



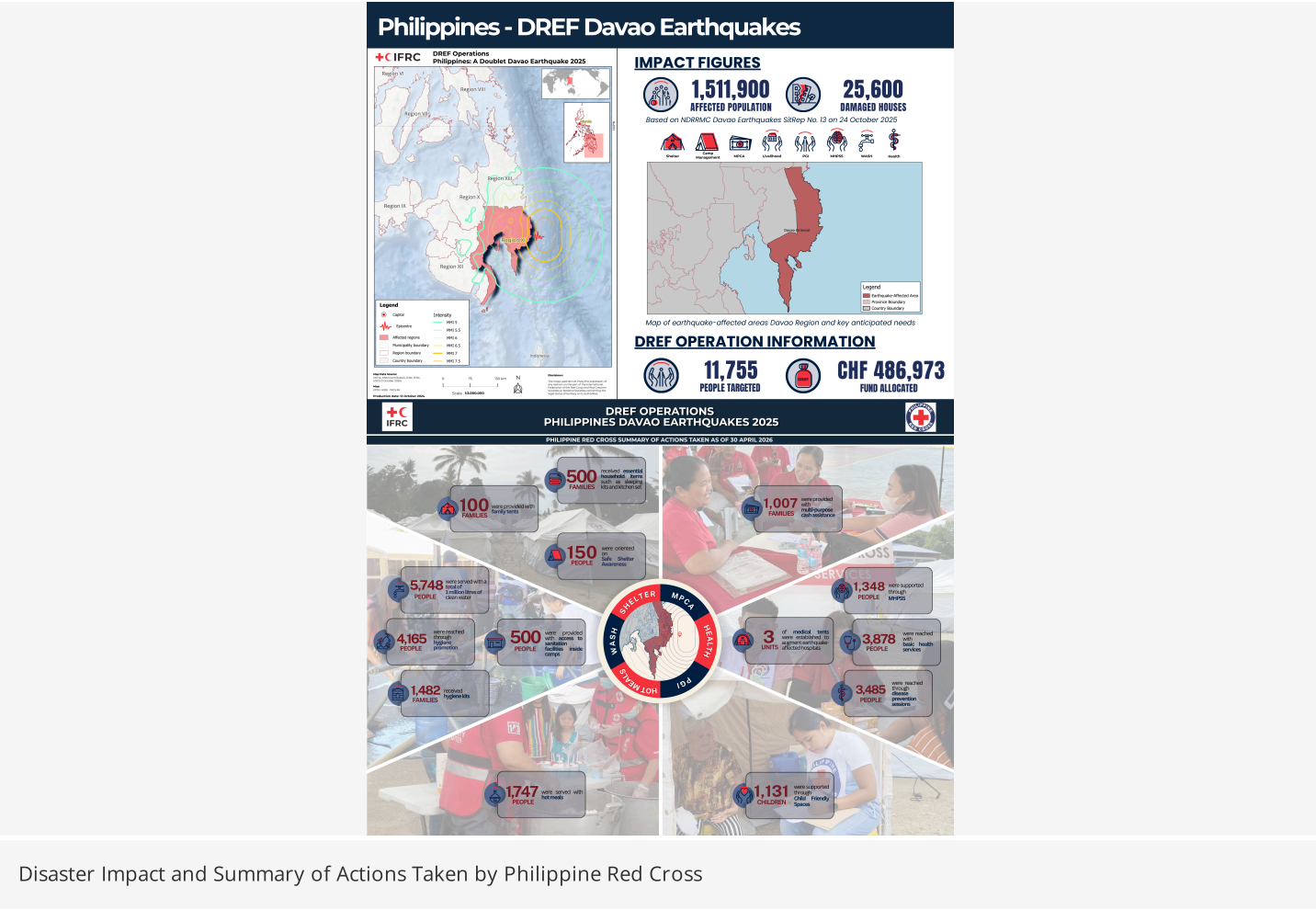
An elderly person being assisted during the MPCA distributions. (Photo: PRC)

Appeal: MDRPH058	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 486,973	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Earthquake
Glide Number: EQ-2025-000189-PHL	People Affected: 1,124,611 people	People Targeted: 11,755 people	People Assisted: 13,821 people
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 19-10-2025	Operational End Date: 30-04-2026	Total Operating Timeframe: 6 months

Targeted Regions: **Region XI (Davao Region)**

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

Description of the Event



Date of event

10-10-2025

What happened, where and when?

On 10 October 2025, two powerful earthquakes struck off the coast of Manay, Davao Oriental. The first earthquake, with a magnitude of 7.4, occurred at 9:43 AM, approximately 48 kilometres northeast of the Municipality of Manay, Davao Oriental, at a depth of 23 kilometres. The earthquake was felt as far as Davao City, Davao de Oro, and parts of Northern Mindanao, with reported intensities ranging from IV to V.

Immediately after the first tremor, a Tsunami Warning was issued, prompting the evacuation of residents in several low-lying and coastal areas of Davao Oriental, Surigao del Sur, and parts of Caraga. The Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS) recorded a 30 cm tsunami wave along the coast of Tandag City, Surigao del Sur at approximately 10:20 AM and lifted the warning at 1:43 PM on the same day.

Less than 10 hours after the first earthquake, a second earthquake with a magnitude of 6.8 struck the same offshore area at 7:12 PM. The epicentre was located approximately 43 kilometres southeast of the Municipality of Manay, Davao Oriental, with an estimated depth of 37 kilometres. The second earthquake was felt in the same areas affected by the first event, heightening fear among communities and causing further structural damage. This event triggered another tsunami warning, which was later cancelled at 11:12 PM without any tsunami waves observed.

Both earthquakes were tectonic in origin and were generated by movement along the Philippine Trench. According to PHIVOLCS, the second earthquake was not considered an aftershock of the first earthquake, as it exceeded magnitude 6.4. Instead, the events were

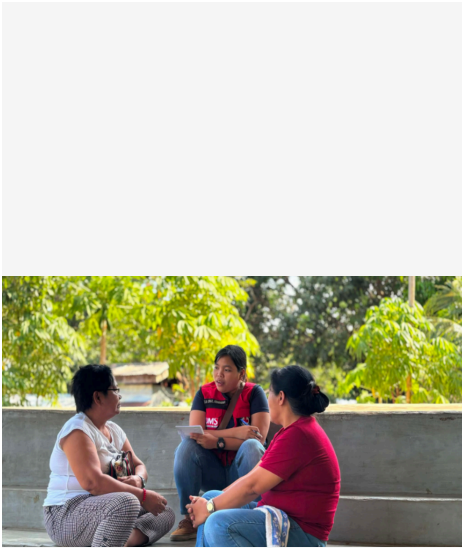


classified as a “doublet earthquake”, referring to two separate earthquakes that occurred close together in time and location.

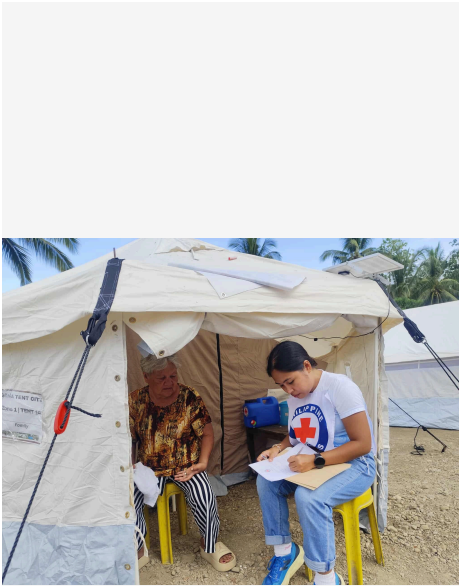
Within the first 48 hours following the earthquakes, PHIVOLCS recorded more than 1,310 aftershocks, with the strongest measuring magnitude 5.8. Although seismic activity continued to be recorded for up to six months after the two main earthquakes, these aftershocks were generally of lower magnitude and did not result in significant additional damage or impacts on vulnerable populations.



PRC and PAF work together to deliver relief items (Photo: PRC)



Gathering feedback from MPCA recipients (Photo: PRC)



PRC engaged with affected residing in camps (Photo: PRC)

Stories of Change

Multi-purpose Cash Assistance



“Elma Catampao, 49, from Puruk Central, Manay, Davao Oriental, supported her family through their sari-sari store. With five children, including two who were studying in college, their small business was an important source of income for their daily needs.

When the doublet earthquake on 10 October 2025 struck, it severely damaged their home and destroyed their small business, leaving them displaced without their usual source of income.

