

<p>Emergency appeal No: MDRPH057</p> <p>Emergency appeal launched: 04/10/2025</p> <p>Operational Strategy published: 16/10/2025</p>	<p>Glide No:</p> <p>EQ-2025-000181-PHL (Cebu EQ)</p> <p>TC-2025-000203-PHL (TY Tino)</p> <p>TC-2025-000204-PHL (TY Uwan)</p>
<p>Operation update #2</p> <p>Date of issue: 23/01/2026</p>	<p>Timeframe covered by this update:</p> <p>From 04/10/2025 to 31/12/2025</p>
<p>Operation timeframe: 24 months (30/09/2025 - 31/10/2027)</p>	<p>Number of people being assisted: 107,690 people</p>
<p>Funding requirements (CHF):</p> <p>CHF 15.5 million through the IFRC Secretariat Funding</p> <p>CHF 18 million through Federation-wide Funding</p>	<p>DREF amount initially allocated:</p> <p>CHF 999,819 (Cebu Earthquake)</p> <p>CHF 999,064 (Typhoons Tino and Uwan)</p>

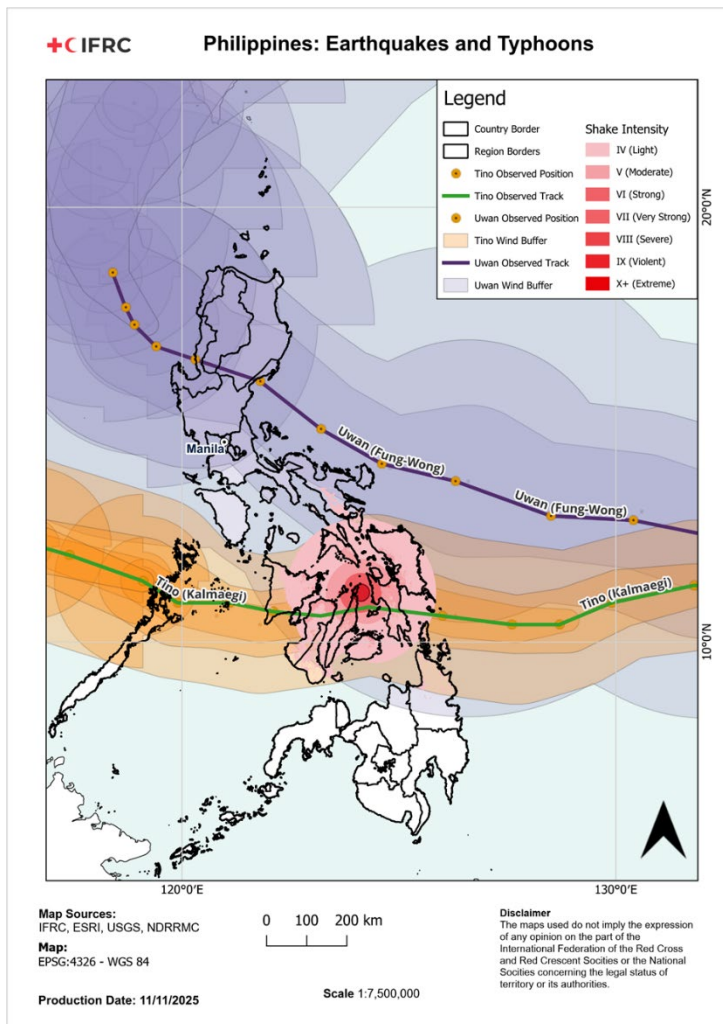
*To date, this Federation-wide Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 18 million, is **42** per cent funded. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the Philippine Red Cross, with the support of the IFRC, to continue providing humanitarian assistance to people affected by the disasters.*



The Philippine Red Cross distributes sleeping kits and hygiene kits to families affected by Typhoon Tino (Photo: IFRC)

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis



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

While communities were still coping with the aftermath of the earthquake, Typhoon Tino entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility in early November 2025. The storm rapidly intensified and made multiple landfalls across the Visayas and Palawan, bringing strong winds, heavy rainfall, flooding, and landslides. Large areas of 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 households².

Shortly after, Super Typhoon Uwan struck Luzon and nearby coastal provinces, causing additional destruction through storm surges, torrential rains, and powerful winds. 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

¹ EQ Situational report

² Tino Situation Report #30

restoration of essential services continued to place pressure on affected communities. Uwan affected approximately 2,242,319 families and 355,992 individuals remained displaced³.

Overall, an estimated **13 million people** needed humanitarian assistance following these compounded disasters. Affected communities continue to face urgent needs in shelter, water and sanitation, health care, food security, and livelihood recovery. The scale and complexity of the crisis underscore the importance of sustained, coordinated, and inclusive humanitarian support to help families recover safely, restore essential services, and rebuild resilient livelihoods.

Severity of Humanitarian Condition			
Disaster	Cebu 6.9-magnitude Earthquake	Typhoon Tino (Kalmaegi)	Typhoon Uwan (Fungwong)
Onset Date	30 September 2025	02 November 2025	08 November 2025
Affected Regions	Region 7	CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Region 5, Region 6, Region 7 , Region 8, Region 10, NIR and CARGA	Region 1, Region 2, CAR, Region 3, NCR, CACALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Region 5, Region 6, NIR, Region 9, Region 9, Region 10, CARAGA and BARMM
Total Affected Provinces	1	33	72
Total Affected Families	217,901	1,526,203	2,242,319
Total Affected Individuals	754,733	5,458,858	7,900,609
Total Evacuation Centers	19	12,197	22,156
Total Individuals Inside Evacuation Centers	6,205	1,668,821	1,942,566
Damages Houses	160,662	324,879	336,679
People Displaced	22,516	263,712	355,992
Sources	NDRRMC Sitrep No. 24 24 October 2025	NDRRMC Sitrep No. 30 26 November 2025	NDRRMC Sitrep No. 24 26 November 2025

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

Republic Act No. 10072 of the Philippines recognizes the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) as an auxiliary to the public authorities and as the nation's largest humanitarian organization. The PRC operates through its 102 chapters covering all administrative districts and major cities in the country.

The PRC has over one million volunteers and supporters, of whom more than 541,000 are active volunteers and staff who are equipped with assessment, reporting and response skills. At the chapter level, the 'Red Cross 143' program ensures a robust presence of trained and equipped volunteers on standby at the community (*barangay*) level, enhancing the overall capacity of the National Society to prepare for and respond to disaster situations.

