

# OPERATION UPDATE #3

## Philippines | Earthquake and Typhoons

<p><b>Emergency appeal №:</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 №:</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 #3</b></p> <p><b>Date of issue:</b> 27/02/2026</p>	<p><b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b></p> <p>From 04/10/2025 to 31/01/2026</p>
<p><b>Operation timeframe:</b> 24 months (30/09/2025 - 31/10/2027)</p>	<p><b>Number of people being assisted:</b> 110,544 people</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>

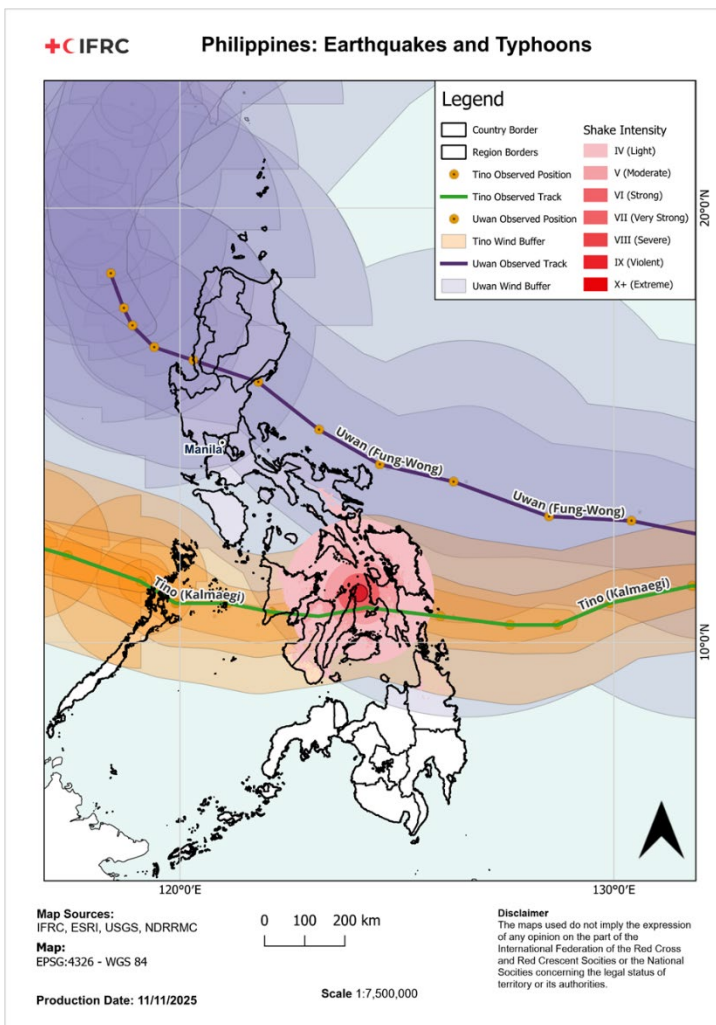
*To date, this Federation-wide Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 18 million, is 42 per cent funded. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the Philippine Red Cross, with the support of the IFRC, to continue providing humanitarian assistance to people affected by the disasters.*



*A Philippine Red Cross volunteer assisting an elderly person during the distribution of essential household items. (Photo: PRC)*

# A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

## Description of the crisis



Reference Map of compounding disasters in the Philippines (Source: IFRC)

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, with thousands of struck off the coast of Bogu 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 the Situational report no. 30 issued by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC)<sup>1</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 mobilize 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 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>2</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

<sup>1</sup> [EQ Situational report](#)

<sup>2</sup> [Tino Situation Report #30](#)

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 people remained displaced<sup>3</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.

Severity of Humanitarian Conditions			
Disaster	Cebu 6.9-magnitude Earthquake	Typhoon Tino ( <i>Kalmaegi</i> )	Typhoon Uwan ( <i>Fung-wong</i> )
Onset date	30 September 2025	02 November 2025	08 November 2025
Affected Regions	Region 7	CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Region 5, Region 6, <b>Region 7</b> , Region 8, Region 10, NIR, and CARAGA	Region 1, Region 2, CAR, Region 3, NCR, CACALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Region 5, Region 6, NIR, Region 8, Region 9, Region 10, CARAGA and BARMM
Affected Population	754,733 people	5,458,858 people	7,900,609 people
Damaged Houses	160,662	324,878	336,679
Sources	<i>Data as of 24 October 2025</i> NDRRMC M6.9 EQ Cebu Situational Report no. 24	<i>Data as of 26 November 2025</i> NDRRMC Tropical Cyclone Tino no. 30	<i>Data as of 26 November 2025</i> NDRRMC Tropical Cyclone Uwan no. 24

## 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<sup>4</sup> 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.