Elma and her family were among the affected families catered by the Manay camp city established, where they received integrated humanitarian assistance, including non-food items (NFI) to help address their immediate needs. As part of PRC's emergency assistance, Elma also received multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA), which Elma used as capital to start raising pigs and support her family's livelihood while recovering from the impact of the earthquake.

“When the cash assistance arrived, I used it as capital to start raising pigs. I bought a pig because my husband's income was not enough to support our family's needs.”

Through the support received from PRC, including shelter assistance, non-food items, and multipurpose cash assistance, Elma and her family were able to gradually rebuild their lives.

Stories of Change: Recipient of family tent and MPCA in Manay (Source: PRC)

Scope and Scale

According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council Situational Report No. 13, a total of 362,644 families or 1,511,900 individuals were affected in 60 cities and municipalities across the Davao Region and Caraga, comprising 705 barangays. The most affected areas were Maco, Governor Generoso, Lupon, Cateel, Banaybanay, and Manay in Davao Oriental.



In the aftermath of the events, the number of displaced people reached 1,887, with 1,085 people taking temporary shelter across 10 evacuation centres, while 802 people sought assistance outside these facilities and were either staying with friends or relatives. The overall repercussions of the earthquake were profound, resulting in a total of 25,600 damaged houses, of which 1,190 were fully damaged and 24,410 were reported as partially damaged, leaving many without access to shelter, clean water, or medical care.

Due to the sudden nature of the event, at least 10 fatalities and 170 injuries were reported. The event also caused significant damage to 895 infrastructures, including government facilities, schools, hospitals, and commercial establishments that were reported as heavily damaged. Several local roads and bridges were also reportedly damaged across the Davao Region and Caraga due to landslides and road scouring following the earthquakes. Although access to some roads was limited to a single lane, most national roads that could be utilized for the delivery of aid, transport of injured people, and movement of emergency personnel remained passable.

Lifelines were also affected, with power supply disrupted across 46 municipalities and cities, as well as communication lines and water supply systems. As the first earthquake occurred during daytime, local officials immediately suspended classes in 163 cities/municipalities and government work in 142 cities/municipalities across the Davao Region and Caraga to ensure the safety of affected communities.

Recognizing the scale of the powerful doublet earthquake’s impacts on affected populations, infrastructure, and essential services, Davao Oriental Province was placed under a state of calamity, along with 21 other cities and municipalities, enabling the immediate mobilization of resources and emergency response. Ten days after the doublet earthquake, essential services gradually resumed as structural safety assessments were completed, providing clearance for operations in public facilities such as schools and hospitals to resume.

By the end of this DREF operation, the humanitarian situation on the ground had stabilized, with immediate needs addressed through humanitarian interventions and longer-term recovery transitioning to government-led approaches. However, the Davao Region, particularly Davao Oriental, remains highly exposed to earthquake hazards due to its proximity to the Philippine Trench. This continued exposure underscores the importance of sustained preparedness, community awareness, and resilience-building measures to strengthen the capacity of communities in earthquake-prone areas.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. NDRRMC Situational Report #13	https://ndrrmc.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/Situational_Report_No_13_for_the_Effects_of_Magnitude_7.4_and_6.8_Earthquakes_in_Manay_2025_Whole_Report.pdf
2. Patients return to earthquake-affected hospital in Davao Oriental	https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1260787

National Society Actions

Have the National Society conducted any intervention additionally to those part of this DREF Operation?	No
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IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	IFRC closely supported PRC during the planning and development of this DREF application. This DREF operation was separate from the broader emergency operations
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	addressing the combined impacts of the Cebu earthquake and Typhoons Tino and Uwan. Although both operations were launched during the same period, this DREF focused solely on responding to the specific needs of communities affected by the humanitarian impacts of the doublet earthquake in Davao Oriental. Throughout the response operation, IFRC maintained close coordination with PRC by actively participating in coordination meetings and providing technical support, including support for assessments, relief distributions, technical sessions, and orientations to strengthen the capacity of the National Society during the operation. Furthermore, IFRC provided technical support to PRC, focusing on capacity building in key areas such as Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) and Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis (CSRA). These efforts aimed to enhance PRC's ability to address the diverse needs of vulnerable communities, particularly by strengthening the protection and inclusion of children and marginalized groups. In addition to capacity-building efforts, IFRC supported PRC in the Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) process to assess the effectiveness and relevance of assistance provided and ensure that resources reached the intended populations in a timely and appropriate manner. As part of the learning process, IFRC also supported a lessons learned workshop, providing a platform for PRC and partners to reflect on achievements, challenges, and good practices from the operation. The workshop enabled PRC to capture key learning and integrate these findings into future emergency preparedness and response efforts. Through these combined efforts, IFRC and PRC strengthened their collaboration, enhanced PRC's operational capacity, and supported the delivery of timely and effective humanitarian assistance to affected communities.
Participating National Societies	Currently, there are five Participating National Societies (PNS) present in the Philippines, supporting PRC's operations, with the three of them focusing on disaster risk reduction and financing. The IFRC maintained regular coordination with partners and ensured regular operational updates.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

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

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	In the aftermath of the doublet earthquake, the Government swiftly mobilized resources to assist affected communities across impacted areas. Under the direction of President Ferdinand Marcos Jr., a comprehensive multi-agency response was activated to address immediate needs and support affected communities. Key highlights: - PHIVOLCS deployed its Quick Response Team to conduct field assessments, provide



	technical briefings, continuously monitor seismic activity, and issue advisories. - The Office of Civil Defense (OCD) was responsible for the overall coordination of the government response. OCD activated emergency operations centres, conducted rapid damage and needs assessments, and facilitated inter-agency coordination and resource mobilization in response to the earthquake in Davao Oriental. - The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) distributed family food packs and non-food relief items, including emergency shelter assistance, to support displaced families. - The Philippine National Police (PNP) and the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) were deployed to conduct structural assessments and road and debris-clearing operations. - Two months after the doublet earthquake, the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD) provided transitional shelter assistance to affected families whose houses were totally damaged by establishing modular shelter units. As part of the transition towards long-term recovery, affected families were also referred to government-led shelter assistance programmes provided by the National Housing Authority (NHA), which could support permanent housing solutions and safer resettlement options. - To address gaps in the health sector, the Department of Health (DOH) deployed medical teams, medicines, mobile water treatment units, and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services, while also conducting structural safety assessments of health facilities. - Meanwhile, to ensure the safety and continuity of learning following the disaster, the Department of Education (DepEd) suspended classes in affected areas, conducted structural assessments of school buildings, and gradually resumed face-to-face classes once schools were declared safe.
UN or other actors	IOM supported in conducting Rapid needs assessment, Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM). They also provided shelter support through the distribution of shelter fixing kits, tents and tarpaulins to the hardest hit areas.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

As auxiliary to the public authorities, PRC maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with (i) the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC); (ii) the provincial, municipal and barangay (village) disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) the local government units defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act from 2010.

PRC regularly participates in NDRRMC meetings and coordinates with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and Department of Health (DOH). The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) has issued a 60-day price freeze on necessities in the province of Davao Oriental following the declaration of state of calamity due to the doublet earthquake. This provided protection to consumers by stabilizing the prices of necessities and prime commodities and by prescribing measures undue price increases during emergency situations. To align immediate livelihood and cash assistance per family, PRC conducted market assessments and identify minimum expenditure of the community for the cash assistance to be provided.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

In the immediate aftermath of the powerful magnitude 7.4 and 6.8 earthquakes that struck Davao, the extent of destruction and human suffering became painfully evident. As the situation continued to evolve, higher impact numbers were reported, with the number of displaced persons reaching a total of 1,887 people who temporarily resided inside evacuation centres, while over 803 people sought refuge with relatives. Many of the affected families chose not to return home immediately due to safety concerns, fearing their homes would collapse on them as the ground continued to tremble. PHIVOLCS recorded at least 1,700 aftershocks, which further intensified fear and delayed the safe return of displaced families. Despite the structural damage being considered moderate, with 25,600 houses affected, including 24,410 partially damaged houses and 1,190 destroyed houses, the earthquakes left many families uncertain about whether it was safe to return to their homes.

In rapid response, PRC activated its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) and mobilized critical resources to the hardest-hit areas, particularly in Mati, Davao Oriental. Medical teams, food packs, clean water, generators, rescue vehicles, and mental health and psychosocial support services were swiftly deployed.

