



Reduced to rubble-the quake stole more than walls, it stole lives. (Photo: PRC)

Appeal: MDRPH057	Hazard: Earthquake	Country: Philippines	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Orange	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 999,819	
Glide Number: EQ-2025-000181-PHL	People Affected: 547,394 people	People Targeted: 12,035 people	
Operation Start Date: 07-10-2025	Operation Timeframe: 9 months	Operation End Date: 31-07-2026	DREF Published: 09-10-2025
Targeted Regions: Region VII (Central Visayas)			

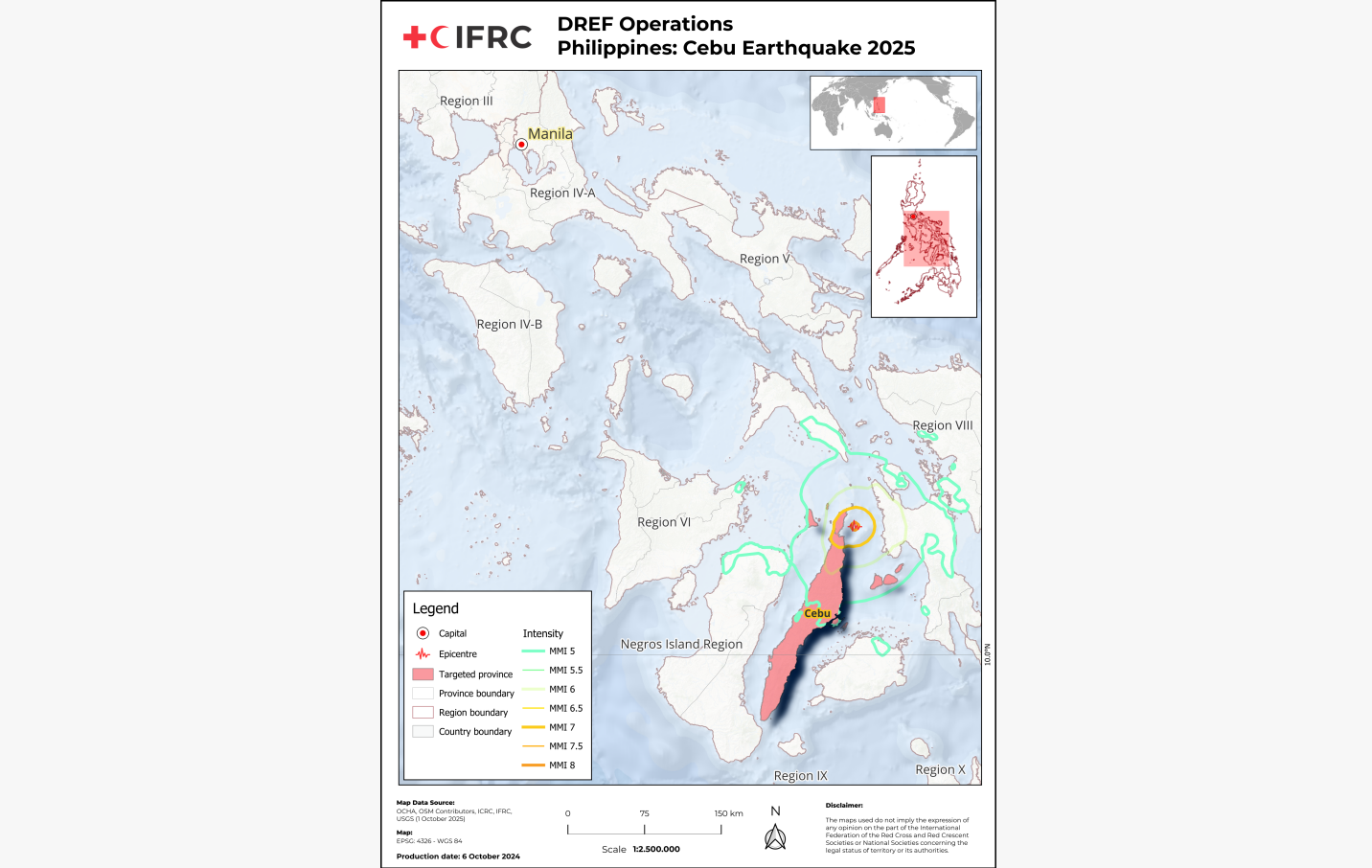


Description of the Event

[Crisis Category Supporting Document](#)

Date of event

30-09-2025



Map highlighting the affected province. (Map: IFRC,IM)

What happened, where and when?

On the evening of 30 September 2025, at precisely 9:59 PM, a powerful magnitude 6.9 earthquake struck off the coast of **Bogo City** in Cebu. This ranks as one of the strongest earthquakes ever recorded in the region. The epicenter was located near **Bogo City** in northern Cebu. The intense shaking caused significant destruction — buildings collapsed, roads were damaged, and power outages affected thousands. Neighbouring municipalities such as **Daanbantayan**, **Medellin**, **San Remigio**, and even parts of **Cebu City** felt the severe impact of this earthquake.

This was a tectonic earthquake, occurring at a shallow depth of about five kilometers, which contributed to the strength of the shaking felt across a wide area. The quake's effects were not limited to Cebu alone — it was felt across the Visayas region, parts of Luzon, and Mindanao, causing widespread panic and damage.

The earthquake impacted two major regions: Central Visayas, particularly northern Cebu, which bore the brunt of the damage, and Eastern Visayas.

According to the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS), the quake was caused by an offshore fault near the epicenter that had been dormant for over 400 years. Within the first 48 hours following the earthquake, PHIVOLCS recorded over 7,000 aftershocks, the strongest of which measured 4.9 magnitude. Following the quake, the PHIVOLCS issued a tsunami advisory following the earthquake, warning of possible minor sea-level disturbances in coastal areas and was later lifted after conditions subsided.





PRC medical tents to augment healthcare capacity in Bogu, Cebu.
(Photo: PRC)



Family tents are being set up in Bogu, Cebu.(Photo: PRC)

Scope and Scale

Based on the latest National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council Report, a total of 155,094 families or 547,394 individuals are affected in 15 cities and municipalities of Cebu province which consists of 105 barangays. The disaster has resulted in at least 70 confirmed fatalities and 559 injuries, with the death toll expected to rise as rescue operations continue. The number of displaced people went up to 26, 638 of which majority of people are staying outside the evacuation centers due to fear of their safety when going back home and many without access to shelter, clean water, or medical care. These are not just numbers – they represent families, communities, and futures disrupted.

A total of 35,925 houses were reportedly affected, 3,802 of which are fully damaged while 32,123 are partially damaged. The event has also caused significant damage to 533 infrastructures, including government facilities, schools, cultural heritage sites, and commercial establishments are reported heavily damaged. After the earthquake, it was also reported that a fire broke out inside a mall in Consolacion town, northern Cebu.

Several bridges are damaged throughout Cebu province and deep cracks appeared in asphalt and concrete roads in several locations especially in northern municipalities like Medellin, Daanbantayan, and San Remigio. This slows the delivery of aid, transport of injured people, and movement of emergency personnel. Road-clearing equipment and fuel are urgently needed. 91 cities and municipalities are still experiencing power supply interruption while three municipalities are still currently experiencing communication line interruption. Additionally, classes were suspended in 115 cities/municipalities, while government work was suspended in 29 cities/municipalities in region 7.

The province of Cebu has declared a state of calamity, enabling rapid mobilization of resources and emergency response. However, the challenges remain immense. Power outages, communication breakdowns, and impassable roads continue to hinder relief efforts.

Based on initial reports and information from PRC chapters, immediate needs have been identified to include food, emergency shelter, health (including mental health and psychosocial support), essential household items, water, sanitation and hygiene. Summary of immediate needs are outlined below:

- **Emergency Shelter and Non-food items for Displaced Families:** Many homes and infrastructures have been severely damaged by the quake. Families are sleeping outdoors or in makeshift shelters out of fear of aftershocks or structural collapse. There is an urgent need for emergency shelter and essential household items, including family tents, sleeping mats, blankets, and mosquito nets to provide temporary and safe shelter.
- **Access to food and safe drinking water:** With local markets closed, supply routes disrupted, and electricity out, many families have no access to clean water, cooking fuel, or food. Immediate distribution of ready-to-eat meals, bottled water, and water purification supplies is essential to prevent malnutrition and disease outbreaks.
- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** Water lines have been damaged, and many families have to rely on unsafe sources of water supply, which are further complicated by power interruptions leading to less availability of water.
- **Access to health services:** Local hospitals and health clinics have been operating beyond their regular capacity, since the quake.