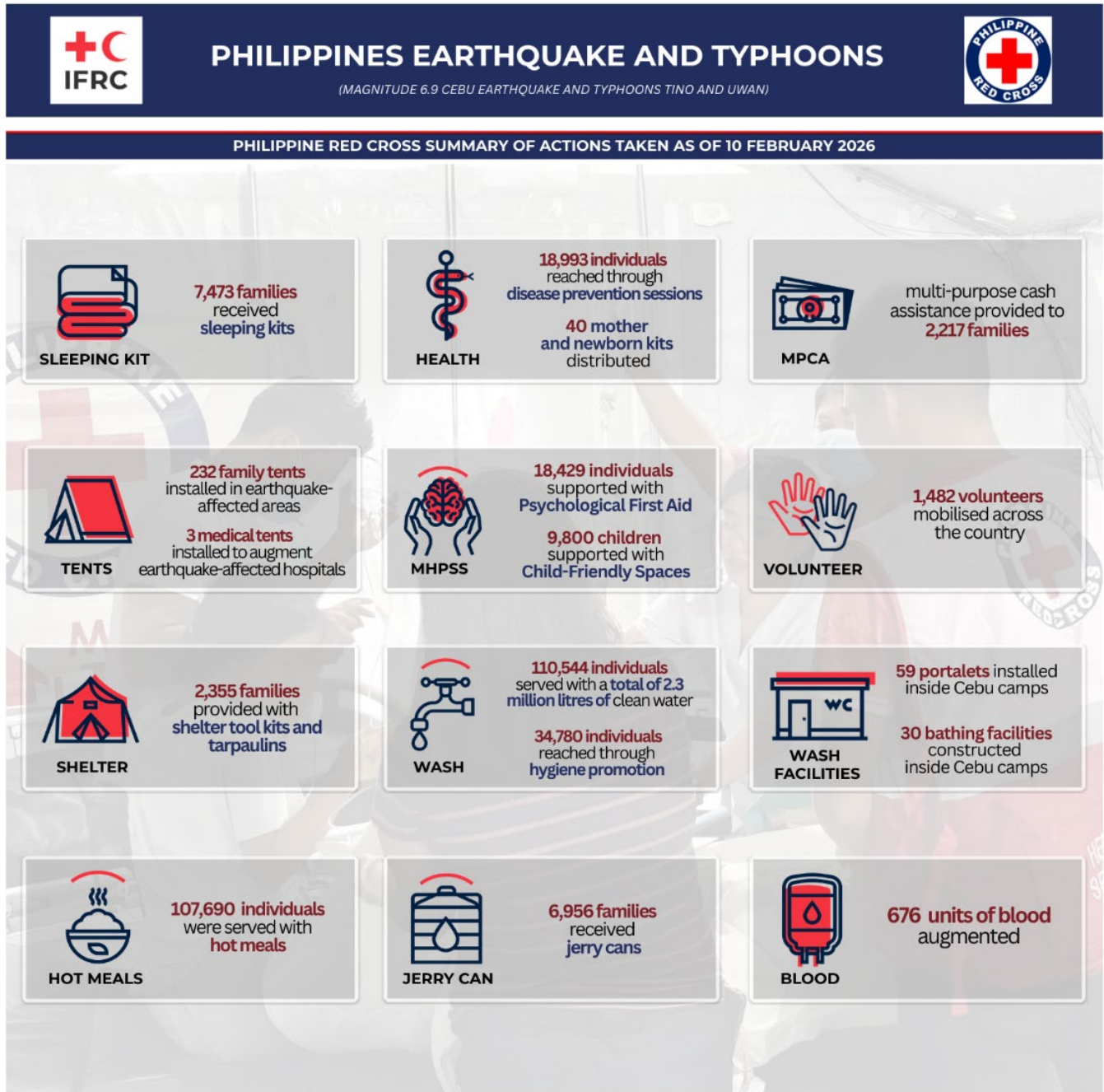
PRC is working closely with the IFRC and received initial financial assistance through the DREF grant to kickstart the disaster response operations. Five (5) Participating National Societies (PNSs) (the American Red Cross, German Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Netherland Red Cross, and Spanish Red Cross) provided additional bilateral relief and

<sup>3</sup> [Uwan Situation Report #24](#)

<sup>4</sup> The chapter count is reflected as 101 based on the latest validated data.

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 110,544 people. The operation made steady progress across all priority sectors, with notable achievements in shelter assistance, distribution of essential household items, and multi-purpose cash assistance. Below is a summary of federation-wide assistance achieved:



# Needs analysis

## Highlights of Detailed Assessments and Key Findings for Recovery

The operation has transitioned from immediate relief to early recovery, while Rapid Disaster Needs Assessment (RDNA) provided a broad overview of damages and urgent needs in the first weeks following the disaster, subsequent sector-specific assessments such as livelihood, WASH and shelter were conducted to better understand evolving recovery priorities.



PRC staff and volunteers conducting detailed assessments (Photo: PRC)

### Livelihood (on-going detailed assessment):

The livelihood detailed assessment was done from 26 January to 20 February 2026, to check if the earlier RDNA findings were still correct and to see how families' incomes and jobs had changed after the typhoon. It was also done to decide what kind of support is needed next.

After three months, recovery is not the same for everyone. Some people are recovering faster, while others are still struggling. That is why it was important to look again at which households are most vulnerable, especially landless farm workers, small farmers, livestock raisers, fisherfolks and small business owners, and other marginalized groups.

The update shows that while some progress has been made, many families still have unstable income and reduced ability to earn. Markets are open and functioning, and some farmers have restarted work. However, many vulnerable households are still earning less than before and are relying on loans or other coping strategies.

### Typhoon Tino:

One of examples of livelihood in one of the affected areas of Typhoon Tino is the sugarcane as the main crop in Negros Occidental, but most workers in this sector do not own the land. Landowners are recovering faster because they have savings, insurance, and better access to financial support. Meanwhile, small farmers growing rice, corn, root crops, and other products suffered major losses. Many planted late, lack farming inputs, and are earning less. Small shop owners and informal workers are also affected because people in the community have less money to spend.

Markets are working and prices of basic goods are controlled by the government. However, there is less locally produced rice, fewer livestock available, and higher prices for high-value crops.

Overall, the findings show that livelihood support should focus on the most vulnerable groups — especially landless workers and small farmers because they are recovering more slowly and have fewer resources to restart their income.

