities repaired or rehabilitated, supported through the cash for work modality</i>	20	500
	<i># of people taking part in cash-for-work (CFW) schemes related to WASH activities</i>	13	1500
	<i># of people provided with safe drinking water through the RCRC's emergency supply</i>	33,008	100,000
	<i># of people provided with access to safely managed sanitation facilities in an established tent or camp city</i>	1,160	10,000
	<i># of litres of water distributed (according to SPHERE standards)</i>	2,708,360	10,050,000
	<i># of households provided with hygiene kits, which include menstrual hygiene management</i>	7,368	28,000
	<i># of people reached through hygiene promotion and IEC materials</i>	40,601	20,000
	<i># of households provided with jerry cans</i>	6,913	20,000
	<i># of staff and volunteers trained in hygiene promotion in emergencies</i>	0	50

**Progress Toward Objectives**

*Emergency Relief Phase*

Under this emergency operation, the Philippine Red Cross (PRC), with the support of the IFRC, has implemented a large-scale WASH intervention to ensure the health and dignity of communities affected by recent disasters. By combining local frontline capacity with international technical standards, the operation achieved the following:

In strict adherence to Sphere Minimum Standards, the PRC prioritized access to a consistent and safe water supply to mitigate the risk of waterborne diseases.

- **Water Provision:** PRC delivered 44,560,800 liters of safe drinking water over a 90-day sustained period. This effort reached 33,008 individuals, ensuring a daily supply of 15 liters per person, meeting critical life-saving requirements.

- **Safe Storage:** To ensure water quality was maintained at the household level, 6,913 households (27,543 individuals) received two (2) jerry cans each. This provided families with a 40-liter storage capacity, effectively preventing secondary contamination.

To address immediate personal care needs and uphold the dignity of the affected population, PRC provided hygiene kits to 7,368 households (36,840 individuals). **Essential Commodities:** Each kit contained vital items, including toothpaste, bath soap, face towels, sanitary napkins, and nail clippers. These distributions were essential for families who lost their household assets and lacked access to basic hygiene products.

**Table 4. Number of households reached through hygiene kits per province**

No	Provinces	Families
1	Aurora	500
2	Cagayan	291
3	Camarines Norte	172
4	Catanduanes	350
5	Cebu	4348
6	Negros	500
7	Nueva Vizcaya	400
8	Quirino	457
9	Southern Leyte	350
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,368</b>

Prioritizing a participatory and context-sensitive approach, PRC's hygiene promotion activities significantly exceeded the initial target, reaching 40,601 individuals.

- **Key Interventions:** Activities included orientations on proper handwashing and sanitation, alongside the distribution of IEC (Information, Education, and Communication) materials.
- **Ongoing Commitment:** These activities remain ongoing, highlighting the PRC's commitment to integrating hygiene education into broader public health strategies to mitigate the risk of disease transmission in affected communities.



*PRC carried out hygiene promotion activities by demonstrating proper handwashing to children. (Photo: PRC)*



*Philippine Red Cross distributed collapsible jerry cans to assist people in accessing safe water to help prevent illness. (Photo: PRC)*

To further strengthen internal capacity for WASH interventions, PRC conducted training for staff and volunteers focusing on Basic WASH in emergencies from 20 – 24 April 2026 and was attended by 29 participants from 11 PRC chapters and NHQ. The training is a 5-day event, which enhanced the technical capacity of staff and volunteers in delivering timely and effective WASH interventions during emergencies, covering key areas such as safe

water management, sanitation, hygiene promotion, and community engagement. The activity also strengthened field readiness and coordination in emergency response operations.



PRC conducted Basic WASH trainings for staff and volunteers (Photo: PRC)

### Next Steps

PRC was able to finalize detailed assessments in Southern Leyte, Cebu, Cagayan, and Negros Occidental that will guide early recovery WASH interventions. These assessments will further support the health and well-being of the affected communities through the planned rehabilitation and construction of Material Recovery Facilities (MRF) and WASH facilities, such as latrines and bathing facilities in targeted evacuation centers. Moreover, the CFW intervention is for the forthcoming WASH rehabilitation works in evacuation centers and schools. This activity has not yet commenced; administrative details, including transfer amounts, are currently being finalized and will be reflected in future updates.