Hospitals and medical teams are overwhelmed, and many facilities sustained structural damage. There is a critical need for mobile medical units, additional doctors and nurses, trauma care supplies, first aid kits, and mental health services for those suffering “psychological distress due to the disaster”.

- Telecommunications and power access: With power and telecom networks down in many areas, communities are unable to receive real-time updates or report urgent needs. There's limited access to public advisories on aftershocks, available aid, or safety alerts. Two-way communication between affected communities and responders must be restored through satellite phones, radios, or mobile communication hubs.
- Road clearing and transportation logistics: Damage to roads, bridges, and transport systems has cut off some affected areas, especially in northern municipalities like Medellin, Daanbantayan, and San Remigio. This slows the delivery of aid, transport of the injured, and movement of emergency personnel. Road-clearing equipment and fuel to operate the equipment are urgently needed.
- Coordination, funding, and logistical support: Local governments have declared states of calamity in the province of Cebu to access their Quick Response Fund (QRF) to swiftly mobilize resources and extend immediate assistance to affected communities. However, the government is stretched thin and still needs external support. There is a pressing need for coordinated national government assistance, inter-agency support, and possibly international aid to fill gaps in capacity.

Source Name	Source Link
1. NDRRMC Monitoring Dashboard	https://monitoring-dashboard.ndrrmc.gov.ph/assets/uploads/situations/SitRep_No_8_for_the_Effects_of_Magnitude_6.9_Earthquake_in_Bogo_City_Cebu_20251.pdf

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
Did it affect the same population group?	-
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

-

Lessons learned:

The lessons learned from the 2021 Mindanao Earthquake are being actively applied to mitigate similar challenges in the 2025 Bogo, Cebu earthquake response, leading to more efficient and community-centered operations. Key applications include:

Drawing on insights from previous responses, particularly the operational limitations encountered in Mindanao, the current approach in Cebu reflects a more deliberate effort to pre-empt common challenges through early coordination, adaptive planning, and decentralized implementation. The active and continuous coordination meeting between PRC and local government has also been strengthened. Informed by the delays in Mindanao due to planning and approval bottlenecks, the response in Cebu emphasized pre-established frameworks with LGUs and technical stakeholders. This has created an enabling environment for more agile decision-making, including streamlined procurement and deployment of assistance through the availability of pre-positioned supplies through local warehousing strategies has helped address longstanding logistical bottlenecks.

Challenges related to access and distribution, particularly in remote or debris-blocked areas, were anticipated based on prior experience. Mitigation strategies included the activation of local volunteer networks, logistical contingency planning, and route mapping—practices that had shown promise in Mindanao but were scaled more deliberately in Cebu. These measures will support both immediate relief efforts and the early phases of livelihood restoration, reducing overlaps and inefficiencies in resource



distribution.

Health and WASH interventions, which were constrained in 2021 due to pandemic-related factors, benefited from earlier integration into the planning process. The earlier Integration of Health and WASH into Planning- PRC has integrated Health and WASH components into its emergency planning frameworks, including through contingency planning, pre-positioned stocks, and coordination with the Department of Health (DOH).RC has a dedicated Health Services unit and WASH unit with trained staff and volunteers.

Furthermore, the operational integration of Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) considerations has evolved. Where PGI was previously treated as a stand-alone or secondary activity, in Cebu it was integrated from the outset. The training of volunteers and early establishment of safe spaces have contributed to more inclusive service delivery. This approach aligns with broader humanitarian standards and reflects a maturing institutional capacity to embed PGI across sectors.

Overall, the current response in Bogo demonstrates that operational feasibility improves significantly when past lessons are institutionalized, and systems are adjusted accordingly. While contextual challenges remain, the adaptive strategies applied suggest that a more resilient, community-informed, and coordinated model is emerging—one that may serve as a foundation for future disaster response planning across the region.

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	No
What was the risk level for Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis?:	At the time, no formal child safeguarding risk analysis had been conducted.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

30-09-2025

Shelter, Housing And Settlements	In response to the urgent needs of families displaced by the recent 6.9-magnitude earthquake, the PRC has established a tent city. This initiative aims to provide temporary shelter assistance to the affected families whose homes were either destroyed or partially damaged. The temporary tent city is equipped with new family tents, first aid stations, food trucks, water tankers, community kitchen, bathing facilities, and portlets. As of 05 October, several displaced families have already been accommodated and are now living in safer and more dignified conditions as recovery efforts continue. PRC has plans to establish more camps within the affected communities and is currently in close coordination with LGUs to identify open areas where the additional tent cities can be set up. Based on the stock taking of the inventory conducted by PRC, there is a substantial stock of relief items readily available in the warehouses, which includes essential supplies such as sleeping mats, tarpaulins, and other crucial items. These resources are strategically prepositioned to ensure rapid deployment during emergencies. The inventory indicates that these relief supplies are sufficient to support over approximately 20,000 families, ensuring that immediate basic needs can be met in the aftermath of a disaster. PRC Regional Warehouses are on standby for any relief allocation subject for replenishment depending on the utilized allocation. Moreover, DREF-supported shelter activities will align with the technical guidance and coordination outputs of the national Shelter Cluster to ensure harmonized standards and avoid duplication,
Livelihoods And Basic Needs	Hot meals are being distributed, and other welfare activities are being conducted in the identified evacuation centers or open areas in areas prioritized.



	PRC has mobilized food trucks to cater immediate needs at the evacuation centres. To date, a total of 793 people affected were provided with hot meals.
Multi Purpose Cash	PRC is currently conducting a Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDANA) to identify the most urgent needs of affected communities. While no implementation of Multi-Purpose Cash Grants (MPCG) is underway yet, initial assessment results indicate that MPCG may be considered to support early recovery efforts. Based on preliminary findings, PRC is recommending assistance for underserved families who have suffered livelihood losses and continue to face unmet basic needs. The proposed cash assistance would help address key priorities such as food, shelter repairs, livelihood restoration, and other essential household needs. Providing flexible cash support empowers families to prioritize and meet their own needs, facilitating their transition from emergency response to early recovery. The proposed MPCG amount is set at 50% of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) to align with the value of the Department of Social Welfare and Development's (DSWD) Emergency Cash Transfer, as agreed within the Cash Working Group.
Health	As part of its comprehensive health response, the Philippine Red Cross swiftly established a first aid station in the affected area, providing immediate care to 14 individuals: seven with minor injuries and three with major injuries requiring further attention. Vital signs monitoring was conducted for five individuals, and one patient was transported for advanced medical care. To reinforce local health facilities, PRC mobilized 105 medical units from the Cebu City Chapter, with 30 units delivered directly to Cebu Provincial Hospital in Bogu City. Medical tents were also set up and completed to expand access to emergency care, catering to 38 patients in need of treatment. Two air-conditioned medical tents installed to augment healthcare capacity. In support of community health, PRC distributed 10 pieces of essential medicines and reached 814 individuals through health consultations. To promote public awareness and disease prevention, 5,944 Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials were disseminated across affected communities. These efforts reflect PRC's commitment to safeguarding health and well-being in the wake of disaster. First aid and welfare services have been extended to communities in Cebu, while three sets of Goal Tents are being set up to support the Cebu Provincial Hospital. In addition, the PRC Eastern Visayas Regional Blood Center is sending 30 needed blood units to the hospital in Bogu, and 10 cadaver bags will be delivered as part of the response.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	In response to the urgent water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs PRC provided safe and potable drinking water and hygiene promotion to a total of 596 families, reaching 2,062 individuals across affected communities. Through its mobile water treatment and distribution units, PRC delivered an estimated 37,000 litres of clean water, helping to prevent waterborne diseases and ensure access to one of the most critical resources during emergencies. This intervention reflects PRC's commitment to safeguarding public health and restoring dignity in times of crisis. Moreover, in support of water, sanitation, and hygiene needs, PRC deployed three water tankers from Cebu, Passi, and Negros Occidental, alongside three water treatment units and a water bladder in Cebu.
Protection, Gender And Inclusion	PRC Welfare Services has set up welfare desks and will provide psychosocial first aid to affected individuals and offering child-friendly spaces for children at evacuation centres. The PRC is implementing the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Minimum Standards in its emergency programming to ensure the needs of vulnerable individuals and groups are met. Additionally, PRC has facilitated the referral and restoration of family links for individuals.