### Cebu Earthquake

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

In coastal areas, fishing activities were suspended for two to three months due to aftershocks and strong winds from Typhoon Tino and the northwest monsoon, resulting in a complete loss of income for fisherfolk during this period. Most daily wage earners, small vendors, farmers, and fisherfolk did not receive financial assistance to compensate for lost income. Emergency support was primarily limited to households whose homes were damaged, provided through cash transfers from DSWD for totally or partially damaged houses.



*PRC conducting detailed livelihood assessment in Negros Occidental, the 'Sugarbowl of the Philippines,' where sugarcane farming supports the livelihoods of thousands in Central Negros. (Photo: PRC)*

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

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

To support vulnerable households in recovering their livelihoods, a combination of financial support, skills development, and program awareness is recommended. Conditional cash grants of PHP 15,000 (CHF 201) per household and farm inputs should help restart income-generating activities. Community-managed livelihood projects should also receive cash or in-kind support to restore collective assets.

Skills training in trades such as carpentry, masonry, mechanics, and dressmaking will provide alternative income opportunities, while awareness campaigns in partnership with the Department of Agriculture and the Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation will help households access agricultural programs and insurance.

Training in basic entrepreneurship, financial literacy, and community savings groups will further strengthen household resilience, particularly for women and smallholder farmers. Overall, targeted support should focus on the most vulnerable groups to restore livelihoods, rebuild productive assets, and reduce long-term vulnerability.

## Shelter

From 26 January 2026, the PRC deployed a team comprising PRC staff, IFRC staff, and chapter volunteers to conduct shelter detailed assessments in the affected provinces.

The recent assessments in Metro and Northern Cebu revealed widespread damage to housing caused by typhoons and the earthquake. In riverside areas of Metro Cebu, severe flooding and flash floods destroyed many homes, while households located farther from the rivers experienced only partial damage, most of which have already been repaired. Some families remain in evacuation centers, tent cities, private land, or government facilities, particularly those whose areas have been designated as no-build zones due to ongoing hazard risks. The detailed assessment conducted was more on qualitative and technical assessment of program engineers through these methodologies - key informant interviews, small group discussions and direct observations.

Emergency cash transfer assistance has reached most totally damaged households, including food, non-food items, tarpaulins, and cash transfers from DSWD (PHP 10,125/CHF 126 for totally damaged homes, PHP 5,000/CHF 67 for partially damaged), while additional shelter materials were provided by organizations such as Rotary Club and Tzu Chi Foundation. Partially damaged homes received smaller cash support and non-food items. Vulnerable households have begun reconstructing homes, but progress is limited due to insufficient financial support and a lack of technical guidance on safe construction practices.



Meeting with municipality personnel in Moises Padilla to discuss potential shelter and livelihood programs in Negros Occidental. (Photo: PRC)



PRC and IFRC coordination meeting with local officials about shelter and livelihood needs in La Castellana Negros Occidental (Photo: PRC)

In Northern Cebu, earthquake-affected houses experienced either total collapse or partial structural damage such as cracks in walls and floors. Poor-quality construction materials and inadequate design contributed significantly to the extent of damage. Some areas were declared no-build zones because of sinkholes, landslides, and fault lines, resulting in permanent displacement.

Affected families are living in makeshift shelters, temporary relocation sites, or with relatives, while permanent relocation areas in Brgy. Gaway-gaway (San Remigio), Moises Padilla, and La Castellana have been identified, with reconstruction requiring MGB or LGU clearance. Many households near rivers or in no-build zones have built temporary shelters on their lots or relocated to private land, but these remain poorly constructed despite support

from LGUs, IOM, and ShelterBox. Damage assessments show that repair alone is often insufficient, as typhoon impacts are flood-related in high-risk areas and earthquake damages range from total collapse to minor repairable destruction.

### Shelter Recommendations

To ensure safe and sustainable recovery, the following interventions are recommended:

- Full Shelter Assistance (FSA) – Provide complete shelter support to households with totally damaged homes, prioritizing permanently displaced families at relocation sites with secured land tenure and verified hazard clearance.
- Shelter Upgrading Support (SUS) on Temporary Relocation Sites – Support households residing in temporary relocation sites, ensuring landowner agreements and hazard clearance are in place.
- Shelter Upgrading Support (SUS) on Own Lots – Provide support to families living in makeshift shelters or tents on their original land, with secured land tenure and verified hazard clearance.



*PRC conducting detailed shelter assessment in Negros Occidental, capturing direct observations of damaged homes and communities. (Photo: PRC)*

### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

The WASH assessment is currently ongoing to gather detailed information on water, sanitation, and hygiene needs in affected communities. Findings from the RDNA, however, reveal that many households are experiencing disrupted access to safe water and sanitation facilities. Flooding and infrastructure damage have affected water sources, while

temporary evacuation centers continue to face challenges in providing adequate sanitation and hygiene services. These initial findings underscore the importance of prioritizing WASH interventions to ensure safe access to water and hygiene, especially for the most vulnerable populations, while the detailed assessment is being completed.

### **Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI)**

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) Prolonged displacement, inadequate shelter conditions, and limited privacy increased the risk of gender-based violence, child protection concerns, exploitation, and neglect. Vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities and older adults faced barriers to safety, hygiene, healthcare, and services. Psychosocial support and inclusive spaces are required, along with improved referral pathways to safeguard at-risk populations.

## **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.

---

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

## 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 suitability to 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. Although the shelter sharing support was deprioritized there is no direct implication of the changes on operation as the funding is being re-allocated to SUS or SRA.