Furthermore, PRC plans to continue capacitating its staff and volunteers by conducting Advanced Wash trainings, which will also include Operation and Maintenance (O&M) and Barangay Water and Sanitation Association (BAWASA) training courses to ensure the sustainable implementation of recovery efforts.



### Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 52,198

Female > 18: 14,737

Female < 18: 11,104

Male > 18: 14,608

Male < 18: 11,749

### Objective:

*Communities identify the needs of the most at-risk and particularly marginalised groups, who face inequality, discrimination, and unsafe conditions, and address their specific needs*

### Key indicators:

#### Indicator

*% of targeted individuals reporting they feel safer, included, and treated with dignity when accessing PRC services and facilities*

#### Actual

0

#### Target

90%

<i># of people (women, children, older persons, PwDs) supported through PGI-focused services (child-friendly spaces, safe spaces, dignity support, or inclusion services)</i>	52,198	284,904
<i># of child-friendly spaces established in evacuation or community areas</i>	60	18
<i># of children reached with child-friendly activities</i>	4,005	18,000
<i># of staff and volunteers trained in the PGI Minimum Actions, DAPS, and safe referral pathways</i>	33	30
<i># of child safeguarding risk assessments conducted</i>	3	5

### **Progress Toward Objectives**

PRC prioritized the integration of Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) across all sectors of its operations, from planning to implementation phase. 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.

As part of this commitment, PRC successfully established 60 child-friendly spaces across affected communities. PRC was able to conduct successful child-friendly activities for 4,005 children engaging them in various age-appropriate activities that promote overall well-being and development and directly benefitted from these activities where inclusive, and cultural sensitivities were conducted, encompassing recreational, educational, and psychosocial support. Through participation in these activities, affected children were able to regain a sense of normalcy during displacement and enables them to express their emotions.

The IFRC Child Safeguarding Analysis tool played a critical role in assessing child safeguarding risks within the operation and enhancing PRC's safeguarding capacity. This analysis enabled PRC to strengthen its child safeguarding practices and mitigate potential risks to children, in alignment with the IFRC Child Safeguarding Policy. In collaboration with IFRC, PRC conducted Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in three chapters involved in the operation, reinforcing PRC's ability to create a safer and more protective environment for children affected by displacement.

Additional support was provided to older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, and caregivers with young children. Health services in camps and communities were delivered in safe and accessible spaces, ensuring privacy, gender sensitivity, and age-appropriate communication. Individuals requiring additional protection or psychosocial support were identified and referred through established pathways.

To equip staff and volunteers with essential knowledge, skills, and practical tools to ensure that humanitarian operations strictly adhere to child safeguarding principles, PRC conducted a CSRA workshop for 34 staff and volunteers. The training aimed to provide participants' further understanding of how to deliver interventions in a safe, inclusive, and protective manner that prioritizes the safety, well-being, and rights of children. Topics on safeguarding measures also include building the participants' capacity to identify, prevent, and respond to protection risks such as sexual exploitation and abuse, misconduct toward children, and other forms of harm



PRC established child-friendly spaces in evacuation centers to ensure the children's well-being and safety. (Source: PRC)



## Community Engagement and Accountability

People reached: NA

Female > 18: NA

Female < 18: NA

Male > 18: NA

Male < 18: NA

**Objective:** *Targeted communities are consulted, engaged, and able to participate throughout the entire programme process, including sharing their feedback on planned or received assistance, and allowing programmes and operations to be adjusted and adapted accordingly*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>% of affected people reporting they have enough information to access services and influence decisions</i>	0	80%
	<i>% of people surveyed who feel the National Society's support or services meet their important needs (support is useful)</i>	0	90%
	<i># of PRC staff and volunteers who received training, participating in the Community Engagement and Accountability crash course</i>	0	70
	<i>% of community members who know how to contact the PRC to provide feedback</i>	100%	80%
	<i>% of people who feel they were consulted and involved in the decision-making process</i>	80%	80%
	<i>% of complaints and feedback received that were addressed by the PRC</i>	80%	80%
	<i>% of affected people who report they have access to timely and relevant information about the operation</i>	100%	80%
	<i>% of people who trust the information shared by the PRC</i>	90%	80%

### Progress Toward Objectives



*Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) in Cash and Voucher Assistance, the PRC and the IFRC collaborate. In particular, their MPCA in the province of Negros Occidental prioritizes accountability, clear communication, and community involvement through their RC 143 volunteers and Barangay Committee. This allows the community to participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of CVA activities, encouraging feedback. (Photo: PRC)*

The Philippine Red Cross (PRC), with IFRC support, integrated CEA throughout the operation to ensure transparency and meaningful community participation. Beyond establishing formal feedback channels—such as feedback boxes, help desks, and hotline numbers—CEA was embedded into program delivery. This ensured communities remained informed about beneficiary selection criteria, distribution schedules, and available services.