Education	PRC conducted RDANA in Cebu. As part of this exercise they too coordinated with the schools in the areas and assessed their needs in terms of classes disrupted, damages sustained, and school materials lost. In addition, PRC is in close coordination with local government units and local DepEd offices.
Migration And Displacement	PRC has been continuously working with displaced people in the evacuation centres, providing them with health service (including PSS) and hot meals to help people cater to their food security and nutritional need.
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery	Though DRR, CCA and recovery is not in the scope of this DREF operation, nevertheless, the umbrella emergency appeal does integrate recovery interventions including activities for increasing livelihood resilience, community level livelihood activities, shelter repair and transitional shelter assistance etc. The DREF will contribute to furtherance and execution of the recovery strategies.
Community Engagement And Accountability	As part of the commitment of PRC to inform and engage the affected communities during this time of disaster, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) is embedded as a cross-cutting theme of PRC's services. PRC has established welfare desks in evacuation centres and outside to provide information, assistance, and collect feedback. PRC has also used social media platforms and local news agencies to provide information and emergency contact number of PRC that the people may reach and call. Hotline number 143 of PRC was active to received calls during the operation.
Environment Sustainability	As part of this DREF implementation focus will be given on a green response and the operation will try to reduce as much carbon footprint as possible through climate smart planning, distribution and operational logistics management.
Coordination	The PRC is the nation's largest humanitarian organization and works through 101 chapters covering all administrative districts and major cities in the country. It has over 1,600 staff at national headquarters and chapter levels, and approximately one million volunteers and supporters, of whom some 540,000 are active volunteers. At chapter level, a volunteer program called Red Cross 143 is in place to enhance the overall capacity of the National Society to prepare for and respond in disaster situations. PRC works with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent, as well as American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, German Red Cross, The Netherlands Red Cross, and Spanish Red Cross in-country. PRC would be seeking support from all RCRC partners in the country, as well as other interested partners for this operation. To ensure that the response is well coordinated, avoid duplication, and reach the most underserved communities, PRC maintained strong engagement with the NDRRMC, attending coordination meetings, and working alongside LGUs from provincial down to the barangay levels. Continuous monitoring of the situation is also being carried out by various government and non-government agencies. Initial assistance has been carried out by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and other Local Government Units utilizing their response funds and donations received. PRC also actively engaged with other local partners and participated in coordination mechanisms such as the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and inter-cluster groups. IFRC, in line with its global mandate, serves as the co-lead of the Shelter Cluster in the Philippines providing coordination, technical assistance and standardization service. The shelter cluster currently have 27 member agencies that implement shelter initiatives. The cluster also comprises local government units, national government agencies, donor organizations, and academic institutions. IFRC is responsible for coordinating the shelter cluster, providing technical guidance, managing the 4Ws (who, what, where, and when), offering information management products, and disseminating other informational materials. The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) is a participating member of this cluster, actively contributing to the 4Ws, as well as preparing situational reports and conducting needs and gap analyses.



	Additionally, the PRC has held pre-disaster meetings with both the National Headquarters and local chapters. PRC and chapters are doing continuous coordination with local authorities. The chapters are currently in coordination with local communities, municipalities, and local government units (LGUs) to gather situational and operational updates and respond in the evacuation areas. At the national level, the PRC is collaborating with appropriate authorities.
National Society Readiness	In response to the recent earthquake in Cebu, PRC has activated its full preparedness and readiness protocols to ensure swift and coordinated humanitarian action. All staff and volunteers from the National Headquarters and local chapters have been activated and placed on standby, with continuous monitoring of seismic and weather updates underway. Services, offices, chapter personnel, Red Cross 143 volunteers, and Red Cross Youth members have been alerted and mobilized to remain vigilant and ready for early action and response activities. Philippine Red Cross's local Emergency Response Units (ERUs), along with essential equipment and vehicles, are strategically prepositioned for rapid deployment. The Health Team has dispatched vital medicines, while the Safety Team has replenished medical supplies in ambulances and restocked first aid kits to ensure immediate care capacity. The WASH Team is actively monitoring lifelines in affected areas to prevent secondary health risks. Meanwhile, the Welfare Team has ensured the operational readiness of food trucks and standby teams to provide hot meals to displaced individuals. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services, including child-friendly activities, are also on standby to support emotional recovery. Blood Services are on high alert, with blood units prepositioned for urgent medical needs. The Disaster Management Services (DMS) Team has secured shelter strengthening kits and prepositioned food and non-food relief items for immediate distribution. Moreover, a Camp Management Team of five personnel has been dispatched to oversee the setup and management of tent cities for displaced families. PRC chapters have been instructed to maintain active readiness and continue their participation in local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) initiatives. Through these coordinated efforts, the Philippine Red Cross reaffirms its commitment to saving lives and alleviating human suffering in times of crisis.
Assessment	PRC mobilized RDANA teams for assessment. These assessment teams comprised of IFRC, and PRC volunteers and staff in municipalities affected in Cebu province such as Bogo City, San Remigio, and Daanbantayan. This team is supporting the Cebu Chapter in key sectors: assessment, relief and recovery, health, WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene), welfare, logistics, volunteer recruitment, and reporting. To date, a total of 33 volunteers has been mobilized (16 from the chapter and 17 from barangays) who are working in close collaboration with the local authorities to deliver timely and life-saving assistance. The assessment findings are summarised in the needs section.
Resource Mobilization	To support the ongoing earthquake response in Cebu Province, the Philippine Red Cross has mobilized substantial resources through its Humanitarian Caravan initiative. Since 01 October, three batches of caravans have been dispatched, delivering critical assets to affected areas. These include four ambulances for emergency medical transport, three food trucks for hot meal distribution, and four water tankers equipped with treatment units, bladders, and tap stands to ensure safe drinking water. Medical support is reinforced by three tents, each with 40 cot beds, while logistics are powered by six-wheeler trucks, relief trucks carrying non-food items such as 300 sets of jerry cans and sleeping kits, and a rescue truck for field operations. Shelter needs are addressed

	with 70 family tents and generator sets for power supply. Communications are supported by one Starlink unit, and dignified management of fatalities is ensured with 100 cadaver bags. Additional vehicles include a service vehicle, a low-bed truck, and a payload for debris clearing. These resources were mobilized from PRC's National Headquarters, Cebu Chapter, and Iloilo Chapter, demonstrating a coordinated and multi-sectoral approach to disaster response.
Activation Of Contingency Plans	PRC activated the contingency plan to respond to the needs of the affected population. This involves mobilizing trained volunteers, deploying humanitarian caravan composing of Emergency Response Unit, Water and Sanitation, Welfare, Health, and National Disaster Response Team (NDRT).
National Society EOC	PRC and its Emergency Operations Center (EOC) – a vital nerve center that orchestrates the organization's nationwide response. The EOC serves as the command hub where real-time information is gathered, analyzed, and transformed into action. From the moment a hazard is detected—be it an earthquake, typhoon, flood, or fire – the EOC begins monitoring and issuing alerts to chapters and response units across the country. At the heart of the EOC is a dedicated team of specialists who manage operations, logistics, information, and communications. The Operations Desk coordinates the deployment of trained personnel and life-saving equipment, while the Information Management Unit consolidates field data, maps, and assessments to guide decision-making. The Logistics Desk ensures that relief goods, medical supplies, and transport assets are dispatched efficiently, and the Welfare and Health Desk oversees the delivery of mental health and psychosocial support, first aid, and health services to affected communities. Meanwhile, the Communications Desk maintains contact with stakeholders, media, and the public, ensuring transparency and timely updates. The EOC is not just a physical space; it is a dynamic system that connects the Philippine Red Cross-National Headquarters with its chapters, volunteers, and partners. It enables rapid mobilization of resources such as ambulances, water tankers, food trucks, medical tents, and rescue teams. Whether coordinating a humanitarian caravan or managing evacuation centers, the EOC ensures that every action is informed, strategic, and compassionate. In the aftermath of the 6.9 magnitude earthquake in Cebu, the EOC was instrumental in launching a full-scale response. It directed the deployment of specialized teams, facilitated the setup of tent cities, and oversaw the distribution of hot meals, medicines, and hygiene kits. Through its centralized coordination, the EOC continues to uphold the Philippine Red Cross's mission: to alleviate human suffering and bring hope to those in crisis.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	IFRC is continuously supporting PRC through internal coordination meetings between APRO and Philippine Country Office (Regional Task Force) and regular information sharing with the IFRC network partners, information sharing via flash update and field report were published on the IFRC GO platform and circulated and technical support for the DREF/EA development. IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal of CHF 8,000,000 federation wide funding requirement with 24-month timeframe on 4 October to support the PRC in responding to the earthquake, which provides an integrated approach to ongoing emergency response, recovery, and longer-term programming tailored to the country's needs.
Participating National Societies	Currently, there are five PNS in the Philippines (Spanish Red Cross, German Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross) supporting the