Apart from delivering life-saving interventions, PRC also established camps in the municipalities of Manay and Tarragona to provide displaced families with safe and dignified temporary living conditions through camp management and coordination services during the emergency phase. Within these temporary camps, PRC implemented an integrated response, ensuring safe access to WASH services, including sanitation facilities and water supply. Basic health services and MHPSS were also provided in these camps, alongside daily food distributions to meet the immediate needs and support the well-being of displaced families.

Approximately two months after the occurrence of the doublet earthquake, most displaced families residing inside these camps were relocated to modular shelter units provided by the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD). These modular shelter units are prefabricated structures designed to provide safer, more durable, and weather-resistant living conditions for displaced families, addressing the remaining shelter needs while supporting the transition towards longer-term housing assistance through relevant housing programmes, including those of the National Housing Authority (NHA).



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The occurrence of the doublet earthquake in the province of Davao Oriental initially disrupted people's livelihoods and economic security, particularly among local markets, small retailers, tourism sectors, informal traders, service providers, and agricultural households. In the aftermath, these businesses required structural inspections and permits from local authorities to reopen safely, temporarily delaying the resumption of income-generating activities for business owners and labourers.

To address the immediate nutritional needs of affected families after the disaster, PRC deployed food trucks to provide hot meals in affected communities.

Six months after the disaster, local markets and other economic activities gradually resumed, with businesses and essential services reopening after obtaining the necessary clearances for structural assessments and safety. This contributed to the overall recovery of affected communities by providing families with access to food and basic needs.



Multi purpose cash grants

Communities affected by the recent earthquake have experienced widespread damage to homes, loss of livelihoods, and limited access to essential services. Many families, particularly those in underserved and remote areas, continued to face unmet needs related to food, immediate shelter repair, and basic household items during the emergency phase of the operation.

To address these urgent gaps, PRC provided Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance to affected families, enabling them to prioritize and address their most urgent needs through unconditional financial assistance. This flexible modality supported families to make their own decisions on how the assistance would be utilized, including shelter repairs, replacement of essential household items, purchase of food and essential supplies, access to medicines and healthcare, and livelihood activities for income generation.



The MPCA amount provided to eligible families was aligned with 30 per cent of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), ensuring coherence with national standards, particularly the Emergency Cash Transfer provided by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), as agreed upon through the Cash Working Group (CWG) guidance.

Health

In the wake of the powerful magnitude 7.4 and 6.8 earthquakes that struck Davao Oriental, the health system across the region was temporarily disrupted. Hospitals such as the Davao Oriental Provincial Medical Center in Mati operated under extreme strain, with many patients being treated in outdoor tents due to structural concerns and widespread fear of aftershocks.

Upon the request of affected hospitals for augmentation, PRC deployed a 10-bed emergency medical tent to cater to minor and urgent care needs that could be handled near displacement sites, reducing the strain on affected hospitals. Essential medicine stocks and blood units were also reinforced, with cold chain and logistics assured. PRC also deployed ambulance fleets to assist in the transport of patients and respond to emergencies. Dedicated care pathways were established to protect children, expectant mothers, elderly people, and those with chronic diseases. Health and psychosocial volunteers, including mental health counsellors, community health officers, and trained first responders, were also deployed in camp cities and other affected areas to bring services closer to people, especially those in far-flung and underserved areas.

The Department of Health (DOH) also carried out rapid health assessments, provided psychological first aid and psychosocial support services, and placed hospitals on standby for potential aftershocks. Medical teams were dispatched, and field hospitals equipped with surgical, diagnostic, consultation, and laboratory capabilities were mobilized. Reinforcement teams from major medical centres, such as Southern Philippines Medical Center (SPMC), were also deployed to help manage the surge in trauma and emergency cases. Essential medicines, maintenance drugs, and medical supplies were delivered to affected areas via air and land routes, while blood units and emergency kits were rushed in to maintain life-saving care. The DOH activated a no-balance billing policy for quake victims, ensuring that those injured received care in both public and private facilities without upfront costs. Structural engineering teams from DOH and the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) also conducted assessments to ensure the safety of hospitals and rural health units across Davao Oriental and nearby provinces, determining which facilities were safe for occupancy and which needed to operate in temporary or open-air settings. Following these safety inspections, evacuated patients returned to their respective hospitals one week after the disaster, and routine health services gradually resumed.

Six months after the disaster, access to essential health services had returned to normal, with health facilities resuming routine operations and service delivery. Emergency health interventions had transitioned back to regular government health services, and no significant health service gaps or major public health concerns were reported during the recovery period.

Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The doublet earthquake in Davao Oriental severely disrupted Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) systems across multiple municipalities, with significant impacts reported in Manay, Tarragona, and Governor Generoso. In many affected barangays, water sources became inaccessible or unsafe due to damaged pipelines, contaminated wells, and landslides that disrupted supply routes.

To address critical WASH gaps, particularly in evacuation centres, PRC established WASH facilities to provide affected families with safe access to sanitation facilities during the emergency response phase. This included the construction of bathing facilities and latrines inside evacuation centres, as well as the installation of water purification units and water bladders for the storage of treated water. These interventions ensured that, despite disruptions to water supply systems, vulnerable populations had access to safe water and sanitation facilities while reducing health risks associated with waterborne and hygiene-related diseases.

Furthermore, PRC deployed additional water tankers to provide communities outside evacuation centres with access to safe water, alongside the distribution of hygiene kits and jerry cans. These interventions supported affected communities in maintaining basic hygiene practices and mitigating health risks while longer-term WASH infrastructure and services were being repaired during the recovery phase.

Through the combined efforts of the government and humanitarian partners, immediate WASH needs were addressed during the response phase. Six months after the disaster, water supply and sanitation services had returned to normal, and temporary displacement sites had been decommissioned following the relocation of affected families to transitional shelters.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

During the emergency phase of the operation, affected populations faced increased vulnerability due to inadequate housing, limited access to healthcare, poor sanitation facilities, and economic instability resulting from livelihood losses. Vulnerable groups, including children, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities or chronic medical conditions, faced additional barriers in accessing assistance and were at increased risk of violence and abuse. Therefore, prioritizing protection and addressing the specific needs of these vulnerable populations was essential when planning and implementing response activities.

Throughout the emergency response, PRC, with guidance from IFRC, ensured that Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) was systematically integrated across all sectors, from planning through implementation. Sex, Age, and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) was also essential in promoting accountability and ensuring an inclusive response. During the identification and registration of recipients, households with persons with disabilities, older people, and other vulnerable individuals were prioritized in line with PRC's targeting criteria. This ensured that inclusive approaches were incorporated throughout the beneficiary selection and distribution processes, reducing barriers to accessing assistance.



Education

Education services were severely disrupted following the doublet earthquake, with more than 100 classrooms damaged and 163 classes suspended across affected municipalities and cities while safety inspections were ongoing. The Department of Education (DepEd) implemented precautionary class suspensions and facilitated the gradual resumption of face-to-face classes once schools were declared structurally safe. In Manay, Davao Oriental, classes resumed ten days after the earthquakes, while schools in other affected areas gradually reopened following safety clearances issued by local authorities.

To support the educational needs of displaced families, PRC established safe learning spaces in camp cities and evacuation centers, providing affected children with opportunities for informal learning, recreational activities, and early psychosocial recovery. These spaces helped children regain a sense of stability and continuity in their development despite the disruption caused by the earthquake and displacement.



Community Engagement And Accountability

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

The PRC remained committed to informing and engaging affected communities through Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). The PRC set up welfare desks in evacuation centres to provide information, assistance, and collect feedback. It also used social media and local news to share important information and emergency contact details, making it easier for people to seek help. The hotline number 143 was also active for receiving calls during operations, ensuring that assistance met the specific needs of the community.

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

In addition, Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) methods through Key Informant Interviews (KII) and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were also conducted after the provision of assistance. These methods helped collect feedback and address complaints from beneficiaries, allowing for improvements in future distribution programmes.



Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The DREF operation was launched to address the humanitarian needs in the aftermath of the Davao earthquakes and assisted approximately 13,821 people (equivalent to 2,764 families).

The operation supported by IFRC-DREF included emergency shelter assistance and family tents for those in temporary shelters; essential household items restricted to sleeping kits, hygiene kits, and jerry cans; livelihood support such as hot meals and multi-purpose cash assistance; basic health services; WASH facilities; and targeted protection services for vulnerable groups. CEA was incorporated throughout the implementation period. PGI principles were strictly mainstreamed, especially in camp management, to guarantee safety, dignity, and equitable access. This temporary shelter phase was followed by assessments to inform transitional and durable shelter recovery interventions, ensuring continuity and alignment with national housing recovery plans.