In Negros Occidental, the Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) leveraged RC143 volunteers and Barangay Committees to lead community outreach and verification. This localized approach allowed for:

- **Direct Engagement:** Feedback was gathered during field visits, community meetings, and distributions. While most of the initial feedback received expressed gratitude to the PRC for the assistance received, a small number of concerns related to typographical errors in recipients' names were addressed through the correction of the names recorded during the registration process.
- **Key Concerns Identified:** Communities sought clarity on selection criteria and requested updates on shelter repair, livelihood support, and the timing of assistance.

- CVA Transparency: For the Typhoons Tino and Uwan response, clear communication helped manage expectations and reinforce community trust during the cash registration process.

### Next Steps (Planned Activities)

PRC will strengthen its Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanism by conducting technical sessions for staff and volunteers to enhance community engagement, accountability practices, and the management of feedback during the emergency and early recovery phases. In parallel, CEA visibility and information materials are being developed and disseminated to ensure affected communities are informed about available services, eligibility criteria, and accessible feedback channels. Feedback boxes are also being established across operational areas, including evacuation centres and community sites, to provide safe, confidential, and accessible mechanisms for communities to share concerns, suggestions, and complaints.



## Migration and Displacement

**People reached: 552**

Female > 18: 156      Female < 18: 117

Male > 18: 124      Male < 18: 155

### Objective:

*Communities support the needs of migrants and their families and those assisting migrants at all stages of migration (origin, transit, and destination)*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of Restoring Family Links (RFL) kits used in Welfare Desk services targeting displaced individuals</i>	25	1

### Progress Toward Objectives

To support migrants, displaced families, and people separated during the earthquake and Typhoons Uwan and Tino, the PRC continued providing Restoring Family Links (RFL) services through Welfare Desks at evacuation sites, barangay halls, and affected communities.

A total of 25 RFL kits (satellite phones, extension wires, megaphones, power banks, and solar chargers) were distributed to **25** PRC chapters (one kit per chapter) to strengthen family tracing and communication services. Through these services, 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 and typhoon response operations. RFL support enabled:

- Communication and inquiry services to help families reconnect with separated relatives
- Tracing requests for missing family members
- Restoring contact for individuals displaced and unable to reach loved ones
- Referrals for individuals requiring additional protection or social services

PRC also coordinated with relevant government agencies to support formal tracing processes and referral pathways for missing persons.

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



## Education

**People reached:** NA

Female > 18: NA

Female < 18: NA

Male > 18: NA

Male < 18: NA

**Objective:** *Ensure safe, continued, and equitable access to education for affected populations, especially children and young people, and vulnerable and marginalised groups.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of temporary learning centres established and operated by the National Society for educational purposes	de-prioritized	3

### Progress Toward Objectives

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

In addition to temporary learning spaces, the child-friendly spaces (CFS) established by the PRC have continued to serve as safe and informal learning environments for displaced children. Although these CFS is a part of the wider PGI intervention under this appeal, these spaces have provided opportunities for informal learning and educational services, recreational activities, and early psychosocial recovery. As part of PRC's integrated approach, these CFS allowed children to regain a sense of stability and continuity in their development despite the disruption caused by the earthquake and typhoons.

Through the CFS, 3,505 children have participated in age-appropriate educational activities, creative sessions, and structured play designed to support cognitive stimulation, emotional well-being, and social interaction. These interventions have helped reinforce positive coping skills and have contributed to restoring routine and stability for young learners living in evacuation and temporary settlement sites.