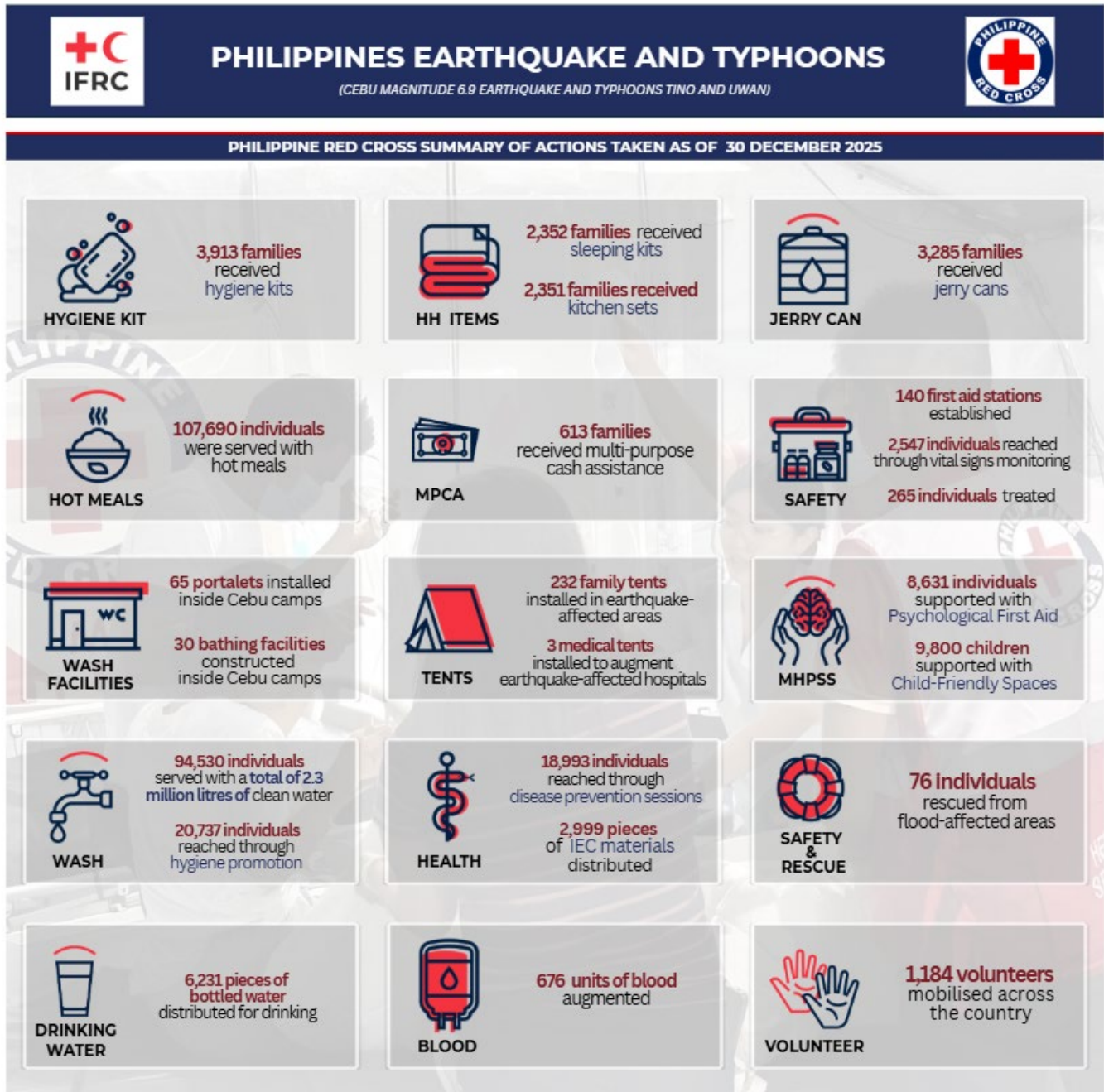
During the reporting period, the federation-wide response collectively reached an estimated **107,690 people**⁴. The operation made steady progress across all priority sectors, with notable achievements in shelter assistance,

³ [Uwan Situation Report #24](#)

⁴ *The people reached through federation-wide and bi-lateral support*

distribution of household and WASH items, health and psychosocial services, provision of hot meals, multi-purpose cash assistance and child-friendly services. Implementation during December 2025 progressed at a slower pace due to the Christmas holiday period, during which reduced staffing levels, public holidays, and community mobility affected field activities and data consolidation.

Despite these constraints, activities continued where feasible; however, several operational challenges further affected the pace of delivery. These included ongoing aftershocks and structural instability, the continued typhoon season limiting access to upland and hard-to-reach barangays, congestion in evacuation centres, delays in geo-hazard clearances, and coordination pressures arising from the scale of affected municipalities and responding actors. In addition, capacity gaps in camp management, intermittent power and communication services, and heightened protection and public health risks continued to constrain implementation. The following section summarizes key sectoral achievements during the reporting period:



Needs analysis

The overlapping impacts of the Cebu Earthquake and subsequent typhoons have generated extensive humanitarian needs across all sectors. Findings from the Rapid Damage and Needs Assessments (RDANA), conducted by PRC across 60 affected areas, revealed widespread destruction of homes, disrupted essential services, weakened local systems, and prolonged displacement. Communities continue to face evolving needs that require coordinated multisectoral support across emergency response and early recovery.

Impact shelter assessments were completed in six municipalities in Cebu Province affected by the earthquake and Typhoon Tino. The assessments were conducted by PRC shelter staff and volunteers, with technical support from IFRC, to evaluate shelter damage, habitability, and recovery needs and to inform subsequent shelter assistance and early recovery planning. The assessment involves consultations with key representatives from municipal and barangay local government units, leaders from the most affected *sitios*⁵ and *puroks*⁶, and sectoral groups such as farmers, women, elderly, and persons with disabilities. During these sessions, social mapping is undertaken to capture the extent of damage at community level, followed by house-to-house validation to ensure that needs are accurately identified and that proposed assistance is appropriate and well-targeted. Initial validation efforts prioritized households with destroyed homes, as they face the highest risk and lack access to safe living conditions. Multisectoral assessments covering shelter, WASH, and livelihoods needs are planned to begin in January 2026 to inform targeted early recovery and long-term programming.