Over the six-month implementation period, the operation focused on addressing the immediate needs of affected communities during the emergency phase while ensuring that interventions were delivered with sensitivity to inclusion, protection, and participation.

Overall, PRC, with support from IFRC-DREF, assisted an estimated 13,821 people through the provision of family tents, essential household items, including sleeping kits, hygiene kits, and jerry cans; emergency shelter assistance; hot meals; basic health care services; PGI; and WASH interventions. Notable achievements included the provision of family tents to 100 families and the distribution of multi-purpose cash assistance to 1,007 families.

Operation strategy rationale

In response to the devastating 7.4 and 6.8 magnitude earthquakes that struck Davao Oriental, the operational strategy for the DREF-supported humanitarian response focused on delivering timely, life-saving, and inclusive assistance to approximately 13,821 people, or 2,764 families, affected by the disaster.

This DREF operation prioritized two main groups: families residing in the PRC temporary camp shelters, who received the full package of services, and other affected families outside the camp settings living in underserved areas with identified immediate needs. Targeted areas were identified using secondary data from national agencies, media, and rapid assessments conducted by PRC chapters.

Key components of the response included the establishment of temporary camp settings for displaced families, as well as the distribution of essential household items such as sleeping kits, hygiene kits, and jerry cans to help affected populations cope and restore safe living conditions. Non-food items (NFIs) or relief supplies reached 2,500 families, both in camp settings and in affected municipalities beyond the camps. Basic health services and WASH interventions were provided to the same target groups to prevent disease and promote hygiene. In addition, approximately 1,131 children were supported through child-friendly spaces, which provided affected children with a safe place to engage, play, and gradually recover from the psychological impact of the disaster, promoting psychosocial well-being and safe recreation.

To support food security and recovery, PRC provided 1,747 people with hot meals, while multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) was extended to 1,007 households, reaching 5,035 individuals. This provided targeted communities with the flexibility to address urgent needs based on their individual circumstances. PRC provided each eligible family with a one-time MPCA amounting to PHP 8,000 (CHF 107), enabling affected families to address their most urgent needs through unconditional cash assistance. The cash transfer value was set at 30 per cent of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) amount of PHP 26,028 (CHF 334) to ensure alignment with the Emergency Cash Transfer programme of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), as agreed upon by the Cash Working Group. To facilitate safe and efficient cash delivery, PRC used its existing partnership with PhilPost, which served as its Financial Service Provider (FSP). This collaboration ensured that families, including those in hard-to-reach or underserved areas, could receive assistance promptly and securely.

In addition, PRC utilized RedRose, a digital cash assistance platform widely used within the Red Cross Movement, during cash assistance distribution. This platform provided PRC with an additional channel for delivering cash assistance to affected communities. RedRose enabled secure, efficient, and transparent cash transfers through digital tools for recipient registration, e-voucher distribution, and real-time monitoring. By adopting this system, PRC enhanced the effectiveness, speed, and accountability of its cash programming. The platform also supported improved data management and reporting, ensuring that assistance reached the right people at the right time.

PGI standards were integrated throughout the response, particularly in camp management, where considerations such as gender-



segregated facilities, safe spaces for children, adequate lighting, and safe access routes were incorporated to reduce protection risks and uphold dignity. In camp settings, this included careful planning of tent layouts, registration systems, safe spaces (e.g., for children and women), gender-segregated latrines and washing areas, lighting, and pathways to reduce protection risks.

CEA was also incorporated throughout all stages of the operation, including planning, implementation, and monitoring. This approach helped ensure that affected people, including women, children, older people, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized groups, had a voice in decision-making, access to sufficient information, feedback mechanisms, and opportunities to influence the interventions implemented.

By grounding interventions in data-driven targeting, inclusive planning, and participatory approaches, PRC, through this operational strategy, delivered equitable and dignified support that addressed the urgent needs of disaster-affected communities while laying the foundation for recovery.

Targeting Strategy

Who was targeted by this operation?

The DREF operation focused on two main groups: first, families residing in PRC's temporary camp settings in the municipalities of Manay and Tarragona, Davao Oriental, who received the full package of assistance; and second, families outside camps who were residing in other municipalities where humanitarian needs remained unmet.

The selection of target areas was grounded in an analysis of available secondary data, including government sources such as NDRRMC reports, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Public Works and Highways; media reports; PRC Operations Center records; and confirmation from rapid assessments conducted by PRC Chapters.

Under this operation, affected families in the municipalities of Manay, Tarragona, Baganga, Caraga, Cateel, Boston, and Governor Generoso in Davao Oriental Province were prioritized as recipients.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection of recipients followed PRC's systematic, community-based process involving rapid needs assessments, coordination with barangay recovery committees and local government units, and participatory validation through community engagement. First, rapid assessments were conducted at both household and area levels following the earthquake to gauge the severity of damage and identify needs. Next, coordination was conducted with barangay recovery committees and local government units to help identify and validate potential recipients. Community-based targeting and participatory methods were then used, including collecting input from community leaders, conducting local area surveys, and, where possible, carrying out door-to-door verification.

For MPCA, PRC used a needs-based assessment to determine eligibility for its multipurpose cash grants, which aimed to support vulnerable individuals and families to recover from the disaster and address various personal needs. Key criteria included being affected by the disaster, having limited resources, and requiring support for basic needs such as food, shelter, or livelihoods. The specific cash assistance amount was calculated based on the revised MEB using CWG guidance, with coverage set at 30 per cent of the MEB amount of PHP 26,028 (CHF 334). The assistance aligned with DSWD standards and prevailing market conditions, providing affected households with unconditional financial assistance that enabled them to meet their diverse and immediate needs independently.

Before any assistance was distributed, lists of eligible recipients were validated to ensure that selected households met the criteria. The criteria used included: households/families most affected by the disaster; households both inside and outside evacuation centres or makeshift shelters; households headed by vulnerable individuals (such as single women who were widowed, separated, or divorced without income); families with elderly members or persons with disabilities; families with young children; households whose livelihoods had been severely disrupted; those in remote, isolated, or far-flung areas with limited access to assistance; those who had not yet received substantial assistance; and those belonging to economically disadvantaged, socially excluded, or minority groups.

Additional measures were also implemented to support inclusive access during the actual distribution of assistance, including priority lanes and on-site assistance for persons with disabilities and elderly people to ensure the safe and dignified receipt of assistance.



Total Assisted Population

Assisted Women	3,902	Rural	-
Assisted Girls (under 18)	2,940	Urban	-
Assisted Men	3,869	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Assisted Boys (under 18)	3,110		
Total Assisted Population	13,821		
Total Targeted Population	11,755		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

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

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

Risk	Mitigation action
Access to the affected communities and delivery of assistance due to the disruption of telecommunications and damaged infrastructure cracked roads, debris, damaged infrastructure)	Duty of care was prioritized during the implementation period. Safety protocols have been strengthened, including mandatory daily security briefings, field-level risk assessments, staff movement tracking via Messenger, Viber, and WhatsApp group. Deployed personnel were also instructed strictly adhere to “no-go” zones identified by local disaster authorities. Responders are equipped with personal protective equipment and instructed to operate only in teams, particularly in areas with unstable buildings or active hazard risks. Overnight deployments remain restricted in high-risk zones due to unstable terrain and the absence of secure, structurally safe accommodation.