	PRC with three of them having a special focus on disaster risk reduction and disaster risk financing. American Red Cross has released funds from its Quick Action Fund to support PRC's operation. IFRC is in daily contact with partners and ensuring the regular update on the ongoing operations. Singapore Red Cross will contribute SGD50,000 to support urgent medical needs, water and sanitation hygiene (WASH), as well as mental health and psychosocial support by the PRC.
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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	Yes
National authorities	In response to the recent earthquake in Cebu, the national government has taken swift and coordinated action to ensure the safety and welfare of affected communities. Authorities are actively monitoring the situation and issuing timely public advisories to guide emergency efforts. Government agencies, local officials, and volunteers have mobilized to provide critical support to those in crisis. Rescue operations are ongoing, led by local government units and the Philippine Air Force (PAF) through the Tactical Operations Wing Central, which has conducted rapid assessments and airlifted rescue and medical teams, equipment, and relief goods to the hardest-hit areas. Air assets have also been deployed to transport additional personnel from the 505th Search and Rescue Group and the Philippine Army's Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response (HADR) team. The Department of Transportation (DOTr), in partnership with the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), has dispatched the BRP Teresa Magbanua, carrying doctors, nurses, medics, and emergency supplies to bolster disaster response efforts. Eight K9 teams are actively participating in search and rescue operations. To address water shortages in northern Cebu caused by damaged pipelines, the PCG is preparing to deploy water desalination systems to hospitals and evacuation centers. Cebu province has declared a state of calamity to expedite resource mobilization, deliver immediate aid, and implement recovery measures. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) has readied over 300,000 food packs, with approximately PHP 160 million from the Quick Response Fund available at its Central and Field Office VII. Additionally, around PHP 185.17 million worth of non-food items are stocked in DSWD warehouses for distribution. Local government units (LGUs) have been urged to activate contingency and public service continuity plans, conduct resource inventories, preposition emergency supplies, and coordinate with neighbouring LGUs, national agencies, and private sector partners to strengthen humanitarian support.
UN or other actors	Following the devastating magnitude 6.9 earthquake that struck Bogo City, Cebu on September 30, 2025, the United Nations swiftly mobilized support in coordination with Philippine authorities and humanitarian partners. Emergency Coordination: The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported that Philippine authorities declared a state of emergency across four municipalities, unlocking emergency funds and enabling rapid relief operations Health Support: The World Health Organization (WHO) deployed its Philippines Country Office to assist overwhelmed hospitals in northern Cebu. WHO emphasized the urgent



need for medical support as local health services struggled to cope with the influx of injured individual.

Shelter and Displacement Aid: Over 20,000 people were displaced, many sheltering in open spaces due to ongoing aftershocks. The UN International Organization for Migration (IOM) stood ready to assist these families with temporary shelter and essential services.

Water and Hygiene Assistance: Humanitarian partners began preparing distributions of hygiene kits and water filtration units to address urgent needs for clean water and sanitation.

Infrastructure and Access Challenges: The UN noted widespread damage to homes, schools, churches, and public infrastructure. At least two seaports were non-operational, and blocked roads hindered aid delivery.

Protection and Psychosocial Support: UN agencies identified critical needs for psychosocial services and protection, especially for vulnerable populations affected by the disaster.

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 participates in NDRRMC meetings and coordinates with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and Department of Health. The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) has activated Republic Act 7581 (Price Act) in areas under state of calamity, providing protection to consumers by stabilizing the prices of necessities and prime commodities and by prescribing measures undue price increases during emergency situations. PRC conducted market assessment to identify minimum expenditure of the community and align the immediate livelihood/cash assistance per family.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

In the immediate aftermath of the magnitude 6.9 quake in Cebu, the toll of destruction and human suffering has become painfully clear. By the time NDRRMC SitRep No. 8 was issued, 365 families were still sheltering in evacuation centers, while over 15,092 families had taken refuge with relatives – many choosing not to return home at night because the earth would not stop trembling. PHIVOLCS has since recorded thousands of aftershocks, compounded fear and preventing a safe, early return.

The Philippine Red Cross, in response, mobilized quickly: launching an emergency appeal, dispatching medical teams, clean water, food, psychosocial support, rescue vehicles, generators, and deploying in Bogo, Cebu. Meanwhile, the NDRRMC updated casualty figures to 72 deaths and 559 injured, with 155,094 affected families (about 547,394 individuals), and 35,925 damaged houses (32,123 partially, 3,802 totally).

Though direct structural damage was modest in comparison to the scale of displacement, the disruption is profound: many homes are deemed unsafe or lie in a damage limbo, and residents remain too fearful to stay inside them. The rainy season adds urgency – soggy floors, leaking roofs, cold nights, and damp air turn makeshift shelters into health hazards. Water service is largely restored in many areas, but several barangays in Bogo City still suffer interruptions, leaving thousands vulnerable.

To meet these overlapping crises, urgent support must focus on delivering family tents and sleeping kits, creating organized tent cities with camp management in Bogo and Medellin, reinforcing water and WASH services, and embedding medical and mental health and psychosocial care within these temporary settlements adhering to Sphere and other relevant humanitarian standards. At the same time, PRC may recommend transitional and full shelter assistance for fully damaged houses depending on the result of structural assessments and delineation of safe housing must accelerate so that, when aftershocks, people can begin returning without dread. These recommendations by PRC targeted areas such as municipalities Bogo, San Remigio and Madelin in Cebu.





Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Based on PRC RDANA reports, and field observations strongly suggest that the quake has inflicted serious damage on people's livelihoods and economic well-being in northern Cebu. Many small retailers, informal traders, service providers, and agricultural households are facing disruptions: damaged stalls, inaccessible markets, broken supply chains, and loss of customers as people are displaced or avoid unsafe areas. Tourism, already fragile, is reportable impacted, with hotels, restaurants, and heritage and cultural sites suffering structural damage, reducing demand and operations.

Infrastructure damage, power cuts, intermittent water supply, and blocked roads further hinder business recovery and farm access. At the same time, many affected households are incurring extra costs just to meet their basic needs – spending on food, water, fuel, temporary shelter, and hygiene materials even when income has stopped.

Given this, the gaps in livelihood support are pressing and there is no consolidated assessment yet quantifying income loss, destroyed productive assets, or the number of businesses shattered. Many affected people lack the capital to restart or repair their ventures; farmers may lack inputs (seeds, tools) or access to markets; informal workers have no social safety nets.

To fill these gaps, a detailed livelihood impact assessment is urgently needed to map who lost what, how much support is needed, and how to target interventions, such as household livelihood assistance, micro grants or loans, replacement inputs and tools, market rehabilitation, and alternative income support, which will be under recovery. A significant gap has been identified in supporting small traders, retailers, and street vendors whose livelihoods have been disrupted. These individuals often operate in the informal sector and lack access to formal credit or financial assistance to restart their income-generating activities. While many still have access to their tools and equipment, they face challenges in restocking goods or acquiring production materials. There is no immediate need for training, but there is a clear need for financial support to help them resume operations. Based on local insights, daily working capital for street vendors in Cebu can be as low as ₱500, highlighting the feasibility and relevance of cash-based assistance. To determine appropriate transfer values and ensure relevance, surveys and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) should be conducted. Addressing this gap through unconditional cash transfers will enable vulnerable small traders to recover their livelihoods and restore self-reliance during the early recovery phase.