In earthquake-affected municipalities, detailed technical damage assessments will further determine the level of structural impact for partially damaged houses, ensuring that repair support adheres to safe building guidance from the Shelter Cluster. This process will help ensure that repairs are technically sound, contribute to household safety, and avoid causing harm. Recommendations from the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) and local governments, particularly regarding No-Build Zones in high-risk areas, will be strictly observed. However, based on the findings of the RDANA, the summary of needs is as follows:

Shelter, Housing, and Settlements

The earthquake and subsequent typhoons had left large numbers of families displaced, with many unable to return to structurally unsafe homes or to areas newly classified as No-Build Zones. Current data⁷ from DSWD show 1,442,111 total houses damaged with 1,325,433 partially damaged and 116,678 totally damaged. As conditions deteriorated and aftershocks continued, the main evacuation camps were dismantled, prompting families to disperse into the host communities, makeshift shelters, roadside areas, and other temporary locations. Living conditions remained critical due to rain, wind, and unstable ground, coupled with limited access to essential household items, heightened heat, and protection risks. Families remain in need of safe temporary shelter solutions, shelter strengthening materials, and technical guidance for safe repair and reconstruction and awareness sessions as well.

As the emergency response shifts to an early recovery phase, most families tend to either return to their houses even in NBZs (No Build Zones) or relocate to new areas where transitional shelters start taking place. Assistance is still much required for families in need of immediate repairs or to identify new relocation areas for those that have lost their houses and with the support of the local authorities. PRC response with initial ESA (Emergency Shelter Assistance) and 6000 HH's target overlaps with TSA (Temporary Shelter Assistance) and initial 600 HH's target, SRA (Shelter Repair Assistance) and initial 1,000 HHs target, and ultimately followed by FSA (Full Shelter Assistance) including construction of transitional shelters (initial target 600). OCHA 5W's data show a total target of 28,925 HH's out of the 11 shelter lead agencies.

⁵ Small rural settlement within a barangay.

⁶ Neighbourhood or zone within a barangay.

⁷ Source Dromic DSWD

Livelihoods

Earthquakes and typhoons severely disrupted local economies, damaged agricultural lands, boats, gear, small enterprises, and market facilities. Many households lost daily income sources and faced restricted mobility due to displacement, limited transportation, and market disruptions. Families increasingly relied on borrowing and negative coping strategies. Priority needs included emergency livelihood assistance, cash-based support, and restoration of productive assets to stabilize incomes and support early recovery.

Multipurpose Cash Grants

Widespread losses in income and essential household resources increased families' need for flexible support to meet urgent expenses such as food, medicines, transportation, shelter repair, and education costs. Multipurpose cash grants aligned with the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) are needed to allow affected households to prioritize their most pressing needs and support their transition from emergency relief to early recovery.

Health

Damaged health facilities, limited treatment space, and overstretched medical personnel were compromising access to care. Overcrowded evacuation centres with inadequate WASH conditions contributed to rising respiratory infections, diarrheal diseases, fevers, and suspected waterborne illnesses. Vulnerable groups including pregnant women, children, older adults, and persons with chronic illnesses faced increased health risks. Essential needs include medical consultations, medicines, disease prevention, maternal and newborn care, mental health and psychosocial support, and strengthened referral mechanisms.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

Extensive damage to water pipelines, reservoirs, and distribution networks severely reduced access to safe drinking water. Flooding and contamination from debris and lahar have worsened water quality. Overcrowded evacuation sites lacked functional toilets, bathing facilities, and waste management systems, significantly increasing the risk of disease outbreaks. Priority needs include sustained water trucking, purification units, rehabilitation of WASH facilities, jerry cans and storage, and targeted hygiene promotion to mitigate contamination risks.

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.

Migration and Restoring Family Links (RFL)

Large-scale displacement resulted in communication challenges and family separation due to prolonged power outages, damaged communication lines, and required relocation. Families require RFL services, case tracing, access to communication, and support with transportation and accommodation arrangements.

Education

Extensive damage to classrooms and learning facilities, combined with ongoing aftershocks and safety inspections, delayed the return of students to school. Temporary schooling was required to prevent learning loss and to distribute learning materials. Children faced prolonged disruption in education and increased psychological stress. Needs

included temporary learning spaces, repair of damaged school buildings, furniture, and integrated psychosocial support.

Operational risk assessment

- Weather disturbances such as Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), shearline, La Nina phenomenon and low-pressure areas continue posing significant risks to already affected communities, with even light rain capable of exacerbating damage to unsafe shelters and worsening living conditions for displaced families. Weather disturbances continue to limit access to upland and hard-to-reach barangays, slowing the delivery of assistance and complicating transportation and logistics planning. PRC and IFRC are closely monitoring weather developments and coordinating with LGUs to take preventive actions, adjust deployment plans, and ensure safe movement of staff, volunteers, and supplies.
- Persistent aftershocks continue to be recorded in northern Cebu, including regular mild seismic activity that may not always be physically felt but is contributing to heightened fear and psychological distress among affected communities. As a result, many families remain reluctant to return to their homes and are opting to sleep outdoors or in temporary shelter structures due to concerns over falling debris or potential structural collapse. In the absence of adequate emergency shelter, these conditions pose ongoing safety and protection risks. To mitigate this risk, PRC is prioritizing the rapid distribution of emergency shelter materials to support households in remaining in safer temporary locations, while longer-term shelter solutions and site validations are being planned in coordination with relevant authorities
- At the same time, the large number of municipalities affected and the increasing presence of multiple responding agencies, present coordination challenges at the local level. Despite strong efforts by PRC and IFRC to coordinate bilaterally with LGUs, humanitarian partners, and community leadership to avoid duplication and service gaps, the level of assistance varies by location. In some areas, the scale and duration of needs—particularly during the early recovery phase—may exceed available capacity or coincide with the withdrawal of other responding agencies, resulting in gaps and unmet needs. Ongoing engagement with municipal authorities, strengthened field-level coordination mechanisms, improved information sharing, and adaptive planning remain essential to address location-specific disparities and ensure a more harmonized and equitable response.
- The absence of updated geo-hazard assessments and delays in the issuance of no-build-zone certifications continue to create uncertainty for shelter planning and early recovery. In addition, temporary build-freeze measures are constraining the ability of PRC and other responding agencies to support transitional shelter construction, even where immediate recovery needs are evident. These factors may delay early recovery assistance and increase the risk of households remaining in unsafe or inadequate living conditions. PRC is closely coordinating with LGUs, DSHUD, DENR, and MGB to secure site validations and hazard clearances, while preparing contingency plans for possible relocation needs and sequencing shelter support in line with evolving guidance from authorities
- Misinformation and rumours circulating on social media platforms may spread false narratives regarding targeting, delays, favoritism, or quality of assistance, potentially causing community tension and damaging trust in PRC operations. Additionally, negative narratives from community members regarding procurement delays or uneven distribution could affect PRC's reputation and donor confidence. To mitigate these risks, PRC is strengthening rumour-tracking mechanisms, issuing rapid clarification messages, maintaining active feedback channels, publishing regular operational updates, and increasing field-level engagement to ensure clear and consistent communication with communities and LGUs.