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 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 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 people 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 strategies shift its priority towards rebuilding livelihoods, strengthening community resilience, and supporting sustainable recovery will start in March 2026.

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, and support for families hosting displaced households who cannot return.
- **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 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

The figures presented in the achievement represent the comprehensive response of the PRC, which encompasses Federation-wide so far. At this juncture, the data pertaining to the 3W (Who, does What, Where) framework is still

under development; however, precise figures from the IFRC are expected to be incorporated into forthcoming operational updates.

## STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



### Shelter, Housing and Settlements

**People reached: 37,365**

Female > 18: 10,549

Female < 18: 7948

Male > 18: 10,457

Male < 18: 8,411

#### Objective:

*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.*

	Indicator	Actual	Target
<b>Key indicators:</b>	% of supported households reporting that shelter assistance helped them resume safe and stable living conditions	0	80%
	# of affected households supported with essential household items	7,473	20,000
	# of affected households provided with emergency shelter assistance (ESA)	2,355	6,000
	# of households provided with full shelter assistance (FSA)	0	600
	# of households provided with temporary shelter assistance (shelter upgrading support)	0	600
	# of households provided with shelter repair assistance (SRA)	0	1,000
	# of households provided with shelter sharing support (SSS)	de-prioritized	300
	# of people oriented on safe shelter and build back safer (BBS) awareness through ESA, FSA, SRA, and SSS	11,775	57,750
	# of households provided with family tents	232	2,000
	# of schools repaired or rehabilitated	0	20
# of staff, volunteers, and community members trained in shelter assessment, safer construction, or site planning	10	30	

#### Progress Toward Objectives

During the reporting period, shelter efforts prioritized temporary displacement solutions and the provision of emergency shelter assistance and essential household items to address immediate safety, dignity, and protection needs.

In the crucial early months of the humanitarian operation, the PRC, with vital support from the IFRC, distributed essential household items to 7,061 households, reaching 37,365 people, providing displaced families comfort and protection during challenging times. Each household received two blankets, two sleeping mats, two mosquito nets, two jerry cans, one kitchen set and one hygiene kit designed to provide a one-month supply for a household of five aimed at addressing their immediate needs and enabling safer and more dignified temporary living conditions.

In addition to the provision of non-food items (NFIs), Emergency Shelter Assistance was also provided to 2,355 households, reaching approximately 11,775 people. This assistance is comprised of two tarpaulins and one shelter toolkit with basic repair tools, enabling households that require immediate shelter solutions to repair their homes and restore their safety, wellbeing, and work towards longer-term recovery. Complementary to this assistance, recipients of ESA were required to attend Safe Shelter Awareness orientation sessions focused on building back safer (BBS) strategies and ensure that the recipients have knowledge of how to properly use the materials provided.



*PRC continue to distribute essential household items to affected families in Cagayan. (Photo: PRC)*

Following the earthquake in Cebu province, many homes were left damaged and are deemed unsafe for occupancy. In response to this, PRC established tent cities and installed 232 family tents in earthquake-affected municipalities of Bogo and Medellin, providing safe and temporary shelter to 1,171 people. However, as part of preparedness measures mandated by the LGUs ahead of Typhoon Tino last November 2025, these tent cities were dismantled to

pre-emptively evacuate families residing in tent cities to safety. After the passage of the typhoon in the area, most families temporarily stayed with relatives or friends, while a smaller number remained in the evacuation centers.

As the operation progresses towards the early recovery stage, PRC will focus on providing longer-term shelter solutions, including Shelter Upgrading Support and Full Shelter Assistance, while remaining emergency shelter assistance (ESA) will continue to be distributed through the end of March, ensuring that affected households are supported throughout the transition from temporary shelter solutions to more stable living conditions.

Shelter sharing support (SSS) was deprioritized by PRC 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.



*PRC continue to distribute essential household items to affected families in Cebu. (Photo: PRC)*



*PRC distributing ESA in Moises Padilla, Negros Occidental. (Photo: IFRC)*

### **Next Steps (PRC Planned Activities)**

Moreover, the recent assessments in Metro and Northern Cebu revealed widespread damage to housing caused by typhoons and the earthquake. In riverside areas of Metro Cebu, severe flooding and flash floods destroyed many homes, while households located farther from the rivers experienced only partial damage, most of which have already been repaired. Some families remain in evacuation centers, tent cities, private land, or government facilities, particularly those whose areas have been designated as no-build zones due to ongoing hazard risks. The detailed assessment conducted was more on qualitative and technical assessment of program engineers though these methodologies - key informant interviews, small group discussions and direct observations.

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 for 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 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. Moreover, discussions regarding the school repair and rehabilitation are currently underway.

## Stories of Change

### Emergency Shelter Assistance

“

All I could think about in that moment was to survive, to live. I swam even though I didn't think I could swim very well. Looking back I can't believe I survived. I feel very lucky. We sat there with just the clothes on our backs, feeling hungry and cold ... before now I couldn't tell the story, but now I can smile while I tell it. I'm happy about the shelter kit. There is still a lot of debris and it's still muddy, so the tarpaulin is helpful to give us additional shelter. Every bit of assistance helps.

”

Parra Reynante, 36, lives with his mother, 75, and three of his seven siblings in Barangay Lusaran in the uplands of Cebu City. He received a Shelter Toolkit from IFRC and Philippine Red Cross. They helped his mother evacuate before Typhoon Kalmaegi hit but he and his siblings stayed in the house. Water started coming into the house around 2am on 5 November 2026 and quickly rose to waist-height. In no time they were swimming from rooftop to rooftop until they found a two storey house and sheltered there with 30 others. The water receded quickly and they were able to go back to the house later that morning. The concrete walls had mostly survived but the roof was gone and the house was filled with thick mud. They are still working to clear the house and land and rebuild. Parra is a Jeepney driver three days a week and works to clear the house and land and rebuild for the rest of the time.