Occurrence persistent and unpredictable aftershocks	The PRC Operations Centre maintained a continuous monitoring of the situation and seismic updates from PHIVOLCS. To avoid the risk of deploying the volunteers and staff engaged during the implementation, proactive safety measures were put in place, including the coordination with LGUs to identify safe locations where the operations can take place. Real-time alerts are also being transmitted to field teams to ensure rapid adaptation of plans and safe suspension of activities when necessary.
There is a risk of potential new tropical cyclones forming or entering the Philippine Area of Responsibility during the ongoing typhoon season. This poses a threat that could lead to landslides and exacerbate the current situation.	The PRC - Operation Center continues to monitor the current weather situations and provide necessary alerts as and when required to deployed staff and volunteers.
Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation: The safety and security situation remained stable, and response operations did not face significant risks from damaged infrastructure, debris, or disrupted communications. Comprehensive measures were taken to ensure the safety and security of all RCRC personnel involved in the operation. These measures included, but were not limited to, continuous monitoring of the situation, timely security and safety updates, tracking of staff movements (via phone or WhatsApp), security assessments in operational areas, and pre-deployment safety briefings on the current security environment. Contingency plans and completion of relevant IFRC e-learning courses (e.g., Basic Knowledge and Prevention Measures for Responders, Personal Security, Security Management, and Volunteer Security) were mandatory. The IFRC CO security team maintained close coordination with external humanitarian actors in the country, particularly regarding the earthquake-affected areas, and collaborated closely with PRC branches and local administrations in the operational regions. Regarding disrupted communications due to power outages, damaged electricity lines, and damaged communication infrastructure, PRC used handheld radios and satellite phones, deployed a compact portable kit designed to provide high-speed and low-latency internet connectivity on the go, and utilized generator sets to support continued operations.	
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	Yes

Implementation



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 144,298
Targeted Persons: 2,500
Assisted Persons: 2,500
Targeted Male: 1,262
Targeted Female: 1,238

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of households provided with tents	200	100



# of households provided with essential household items kits (2 blankets, 2 plastic mats and 1 kitchen set)	500	500
# of people oriented on safe shelter awareness and provided with technical support or guidance on building safer, more resilient shelters including recipients of family tents	200	150
# of people reached with shelter support activities	2,500	2,500

Narrative description of achievements

As of 30 April 2026, PRC, with support from the IFRC Secretariat, reached a total of 2,500 people (male: 1,262 and female: 1,238) through the provision of family tents, essential household items, and safe shelter awareness interventions.

In response to the aftermath of the powerful magnitude 7.4 and 6.8 earthquakes that struck Davao Oriental, PRC established camp settings in the municipalities of Manay and Tarragona, serving 100 families through family tents and providing 500 people with safe and temporary shelter until longer-term shelter assistance or clearance to safely return to their homes became available. The actual number of tents installed accounted for approximately 50 per cent of the initial target of 200 tents, which was attributed to the limited available space identified by local authorities for the safe establishment of camps.

Complementary to this assistance, at least one representative from each household was required to attend Safe Shelter Awareness (SSA) orientation sessions focused on Build Back Safer (BBS) strategies to support safer shelter practices among affected families.

The family tents served as an immediate shelter solution provided by PRC to accommodate displaced families during the emergency phase of the operation. After approximately 60 days of temporarily residing in these camps, these families were gradually relocated from PRC-managed camps to modular shelter units provided by DHSUD, as part of government-led recovery efforts. This transition reflected PRC's role in complementing government-led response and recovery efforts, with emergency shelter assistance bridging the gap between immediate displacement and more sustainable shelter solutions for affected families.

Furthermore, to address the immediate needs of affected populations who lost most of their essential belongings due to the sudden and destructive nature of the earthquakes, PRC, with vital support from IFRC, provided 500 families with essential household items, enabling 2,500 people to access basic needs amidst difficult living conditions. Each package contained two blankets, two sleeping mats, two mosquito nets, one kitchen set containing essential cooking utensils, jerry cans, and one hygiene kit designed to provide a one-month supply for a household of five. The distribution of essential household items represented 100 per cent achievement of the target, indicating that PRC extended support to affected families both within the camps and those outside the camps who required assistance.

Findings from the PDM conducted among recipients of essential household items indicated that 97 per cent of the 50 respondents were satisfied with the support they received. Recipients reported that the items provided addressed their household needs following the doublet earthquake, including personal hygiene, safe food preparation, and general daily household needs. The assistance was also perceived to have provided comfort and contributed to improving their living conditions as they rebuilt their lives.

Lessons Learnt

- Conducting case studies and operational reviews on the establishment of camp cities would help inform the development of standardized guidance for future emergency operations requiring camp management, including site planning, technical requirements, technical guidance, and coordination mechanisms. This also highlights the need to maintain a pool of trained personnel with technical capacity in camp management and coordination. Furthermore, strengthening regional warehousing and strategic pre-positioning of stocks across key chapters would support the timely mobilization and distribution of relief.

Challenges

- The rapid establishment of camp cities in Manay and Tarragona enabled PRC to address the immediate shelter needs of the affected families. However, this also highlighted limited technical expertise with the proper installation of family tents from the chapter level. This was addressed through the deployment of technical personnel from NHQ, who provided guidance and ensured that the tents were installed in accordance with technical standards.
- Challenges were also encountered regarding the distribution of the essential household items. Given Davao Oriental's geographic



location in southeastern Mindanao, the nearest active PRC warehouse was in Cagayan de Oro city, which is approximately 400 kilometers away, requiring seven hours of land transport to and from the PRC Davao Oriental chapter. The limited availability of prepositioned NFIs in nearby warehouses also affected the timeliness of item delivery to affected communities.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 48,077

Targeted Persons: 1,000

Assisted Persons: 1,747

Targeted Male: 882

Targeted Female: 865

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people distributed with hot meals	1,000	1,747

Narrative description of achievements

As of 30 April 2026, PRC, with support from the IFRC Secretariat, reached a total of 1,747 people (male: 882 and female: 865) through food assistance.

PRC, in collaboration with IFRC, provided immediate food assistance and supported efforts to address food insecurity across earthquake-affected communities through the deployment of food trucks. These food trucks served ready-to-eat hot meals to 1,747 people both inside and outside the camps through food distributions conducted once a day during the first 15-day period of the operation. The number of people reached through hot meal distributions represented 174 per cent achievement against the original target, reflecting PRC's efforts to efficiently utilize available resources and extend assistance to more people requiring immediate food support.

Lessons Learnt

- Careful planning of interventions, particularly regarding the suitability of food trucks in the designated area, is necessary to mitigate risks and ensure effective of service delivery. Personnel involved in hot meals distributions should also undergo refresher training to maintain compliance with food safety standards and promote the safe preparation, handling and distribution of food assistance during emergency operations.

Challenges

- None



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 78,248

Targeted Persons: 5,000

Assisted Persons: 5,035

Targeted Male: 2,542

Targeted Female: 2,493

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
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# of people people provided with unconditional cash assistance	5,000	5,035
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Narrative description of achievements

As of 30 April 2026, PRC, with support from the IFRC Secretariat, reached a total of 5,035 people (male: 2,542 and female: 2,493) through MPCA.

PRC, in close coordination with IFRC, supported 1,007 affected families, benefiting a total of 5,035 people through MPCA, exceeding the original target of 5,000 people. The actual number of recipients identified and registered exceeded the initial target by seven families, as the assessment conducted indicated that additional families requiring immediate assistance met the established selection criteria.

The MPCA was distributed across the priority areas of Manay (314 families), Tarragona (502 families), and Caraga (191 families). PRC provided each eligible family with unrestricted, one-time cash assistance of PHP 8,000 (CHF 107), enabling them to address their immediate needs amid challenging circumstances. Beyond meeting their most urgent needs in a dignified manner, this unconditional form of cash assistance further supported earthquake-affected families as they transitioned from relief to early recovery.

The PRC uses specific, standardized vulnerability criteria to identify households eligible for MPCA or Multipurpose Cash Grants (MPCG). As these cash transfers are designed to cover immediate basic needs or support disaster recovery, the selection framework combines geographic targeting with household-level vulnerability factors.

The targeting process for MPCA starts at the community level, where PRC evaluates geographic damage and local market conditions across affected areas. Before cash is distributed, PRC ensures that local markets and financial service providers, such as remittance centres, are functional enough for recipients to purchase their required items. Priority is given to municipalities and barangays that suffered the heaviest impacts from the disaster, have low baseline coping capacity, and demonstrate high levels of poverty.

Once target barangays are established, Red Cross 143 volunteers and chapter staff work with local community leaders to identify the most vulnerable households. Rather than providing blanket assistance, the grant targets families who meet specific socio-economic and crisis-related criteria. Priority is given to households whose primary homes were completely destroyed or whose main livelihoods were severely disrupted, including smallholder farming, fishing, or informal daily wage labour.

The selection process also places strong emphasis on structural vulnerabilities within households. Families led by single parents, elderly individuals, or minors without adult wage earners are given preference, as are households caring for persons with disabilities, members with chronic illnesses, or pregnant and lactating mothers. To ensure fairness across communities, PRC cross-checks recipient lists to avoid duplication of assistance and prioritizes families who have not already received similar cash assistance from government agencies such as DSWD or other non-governmental organizations for the same event.

The amount provided through MPCA was tailored to cover basic survival needs based on the local MEB calculated by the CWG in the Philippines. The cash transfer value of PHP 8,000 (CHF 107) was calculated based on the revised MEB using CWG guidance, with coverage set at 30 per cent of the MEB amount of PHP 26,028 (CHF 334). The rationale for the 30 per cent MEB coverage was based on the approach that considered MPCA recipients also received complementary assistance through sectoral interventions provided by PRC. The assistance aligned with DSWD standards and prevailing market conditions, providing affected households with flexible support that enabled them to meet their needs independently.