## Enabling approaches



### National Society Strengthening

**Objective:** *Capacity building and organisational development objectives are facilitated to provide the PRC with the necessary legal, ethical, and financial foundations, systems, structures, competencies, and capacities to plan and perform.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of Red Cross 143 volunteers mobilized and trained	1,184	2,000
	# of chapter or branch buildings reconstructed and equipped	0	1
	# of lessons learned workshops (LLW) conducted	0	2
	# of post-distribution monitoring activities conducted (response and recovery)	0	6

### Progress Toward Objectives



PRC continues to strengthen local response capacity through RC143 volunteer recruitment (Photo:PRC)

The ongoing emergency operation engaged and mobilized the active participation of 1,184 volunteers who also underwent orientation and skills-based training, equipping them to effectively support humanitarian activities. All mobilized volunteers were covered by insurance through either the Membership and Accident Benefit (MAAB) program or the Safecard program, ensuring their protection while engaged in response operations. As part of its commitment to operational risk management and ensuring the welfare of its volunteers, PRC currently provides these two insurance mechanisms. Although PRC is gradually transitioning volunteers' insurance to Safecard, which offers a more comprehensive coverage with the combination of accidental assistance benefits and access to essential emergency services, including free blood unit and ambulance service

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

To support the continuity of operations in Bogó City, the PRC/IFRC Joint Staff House remains operational as a temporary workspace for chapter staff and volunteers. The facility, equipped with necessary IT and communication systems, provides a functional working environment for the chapter while preparations for the rehabilitation and construction of the new PRC Bogó chapter are underway.

During the height of the operation, PRC has also mobilized a wide array of emergency assets across Cebu, Cagayan, Isabela, Aurora, Southern Leyte, Agusan del Norte, and nearby provinces to sustain operations and ensure uninterrupted service delivery. These include ambulances, water tankers, water treatment units, bladders, tap stands, food trucks, rescue boats, generator sets, drones, Starlink units, satellite phones, and POC radios. Strategically positioned, these assets have strengthened transport for medical cases, expanded water provision capacity, supported large-scale logistics and communication needs, and reinforced PRC's ability to respond rapidly and effectively to concurrent disasters.

### Next Steps (PRC Planned Activities)

PRC continues to strengthen volunteer response capacity by strengthening volunteer recruitment, engagement and retainment under the RC143 system. Orientation sessions are being conducted to ensure volunteers are familiar with Red Cross principles, roles, and safety protocols. Essential visibility items are being procured and distributed to support safe and recognizable deployment, while RC143 IEC materials are being developed and disseminated to reinforce key messages on volunteer conduct, safety, and community engagement.

Additionally, PRC plans to construct the Bogo City branch in a safer location following the structural assessment conducted by the LGU, which deemed the original location of the branch unsafe due to its proximity to the Bogo Fault Line. PRC is closely coordinating with Cebu LGU to identify suitable land where the construction can take place. The construction of the Bogo city branch in a new location aims to ensure the safety of PRC staff, volunteers, and assets, maintain operational readiness, and strengthen PRC's capacity to deliver humanitarian services across all administrative locations.



## Coordination and Partnerships

### Objective:

*Strengthen coordination within the IFRC membership, within the Movement, and with relevant external actors to achieve technical and operational complementarity and enhance cooperation with external partners.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of Movement coordination meetings organized, and updates provided to Movement partners</i>	3	10
	<i># of Shelter Cluster Coordination meetings and training sessions undertaken</i>	35	24
	<i># of training sessions conducted for damaged shelter assessments</i>	0	4
	<i># of people trained in shelter damaged assessments</i>	35	120

### Progress Toward Objectives

Strengthening coordination and maintaining close collaboration with partners has been central to ensuring an effective and harmonized response to the compounded impacts of the Cebu Earthquake and the subsequent typhoons. The PRC, supported by the IFRC Philippine Delegation, continues to work closely with Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, government agencies, and the wider humanitarian sector to align operational priorities, avoid duplication, and maximize collective impact.

As part of Movement coordination, PRC participated in regular information exchanges with other movement partners. Three coordination calls with in-country and regional partners were held on 3 and 21 October and on 10 November to provide updates on the evolving situation, synchronize response activities, and address technical and logistical needs. These discussions included contributions from German Red Cross, American Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, and other key Movement partners, whose bilateral and

multilateral support continues to strengthen the overall response. In addition, PRC continues to keep partners informed through the regular issuance of operational bulletins, which are widely circulated to in-country.