*The distribution of ESA brings gratitude and relief to affected families*



## Livelihoods

**People reached: 107,690**

Female > 18: 30,403

Female < 18: 22,909

Male > 18: 30,141

Male < 18: 24,237

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

### Key indicators:

#### Indicator

*% of assisted households that utilised conditional cash grants to rebuild essential livelihood assets and resume productive activities*

#### Actual

0

#### Target

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>	107,690	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**

In response to the three disasters, which affected various regions, PRC recognizes its vital role in addressing food insecurity and alleviating hunger during the height of the crisis through the deployment of food trucks. Through this strategic intervention, 107,690 affected people were provided with hot meals during the height of the operation through daily distributions in evacuation centers and affected communities, ensuring that affected people have access to much needed nutrition. The distribution of hot meals has been concluded, following the completion of the planned 14-day period.

As the operation progresses towards early recovery stage, the planned livelihood programs aim to help affected households restore their sources of income sustainably following the aftermath of the earthquake in Cebu, and Typhoons Tino and Uwan. Building on the recovery phase efforts, PRC is currently conducting detailed assessments to identify livelihood interventions for Household Livelihood Assistance (HLA), Community Managed Livelihood Projects (CMLP), and Community Savings Groups (CSG) across the affected communities. These assessments focus on understanding the type of livelihood program to be implemented based on the needs, context, and dynamics of affected communities, ensuring that the assistance is targeted to those most in need. The livelihood interventions are expected to be rolled out in the coming months once assessments are finalized, supporting sustainable recovery and strengthening community resilience. These initiatives underscore PRC's commitment to support communities in restoring their livelihoods through the provision of assistance tailored to the needs of the affected populations.

### **Ways Forward**

As the operation progresses towards early recovery, PRC will maintain close coordination with LGUs and community leaders in validating household lists to ensure that livelihood assistance reaches the most vulnerable population during the targeting of recipients. Complementary to these efforts, PRC will conduct household assemblies and disseminate IEC materials to inform communities about the selection process and criteria, assistance modalities, and implementation timeline, promoting accountability and keeping communities well-informed during the implementation of livelihood program. Furthermore, PRC will develop monitoring systems for livelihood implementation and inform adjustments for subsequent recovery programming.

To maintain community engagement during the rollout of the livelihood programs, PRC will facilitate orientation sessions in affected communities to strengthen visibility and increase awareness of its core services, ensuring communities have access to appropriate assistance and support.



PRC, together with IFRC surge personnel, conducting market assessments in Cebu and Negros Occidental (Photo: IFRC/PRC)



### Multi-purpose Cash

**People reached: 11,145**

Female > 18: 3,146

Female < 18: 2,370

Male > 18: 3,120

Male < 18: 2,509

#### Objective:

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

#### Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
<i># of families provided with unconditional cash assistance</i>	2,217	11,000
<i># of staff and volunteers trained in the cash voucher assistance (CVA) crash course</i>	60	30

#### Progress Toward Objectives

The PRC, in close coordination with IFRC, has provided Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) to 2,217 households, benefiting 11,085 people, affected by the earthquake in Cebu and Typhoon Tino. Each household received a one-time cash grant of PHP 8,000 (CHF 107), offering unconditional and unrestricted support to meet the immediate needs of the affected households. The cash transfer value was calculated based on the revised Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) using the Cash Working Group (CWG) guidance, with coverage set at 30 per cent of the MEB amount of PHP 26,028. The assistance aligns with DSWD standards and prevailing market conditions, providing affected households with flexible support that enables them to meet their needs independently.

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.

### Next Steps (PRC Planned Activities)

MPCA distributions are underway and will continue until March 2026, as PRC finalizes household verification and complete list of targeted households to ensure that the most in need are reached. As of reporting period, the remaining MPCA distributions are scheduled for households in Palawan, Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, Cebu, and Catanduanes.

Under this operation, 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 which aimed to strengthen the National Society's capacity on CVA. 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



PRC distributing MPCA to affected households in San Remigio and Bogo City to support them in their recovery (Source: PRC)



### Health & Care

(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)

People reached: 37,957

Female > 18: 10,716

Female < 18: 8,075

Male > 18: 10,619

Male < 18: 8,547

### Objective:

Strengthen the integrated health of people 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:

Indicator	Actual	Target
# of people reached with basic health services (including medicines and first aid)	37,957	86,264
# of people reached with health promotion and disease prevention activities	18,993	50,000
# of pregnant and lactating women provided with mother's and newborn kits	535	1500
# of affected families provided with insecticide treated mosquito nets	7,473	20,000
# of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	18,429	20,000

# of medical tents established in the camps

3

6

# of staff and volunteers trained in the mental health and psychosocial support crash course

N/A

50

### Progress Toward Objectives



PRC continue to deploy health caravans in affected communities of Aurora and Cagayan. PRC health volunteers utilized various IEC (Information, Education, and Communication) materials and brochures, to deliver key health messages on disease prevention. (Photo: PRC)

As of this reporting period, the PRC has reached over 37,957 people through essential health services, including first aid treatment, provision of medications, and medical consultations, enabling communities to access timely treatment and reduce the spread of health risks during the height of the operation. PRC conducted health promotion activities, reaching 18,993 people, with key messages focusing on disease prevention, encourage healthy practices, and support longer-term resilience. These initiatives supported increased community awareness and encouraged sustainable health practices to improve health outcomes of the affected population.