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

To facilitate the safe and efficient delivery of cash assistance, particularly in hard-to-reach and underserved areas, PRC partnered with the Philippine Postal Corporation (PhilPost) as its Financial Service Provider (FSP). Under this arrangement, PhilPost handled cash payout releases during scheduled MPCA distributions across targeted areas, while PRC managed the overall distribution process, including coordination with local government units (LGUs) and recipients, and distribution site management.

Results from the PDM conducted among 46 respondents indicated that 87 per cent of MPCA recipients positively perceived the cash assistance provided, with most noting that the assistance helped them address their needs after the disaster. In terms of utilization, most respondents reported using the assistance for food and house repairs, followed by medical expenses. These findings demonstrate the flexibility of MPCA in enabling affected families to prioritize their most urgent needs based on their own circumstances, while supporting them in addressing immediate concerns as they transitioned beyond the emergency phase.



Lessons Learnt

- Changes in the operational schedules highlighted the need for flexible planning and timely coordination to support cash assistance programmes. This operation also highlighted the importance of establishing strong coordination between PRC chapters and local government units to ensure that cash assistance can be delivered as planned.

Challenges

- The implementation of MPCA experienced adjustments to distribution schedules due to changes in operational timelines and the time required for coordination and approval processes. As a result, some cash distributions were rescheduled, affecting the timeliness of assistance delivery. Despite these adjustments, PRC successfully completed the planned cash distributions through close coordination with the local authorities of the targeted communities.



Budget: CHF 43,860
Targeted Persons: 3,000
Assisted Persons: 3,878
Targeted Male: 1,957
Targeted Female: 1,921

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of medical tents established	4	3
# of individuals reached with basic health services (including medicines and first aid)	3,000	3,878
# of families provided with insecticide treated mosquito nets	500	444
# of individuals reached with health promotion activities	3,000	3,485
# of people provided with mental health and psychosocial support	1,000	1,348

Narrative description of achievements

As of 30 April 2026, PRC, with support from the IFRC Secretariat, reached a total of 3,878 people (male: 1,957 and female: 1,921) through integrated health and care interventions, contributing to the health and well-being of the affected population.

Following the magnitude 7.4 and 6.8 earthquakes in Davao Oriental, several hospitals and health facilities temporarily evacuated patients as a precautionary measure while structural safety assessments were being conducted. Based on the rapid health needs assessment, only three health facilities required temporary medical tent support. In response, PRC established three medical tents at Manay Super Health Center, Mati Super Health Center, and Davao Oriental Provincial Medical Center to help ensure continued access to essential health services and augment the capacity of affected health facilities to provide basic healthcare services to affected communities. Through the established medical tents, PRC delivered basic healthcare services to approximately 317 people, helping address immediate health needs while routine health services gradually resumed. Further assessment and coordination with local health authorities indicated that only three health facilities required temporary health support, resulting in an adjustment to the number of medical tents established.

Apart from augmenting health facilities, PRC also conducted health caravans to provide immediate and accessible basic healthcare services. This included medical consultations for 791 people, the provision of essential medicines to 3,878 people, vital signs monitoring for 1,181 people, administration of first aid to 64 patients at first aid stations, and support for the transport of 29 patients as part of its



integrated health and care interventions supporting affected communities in Davao Oriental. These health caravans also reached 3,485 people through health promotion and awareness sessions, delivering key messages on communicable disease prevention, healthy practices, and public health measures while strengthening community resilience to public health risks.

In addition, a total of 444 families were provided with mosquito nets (two nets per household) to further mitigate health risks associated with mosquito exposure, which could contribute to dengue fever and malaria transmission. As one of the items provided under the essential household items assistance, the distribution of mosquito nets was guided by PRC's needs-based approach, with the item provided to families identified through assessments as having remaining needs for mosquito nets. This assistance also complemented support already received from other humanitarian actors by affected families.

As a priority activity to address the emotional distress caused by the disaster, PRC conducted different forms of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) activities for the targeted affected population, with particular attention given to vulnerable groups such as children, women, older persons, persons with disabilities, and people experiencing heightened distress following the earthquake. PRC reached a total of 1,348 people through direct MHPSS activities by conducting psychological first aid (PFA) and facilitating child-friendly spaces (CFS), providing affected populations with a safe environment to process the disaster through guided activities. These activities contributed to reducing the psychological impact among affected people and supported them in regaining a sense of safety and normalcy as they recovered from the devastating impacts of the earthquakes.

Lessons Learnt

- The strategic prepositioning of medical tents procured under the ASEP Stockpile Project, complemented by the availability of health assets such as ambulances from nearby PRC chapters enabled the rapid augmentation to earthquake-affected hospitals needing support to ensure the continuity of essential health services following the disaster. This highlights the importance of maintaining strategically prepositioned health assets and strong internal coordination to support timely emergency response.

Challenges

- None



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 112,232
Targeted Persons: 7,500
Assisted Persons: 7,410
Targeted Male: 3,740
Targeted Female: 3,670

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe drinking water through RCRC emergency supply	2,500	5,662
# of litres of water distributed according to WHO standards	3,375,000	1,080,540
# of people reached with hygiene promotion and IEC activities	3,000	4,165
# of people provided with access to safely managed sanitation facilities	1,000	500
# of household provided with 10 litres jerry cans	500	466

# of household provided with hygiene kits which include menstrual hygiene management	1,500	1,482
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Narrative description of achievements

As of 30 April 2026, PRC, with support from the IFRC Secretariat, reached a total of 7,410 people (male: 3,740 and female: 3,670) with safe water supply, hygiene assistance, and sanitation support.

PRC, with support from the IFRC, mobilized vital WASH assets across Davao Oriental as part of its commitment to safeguarding public health and ensuring access to safe drinking water during emergencies. Water tankers deployed for this operation were mobilized from the PRC Davao de Oro, Kidapawan, and General Santos-Sarangani Chapters to support water distribution in the targeted areas of Davao Oriental. In addition to water tankers, water bladders and water treatment units were also deployed across the targeted areas.

Through these efforts, PRC successfully distributed a total of 1,080,540 litres of safe and potable water, directly benefiting 5,662 people in both camp cities and underserved communities that were not served by established camps. The reported volume of water distributed reflects the operational context and actual duration of water distribution implemented under this operation. This comprised water distribution for approximately 500 people residing in camps for 60 days and 5,162 people in surrounding underserved communities for seven days, ensuring that affected communities received safe water throughout the displacement period and immediate emergency phase.

Alongside water distributions, PRC distributed two 10-litre jerry cans to a total of 466 families, ensuring that they had the means to safely store water provided and reduce the risk of contamination. In addition to ensuring access to safe and potable water, PRC also distributed hygiene kits to 1,482 families, ensuring that 7,410 people had the means to practice safe hygiene practices and implement measures to prevent the spread of diseases despite the challenging living conditions faced by affected populations. These distributions were essential for families who lost most of their essential belongings and lacked access to basic hygiene products. As part of the essential household items, the distribution of jerry cans and hygiene kits was guided by needs-based assessments, with assistance tailored to the identified needs of each family.

PRC also conducted hygiene promotion sessions in affected communities to disseminate key messages on personal hygiene practices, safe water handling, and proper water storage, reaching a total of 4,165 people to further complement WASH initiatives. These activities were also integrated into the Health Caravans conducted, ensuring that hygiene promotion was highlighted to improve public health, especially for those displaced and living in temporary conditions.

As part of the integrated support provided to families residing within the camp settings in Manay and Tarragona, PRC established sanitation facilities, including the construction of 16 bathing facilities and 30 transitional latrines, as well as the installation of 10 portable toilets. These facilities were designed with gender-segregated units to enhance privacy, dignity, and safe access, in line with protection, gender sensitivity, and inclusion considerations.

Lessons Learnt

- The operation demonstrated the importance of maintaining strategically pre-positioned WASH assets to support rapid emergency response, while also highlighting the need to strengthen chapter-level WASH technical capacity, improve the strategic pre-positioning of NFIs, establish clearer coordination between National Headquarters and chapters on emergency asset maintenance, and enhance supplier mapping and procurement arrangements to facilitate the timely deployment of sanitation facilities during future emergency operations.