- 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. Staff turnover and competing priorities may affect continuity and consistency of procurement workflows. To mitigate this risk, IFRC is providing backstop technical support to PRC procurement and programme teams, strengthening coordination mechanisms to track progress, and engaging in constructive dialogue with PRC leadership to jointly identify opportunities for process streamlining, capacity reinforcement, and sustained technical support where feasible.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

There is no change to the [Revised Operational Strategy](#) published on 20 November 2025, which continues to guide the integrated response to the Cebu Earthquake and the successive impacts of two typhoons. The revised Emergency Appeal, issued on 7 November, aims to support **284,904 people** across the most affected provinces through a phased response that combines immediate life-saving assistance with early recovery and longer-term resilience-building.

The strategy maintains a multi-sector, holistic approach, prioritizing 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 strong National Society Strengthening, coordination and partnerships, and community engagement and accountability (CEA) to ensure community-driven, accountable, and context-appropriate programming.

Emergency Phase Priorities

During the initial months of the operation, priority has been placed on delivering lifesaving and dignity-restoring assistance to families displaced or severely affected by the earthquake and typhoons. The interventions ensures that displaced families were able to meet their basic immediate needs safely while coping with prolonged disruptions to housing, utilities, and local services. Key focus areas include:

- **Emergency Shelter:** Provision of emergency shelter assistance including tarpaulins, shelter toolkits, and essential household items and the establishment of functional tent cities with health stations, bathing facilities, water points, and welfare services.
- **Food and multipurpose cash assistance:** Provide hot meals during the most critical days of displacement and unconditional cash grants to help families meet urgent needs; strengthen capacity of staff and volunteer on Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA).
- **Health and MHPSS:** Deployment of medical teams, mobile clinics, essential medicines, psychological first aid, psychosocial support, and referral pathways for 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, the strategy shifts toward restoration, resilience, and sustainable early recovery. Key priority areas include:

- **Shelter Recovery:** Provision of shelter repair assistance to damaged houses, based on technical assessments, temporary shelter solutions for most-at-risk displaced families with no long-term sheltering solution, 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 HH who cannot return. Additional recovery support includes clean-ups, drainage clearing, and the construction or repair of new water and sanitation facilities, ensuring a comprehensive approach.

- **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 mobile health services, disease surveillance, mother and child health services, referral mechanisms, and community-based psychosocial support.
- **WASH Recovery:** Repair and rehabilitation of WASH facilities through Cash-for-Work; upgrading sanitation facilities; strengthening water management systems; and hygiene promotion aimed at long-term behaviour change and risk reduction.

Cross-Cutting Approaches

- **Community Engagement & Accountability (CEA):** Ensuring feedback channels, community consultations, and two-way communication mechanisms remain active throughout the operation.
- **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 mobilizing its extensive volunteer network and strengthening coordination with government authorities, Movement partners, UN agencies, and humanitarian organizations. Preparedness, risk-informed programming, and community-based resilience remain central to the recovery pathway.

Following the conclusion of the 24-month Emergency Appeal, remaining activities will transition under the PRC Unified Plan, 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: 14,630	
		Female > 18: 4,129	Female < 18: 3,112
		Male > 18: 4,095	Male < 18: 3,294

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
Key indicators:	<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>	2,926	20,000
	<i># of affected households provided with emergency shelter assistance (ESA)</i>	0	6,000
	<i># of households provided with full shelter assistance (FSA)</i>	0	600
	<i># of households provided with temporary shelter assistance</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>	0	300
	<i># of individuals oriented on safe shelter and build back safer (BBS) awareness through ESA, FSA, SRA, and SSS</i>	0	57,750
	<i># of households provided with family tents</i>	215	2,000
	<i># of schools repaired or rehabilitated</i>	0	20
	<i># of staff, volunteers, and community members trained in shelter assessment, safer construction, or site planning</i>	0	30

Progress Toward Objectives

Since the launch of the Cebu Earthquake response, followed closely by the impacts of Typhoon Tino and Typhoon Uwan, the PRC, with support from the IFRC Network, has maintained a strong focus on restoring safe, dignified, and functional living conditions for affected families. With communities facing layered crises, first the earthquake and then two major typhoons within weeks, the operation’s early shelter response has centered on providing temporary shelter and essential household items to displaced families, which enable safe living conditions while laying the groundwork for a scalable, longer-term shelter recovery. During the reporting period, shelter efforts prioritised temporary displacement solutions and the provision of shelter-related non-food items to address immediate safety, dignity, and protection needs. The roll-out of structured Emergency Shelter Assistance (ESA), Shelter Repair Assistance



Philippine Red Cross has been distributing essential household and hygiene items to families in remote areas of northern Cebu that were affected by the earthquake. (Photo: IFRC)

(SRA), and transitional shelter support is scheduled to commence in early 2026, following the completion of household validation, hazard clearance, and site suitability approvals from relevant authorities.

Across the three disasters combined, families received vital household items that improved their living conditions and enabled them to resume their domestic life, while protecting their dignity. A total of **2,926** households across affected regions received essential household items, supporting approximately **14,630** people. This included sleeping kits for **2,352** households affected by the earthquake and Typhoon Tino under Cebu and Negros Oriental provinces, and blankets for 574 households impacted by Typhoon Uwan under Metro Manila province, helping families regain a safer and more comfortable place to rest after losing belongings or being forced to evacuate. Many families shared that sleeping kits reduced night-time exposure, improved comfort levels in crowded evacuation centers, and helped children sleep soundly after days of upheaval.

To help families prepare food independently once again, PRC distributed **2,351** kitchen sets under the typhoon Tino operations. According to the recipients, these tools enable families to prepare meals based on their needs and preferences, an important step toward re-establishing normal routines and reducing reliance on external feeding support. Mothers and caregivers frequently described the importance of being able to cook for their children again as a significant emotional relief after the chaos of displacement.

Emergency shelter assistance played a central role in the early response, with **232** family tents installed in earthquake-affected municipalities and provided safe and private temporary shelter for displaced households (1,171 people)⁸. The establishment of tent cities enabled families to access dignified shelter, reduced congestion in evacuation centres, and mitigated protection risks, particularly for women, girls, older persons, and individuals with specific needs. As part of the early action preparation for Typhoon Tino, and in coordination with the LGU, the tent cities in Cebu province were dismantled, and the families were timely evacuated to complex buildings in Bogo and Medellin. This pre-emptive evacuation ensured the safety and well-being of families during the passage of Tino. After it, the majority of families sought shelter with their relatives, while few of them were moved to available houses in the relocation site by the National Housing Authority (NHA), according to LGU authorities.