To further mitigate health risks associated with mosquito exposure that could cause dengue fever and malaria, PRC provided 7,473 families with insecticide-treated mosquito nets. Additionally, PRC distributed 535 mother and newborn kits to pregnant and lactating mothers and their little ones. Through this provision, mothers received essential items to help ensure safer, and healthier beginnings for their families during their recovery.



Distribution of mother and newborn kits in Aurora (Photo: PRC)

Recognizing the emotional distress caused by compounding disaster, PRC integrated Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), including Psychological First Aid (PFA) into its emergency response, supporting the well-being of 18,249 affected people. Vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, pregnant women, and persons with disabilities were given priority to help reduce the psychological impact, regain a sense of safety, and strengthen their capacity to cope during the recovery period.

## Next Steps (PRC Planned Activities)

PRC will sustain the delivery of essential health and care interventions across the priority communities, including MHPSS. Planned actions include conducting MHPSS rapid refresher training for staff and volunteers to strengthen MHPSS support capacity and safe service delivery. As the operation transitions into early recovery, PRC will also strengthen outreach and referral pathways for people requiring additional care and continue targeted support for vulnerable groups. Health promotion and disease prevention will be integrated into ongoing activities, alongside close coordination with local health authorities to ensure alignment with recovery plans and continuity of services.



### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

**People reached: 110,544**

Female >18: 31,209      Female < 18: 23,516

Male > 18: 30,932      Male < 18: 24,887

**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*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<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>	110,544	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>	2,347,780	10,050,000
	<i># of households provided with hygiene kits, which include menstrual hygiene management</i>	6,197	28,000
	<i># of people reached through hygiene promotion and IEC materials</i>	34,780	20,000
	<i># of households provided with jerry cans</i>	6,956	20,000
	<i># of staff and volunteers trained in hygiene promotion in emergencies</i>	0	50

## Progress Toward Objectives

Under this emergency operation, PRC has delivered over 2.3 million liters of safe drinking water to families affected by the recent disasters. Water distributions in affected communities were conducted for 90 days across priority areas, reaching 110,544 people. Alongside water distributions, PRC distributed two jerry cans to a total of 6,956 households, ensuring that affected families had the means to safely store water and avoid the risk of contamination.



*PRC continues to distribute collapsible jerry cans to assist people in accessing safe water, as well as hygiene kits to help prevent illness. (Photo: PRC)*

Additionally, PRC provided hygiene kits to 6,197 households (30,985 people), which aimed to address various personal care requirements and promote safe hygiene practices among affected population. These hygiene kits contain items such as toothpaste, bath soap, face towels, cotton buds, sanitary napkins, nail clippers, and more. This initiative is further supported by hygiene promotion activities, reaching 34,780 people, which exceeded the initial target. Hygiene promotions include orientation on proper handwashing, sanitation, and distribution of IEC materials



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

in an effort to mitigate the risk of disease transmission in affected communities. These activities remain ongoing, highlighting PRC's commitment to integrating hygiene education into broader public health strategies through participatory, socially inclusive, and context-sensitive approaches.

## Ways Forward

Concurrently, efforts are currently underway 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.

To further strengthen internal capacity for WASH interventions, PRC will conduct trainings for staff and volunteers focusing on Basic WASH in emergencies, while Operation and Maintenance (O&M) and Barangay Water and Sanitation Association (BAWASA) trainings will ensure the sustainable implementation of recovery efforts.



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: **110,544**

Female > 18:

Female < 18:

Male > 18:

Male < 18:

### 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	Actual	Target
	<i>% of targeted people reporting they feel safer, included, and treated with dignity when accessing PRC services and facilities</i>	0	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>	110,544	284,904
	<i># of child-friendly spaces established in evacuation or community areas</i>	157	18
	<i># of children reached with child-friendly activities</i>	9,923	18,000
	<i># of staff and volunteers trained in the PGI Minimum Actions, DAPS, and safe referral pathways</i>	14	30
	<i># of child safeguarding risk assessments conducted</i>	1	5

### Progress Toward Objectives

During the reporting period, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) was systematically integrated across all sectors of the response, from planning to implementation. Rather than being delivered as a standalone component, PGI was applied as a cross-cutting approach to ensure that assistance was safe, inclusive, and responsive to the specific needs of women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other at-risk groups.

A total of 106 Welfare Desks were established to provide safe and dignified access to services. Staff and volunteers applied principles of respectful communication, confidentiality, and non-discrimination to identify vulnerable people and facilitate referrals to health, protection, Restoring Family Links (RFL), and psychosocial support services. Food distributions and other assistance were organized with clear information sharing, crowd management measures, and prioritization of at-risk groups to ensure equitable and orderly access. 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. People requiring additional protection or psychosocial support were identified and referred through established pathways.

PRC conducted one Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis (CSRA) in Cebu, focusing on child safeguarding risks in the context of earthquake-related operations. Results from the assessment showed a moderate level of risk, indicating that the PRC has a focused and strong safeguarding capabilities that aligns with the IFRC Child Safeguarding Policy. By leveraging this analysis, the PRC aims to enhance its capacity and knowledge in child safeguarding practices, effectively mitigating potential risks and harm to children in its care.

In addition, 157 Child-Friendly Spaces were established and operated in line with child safeguarding standards in evacuation centers. These spaces provided safe and structured environments for 9,923 children, enabling them to participate in age-appropriate activities, express their emotions, and regain a sense of stability during displacement.