The PRC also maintains a strong working relationship with government bodies as an auxiliary to public authorities. The National Headquarters and chapter teams continue active engagement with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), provincial DRRMCs, and municipal LGUs to ensure alignment with national response strategies, access to operational support, and reinforce coordination on assessments, camp management, WASH, Shelter, health, and protection concerns. This close collaboration has facilitated smoother field operations, faster mobilization of assets, and coordinated problem-solving at the community level.

Beyond the Movement and government, the PRC and IFRC continue to coordinate with humanitarian partners through the inter-agency mechanisms, including the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), OCHA, and relevant sectoral clusters. The IFRC Country Delegation is actively participating in Inter-Cluster Coordination Group meetings alongside the PRC to ensure cooperation, information sharing, and alignment of sectoral priorities. On 5 November, PRC and IFRC participated in the ad-hoc shelter cluster meeting that was convened to update on the situation after the landfall of Typhoon Tino and its initial impact in Cebu province and earthquake-affected municipalities. IFRC also serves as the co-lead of the Philippine Shelter Cluster, coordinating closely with humanitarian organizations to consolidate and disseminate information on shelter response activities.

During the reporting period, the Philippines Shelter Cluster (PSC) coordination team has adapted its coordination mechanisms in response to a shift toward a Whole-of-Government approach and changes in focal point officials within its government counterpart and National Shelter Cluster lead, the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD), that constrained the humanitarian coordination space, limiting the channels for multilateral coordination. From early January 2026, aiming to sustain the engagement of humanitarian partners and improve coordination of the shelter response across the affected areas, DHSUD officials have requested the PSC / IFRC coordination team to ramp up multilateral meetings with engaged humanitarian partners and key stakeholders, and endorsed direct liaison at sub-national level with local government units (LGU's) for operational coordination, on top of the ongoing Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) meetings, bilateral coordination meetings with key member agencies, and Technical Working Group (TWG) meetings to produce relevant response guidance.

A total of 35 coordination meetings were organised and conducted, comprising:

- 6 Shelter Cluster Coordination meetings (humanitarian partners and engaged stakeholders)
- 4 Technical Working Group (TWG) meetings (humanitarian/technical partners and institutional stakeholders)
- 6 Strategic coordination meetings with the national government lead agency counterparts (DSHUD)
- 5 Operational coordination meetings with local government units (LGUs) at the municipal level (Bilanaliv - Cebu City; Bogo; Medellin; and San Remigio)
- 4 Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) meetings (OCHA secretariat and all active Clusters & AoRs coordination teams)
- 10 bilateral coordination – planning and operational - meetings sessions (multiple follow-through meetings per session), with key humanitarian partners (Build Change; Care – ASSESS Consortium; ECOWEB; IOM; Humanity and Inclusion; Philippine Red Cross; PINGON - Philippines INGO Network; and Shelter Box; Good Neighbours; Catholic Relief Services)

Following the Cebu Earthquake, continuous aftershocks prompted official advisories from the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) and the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS) to defer structural assessments, shelter repairs, and reconstruction for six months in earthquake-affected communities. In alignment with this guidance, the Shelter Cluster postponed training sessions on damaged shelter assessments. In the interim, the cluster has focused on strengthening technical preparedness by:

- Revising standards for damage assessments
- Developing technical guidance materials
- Producing Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) resources to support 'Building Back Better' initiatives

This period reflects the cluster's adaptability in coordination, its adherence to safety advisories, and its continued commitment to sustain coordination services informing the shelter response, mapping vulnerability and impact severity, highlighting key needs and gaps, advancing technical standards, and preparedness guidance for future shelter interventions.

As part of ongoing capacity-strengthening efforts, PRC conducted a Camp Management Training for 35 staff and volunteers from 16–20 February 2026 at the PRC Logistics and Training Center in Subic, with support from the Canadian Red Cross (CRC) and IFRC. The training enhanced participants' technical knowledge and coordination capacities in managing evacuation centers, camp cities, and temporary shelters, while strengthening operational readiness for future emergency deployments and promoting alignment with national and international humanitarian standards.