Between November and December 2025, Impact shelter assessments were conducted in target six municipalities, including key representatives of local government units (LGU) at *barangay* level, leaders of most affected *sitios/purok*

⁸ The figure has been reconciled with the most recent Operational Update using validated data.

and sectoral leaders (representatives of People with disabilities, Elderly, women, farmers etc), as well as community and house to house validations to define the most appropriate shelter solutions considering the challenges and diverse contexts.

Based on the shelter impact assessment, the operation adopts a phased, needs-based approach across earthquake- and typhoon-affected areas in Cebu. The approaches are – Emergency Shelter Assistance, Shelter Upgrading Support and Shelter Repair Assistance. In the immediate phase (0–3 months), 1,800 highly vulnerable households with totally or partially destroyed homes receive emergency shelter assistance, including two tarpaulins, a shelter toolkit, cash-for-work support, and safe shelter awareness to ensure protection from the elements and safe installation of temporary shelters. The estimated cost per household is PHP 6,000/CHF 80 (PHP 1,500 for tarpaulins, PHP 3,500 for the shelter toolkit, and PHP 1,000 for cash-for-work). Unit costs for shelter assistance were informed by local market assessments, prevailing labour rates, recent PRC shelter responses, and operational benchmarks to ensure cost-efficiency, feasibility, and alignment with minimum shelter standard

In the early recovery phase (3–9 months), 600 displaced households living on private or government land with no relocation plans will receive shelter upgrading support, including tarpaulins, toolkits, cash for materials, labour support, and safety awareness to construct dignified transitional shelters. The estimated cost per household is PHP 36,000/CHF 483, covering materials, labour, and essential shelter items. For households with partially damaged homes, secure tenure, and safe location status, shelter repair assistance is provided through cash, materials, and labour support to restore housing and strengthen Build Back Safer practices. In earthquake- and Typhoon Tino-affected areas where roof damage is minimal, assistance excludes Corrugated Galvanized Iron (CGI) sheets, while in Typhoon Uwan-affected areas, CGI sheets are included to reinforce roofing.

Next Steps (January-March 2026):

- PRC will continue shelter assistance for affected households through a combination of emergency shelter assistance and preparedness activities, implemented in line with assessment findings and available earmarked resources. Procurement of essential shelter and household items will be prioritized, including blankets, plastic mats, corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets, shelter toolkits, and tarpaulins.
- Concurrently, PRC will complete targeted household profiling to ensure accurate identification and prioritization of the most vulnerable households for shelter assistance. Household identification and social preparation activities will be undertaken in close coordination with LGUs and barangay officials to ensure transparent and accountable processes.
- In January, 489 families in Bogoto City will receive household Items (NFI) and Emergency Shelter Assistance (ESA), including jerry cans, hygiene kits, sleeping kits, tarpaulins, and shelter toolkits, to address immediate shelter, hygiene, and household needs following the disasters.
- 228 families in Barangay Binaliw and Lusaran, Cebu City will receive Emergency Shelter Assistance (ESA) to support temporary shelter and protection from the elements.
- PRC will deliver Safe Shelter and Build Back Safer (BBS) orientations to households, focusing on risk reduction and basic construction safety.



Livelihoods

People reached: 107,690

Female > 18: 30,391

Female < 18: 22,909

Male > 18: 30,141

Male < 18: 24,249

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<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>	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



PRC has provided hot meals more than 100,000 to people affected by the earthquake and both typhoons. (Photo: PRC)

With three consecutive emergencies disrupting income sources, damaging assets, and limiting access to markets, food, and cooking facilities, emergency livelihood support has focused on ensuring that affected families have reliable access to safe and sufficient food while preparations for early recovery interventions are underway.

During the reporting period, across the three disasters, the PRC provided hot meals to **107,690** people, of whom 10,441 were affected by the Cebu Earthquake, while the combined Typhoon operations accounted for the remaining 96,069 people served. Bread distribution reached a total of **16,164** people under the emergency response. In addition, A total of **3,347** households received 3-day food rations, supporting immediate food needs during displacement across the affected areas. This effort ensured that families across all three disasters received immediate and life-sustaining food support at a time when many had lost access to kitchens, income sources, or functioning markets.

While the livelihood recovery components of the Emergency Appeal are still in the preparatory stage, the early food assistance delivered across earthquake- and typhoon-affected areas has played a crucial role in stabilizing households during the first weeks of crisis. The groundwork laid through these efforts provides a strong foundation for scaling up livelihood support in the coming months, ensuring that affected communities can restore economic stability, rebuild lost assets, and strengthen resilience against future disasters.

Next Steps (January-March 2026)

- Conduct detailed assessments and targeted household profiling to identify households eligible for conditional cash grants and livelihood support, prioritizing the most affected and vulnerable groups.
- Organize household assemblies and orientation sessions to explain eligibility criteria, assistance modalities, conditionalities, and implementation timelines, ensuring transparency and accountability to affected people
- Develop and disseminate IEC and visibility materials for conditional cash assistance (Household Livelihood Assistance), including key messages on appropriate use of support, accountability mechanisms, and feedback channels.
- Strengthen coordination with LGUs and community leaders to validate household lists, minimize inclusion/exclusion errors, and support smooth rollout of livelihood assistance.
- Prepare systems for monitoring and follow-up to track the use of conditional cash grants and inform adjustments for subsequent recovery programming.



Multi-purpose Cash

People reached: 3,065

Female > 18: 865

Female < 18: 652

Male > 18: 858

Male < 18: 690

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>	613	11,000
<i># of staff and volunteers trained in the cash voucher assistance (CVA) crash course</i>	0	30

Progress Toward Objectives

The PRC, with IFRC support, has continued the household selection process for multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA), provided as unconditional and unrestricted support, in line with PRC Cash Assistance Guidelines. The process has been conducted in close coordination with barangay officials and local government units to ensure transparency, accountability, and alignment with local response mechanisms. Selection criteria prioritized households most affected and most vulnerable due to the Cebu Earthquake and the successive impacts of Typhoons Tino and Uwan across Cebu, Palawan, Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, and Catanduanes.