Moreover, the government has mobilized large-scale food assistance, with DSWD distributing family food packs (FFPs) and hygiene kits to the most affected municipalities, complemented by significant in-kind donations coordinated by Cebu Province. While the government, through the DSWD, has mobilized large-scale food assistance by distributing Family Food Packs (FFPs), gaps in immediate food access and appropriateness remain, especially in the early days following the earthquake. The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) complements these efforts by providing hot meals for up to 14 days, targeting the most vulnerable populations such as those in evacuation centers, families without access to cooking facilities, and individuals unable to prepare food due to displacement or loss of resources. Hot meals are ready-to-eat and do not require cooking, water, or fuel, making them essential in the immediate aftermath of a disaster when conditions are unstable. This time-bound intervention ensures that urgent nutritional needs are met while people wait for longer-term support mechanisms to stabilize. Meanwhile, the government will continue to provide food assistance through its ongoing distribution of Family Food Packs (FFPs). PRC's role is therefore not duplicative but complementary, filling critical short-term gaps and ensuring that no vulnerable group is left without access to safe and appropriate food assistance during the transition from emergency to recovery.

While food needs are largely being met, gaps remain in non-food items, particularly sleeping kits and temporary shelter materials. Displaced families continue to avoid staying in their homes due to ongoing aftershocks, and the rainy season worsens their situation, increasing health risks from exposure to cold and damp conditions.

It is recommended to provide immediate support through household livelihood assistance and multipurpose cash grants as a complementary modality, subject to further assessment and validation within three weeks to determine ongoing 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, continue to face unmet needs related to food, shelter repair, livelihood recovery, and basic household items. Multi-Purpose Cash Grants are needed to provide flexible support that allows affected families to prioritize and address their most urgent needs. Cash assistance will not only uphold dignity and choice but also support the transition from immediate relief to early recovery. Aligning the MPCG amount with 50% of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) ensures coherence with national standards, particularly the Emergency Cash Transfer provided by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), as agreed upon by the Cash Working Group.



Health

In the wake of the magnitude 6.9 earthquake, health systems across northern Cebu are under immense pressure. Hospitals such as the Cebu Provincial Hospital in Bogu are overwhelmed: many patients remain outdoors, either because wards have been evacuated after structural inspections or because patients and families fear further tremors. The WHO has confirmed that hospitals are treating far more cases than their capacity allows. At the same time, the DOH has moved to scale up response capacity: the DOH PEMAT (Philippine Emergency Medical Assistance Team) is ready to deploy and set up field hospital tents with surgical, diagnostic, consultation, and laboratory capacities in Bogu. Additional medical teams from Vicente Sotto Memorial Medical Center and other hospitals have also been sent to reinforce the frontlines.

Blood supply and essential medicines are being rushed into the area: the national government has ordered airlifts of medical kits, maintenance drugs, vitamins, and emergency medical kits to support local facilities. The DOH has also instituted no balance billing for quake victims, meaning that whether in public or private hospitals, injured persons should not be required to pay out of pocket costs for essential care. Meanwhile, structural engineering teams from DOH and DPWH are assessing hospitals and clinics, determining which buildings can be safe for use, and which must only provide temporary or outdoor care.

But the challenges remain daunting. Many hospital buildings across the quake zone still await inspection or repair; this limits where patients can be housed. Vulnerable groups like children, pregnant women, the elderly, persons with chronic illnesses etc. face delays or disruptions in receiving care. The strain on medical staff is severe; specialties like surgery, orthopedics, emergency care are especially stretched. Because patients have been moved outdoors, exposure to weather, infection risk, and secondary illnesses (respiratory, gastrointestinal) increase. Transporting critical cases from remote barangays is difficult: roads may be damaged, ambulances limited, and aftershocks complicate safe movement. On top of physical health needs, the psychosocial toll is rising; shock from the quake, displacement, loss of homes and loved ones necessitates mental health support, which the DOH is attempting to deliver by deploying psychosocial teams from the National Center for Mental Health.

In addition to addressing immediate physical health needs, there is a growing concern regarding the mental health psychosocial impact of the earthquake—particularly due to displacement, loss of shelter, and bereavement of affected communities. The Department of Health Region 7 has mobilized Mental Health and Psychosocial Support teams, to provide initial MHPSS interventions. However, current efforts remain insufficient to meet the scale and complexity of needs on the ground. Additional technical and operational support is required to ensure comprehensive and sustained MHPSS services for affected populations.

To sustain care during recovery, it is vital to fully mobilize medical tents close to affected communities so that minor and urgent care can be handled near displacement sites, reducing the burden on hospitals. Essential medicine stocks and blood units must be reinforced, with cold chain and logistics assured. Ambulance fleets should be strengthened, with priority corridors for emergencies. Dedicated care pathways should protect children, expectant mothers, elderly, and those with chronic diseases. Health and psychosocial volunteers, including mental health counselors, community health officers, and trained first responders must be deployed widely to bring services closer to people, especially those far from the hospital and in a situation where the compromised structural integrity of the hospitals are not able to instill confidence in people to visit these structures. With hospital operations gradually recovering, this layered system of temporary and permanent health services must persist until the health system is stabilized.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The earthquake severely disrupted WASH (Water, Sanitation, Hygiene) systems across multiple barangays in northern Cebu, most acutely in Bogu, where collapsed reservoirs and damaged pipelines left many without reliable access to potable water. Though efforts at partial restoration are underway, numerous communities still experience interruptions, and relief distributions of bottled water, though vital may not be sustainable in the longer run. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) has responded by deploying 10 water tankers to Bogu City to deliver potable water to affected residents. Additionally, water trucks from MCWD and Manila Water have been dispatched, including two 11 cubic meter trucks (MCWD) and one 20 cubic meter truck (Manila Water) to northern Cebu to bolster supply in impacted areas. Meanwhile, to help ease the burden, Manila Water Philippine Ventures (MWPV) has reported delivering 105 million liters of safe drinking water to municipalities including Bogu, Medellin, Tabogon, Borbon, and San Remigio using 11 and 20 cubic meter trucks and plans to distribute additional five gallon water containers.

Still, gaps persist; some barangays remain underserved, sanitation facilities, especially in temporary settlements, are inadequate or lacking, and the prolonged nature of the disruption means that hygiene and disease risks rise over time. Given the rainy season, stagnant water, open defecation, and inadequate bathing facilities in displacement areas pose increasing risks of diarrhea, skin infection, vector borne diseases, and other public health problems.

To address these challenges effectively, relief and recovery operations should also include the deployment of additional water tankers;



installation of water purification units and bladders to store treated water; distribution of hygiene kits (soap, menstrual supplies, disinfectants) and jerry cans for household water storage; and establishment of proper sanitary infrastructure – portlets (portable latrines), handwashing stations, and bathing facilities within tent cities or camp areas. These measures will help ensure safe water access and reduce health risks while longer term water systems are repaired and communities recover.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Currently, residents have already spent several days outside evacuation centers, and some will likely need to stay even longer. This prolonged displacement raises serious protection concerns, including increased risks of gender-based violence (GBV), child abuse, and exploitation, particularly in overcrowded and poorly equipped temporary shelters.

During this time, the affected population faces heightened vulnerability due to inadequate shelter, limited access to healthcare, poor sanitation facilities, and the economic instability caused by the loss of livelihoods. Children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and individuals with chronic medical conditions are prone to face additional challenges in accessing assistance and are at greater risk of violence, neglect, and abuse.

It is critical to prioritize the protection and specific needs of these vulnerable groups when planning and implementing response efforts. The collection and use of Sex, Age, and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) is essential for ensuring accountability, equity, and inclusiveness in humanitarian response.

Over 75,000 people remain displaced, with many staying in evacuation centers or with host families. Traumatic experiences from the earthquake and continuing aftershocks have left communities distressed, with many afraid to return indoors. Protection challenges include the need for psychosocial support, hot meals for displaced families, and safe, dignified spaces for women and children.

To address these challenges, it is recommended to provide continuous support through hot meals, psychosocial first aid, and the establishment of child-friendly spaces.



Education

Education has been severely disrupted, with more than 1,900 classrooms damaged across affected regions, including Region VII (Source: NDRRMC SitRep No. 8). Classes remain suspended in multiple municipalities while safety inspections continue. The risk of prolonged interruption threatens children's access to learning, particularly if aftershocks delay safe returns to school buildings.

The government, through DepEd, is preparing alternative learning arrangements and temporary classrooms, but support is needed to establish safe learning spaces, provide school supplies, and integrate psychosocial activities for children.