*PRC staff and volunteers participate in camp set-up simulation activity during the camp management training (Source:PRC)*



## Secretariat Services

**Objective:** *The IFRC secretariat is capable and equipped to support the PRC in delivering services outlined in the Emergency Appeal in a timely manner and in full compliance with IFRC policies, procedures, and minimum standards as set out in the Sphere guidelines and Humanitarian Charter*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of surge personnel deployed to support the operation</i>	10	8
	<i>% of financial reporting in compliance with IFRC procedures</i>	0	100%
	<i># of IFRC/joint monitoring visits to operation areas</i>	6	24

<i>% in compliance with IFRC safeguarding, child protection, and minimum PGI standards</i>	-	100%
<i># of evaluations conducted for this operation (Midterm Review and Final)</i>	0	2

## Progress Toward Objectives

During the reporting period, the IFRC Secretariat continued to strengthen operational support to PRC across logistics, coordination, information management, planning, and communications. Logistics support remained crucial, with ongoing international and local procurement of essential NFIs, including tarpaulins, shelter toolkits, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, and hygiene kits to replenish stocks for earthquake and typhoon operations. Warehouse teams also undertook cleaning and safekeeping of recovered family tents to ensure readiness for future deployment.

Public communication efforts continued to raise visibility of humanitarian needs and highlight PRC–IFRC response efforts. Key messages and photo sets were disseminated through IFRC Newswire and widely shared on PRC and IFRC official social media platforms including [IFRC LinkedIn](#), [IFRC Instagram](#), [IFRC Facebook](#), [X](#), [NZRC](#), [IFRC Asia Pacific](#), [X](#), [PRC Facebook page](#); Senior IFRC Leadership on [LinkedIn](#) and [X](#). Examples of these posts include [response](#) carousel and volunteer stories [carousel](#).

PMER and Information Management collectively enhanced the quality and coherence of the response. Key PMER deliverables, including the DREF operation document, revised Emergency Appeal, updated Operational Strategy, were completed and published on the IFRC GO platform, and the development of monitoring tools (implementation plan, M&E plan, Indicator Tracking Table, result-based & process monitoring tools, key learning questions and field monitoring reporting formats) is in progress and expected to complete in January. Information Management (IM) support continued, including producing innovative tools for IFRC and PRC use to streamline data processing, analysis and strategic targeting; development of dashboards and maps to support decision making, reporting, coordination and operational delivery; and providing Information Management technical advice to IFRC sectoral coordinators. Specific Information Management support to the Shelter Cluster included strengthening methods to estimate sector-specific vulnerability through the Shelter Severity Classification system (SSC), compiling available information on the humanitarian response, enabling the use of data in coordination, communicating with partners about their reported activities, and developing assessment materials for future use.

During the reporting period, ten surge personnel were deployed to reinforce the PRC’s multi-hazard operation and have successfully concluded their missions. These included a Camp Coordinator, Shelter Coordinator (first and second rotation), WASH Coordinator, Communications Coordinator, Shelter Cluster IM Coordinator (first and second rotation), Information Management Coordinator, PMER Coordinator, Livelihoods and Basic Needs Coordinator, and a Shelter Cluster Coordinator. Their deployment strengthened coordination across sectors and supported PRC in delivering timely, safe, and quality interventions. The surge team provided critical technical support throughout the operation, contributing to the assessments, shaping operational planning, and ensuring alignment with IFRC standards. They played a key role in the development of the revised Emergency Appeal and Operational Strategy, as well as in enhancing information flow, reporting systems, and data management.

To ensure compliance and technical accountability, the PMER team has successfully operationalized the offline Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework for the ongoing DREF and Emergency Appeal operations. Currently, the Indicator Tracking Tables (ITT) and Implementation Plans for DREF Cebu, and Typhoons Tino and Uwan response—as well as the overall Emergency Appeal—have been fully updated in their offline versions. While all key performance

indicators are now uploaded into the system, the team is currently finalizing the verification of actual reach figures to ensure data integrity.

To maintain high standards of accuracy and avoid duplication of effort, the team is prioritizing the completion of the formal Operations Updates for DREF Cebu and the Emergency Appeal before synchronizing the latest figures into the Emergency Response Plan (ERP). By utilizing a simplified ITT and streamlined implementation plans, the team maintains real-time visibility on progress and deliverables, ensuring that all data reflected in donor narratives are validated, consistent, and audit-ready for the next phase of the response.

## D. FUNDING

As of May 2026, the funding coverage of the Federation-Wide contribution to support the operation is CHF 7,522,813 (42 per cent of the Federation-Wide funding requirement), out of which, IFRC Secretariat total (hard and soft pledges, including in-kind) for the support of this operation totalled CHF 6,589,127 (43 per cent coverage of the IFRC Secretariat funding requirement).