As part of the ongoing response to Typhoons Tino and Uwan, PRC, with support from IFRC and the German Red Cross (GRC), delivered MPCA to **613** typhoon-affected households in the Municipality of Compostela, Province of Cebu. Each household received **PHP 8,000 (CHF 107)**, enabling families to address their most urgent and diverse needs based on their own priorities and preferences. PRC has collaborated with the financial service provider PhilPost to provide cash to selected households. This cash-based assistance supports early recovery while upholding dignity, choice, and flexibility for affected households. Note that the MPCA value was revised to PHP 8,000 following an evidence-based Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) calculation using the Cash in Emergencies Toolkit and Cash Working Group (CWG) guidance. The revised MEB amount of PHP 26,028 reflects the cost of essential household needs, including food, shelter repair, WASH, health, education, livelihoods, and transportation, with an additional 10% contingency included to account for unmet emergency needs. In line with PRC's recommendations, the level of assistance provided also considers households' ability to meet their needs independently or through support from other sources. Accordingly, a 30% coverage rate and an inflation adjustment were applied, resulting in a calculated transfer value of PHP 7,941.20, which was rounded to PHP 8,000 for operational practicality. This adjustment aligns with DSWD standards, CWG guidance, and prevailing market conditions, ensuring dignified, adequate, and flexible support for affected households.



PRC has provided hot meals more than 100,000 to people affected by the earthquake and both typhoons. These photos are from Northern Luzon. (Photo: IFRC)

Next Steps (January-March 2026)

Across all operational areas, PRC will implement MPCA distributions from January to March 2026, alongside continued household verification, coordination with LGUs, adherence to CEA commitments, and post-distribution monitoring to ensure accountability and effective use of assistance.

- Cebu Province (3,000 households targeted): Following the completion of household registration for 1,887 households, MPCA distribution for the remaining eligible households in San Remigio and Compostela is planned for January-February 2026, subject to final verification and coordination with LGUs.
- Negros Occidental (1,000 households targeted): In La Castellana and Moises Padilla, 1,021 households have been identified. Targeting validation and beneficiary registration will continue in January, with MPCA distribution planned for February 2026.
- La Carlota City (500 households targeted): MPCA assistance targeting 500 households is planned for January-March 2026, with beneficiary identification starting on January 2026, followed by household registration (RR Collect) prior to distribution in February/March 2026.

- Palawan – Linapacan Islands (750 households targeted): 450 households have been identified. Registration and validation of the households will continue, with MPCA distribution planned for February 2026
- Catanduanes (750 households targeted): Preparatory actions, including deployment of technical teams and initiation of household identification, are planned for January to February and, with MPCA distribution envisaged by March 2026.

PRC is preparing to initiate cash distribution which will provide flexible financial support enabling families to meet priority needs. To strengthen internal capacity before the distribution begins, PRC has planned to organize a rapid crash course on Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) for staff and volunteers. This training will reinforce key aspects of cash programming including two-way communication with affected people, verification protocols, complaint and feedback handling, and monitoring requirements to ensure a smooth and accountable rollout of the MPCA.



Health & Care

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

People reached: 36,341

Female > 18: 10,256

Female < 18: 7,731

Male > 18: 10,171

Male < 18: 8,183

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:

Indicator	Actual	Target
<i># of individuals reached with basic health services (including medicines and first aid)</i>	36,341	86,264
<i># of individuals reached with health promotion and disease prevention activities</i>	18,993	50,000
<i># of pregnant and lactating women provided with mother's and newborn kits</i>	40	1500
<i># of affected families provided with insecticide treated mosquito nets</i>	0	20,000
<i># of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services</i>	8,631	20,000
<i># of medical tents established in the camps</i>	3	6
<i># of staff and volunteers trained in the mental health and psychosocial support crash course</i>	N/A	50

Progress Toward Objectives



As part of the ongoing response to Typhoon Tino and Super Typhoon Uwan, Philippine Red Cross set up welfare desks first aid stations in affected communities, providing health consultations, psychological first aid and child-friendly spaces (Photo: PRC)

During the reporting period, health and care interventions reached a total of **36,341** people through integrated emergency-phase services addressing immediate health risks across earthquake- and typhoon-affected areas. The response prioritised continuity of basic health care in contexts of displacement, damaged infrastructure, and overstretched public health services. Basic health services were delivered through a combination of medical tents, First Aid Stations, and mobile health caravans, providing medical consultations, essential medicines, and first aid support. In total, **140** First Aid Stations were established across affected locations (30 during Typhoon Tino, 96 during Typhoon Uwan, and 14 following the earthquake), ensuring immediate life-saving support, triage, and stabilisation for injured and at-risk individuals in evacuation centres and host communities.

As part of preventive and early-detection efforts, **2,547** people received basic health screening through blood pressure monitoring (637 under Typhoon Tino, 1,872 under Typhoon Uwan, and 38 in earthquake-affected areas), enabling early identification of health risks and timely referral to appropriate health services. In parallel, **18,993 people** were reached with health promotion and disease-prevention activities, focusing on respiratory infections, diarrhoeal diseases, dengue, leptospirosis, and safe hygiene practices.

Mental health and psychosocial support remained a critical component of the response. Psychological First Aid (PFA) was provided to **8,631** people, including 1,072 people affected by the earthquake and 7,559 people affected by typhoons, helping mitigate stress, anxiety, and emotional distress caused by successive emergencies and prolonged displacement.

Patient transport, referrals, and emergency medical response were strengthened through coordinated ambulance and first aid services across affected areas. A total of **35 patients** were safely transported to higher-level health facilities for advanced medical care, ensuring timely referrals for severe cases. At the same time, **265 patients** received on-site first aid and medical treatment without requiring referral, helping to stabilise patients and reduce pressure on overstretched health facilities. To support these life-saving services, 10 ambulance units were mobilised, enabling rapid emergency response, patient transport, and continuity of care during critical situations. PRC

maintained close coordination with the Provincial Health Office and the Department of Health (DOH) to ensure harmonized public health actions and timely referrals where needed.

PRC distributed **3,178 doxycycline** tablets through basic health services, for the prevention and treatment of specific bacterial infections, to volunteers, staff, and affected individuals as part of targeted health-protection measures in flood- and typhoon-affected areas. In addition, **4,037** face masks were distributed to support respiratory protection and reduce health risks during field operations and service delivery in high-exposure environments.

PRC supported pregnant and lactating women by distributing 40 newborn kits, helping mothers safeguard infant health during displacement. 190 Welfare desks established in evacuation centers enabled women to access information, health support, and referrals to specialized services.

Next Steps (January-March 2026)

PRC prioritized the continuity and quality of essential health and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services in affected areas. Planned actions include conducting MHPSS rapid refresher training for staff and volunteers to strengthen psychosocial support capacity and safe service delivery. PRC will procure and distribute First Aid kits, mosquito nets, mother's kits, and newborn kits to address immediate health and protection needs of displaced and vulnerable populations, particularly pregnant and lactating women, newborns, and children.