Migration And Displacement

The earthquake has resulted in large-scale displacement as families are unable or unwilling to return to their homes in fear of aftershocks and compromised structures. People have taken shelter in various different places – some are staying in evacuation centers, while others take refuge outside of evacuation centers, staying with friends or families or in makeshift shelters – or at worst, with no or limited protection.

The displacement situation coupled with power and communication outages has compromised families' ability to stay connected and together. Efforts are needed to account for missing family members, friends and loved ones who have lost contact with one another.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Households affected by the disaster urgently require assistance from both governmental and non-governmental organizations. Clear communication about available support and how to access it is essential. This information must be easily accessible so that affected households are fully aware of the assistance they can receive. Ongoing monitoring of needs within the affected population is also crucial, as different groups may require specific types of support such as food, shelter, healthcare, and psychosocial services.

PRC remains committed to informing and engaging affected communities through its Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)



initiative. Welfare desks have been set up in evacuation centers to provide information, assistance, and collect feedback. Additionally, the PRC utilizes social media platforms and local news outlets to disseminate important updates and emergency contact details, making it easier for people to seek help. The PRC hotline number, 143, has been active throughout the response, ensuring that community needs are heard and addressed.

Two-way communication is vital in disaster response. It is not enough to simply provide information; actively listening to the needs and feedback of affected households is equally important. Timely and accurate information can be lifesaving during emergencies, emphasizing the importance of delivering support in a responsive and effective manner.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Limitations in the Assessment:

It is important to acknowledge that the current assessment remains preliminary and subject to further validation, as we are still awaiting the complete results of the Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (RDANA) from other affected municipalities in Cebu. These additional reports are essential to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the overall impact across the region.

Moreover, on-the-ground assessment activities continue to face significant challenges due to restricted access to certain high-risk areas. In particular, locations with identified sinkholes and extensive road damages have been declared hazardous, thereby limiting the ability of assessment teams to conduct thorough field evaluations. These conditions not only pose safety risks but also hinder the timely collection of critical data needed for accurate reporting and informed decision-making.

Efforts are ongoing to coordinate with local authorities and relevant agencies to secure safe access routes and deploy specialized teams as conditions allow. Further updates will be provided once the complete RDANA findings are consolidated and access to the affected zones is improved.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

DREF operation aims to assist approximately 12,035 individuals (equivalent to 2,407 families) impacted by the earthquake. This DREF operation is part of an overall Operational Strategy of the Emergency Appeal PRC has launched to address the humanitarian needs in the aftermath of the Cebu earthquake. The activities supported by IFRC-DREF will be complemented by the Emergency Appeal.

The operation supported by IFRC – DREF will include emergency shelter assistance and family tents for those in temporary shelter; essential household items restricted to sleeping kits, hygiene kits, and jerry cans; livelihood support such as hot meals and multi purpose cash aid; basic health services; WASH (water, sanitation, hygiene) facilities; and targeted protection services for vulnerable groups. Community Engagement & Accountability (CEA) will be incorporated at all stages. Protection, Gender & Inclusion principles will be strictly mainstreamed, especially in camp management, to guarantee safety, dignity, and equitable access. This temporary shelter phase will be followed by assessments to inform transitional and durable shelter recovery interventions, ensuring continuity and alignment with national housing recovery plans.

In addition, to strengthen the Philippine Red Cross's capacity to deliver timely, efficient, and accountable Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) through the adoption of the RedRose digital platform, enabling scalable and transparent cash programming, particularly in large-scale emergencies and hard-to-reach areas.

The overall duration of the operation is nine months, during which immediate and short term needs of affected communities will be addressed with sensitivity to inclusion, protection and participation.

Operation strategy rationale

In response to the devastating 6.9-magnitude earthquake that struck Cebu, the operational strategy for the DREF-supported humanitarian response will center on delivering timely, lifesaving, and inclusive assistance to approximately 12,035 individuals, or 2,407 families, affected by the disaster. The operation will span nine months and will adopt a multi-sectoral approach that addresses immediate relief and short-term recovery needs, with a strong emphasis on protection, inclusion, and community participation. Key components of the response include the provision of emergency shelter support, including family tents for displaced households in temporary camp settings, as well as essential household items such as sleeping kits, hygiene kits, and jerry cans to help restore basic living conditions. Non food items (NFIs) or relief supplies are planned to reach approximately 2,000 families (or 10,000 individuals), both in the tent city temporary shelters and in affected municipalities beyond the camps. The same group of individuals will also receive basic health care



services and WASH interventions. Around 200 children will gain access to child friendly spaces, giving them a safe place to engage, play, and gradually recover from the psychological impact of the disaster.

To support food security and recovery, hot meals will be distributed to 3,000 individuals, while multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) will be extended to 2,000 households (approximately 10,000 individuals), allowing the targeted communities the flexibility to address urgent needs based on their individual circumstances. PRC will distribute Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) in one tranche amounting PHP5,000 (CHF 69) per family, enabling affected families to quickly access funds and address their most urgent needs. The proposed cash amount is set at 50% of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) to ensure alignment with the Department of Social Welfare and Development's (DSWD) Emergency Cash Transfer program, as agreed upon by the Cash Working Group. To facilitate safe and efficient cash delivery, PRC has an existing partnership with PhilPost, which serves as its Financial Service Provider (FSP). This collaboration ensures that even families in hard-to-reach or underserved areas can receive assistance promptly and securely.

In addition, PRC has recently signed a new supplementary agreement with RedRose, a digital cash assistance platform widely used within the Red Cross Movement. This partnership provides PRC with an alternative channel for delivering Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) to affected communities. The RedRose platform enables secure, efficient, and transparent cash transfers, using digital tools for beneficiary registration, e-voucher distribution, and real-time monitoring. By adopting this system, PRC aims to enhance the effectiveness, speed, and accountability of its CVA programming. The platform also supports better data management and reporting, ensuring that assistance reaches the right people at the right time. This agreement strengthens PRC's capacity to scale up and streamline CVA operations, particularly in large-scale emergencies or when working in remote or hard-to-reach areas.

Basic health services and WASH interventions will be provided to the same target group to prevent disease and promote hygiene. In addition, approximately 200 children will be supported through access to child-friendly spaces, promoting psychosocial well-being and safe recreation.

The operation will prioritize two main groups: families residing in the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) temporary camp shelters who will receive the full package of services, and individuals in underserved municipalities who remain in urgent need. Target areas—specifically Bogu, Medellin, and San Remigio in Cebu Province—were identified using secondary data from national agencies, media, and rapid assessments conducted by PRC chapters. The selection of recipients will follow PRC's systematic, community-based process involving rapid needs assessments, coordination with barangay recovery committees and local governments, and participatory validation through community engagement. Special attention will be given to vulnerable groups, including households headed by women, elderly persons, individuals with disabilities, families with young children, and those whose livelihoods were severely affected.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) standards will be mainstreamed throughout the response, particularly in camp management, where considerations such as gender-segregated facilities, safe spaces for children, adequate lighting, and safe access routes will be integrated to reduce protection risks and uphold dignity. In camp settings, this means careful planning of tent layouts, registration systems, safe spaces (e.g. for children), gender segregated latrines/washing areas, lighting, and pathways to reduce protection risks.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) will be incorporated at every stage—design, implementation, and monitoring—to ensure that affected people, including women, children, elderly, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized groups, have a voice in decisions, access to information, feedback mechanisms, and are able to influence the response transparency. By grounding the intervention in data-driven targeting, inclusive planning, and participatory methods, this operational strategy aims to deliver equitable and dignified support that meets the urgent needs of disaster-affected communities while laying the groundwork for recovery.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The DREF operation will focus on two main groups: first, families residing in PRC's temporary camp shelters who will receive the full package of assistance; and second, individuals in other municipalities whose humanitarian needs remain unmet. The selection of target areas is 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 Bogu, Medellin, and San Remigio in Cebu Province are prioritized as recipients.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

PRC follows a systematic process in selecting beneficiaries after disasters. First, rapid assessments are conducted at both the household and area levels soon after the event to gauge the severity of damage and needs. Next, coordination is made with barangay recovery committees or local government units to help identify and validate potential recipients. Community based targeting and participatory



methods are then used, including collecting input from community leaders, performing local area surveys, and, where possible, door to door verification.

For Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), PRC uses a needs-based assessment to determine eligibility for its multipurpose cash grants, which aim to help vulnerable individuals and families recover from disasters and address various personal needs. Key criteria often include being affected by a disaster, having limited resources, and needing support for basic needs like food, shelter, or livelihood restoration. The specific grant amount and target recipients are determined by a market analysis and assessment of local needs following an event, with the goal of providing financial aid to meet diverse and immediate needs.

Before any aid is distributed, beneficiary lists are validated to ensure selected households meet the criteria. The criteria used include: households/families most affected by the disaster; households both in and outside evacuation centres or makeshift shelters; households headed by vulnerable persons (such as single women who are widowed, separated or divorced without income); families with elderly members or persons with disabilities; families with young children; households whose livelihoods have been severely disrupted; those in remote, isolated or hard-hit areas with limited access to assistance; those who have not yet received substantial assistance; and those that belong to economically disadvantaged, socially excluded, or minority groups.

Total Targeted Population

Women	3,399	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	2,537	Urban	-
Men	3,369	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	2,730		
Total targeted population	12,035		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

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

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

Risk	Mitigation action
Occurrence of aftershocks	Conduct assessments of buildings or locations where operations will be conducted. Risk of deployed volunteers and staff members that were engaged in distribution and community work, because of aftershocks. Proactive security measures are in place, and team leaders are aware of the mitigating measures to be taken to avoid such risks



Typhoon season in the Philippines, upcoming weather disturbances may exacerbate the already dire conditions of communities affected by the earthquake	The PRC - Operation Center will continue to monitor the current weather situation and provide necessary alerts as and when required.
Access to the affected communities and delivery of assistance (cracked roads, debris, damaged infrastructure)	Duty of care as a priority – mitigating and avoiding any risks caused by immediate danger from damaged infrastructure to volunteers and staff who are frontliners. Utilization of lower tonnage vehicles for distribution which can access smaller roads.
Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation: The identified safety and security threats are not likely to significantly affect the ability or access of Red Cross personnel to implement program activities. Proactive security measures are in place, and team leaders are aware of the mitigating measures to be taken to avoid such risks. The National Society's security framework will be applicable throughout the duration of the operation to its staff and volunteers. For personnel under IFRC security's responsibility, the existing IFRC country security guidelines will be applicable, together with security briefings for all IFRC personnel, movement monitoring for field travel, and availability of safety equipment. Safety and security situation remain generally stable but response operations face risks from damaged infrastructure, debris, and disrupted communications. Comprehensive measures will be taken to ensure the safety and security of all RCRC personnel involved in this operation. These measures include but are not limited to continuous monitoring of the situation, timely security and safety updates, tracking of staff movements (via phone or WhatsApp), security assessments in operational areas, and pre-deployment safety briefings on the current security environment. Contingency plans and completion of relevant IFRC e-learning courses (e.g., Basic Knowledge and Prevention Measures for Responders, Personal Security, Security Management, Volunteer Security) are mandatory. The IFRC CO security team maintains close coordination with external humanitarian actors in the country, particularly regarding the earthquake-affected areas, and collaborates closely with PRC branches and local administrations in the operational regions.	
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	No

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 303,796

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of households provided with tents	400
# of households provided with sleeping kits (2 blankets and 2 plastic mats)	2,000
# of household provided with emergency shelter assistance (2 tarpaulins and 1 shelter tool kit)	300
# of people oriented on safe shelter awareness and provided with technical support or guidance on building safer, more resilient shelters—including recipients of family tents and emergency shelter assistance	700

Priority Actions

1. Establishment of camp to accommodate the displaced families in the priority areas to provide temporary shelter for families displaced by the earthquake.
2. Distribution of essential household items to 2,000 most affected families with sleeping kits (two blankets, and 2 plastic mats)
3. Provision of emergency shelter assistance (tarpaulins and shelter tool kits) to 300 families not catered by camp management.



4. Conduct of safe shelter awareness orientation for the targeted population
5. Post-distribution monitoring conducted for NFIs distributed



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 113,633

Targeted Persons: 3,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of people distributed with hot meals	3,000

Priority Actions

1. Deploy food trucks with trained volunteers to provide hot meals thrice a day within the first 14 days of the operation to individuals residing in temporary shelter and thrice a day for the first seven days of the operation to priority communities not residing in temporary shelters to ensure that nutritional needs are met.
2. Conduct training for RedRose and CVA Refresher
3. Selection process for National Project Coordinator
4. Post Distribution Monitoring to be conducted
- 1.5. IFRC Monitoring



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 161,365

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of households received multi-purpose cash assistance to address their basic needs	2,000

Priority Actions

1. Provide unconditional, unrestricted Multipurpose Cash Grant (MPCG) assistance through a financial service provider to the most affected 2,000 families.
2. Conduct Post-distribution monitoring of the cash assistance provided



Health

Budget: CHF 82,807

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

Title	Target
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# of medical stations established	3
# of individuals reached with basic health services (including medicines and first aid)	2,000
# of families provided with insecticide treated mosquito nets	2,000
# of individuals reached with health promotion activities	1,500
# of people provided with mental health and psychosocial support	2,000
# of household provided with mother and newborn kits	250
# of medical tents established	2

Priority Actions

1. Establish medical tents to increase the healthcare capacity of the affected hospitals.
2. Prior to deployment of Health teams, conduct orientation on Epidemic Control for Volunteers (specifically tackling water-borne and vector-borne diseases) by trained staff and volunteers.
3. Deployment of Health Caravan/health mission to affected areas to provide basic health services and medicines, in coordination with local health units.
4. Distribution of mosquito nets to 2,000 families. PRC will also ensure that volunteers and staff will disseminate dengue prevention.
5. Conduct health promotion activities and distribution of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on prevention of dengue, leptospirosis and other vector-borne diseases.
6. Conduct immediate mental health and psychosocial support activities, including psychological first aid, psychoeducation, and child friendly spaces in the affected communities to alleviate emotional distress. PRC will ensure that appropriate mental health and psychosocial support activities are provided to PRC staff and volunteers.
7. Continue closely collaborating with local health units on disease surveillance to monitor health risks and potential outbreaks in camp management areas.
8. Distribute 250 mother kits to priority pregnant and lactating women, and an addition of 250 newborn kits
9. People received with Psychological First Aid
10. Staff and volunteers attended Caring for Staff and Volunteers activities (MHPSS for Humanitarian Workers)
11. People attended psychoeducation sessions in the community
12. People referred to DOH or NCMH for clinical management



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 222,718

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of people provided with safe drinking water through RCRC emergency supply	10,000
# of liters of water distributed according to WHO standards)	13,500,000
# of people reached with hygiene promotion and IEC activities	10,000
# of people provided with access to safely managed sanitation facilities	2,000
# of household provided with 10 liters jerry cans	2,000
# of household provided with hygiene kits which include menstrual hygiene management	2,000

Priority Actions

1. Deploy PRC WASH tankers and water treatments units to distribute safe drinking water in camps and in affected municipalities beyond the camps.
2. Conduct hygiene promotion and sanitation activities to individuals residing in temporary shelters. Distribute IEC materials on hygiene promotion with key messages on personal hygiene and sanitation practices.
3. Provide two jerry cans (10L) to 2,000 affected families. The intervention aims to provide access to safe drinking water for 10,000 people over a period of 90 days, ensuring a minimum of 15 liters of potable water per person per day.
4. Provide 2,000 families residing in temporary shelters with hygiene kits. The IFRC standard hygiene kit contains twelve pieces of body soap, five pieces of laundry soap, 40 sanitary pads, five bath towels, six rolls of toilet paper, two tubes of toothpaste, five toothbrushes, and four disposable razors.
5. Establish handwashing, laundry and gender-segregated bathing facilities and latrines for those residing in temporary shelters to ensure proper sanitation.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 9,422

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of child-friendly spaces established	5
# of Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis conducted	1
# of children reached with child-friendly activities	200
# of staff and volunteers trained with PGI refresher course	20

Priority Actions

1. Integrate the IFRC Minimum Standards into emergency programming to meet the needs of individuals and groups at risk.
2. Conduct a refresher course on Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) for staff and volunteers. This will ensure that PGI minimum standards in emergencies are well mainstreamed in the operation to ensure the protection and safeguarding of children, especially girls and women.
3. Establish CFS to provide a safe and supportive environment for children in camps, where they can participate in age-appropriate activities and receive mental health and psychosocial support.
4. Conduct child safeguarding analysis to protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect within PRC-IFRC programmes, emphasising preventive measures and accountability.
5. Ensure staff and volunteers adhere to the Code of Conduct and other policies, such as PSEA and child safeguarding, to address protection concerns and safeguarding during the implementation of the operation.
6. Ensure diversity among staff and volunteers, including both males and females, as the targeted population includes women/child-headed households.
7. Establish safe referral pathways to handle protection incidents, reported and referred, to the relevant service provider.
8. Collect sex, age, and disability disaggregated (SADD) data across all activities to understand the needs of different genders, age groups and abilities.