Challenges

- During the implementation period, challenges were encountered related to the limited availability of trained WASH personnel who could be deployed to conduct technical assessments. This was addressed through the deployment of technical personnel from NHQ, who provided guidance during WASH assessments.

- Although the strategic pre-positioning of WASH assets enabled the rapid deployment of water tankers, water bladders, and water treatment equipment to affected areas, the absence of strategically pre-positioned non-food items near the affected areas delayed NFI distribution. Furthermore, the deployment of portable toilets to the camp settings was delayed due to the need to source units from another province, resulting in longer transportation and installation lead times.

- To address these delays, PRC prioritized the delivery of critical items and maintained close coordination with suppliers, logistics teams, and relevant units to facilitate the mobilization and deployment of additional resources.





Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 5,869

Targeted Persons: 11,755

Assisted Persons: 13,821

Targeted Male: 6,979

Targeted Female: 6,842

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of child-friendly spaces established	3	12
# of Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis conducted	1	1
# of children reached with child friendly kits	200	1,131
# of staff and volunteers trained with PGI refresher course	30	30
# of people reached through PGI programming	11,755	13,821

Narrative description of achievements

Throughout the emergency operation, PRC, with guidance from IFRC, ensured that PGI was systematically integrated across all sectors of the response, from planning through 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.

During the identification and registration of recipients, households with persons with disabilities, older persons, and other vulnerable individuals were prioritized in accordance with PRC's targeting criteria to ensure that inclusive approaches were integrated throughout the beneficiary selection and distribution processes, reducing barriers to accessing assistance. The collection of SADD supported the identification of individuals requiring additional assistance and informed the delivery of inclusive interventions. Additional measures were also implemented to facilitate access for persons with disabilities and older persons during the actual distribution of assistance, including priority lanes, on-site assistance, and support from staff and volunteers to ensure that recipients could safely access and receive assistance in a dignified manner.

As part of PRC's immediate protection response, a total of 12 child-friendly spaces (CFS) were established inside camp settings in Manay and Tarragona, evacuation centres, and barangay halls, providing 1,131 children with child-friendly activities, including age-appropriate educational activities, creative sessions, storytelling, and interactive games. The number of CFS established exceeded the initial target due to the evolving needs of affected children and families, ensuring that children had access to safe spaces where they could participate in structured psychosocial and recreational activities while their families recovered from the impacts of the earthquakes. These activities were designed to support cognitive stimulation and uplift the emotional well-being of children amid the stressful situations they faced.

PRC upheld its firm commitment to the principles of dignity, access, participation, and safety for all individuals, particularly the most vulnerable, by adhering to the Minimum PGI and Safeguarding Guidelines, including policies on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Child Protection. In line with this commitment, and with valuable support from IFRC, PRC conducted a Child Safeguarding Risk Assessment (CSRA) in the Davao Oriental Chapter, focusing on child safeguarding risks in the context of earthquake-related operations. Results from the assessment showed a moderate level of risk, indicating that PRC had focused and strong safeguarding capacities aligned with the IFRC Child Safeguarding Policy. By leveraging this analysis, PRC aimed to enhance its capacity and knowledge in child safeguarding practices, effectively mitigating potential risks and harm to children under its care.

Complementing the CSRA, PRC conducted a PGI crash course to equip staff and volunteers with essential knowledge, skills, and practical



tools to ensure that humanitarian operations adhered to inclusion and child safeguarding principles. The training aimed to provide participants with a further understanding of how to deliver interventions in a safe, inclusive, and protective manner that prioritizes the safety, well-being, and rights of children. Topics on safeguarding measures also included building participants' capacity to identify, prevent, and respond to protection risks such as sexual exploitation and abuse, misconduct towards children, and other forms of harm.

The training also strengthened participants' understanding of PGI principles, including the practical application of SADDD and the Dignity, Access, Participation, and Safety (DAPS) framework. These sessions reinforced the importance of inclusive programming by enabling participants to identify groups at risk of exclusion and integrate protection considerations throughout the implementation of humanitarian interventions during emergency operations.

Lessons Learnt

- The investment into CSRA and PGI capacity building during this operation highlighted the importance of broadening PRC's regular preparedness and response capacity to encompass PGI and PGI trained staff and volunteers specifically, which similarly to National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT) can be deployed in the event of a disaster to augment local capacity. The PGI training was a pivotal step towards establishing a roster for PRC's PGI trained human resources

Challenges

- None



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 2,231

Targeted Persons: 11,755

Assisted Persons: 13,821

Targeted Male: 6,979

Targeted Female: 6,842

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% of people surveyed who feel that NS support/services meet their most important needs/provides useful support	100	100
% of community members who know how to contact PRC to provide feedback and comments	80	52
% of complaints and feedback received that was responded by PRC	100	100
# of people reached with CEA information	11,755	13,821
# of PRC staff and volunteers who attended a Community Engagement and Accountability refresher training	25	15

Narrative description of achievements

CEA was mainstreamed into PRC's response activities throughout the operation to ensure community involvement, direct access to comprehensive and inclusive information, and opportunities for affected communities to provide feedback.

Information sharing and feedback mechanisms were incorporated during the selection of recipients, particularly for family tents,

household items, and MPCA. This enabled PRC to better understand community needs, address concerns, and adjust assistance based on evolving needs on the ground. Furthermore, PRC utilized informal feedback channels through direct verbal engagement with community members, allowing concerns and feedback to be addressed in a timely manner.

CEA approaches were also integrated into other interventions, including health and hygiene awareness activities, alongside the dissemination of IEC materials that provided affected communities with key messages on safe health practices. PRC promoted transparency by posting recipient lists in barangay halls and establishing feedback mechanisms, such as feedback boxes, which enabled community members to raise concerns, seek clarification, and provide suggestions regarding the selection process. PRC regularly reviewed and responded to feedback received, particularly those requiring follow-up actions, and engaged directly with community members to provide resolutions as necessary. While most of the initial feedback received expressed gratitude to PRC for the assistance provided, community members also raised concerns regarding typographical errors in recipients' names, which were corrected and verified.

Prior to the actual distribution of assistance, PRC conducted beneficiary communications (BenComms) assemblies across selected communities to provide registered recipients with clear information on the assistance to be received, including the rationale for selection criteria, distribution procedures, schedules, locations, required documents from recipients, and the use of beneficiary cards through direct engagement with communities. In addition, PRC posted IEC materials, including FAQs, in barangay halls, which were often translated into local dialects to ensure that key information was clearly communicated across communities. PRC, together with barangay committees, also established group chats to facilitate timely dissemination of information to recipients and reduce the need for them to physically visit barangay offices.

PRC, with support from IFRC, conducted a CEA crash course for 15 staff and volunteers prior to their deployment for PDM activities. This session strengthened participants' understanding of community engagement, accountability practices, and feedback handling to support effective engagement with communities and the collection of feedback during PDM activities.

As part of the CEA component during PDM visits, recipients of assistance were asked about the information they received prior to the distribution of MPCA and NFIs. Forty-three out of 50 respondents reported that they had been informed of the date, time, and location of distributions prior to receiving assistance. Based on findings from the PDMs conducted, recipients demonstrated varying levels of awareness and access to PRC's communication and feedback mechanisms at the community level. Twenty-six out of 50 respondents stated that they knew how to contact PRC and were aware of PRC's feedback mechanisms, while 13 respondents had previously used these mechanisms to raise feedback or concerns.

These results indicate that information sharing was generally effective and reached the intended audience. However, they also highlight remaining gaps in strengthening trust at the community level and encouraging greater use of PRC's communication and feedback channels in future operations.

Regarding the feedback mechanism, a total of 35 feedback submissions were collected from feedback boxes at chapters and barangays. These consisted primarily of expressions of gratitude from beneficiaries regarding the assistance received and required little to no further action.

Lessons Learnt

- The operation highlighted the importance of introducing CEA principles and feedback mechanisms during the early stages of response implementation and must be complemented by continuous community awareness and engagement to ensure that affected populations understand how to access and use available feedback mechanisms. This sustained promotion of these channels can strengthen two-way communication, accountability, and community participation throughout the response. Ensuring that chapter teams and communities are oriented on available communication channels, including how and when to provide feedback, is essential to promote meaningful participation and accountability.