In parallel, PRC will procure medical devices, essential medicines, and supplies to support the continued deployment of health caravans, ensuring access to basic health consultations, first aid, and health promotion services in communities with limited access to functioning health facilities. Health promotion kits will be developed, procured, and distributed to reinforce key messages on disease prevention, hygiene, and healthy practices. The distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets will further contribute to the prevention of vector-borne diseases, particularly in evacuation and high-risk community settings.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People reached: 94,530

Female >18: 26,677

Female < 18: 20,110

Male > 18: 26,457

Male < 18: 21,286

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
% of targeted people reporting improved hygiene and access to functional, gender-sensitive sanitation facilities	0	70%
# of units of WASH facilities repaired or rehabilitated, supported through the cash for work modality	20	500
# of people taking part in cash-for-work (CFW) schemes related to WASH activities	13	1500

<i># of people provided with safe drinking water through the RCRC's emergency supply</i>	94,530	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>	3,913	28,000
<i># of people reached through hygiene promotion and IEC materials</i>	20,737	20,000
<i># of households provided with jerry cans</i>	3,285	20,000
<i># of staff and volunteers trained in hygiene promotion in emergencies</i>	0	50

Progress Toward Objectives



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

WASH interventions were prioritized to reduce public health risks and support safe and dignified living conditions during the response phase. The deployment of water assets, hygiene items, sanitation facilities, and hygiene promotion aimed to mitigate risks of waterborne and hygiene-related diseases in affected communities. Overall, **94,530** people were reached with WASH-related services across Typhoons Tino and Uwan, while 38,789 families received water, hygiene, and sanitation support, including 10,830 families affected by Typhoon Tino, 23,507 families affected by Typhoon Uwan, and 4,452 families affected by the earthquake.

- A total of **2,347,780** litres of safe and potable drinking water were supplied across affected areas to address system disruptions and limited access to safe water. This included 581,240 litres distributed in Typhoon Tino-affected areas, 447,940 litres in Typhoon Uwan-affected areas, and 1,318,600 litres delivered to earthquake-

affected communities. In addition, **6,231** bottles of drinking water were distributed to complement water trucking and household-level access where immediate needs were highest.

- A total of **3,913** households (19,565 people) received hygiene kits containing menstrual hygiene management items, bathing soap, and other essential supplies. This included 703 households in earthquake-affected areas, 2,647 households affected by Typhoon Tino, and 563 households affected by Typhoon Uwan. The provision of these hygiene kits supported families in maintaining personal hygiene and dignity despite damaged water and sanitation facilities and prolonged displacement.
- PRC distributed two jerry cans per household to a total of **3,285** households (16,425 people) to support safe household water storage and reduce the risk of contamination while access to water remained limited. This included 2,267 households affected by Typhoon Tino and 1,018 households affected by the earthquake.
- Hygiene promotion activities reached **20,737** people, providing key messages on proper handwashing, menstrual hygiene management, safe water handling and storage, solid waste disposal, and prevention of diarrheal and vector-borne diseases. Of these, 3,615 people were reached in earthquake-affected areas and 16,837 people in typhoon-affected communities. Hygiene messages were conveyed through face-to-face hygiene promotion sessions conducted before hygiene kit and water distributions, as well as during separate community-based sessions. Trained PRC staff and volunteers used flip charts, verbal explanations, and demonstrations to share key messages on handwashing, menstrual hygiene management, safe water handling, and waste disposal. Information was delivered in local languages and adapted to be accessible and culturally appropriate, ensuring that community members, including vulnerable groups, could easily understand and apply the guidance
- Portable sanitation facilities were expanded in displacement sites, with 65 portlets (portable toilets) installed in Bogo and Medellin tent cities. These facilities improved access to safely managed sanitation, reduced open defecation risks, and supported safe liquid waste (human excreta) disposal in high-density settings. PRC constructed 30 bathing facilities (5 blocks with 41 cubicles) in Bogo and Medellin, ensuring safe, dignified, and gender-sensitive bathing spaces for men, women, and people with disabilities reducing protection risks associated with communal facilities. However, the tent cities were pre-emptively dismantled ahead of Typhoon Tino, and residents were safely evacuated to LGU-designated evacuation centres to ensure their protection during the cyclone's landfall.
- PRC supported cash-for-work (CFW) activities focused on restoring essential WASH and community infrastructure. A total of 13 people participated in de-clogging canals, cleaning sanitation points and removing debris and mud in resettlement areas in Central Cebu affected by the typhoon. Although provided in the form of a volunteer allowance, this support functioned as cash-for-work, helping participants regain short-term income opportunities.
- Continuous community hygiene promotion sessions were conducted in evacuation centers and surrounding barangays to strengthen awareness and adoption of proper hygiene practices. These ongoing sessions aimed to minimize health risks as displacement continued and populations remained exposed to congested living conditions.

Next Steps (January-March 2026)

- Conduct detailed WASH assessments to inform early recovery programming in four priority provinces-Cebu, Southern Leyte, Cagayan, and Nueva Vizcaya. In Cebu, assessments will be carried out jointly with the shelter team during the second to third week of January 2026 to ensure coordinated, multisectoral planning.
- Repair and routine maintenance of water treatment units and water tankers, ensuring continuity of safe water supply in disaster-affected communities.

- Distribute jerry cans and hygiene kits to affected households to strengthen safe household water storage, improve hygiene practices, and reduce public health risks where access to water and sanitation remains limited.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: **107,690**

Female > 18: 30,391

Female < 18: 22,909

Male > 18: 30,141

Male < 18: 24,249

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 individuals 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>	107,690	284,904
	<i># of child-friendly spaces established in evacuation or community areas</i>	20	18
	<i># of children reached with child-friendly activities</i>	9,800	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>	0	5

Progress Toward Objectives

Progress toward Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) objectives during the reporting period was achieved through the systematic integration of PGI Minimum Actions and Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS) principles across all service modalities, from planning through delivery. PGI was applied as a cross-cutting approach rather than a standalone activity, ensuring assistance was safe, inclusive, and responsive to the needs of women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other at-risk groups.

A total of **190** Welfare desks served as key entry points for safe and dignified access to services, where staff and volunteers applied respectful communication, confidentiality, and non-discrimination standards to identify vulnerable people and facilitate referrals to health, protection, RFL, and psychosocial support through agreed pathways. Food assistance and basic service distributions were organized using crowd-management measures, clear information sharing, and prioritization of at-risk groups to ensure orderly, equitable, and safe access, with additional support provided to older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, and caregivers with young children.

Camp-based health and community health services integrated PGI by ensuring consultations were conducted in safe and accessible locations, with attention to privacy, gender sensitivity, and age-appropriate messaging. People requiring additional protection or psychosocial support were identified and linked to appropriate services.