PGI implementation was further strengthened through staff and volunteer orientations on PGI minimum actions, safeguarding, and safe referral pathways; the establishment of complaint and feedback mechanisms; coordination with relevant authorities; and ongoing monitoring to address barriers to access and inclusion. Through these efforts, PGI principles were consistently embedded across the response, contributing to more dignified, equitable, and accountable service delivery.



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

### Next Steps (PRC Planned Activities)

PRC plans to carry out a separate child safeguarding risk assessment for typhoon-related operations, aiming to identify potential protection and safeguarding risk, ensuring that specific risks and mitigation measures are properly considered under different context of the disasters. The assessment will help strengthen preventive measures, ensure safe programming, and enhance referral pathways and accountability mechanisms across all sectors. Findings will inform updated mitigation actions and capacity-building efforts for staff and volunteers to further uphold safeguarding standards throughout the response.

**People reached: NA**

Female > 18: NA

Female < 18: NA



## Community Engagement and Accountability

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>	0	80%
	<i>% of people who feel they were consulted and involved in the decision-making process</i>	0	80%
	<i>% of complaints and feedback received that were addressed by the PRC</i>	0%	80%
	<i>% of affected people who report they have access to timely and relevant information about the operation</i>	0	80%
	<i>% of people who trust the information shared by the PRC</i>	0	80%

### Progress Toward Objectives

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms were strengthened across operational areas to ensure affected households could share feedback, raise concerns, and access timely information. Feedback boxes, forms, and PRC hotline numbers were established at welfare desks and in tent cities, enabling communities to provide inputs related to assistance eligibility, service delivery, access challenges, and suggestions for improvement.

In addition to formal mechanisms, PRC teams gathered feedback through direct engagement during field visits, distributions, and community meetings. Common concerns raised included the adequacy and timing of assistance, shelter repair needs, livelihood support, and clarification on beneficiary selection criteria. Communities also requested regular updates on planned assistance and guidance on the safe use of shelter materials and cash support.

While feedback was received and addressed at the operational level, limitations in CEA staffing capacity and turnover within the PMER team during the reporting period constrained the systematic consolidation, analysis, and documentation of feedback data. Comprehensive case tracking and reporting were therefore not fully completed.

Strengthening CEA data management systems and feedback tracking processes remains a priority for the next phase of implementation, subject to available resources and staffing capacity.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) is being actively integrated throughout the implementation of the operation, going beyond the installation of feedback boxes. While feedback boxes and hotline numbers remain available at welfare desks and distribution sites, CEA is systematically embedded in programme delivery to ensure



*CEA visibility materials were installed in barangay halls to ensure communities are well-informed on how to reach PRC for concerns (Photo: IFRC)*



*PRC, together with IFRC staff and surge personnel, conducted orientations for communities on the implementation process of activities (Photo: IFRC)*

communities are well-informed about the assistance they will receive, the selection criteria, distribution processes, schedules, and locations. Clear and timely information sharing helps manage expectations, reduce misunderstandings, and promote transparency.



*Community resident submitting feedback through the feedback box to share comments and suggestions on PRC assistance. (Photo: PRC)*

In the implementation of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), the Philippine Red Cross (PRC), in collaboration with the IFRC, places strong emphasis on accountability, clear communication, and meaningful community participation. In Negros Occidental, the Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) intervention is supported by RC 143 volunteers and Barangay Committees, who play a key role in community outreach, beneficiary verification, and information dissemination. Through these structures, community members are engaged in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of CVA activities, and are encouraged to raise feedback or concerns through both formal and informal channels.

Under the DREF operation for Typhoons Tino and Uwan, the IFRC is providing Cash Voucher Assistance to 500 identified households. Following identification and registration, targeted families are scheduled to receive their assistance in the coming days. Beyond meeting immediate needs, the approach strengthens trust, promotes transparency, and reinforces community solidarity. By ensuring that communities are informed, consulted, and able to provide feedback, the intervention contributes not only to immediate relief but also to stronger community resilience in the face of future shocks.

## Next Steps (Planned Activities)

PRC will strengthen its Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanism by conducting technical sessions or crash course 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

*# of Restoring Family Links (RFL) kits used in Welfare Desk services targeting displaced people*

25

1

### Progress Toward Objectives

To support 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 people displaced and unable to reach loved ones
- Referrals for people 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.

**People reached: NA**



## Education

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
	<i># of temporary learning centres established and operated by the National Society for educational purposes</i>	<i>de-prioritized</i>	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. However, the CFS established by the PRC have continued to serve as safe and informal learning environments for displaced children. These spaces have provided opportunities for informal learning, recreational activities, and early psychosocial recovery, allowing children to regain a sense of stability and continuity in their development despite the disruption caused by the earthquake and typhoons. The CFS is part of PGI intervention. Nevertheless, the CFS is also providing some access to education services (as apart of its integrated approach).

Through the CFS, 9,923 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
	<i># of Red Cross 143 volunteers mobilized and trained</i>	1,184	2,000
	<i># of chapter or branch buildings reconstructed and equipped</i>	0	1
	<i># of lessons learned workshops (LLW) conducted</i>	0	2
	<i># of post-distribution monitoring activities conducted (response and recovery)</i>	0	6

### Progress Toward Objectives

This 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 comprehensively insured under the Membership and Accident Benefit (MAAB) program offered by the PRC. By aligning themselves with the 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 coverage for accidental death, dismemberments, hospitalization, and burial. To further enhance volunteer welfare and operational risk management, PRC provides two forms of insurance coverage for volunteers engaged under emergency operations, which is the standard MAAB coverage and Safecard. 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. 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.