Challenges

- While feedback channels were made available at the barangay and chapter levels, further efforts were needed to strengthen community awareness and understanding on how these mechanisms could be utilized to share concerns, suggestions, and feedback to encourage more active participation and two-way communication between PRC and communities throughout the operation.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 24,691

Targeted Persons: 0



Assisted Persons: 0
Targeted Male: 0
Targeted Female: 0

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of communication materials produced through social media and other media outlets	10	15
% of financial reporting compliance to IFRC procedures	100	100
# of surge personnel deployed to support the operation	1	0

Narrative description of achievements

PRC effectively communicated its preparedness measures and response activities through a combination of mainstream and digital media platforms. Throughout the operation, more than ten publications through social media platforms were issued, including regular updates on PRC's social media channels such as Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), YouTube, and Instagram. These public communication efforts sustained the visibility of humanitarian needs and highlighted PRC-IFRC response efforts in assisting affected communities.

Links to selected media releases:

IFRC Facebook page on Davao Oriental Earthquake: <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1DAbGnQAp1/>
PRC Facebook page on camp settings established: <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1JSynMipYr/>
Philippine Air Force (PAF) support to PRC in airlifting relief items for distribution in Davao Oriental: <https://www.facebook.com/share/v/19Gxa9ADmN/>
Manila Bulletin feature on PRC response: <https://mb.com.ph/2025/10/14/help-us-help-more-philippine-red-cross-seeks-donations-to-sustain-relief-operations-after-typhoons-earthquakes>

Links to IFRC communications and visibility efforts related to DREF support and operations:

- <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1GWPC8k1nF/>
- <https://x.com/IFRCAsiaPacific/status/1976509194850472197?lang=en>
- <https://x.com/sanjeevkafley/status/1977166636458426400?s=20>
- <https://x.com/sanjeevkafley/status/1976497171899044073?s=20>
- <https://x.com/sanjeevkafley/status/1981122803182297194?s=20>
- <https://x.com/sanjeevkafley/status/1978981785196466262?s=20>
- <https://x.com/sanjeevkafley/status/1976484566975250826?s=20>
- ReliefWeb: <https://reliefweb.int/report/philippines/philippines-davao-earthquakes-2025-dref-operation-mdrph058>
- Photo collection: https://shared.ifrc.org/collections/_OPy6Ey5r

Although no surge personnel were deployed specifically under this operation, technical support for the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) function was provided through an existing surge deployment under the concurrent Emergency Appeal (MDRPH057) for Cebu earthquake camp settings. This approach optimized available surge capacity and ensured that the necessary technical expertise remained available to support the implementation of camp settings.

Lessons Learnt

- Sufficient technical capacity and resources from IFRC are essential to complement the expertise and address gaps among PRC NHQ technical staff and implementing chapters. This support is crucial for delivering effective and timely assistance, particularly in shelter and MPCA sectors where augmentation of existing processes is required to meet the needs of displaced populations.



Challenges

- The IFRC Emergency Appeal for the Philippines - Earthquakes and Cyclones (MDRPH057) was launched only six days before the Davao Earthquake (MDRPH058) occurred. Multiple typhoons also affected the country during the same period as the Davao Oriental Earthquake, and these typhoons were included under the Emergency Appeal. As a result, communication efforts were primarily focused on the Emergency Appeal response and the overall Philippine Red Cross response to these compounding disasters.
- There were also no IFRC personnel dedicated specifically to communications for the Davao Oriental Earthquake; therefore, the specific efforts and response of IFRC and PRC towards this disaster could not be adequately captured.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 27,468

Targeted Persons: 200

Assisted Persons: 200

Targeted Male: 100

Targeted Female: 100

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% of volunteers insured	100	100
# of volunteers mobilized and insured	200	200
% of financial reporting respecting IFRC procedure	100	100
# of lessons learned workshop conducted	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

This DREF operation engaged and mobilized the active participation of 200 volunteers, who underwent orientation and skills-based training to equip them with the knowledge and skills required to effectively support humanitarian activities. All mobilized volunteers were covered by insurance through the Safecard programme, ensuring their protection while engaged in response operations. This reflected PRC's commitment to safeguarding the safety and welfare of volunteers while carrying out response activities.

During this operation, PRC transitioned from the Membership and Accident Benefit (MAAB) to the Safecard programme. This insurance programme offers more comprehensive coverage through a combination of accidental assistance benefits and access to essential emergency services, including free blood units and ambulance services.

IFRC contributed to the PDM process and supported data collection through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and household visits to evaluate the distribution and delivery of NFI and MPCA assistance in the target areas across Davao Oriental.

In addition, IFRC assisted PRC in planning and facilitating the Lessons Learned Workshop (LLW). The LLW was conducted on 28 April 2026, with 35 participants from the PRC Davao Oriental Chapter and NHQ staff involved in the DREF operation. Discussions explored key areas such as operational support, operational capacity, and collaboration among stakeholders, including readiness and coordination, logistics pre-positioning, beneficiary selection and validation, trigger activation, and the implementation of early actions. The workshop was instrumental in evaluating the successes and challenges of the response and gathering valuable insights from staff and volunteers directly involved in the operation.



Lessons Learnt

- This operation demonstrated that effective emergency response depends not only on the timely mobilization of relief resources but also on strong operational capacity and systems that support implementation on the ground. Streamlining approval workflows, strengthening financial readiness, developing and maintaining a pool of trained personnel with specialized technical capacities, and establishing clear coordination and leadership arrangements are essential to improve operational efficiency and sustain quality humanitarian response, particularly in complex and simultaneous emergencies.

Challenges

- Some highlights of LLW include valuable insights gathered that will help strengthen future response efforts. Some operational challenges were encountered, particularly in the areas of financial processing, procurement timelines, coordination between NHQ and chapters, and preparedness capacities. While immediate response activities were facilitated through the mobilization of available personnel and resources, overlapping emergency operations and varying capacities across chapters placed pressure on operational support, operational capacity, and the timely delivery of assistance.



Financial Report



DREF Operation Final Report (CHF)

Date from: 16 Oct 2025 to 30 Jun 2026

MDRPH058 - Philippines – Davao Earthquake

Operating timeframe: Start date: 16-Oct-2025 End date: 30-Apr-2026

Appeal launch date: 20-Oct-2025

I. Summary

	Actual (CHF)
Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	486,973
DREF Response Pillar	486,973
Expenditure	-447,197
Closing Balance	39,776

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	133,614	92,772	40,842
PO02 - Livelihoods	44,795	47,709	-2,914
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	73,125	77,882	-4,757
PO04 - Health	59,218	47,944	11,274
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	103,289	115,532	-12,243
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	5,510	5,869	-359
PO07 - Education			
PO08 - Migration			
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	29,709	10,207	19,502
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	2,094	2,231	-137
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			
Planned Operations Total	451,355	400,146	51,208
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	2,000	3,167	-1,167
EA02 - Secretariat Services	17,220	16,415	805
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	16,398	27,470	-11,072
Enabling Approaches Total	35,618	47,051	-11,434
Total	486,973	447,197	39,776

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Operational Forecasting		0	0
Housing items	90,024	50,027	39,997
Kits, Modules and Sets items	24,260	23,673	587

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

Please explain variances (if any)

A total of CHF 486,973 was allocated from the IFRC-DREF to support PRC in responding to the needs of the affected population following the double earthquake that struck Davao Oriental Province during the six-month implementation period. By the end of the operation, total expenditure amounted to CHF 447,197. This high expenditure rate of 92 per cent demonstrates the effective use of available resources in delivering planned operational priorities and supporting PRC in assisting 13,821 people.



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

Lower expenditure recorded under the Shelter and Basic Household Items sector was primarily due to the actual number of tents installed, which accounted for approximately 50 per cent of the initial target of 200 tents. This was attributed to the limited available space identified by local authorities for the safe establishment of camps.

Expenditure under the MPCA activity can be attributed to adjustments in the initial target, with assistance provided to 1,007 families, exceeding the planned target of 1,000 families. This increase resulted in a slight rise in expenses associated with MPCA distributions.

Meanwhile, the higher expenditure recorded under the WASH and National Society Strengthening sectors was primarily due to rising fuel costs associated with ongoing geopolitical tensions and conflicts, which affected market conditions and increased the cost of construction materials for sanitation facilities.

The conclusion of this DREF operation resulted in a fund balance of CHF 39,776. In alignment with IFRC's commitment to continued humanitarian support, these remaining funds will be returned to the IFRC-DREF pot.



Contact Information

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

National Society contact: Criselda Longga, Manager - Disaster Management Services, criselda.longga@redcross.org.ph, +639206182194

IFRC Appeal Manager: Sanjeev Kumar Kafley, Head of Delegation, sanjeev.kafley@ifrc.org

IFRC Project Manager: Gopal Mukherjee, Programme Coordinator, gopal.mukherjee@ifrc.org

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

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