Furthermore, **20** Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) were established and operated in line with PGI and child safeguarding standards, providing safe, inclusive, and structured environments for **9,800** children who participated in age-appropriate activities to express their emotions and regain a sense of stability during their experience of displacement.

Across all sectors, PGI implementation was reinforced through staff and volunteer orientations on PGI minimum actions, DAPS, safeguarding, and safe referral pathways; the establishment of complaint and feedback mechanisms at welfare desks and service points; coordination with health, protection, and local authorities for follow-up on identified risks; and continuous monitoring to identify and address barriers to access, safety, and inclusion. Through these measures, PGI principles were consistently operationalized across the response, contributing to more dignified, equitable, and accountable service delivery.



Amid ongoing displacement and heightened anxiety in affected communities, Philippine Red Cross continues to set up child-friendly spaces to give children space to feel secure and play. (Photo: 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
	% of affected people reporting they have enough information to access services and influence decisions	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 have been strengthened across operational areas to enable affected households to share feedback, raise concerns, and access timely information through feedback boxes, forms, and PRC hotline numbers established at welfare desks and in tent cities. These channels supported the collection of community inputs related to assistance eligibility, service delivery, access challenges, and suggestions for programme improvement.

In addition to formal feedback mechanisms, PRC teams gathered valuable insights through direct community engagement and informal observations during field visits, distributions, and community meetings. Common concerns raised by affected communities included the adequacy of assistance amounts, timing of distributions, shelter repair needs, livelihood support, and clarity on beneficiary selection criteria.

Communities also frequently requested updates on upcoming assistance and guidance on how to safely use shelter and cash support. However, due to limited CEA staffing capacity and turnover within the PMER team during the reporting period, systematic processing, consolidation, and analysis of feedback data were constrained. While feedback was received and addressed on an operational basis—particularly through direct engagement at community level—comprehensive case tracking, documentation, and reporting could not be fully completed. Strengthening CEA data management and feedback tracking systems remains a priority for the next phase of implementation, subject to available resources and staffing capacity.

Next Steps (January-March 2026)

- Conduct a CEA rapid upskilling training for PRC staff and volunteers to strengthen community engagement, accountability practices, and feedback handling during emergency and early recovery phases.
- Develop and disseminate CEA visibility and information materials to ensure affected communities are informed about available services, eligibility criteria, and feedback mechanisms.
- Establish feedback boxes in all operational areas, including evacuation centres and community sites, to facilitate safe, accessible, and confidential feedback 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 individuals	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: 9,800

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	0	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.

Through the CFS, **9,800 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

The PRC, with support from IFRC, continues to reinforce its operational capacity to address the compounded impacts of compound disasters. From the earliest days of the response, PRC has relied on the rapid mobilization of trained personnel, extensive chapter networks, and critical response assets to ensure swift delivery of life-saving services across evacuation centers and affected communities.

Across the multiple disasters, a total of **1,184**⁹ PRC-trained volunteers has been mobilized, including 458 volunteers deployed under the earthquake response and **726** volunteers supporting Typhoons operations. 598 volunteers were newly recruited during the response to expand capacity and sustain prolonged emergency operations across affected municipalities. These volunteers have played essential frontline roles in camp management, distributions, WASH services, psychosocial support, health missions, and community engagement, often working under difficult

⁹ The figure has been reconciled with the most recent Operational Update using validated data.

conditions to reach the most affected communities. To complement volunteer efforts, 37 PRC staff have also been deployed to Cebu to support critical operational functions such as logistics, WASH, health, protection, PMER, communications, and security. Their presence at both the National Headquarters and Chapter levels has ensured tight coordination, continuous field support, and quality assurance across all sectoral interventions.

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 Bogo 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 Bogo Chapter was significantly affected by the recent earthquake, this interim facility provides critical support to ensure uninterrupted service delivery and coordination.



Temporary PRC-IFRC Joint Staff House enables sustained field operations while the main chapter undergoes rehabilitation. (Photo: IFRC)

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.

Next Steps (January-March 2026)

- Identify, select, and register additional volunteers under the RC 143 system to strengthen response capacity.
- Conduct RC 143 orientations to ensure volunteers are familiar with Red Cross principles, roles, and safety requirements.
- Procure essential visibility items for volunteers to support safe and identifiable deployment.
- Develop and disseminate RC 143 IEC materials to reinforce key messages on volunteer conduct, safety, and community engagement.

- Ensure the continuous engagement of RC 143 volunteers across project activities to support effective and accountable implementation.



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
# of Movement coordination meetings organized, and updates provided to Movement partners	3	10
# of Shelter Cluster Coordination meetings and training sessions undertaken	16	24
# of training sessions conducted for damaged shelter assessments	0	4
# of people trained in shelter damaged assessments	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 Shelter Cluster 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 cluster co-lead, the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD), that constrained the humanitarian coordination space, limiting the channels for multilateral coordination. To maintain effective partner engagement, in addition to the possible multilateral cluster meetings and continuous engagement at the inter-cluster coordination group (ICCG) level, the cluster coordination team prioritized high-impact bilateral meetings with key member agencies and convened Technical Working Group (TWG) sessions. A total of 16 coordination meetings were conducted, comprising:

- 4 substantive cluster meetings with engaged stakeholders and humanitarian partners
- 2 Technical Working Group (TWG) meetings with technical stakeholders/partners
- 3 key meetings with government counterparts
- 7 bilateral coordination meetings with key humanitarian partners

Following the Cebu Earthquake, continuous aftershocks prompted official advisories from the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (DENR) 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*

Indicator

Actual

Target

Key indicators:	<i># of surge personnel deployed to support the operation</i>	8	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. Further direct IM technical support is planned to assist in delivery of MPCG. 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, eight 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, and PMER 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.

There are two surge deployments agreed by PRC for January-February 2026: a Livelihoods and Basic Needs Coordinator and a Shelter Cluster Coordinator, to strengthen cluster coordination and support effective planning, implementation, and monitoring of MPCA and shelter interventions.

D. FUNDING

As of 31 December 2025, the funding coverage of the Federation-Wide contribution to support the operation is CHF 7,479,734 (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 6,546,048 (42 per cent coverage of the IFRC Secretariat funding requirement).

Funding Coverage	Funding Requirement (CHF)	Amount Raised (CHF)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Coverage (%)
IFRC Secretariat (including DREF grant)	15,500,000	6,546,048	8,953,952	42%
Bilateral (PNS)	2,500,000	933,686	1,566,314	37%
Total Federation-wide contribution (Secretariat + bilateral + in kind)	18,000,000	7,479,734	10,520,266	42%

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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](#)