The PRC/IFRC Joint Staff House, which has served as a temporary base for chapter staff and volunteers, has now been officially turned over to the PRC Boggo Branch. The facility is fully equipped with complete IT and communication systems and is fully operational, enabling the chapter to continue essential work while awaiting the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the main chapter building. Given that the PRC Boggo Chapter was significantly affected by the recent earthquake, this interim facility provides critical support to ensure uninterrupted service delivery and coordination.

To sustain operations and ensure uninterrupted service delivery, PRC has also mobilized a wide array of emergency assets across Cebu, Cagayan, Isabela, Aurora, Southern Leyte, Agusan del Norte, and nearby provinces. 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.



*PRC conducted RC143 orientation for volunteers in Quirino (Photo: PRC)*

### **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 Boggo 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 Boggo Fault Line. PRC is closely coordinating with Cebu LGU to identify suitable land where the construction can take place. The construction of the Boggo 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>	25	24
	<i># of training sessions conducted for damaged shelter assessments</i>	0	4
	<i># of people trained in shelter damaged assessments</i>	0	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 25 coordination meetings were organised and conducted, comprising:

- 5 Shelter Cluster Coordination meetings (humanitarian partners and engaged stakeholders)
- 2 Technical Working Group (TWG) meetings (humanitarian/technical partners and institutional stakeholders)
- 5 Strategic coordination meetings with the national government lead agency counterparts (DSHUD)
- 5 Operational coordination meetings with local government units (LGUs) at the municipal level (Bilalaliw - Cebu City; Bogu; Medellin; and San Remigio)
- 8 bilateral coordination – planning and operational - meetings with key humanitarian partners (Build Change; Care – ASSESS Consortium; ECOWEB; IOM; Humanity and Inclusion; Philippine Red Cross; PINGON - Philippines INGO Network; and Shelter Box)

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.



## 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*

<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<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 sustained visibility of humanitarian needs, highlighting PRC-IFRC response efforts in assisting affected communities.

Key messages and photo assets were disseminated through IFRC’s shaRED platform, Newswire, and website, including official social media channels: [LinkedIn](#), [Instagram](#), [Facebook](#), and [IFRC Asia Pacific X](#). They were also widely shared through Senior IFRC Leadership on [LinkedIn](#) and [X](#); [PRC Facebook page](#); and partner National Societies such as the [New Zealand Red Cross](#). Examples of these were reflected in an [article](#) and a [carousel](#) on the impact of Typhoon Kalmaegi and PRC’s response efforts.

At the three- to four-month mark of the disasters, updated materials were released which documented evolving needs and early recovery efforts. Samples of these were reflected in a published [article](#) and [social media content](#), complemented by volunteer-focused features such as this [article](#) in conjunction with the International Year of Volunteers.

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

## D. FUNDING

As of 31 January 2025, the funding coverage of the Federation-Wide contribution to support the operation is CHF 7,517,313 (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 6,583,627 (42 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	6,583,627	8,916,373	42%
Total Federation-wide contribution (Secretariat + bilateral + in kind)	18,000,000	7,517,313	10,482,687	42%

## Contact information

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

### At the Philippine Red Cross:

- **Secretary General:** Gwendolyn Pang, [gwenpang@redcross.org.ph](mailto:gwenpang@redcross.org.ph), , phone: +639178277421
- **Operational coordination:** Criselda Longga, [criselda.longga@redcross.org.ph](mailto:criselda.longga@redcross.org.ph), +639206182194

### IFRC Philippines Delegation:

- **Head of Delegation:** Sanjeev Kafley, [sanjeev.kafley@ifrc.org](mailto:sanjeev.kafley@ifrc.org), +63998568 2060
- **Programme Coordinator:** Gopal Mukherjee, [gopal.mukherjee@ifrc.org](mailto:gopal.mukherjee@ifrc.org), +639989606286
- **Operations Manager:** Emilia Fagerlund, [emilia.fagerlund@ifrc.org](mailto:emilia.fagerlund@ifrc.org), phone: +639989729195

### At the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur:

- **Regional Director:** Alexander Matheou; email: [alexander.matheou@ifrc.org](mailto:alexander.matheou@ifrc.org)
- **Deputy Regional Director:** Juja Kim; email: [juja.kim@ifrc.org](mailto:juja.kim@ifrc.org)
- **Head of Health, Disaster, Climate and Crisis Unit:** Joy Singhal; email: [joy.singhal@ifrc.org](mailto:joy.singhal@ifrc.org)
- **Lead of Evolving Crises and Disasters:** Felipe Delcid; email: [felipe.delcid@ifrc.org](mailto:felipe.delcid@ifrc.org)
- **Operations Coordinator:** Edwin Siahaan; email: [opscoord.southeastas@ifrc.org](mailto:opscoord.southeastas@ifrc.org)
- **Regional Communications Manager:** Afrhill Rances; email: [afrhill.rances@ifrc.org](mailto:afrhill.rances@ifrc.org)
- **Regional Head, PMER and Quality Assurance:** Alice Ho; email: [alice.ho@ifrc.org](mailto:alice.ho@ifrc.org)

### At IFRC Geneva:

- **Senior Officer Operations Coordination:** Christina Duschl; email: [christina.duschl@ifrc.org](mailto:christina.duschl@ifrc.org)

### For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

- **Senior Officer Partnerships-in-Emergencies:** Mohd Hisham Ahmad Nazri; email; [PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org](mailto:PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org)

### 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](#)