<b>Funding Coverage</b>	<b>Funding Requirement (CHF)</b>	<b>Amount Raised (CHF)</b>	<b>Funding Gap (CHF)</b>	<b>Coverage (%)</b>
IFRC Secretariat (including DREF grant)	15,500,000	6,589,127	8,910,873	43%
Total Federation-wide contribution (Secretariat + bilateral + in kind)	18,000,000	7,522,813	10,477,187	42%

# Operational Strategy

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2025/10-2026/4	Operation	MDRPH057
Budget Timeframe	2025-2027	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 22 May 2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRPH057 - Philippines - Earthquake

Operating Timeframe: 02 Oct 2025 to 31 Oct 2027; appeal launch date: 02 Oct 2025

## I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Total Funding Requirements	15,500,000
Donor Response* as per 22 May 2026	6,576,851
Appeal Coverage	42.43%

## II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Op Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	1,987,947	983,940	1,004,006
PO02 - Livelihoods	275,951	292,007	-16,057
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	367,044	390,225	-23,182
PO04 - Health	286,685	172,829	113,856
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	736,080	363,361	372,719
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	13,240	14,100	-861
PO07 - Education	0	0	0
PO08 - Migration	236	251	-15
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	1,369,657	410,199	959,458
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	9,657	7,262	2,396
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0
<b>Planned Operations Total</b>	<b>5,046,496</b>	<b>2,634,175</b>	<b>2,412,321</b>
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	27,000	233	26,767
EA02 - Secretariat Services	320,104	-337,580	657,684
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	957,582	131,540	826,043
<b>Enabling Approaches Total</b>	<b>1,304,687</b>	<b>-205,808</b>	<b>1,510,494</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,351,183</b>	<b>2,428,367</b>	<b>3,922,815</b>

## III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2026/04

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	6,613,596
Expenditure	-2,428,367
Closing Balance	4,185,229
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	4,185,229

## IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	1,998,883	Reimbursed :	0	Outstanding :	1,998,883
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# Operational Strategy

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2025/10-2026/4	Operation	MDRPH057
Budget Timeframe	2025-2027	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 22 May 2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRPH057 - Philippines - Earthquake

Operating Timeframe: 02 Oct 2025 to 31 Oct 2027; appeal launch date: 02 Oct 2025

#### V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance						
						0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
American Red Cross	241,381				241,381	
Australian Red Cross (from IFM Investors*)	24,234				24,234	
British Red Cross	150,043				150,043	
British Red Cross (from Standard Chartered Bank*)	74,088				74,088	
DREF Response Pillar				1,998,883	1,998,883	
Finnish Red Cross	791,778				791,778	
Gaden Phodrang Foundation of the Dalai Lama	13,422				13,422	
Japanese Red Cross Society	26,221				26,221	
Luxembourg Government	231,986				231,986	
New Zealand Government	342,450				342,450	
On Line donations	5,835				5,835	
Republic of Korea Government	804,361				804,361	
Slovenian Red Cross	4,667				4,667	
Spanish Government	280,191				280,191	
Swedish Red Cross	268,066				268,066	
Swiss Government (from Swiss Red Cross*)	500,000				500,000	
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	7,971				7,971	
The Canadian Red Cross Society		36,745			36,745	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	282,910				282,910	
The Netherlands Red Cross	7,603				7,603	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	500,761				500,761	
Turkish Red Crescent Society	20,000				20,000	
<b>Total Contributions and Other Income</b>	<b>4,577,968</b>	<b>36,745</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,998,883</b>	<b>6,613,596</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Income and Deferred Income</b>					<b>6,613,596</b>	<b>0</b>

## Contact information

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

### At the Philippine Red Cross:

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### For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

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### For In-Kind Donations and Mobilisation table support:

- **Manager – Regional Logistics Unit:** Nuraiza Khairuddin; email: [nuraiza.khairuddin@ifrc.org](mailto:nuraiza.khairuddin@ifrc.org)

## Reference



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Appeal](#) & [revised Emergency Appeal](#)
- [Operational Strategy](#) & [revised Operational Strategy](#)
- [DREF Operation \(MDRPH057\) – CEBU Earthquake](#)
- [DREF Operation \(MDRPH057\) – Typhoons Tino and Uwan](#)