Education

Budget: CHF 444

Targeted Persons: 1,200

Indicators

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

Priority Actions

1. Establish temporary learning centers to ensure continuous learning and development opportunities for children even after a disaster.



Migration And Displacement

Budget: CHF 251

Targeted Persons: 2,000

Indicators

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

Priority Actions

1. Support activities of the PRC Welfare Desks: (i) restoring family links; (ii) tracing; (iii) inquiry and communications; (iv) contact of relatives; and (v) referral.
2. Identify displaced groups in need of special assistance; and ensure pathways are in place that allow them to access basic services.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 2,736

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

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

Priority Actions

1. Set up a multi-channel approach to collect data and feedback, such as feedback boxes at welfare desks and chapters, hotlines, QR codes linking to online forms, and face-to-face collection through the Kobo app or paper forms. This setup allows for regular monitoring to ensure that feedback Public is addressed in a timely manner.
2. Orient and disseminate PRC's CEA guidelines to key staff and volunteers engaged in the operation.
3. Clearly and widely communicate the selection criteria for all sectors to recipients and non-recipients, using various channels and approaches, even when the criteria are already established.
4. Conduct PDM in the camps and to affected communities beyond the camp sites to assess the utilization of distributed items.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 39,539

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

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

Priority Actions

1. Produce communication materials to increase reach and advocacy of PRC during response operation.
2. Maintain a Federation-wide approach in planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation. Reports will be regularly issued throughout the duration of the operation in accordance with the IFRC's monitoring and reporting standards. Regular field monitoring to provide technical support and monitor the ongoing activities will also be done as needed.
3. Provide necessary support to review and validate budgets and ensure timely fund transfers and technical assistance to the National Society.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 63,106

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

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

Priority Actions

1. Provision of insurance for volunteers involved in the operation.
2. Provision of technical support to PRC as and when required.



3. Conduct a lesson learned workshop by the end of the operation.
4. RC 143 volunteer recruitment and training in Cebu province

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

PRC has a manpower of 600 volunteers, including 50 staff who are involved in the operation. Staff members with specific roles and functions includes:

1. Staff the chapter who are responsible for coordinating volunteers, providing support to members and implementing chapter-based activities.
 2. National Headquarters - Disaster Management Service staff who plays crucial support in ensuring the effective disaster response and is responsible for coordinating activities under this operational plan and providing support to chapters.
 3. National Headquarters Accounting staff who are supporting the management of the organization's financial operations.
 4. National Headquarter Project Coordinator for finance supports the overseeing the financial aspects of projects/activities undertaken.
- These staff will be temporarily assigned from their regular duties to work full-time in this operation in accordance with PRC's Staff Rules and Regulations. The role and functions of these staff are within the operational timeframe of 9 months and together, they will ensure smooth implementation of the planned activities under this operation. In the Philippine context, where PRC is responding to multiple disasters on a regular basis, ensuring adequate human resources is an important safeguard for securing smooth operations.

Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

Not applicable as of this time. However, PRC is requesting for technical support under Emergency Appeal funding support for its Cebu Earthquake response.

Will surge personnel be deployed? If yes, please provide the role profile needed.

Yes

Selected Surge profiles will be requested as part of the Operational Strategy of the Emergency Appeal which has been launched for Cebu earthquake. As of this writing, assessments to finalize the requested Surge profiles to support the EA are being done.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

Replenishment of the family tents, mosquito nets, hygiene kits and tarpaulin and will lead to international procurement. This will be undertaken by the IFRC Philippines CD, with support from the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) logistics department. Blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans (20 liters) rigid, FA kits, prophylaxis, light rescue supplies and medical supplies will be procured locally, in the Philippines, for replenishment. Since these are all for replenishment, the procurement process of these is feasible with adherence to IFRC Procurement Policy.

How will this operation be monitored?

Based on the new Emergency Response Framework (ERF) guidelines, the Philippine Red Cross (PRC), with the support of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), will follow standard monitoring procedures under the Emergency Response Framework (ERF) for Orange Category DREF operations.

The following steps will be undertaken to ensure effective monitoring:

1. Implementation and Monitoring Plans:
PRC and IFRC will develop and maintain an implementation plan or master work plan aligned with the approved DREF to track key activities and indicators.
2. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework:



A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan will be established, including an Indicator Tracking Table (ITT), to ensure systematic tracking of outputs and outcomes throughout the operation.

3. Timely Data Collection and Reporting:

Reliable and timely monitoring data will be collected to inform progress. PRC and IFRC will adhere to a defined reporting schedule, ensuring that all required updates are submitted on time.

4. Federation-wide Reporting Requirements:

PRC and IFRC will ensure compliance with Federation-wide reporting standards, including financial and indicator tracking reports, as mandated by the ERF.

5. Situation Reports (SitReps):

Regular Situation Reports (SitReps) will be issued according to the agreed frequency to update stakeholders on the progress and challenges of the operation.

6. DREF Monitoring Call/ Meeting:

Dedicated DREF monitoring meetings will be conducted, beginning shortly after the launch of the operation and continuing throughout its duration, to review progress, address challenges, and update plans as needed.

7. Field Monitoring Visit and Post Distribution Monitoring

In addition to desk-based monitoring, field monitoring visits will be conducted to assess implementation quality and beneficiary feedback. Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) will be carried out for all interventions to evaluate the effectiveness, relevance, and accountability of the assistance provided.

8. Lessons Learned Workshop

A Lessons Learned Workshop will be conducted within the timeframe of the DREF operation and will serve as a mid-term review for the Emergency Appeal, focusing on the short- and immediate-term response interventions.

In accordance with the Emergency Response Framework (ERF) mandate, the IFRC will ensure that all reporting requirements for this Orange Category DREF operation are met.

For a DREF operation with a nine-month implementation period, the following reporting timelines will apply:

- A final report will be submitted no later than three months after the end of the operation, as required by the ERF.
- An Operation Update (OU) at six months will be submitted as needed, based on the progress and developments within the operation.

These reporting requirements ensure transparency, accountability, and timely communication with stakeholders in line with Federation-wide standards.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

IFRC will be supporting PRC communications capacity through the communications teams in the country delegation in Manila and the regional office in Kuala Lumpur. More precisely, IFRC will assist PRC in media relations and content gathering, producing and distributing communication material and resources, as well as using social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter) to promote advocacy messages through the global and regional platforms. Furthermore, IFRC will support in managing reputational risk at the country level and will ensure that the Movement actors at the country level speak and act with a unified voice to build trust towards partners, donors and other stakeholders. Under the Emergency Response Framework (ERF), the IFRC, through its Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO), will support the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) to ensure effective communication throughout the response. This includes the development of a comprehensive communications strategy, the appointment or deployment of an advanced communications team comprising a media specialist and a content specialist, and the delivery of all required communications outputs as outlined in the ERF emergency communications deliverables. These efforts will ensure that key messages, stories, and operational highlights are consistently captured and disseminated, enhancing visibility, transparency, and public engagement at both national and international levels.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRPH057 - Philippine Red Cross
Cebu Earthquake

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	897,174
Shelter and Basic Household Items	303,796
Livelihoods	113,633
Multi-purpose Cash	161,365
Health	82,807
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	222,718
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	9,422
Education	444
Migration	251
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	2,736
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	102,645
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	39,539
National Society Strengthening	63,106
TOTAL BUDGET	999,819

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

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

IFRC Appeal Manager: Sanjeev Kumar Kafley, Head of Delegation, sanjeev.kafley@ifrc.org, +639985682060

IFRC Project Manager: Gopal Mukherjee, Programme Coordinator, gopal.mukherjee@ifrc.org, +639989606286

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

[Click here for the reference](#)

