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| <b>Emergency appeal №:</b> MDRPH057<br><b>Emergency appeal launched:</b> 04/10/2025<br><b>Operational Strategy published:</b> 16/10/2025      | <b>Glide №:</b><br><a href="#">EQ-2025-000181-PHL (Cebu EQ)</a><br><a href="#">TC-2025-000203-PHL (TY Tino)</a><br><a href="#">TC-2025-000204-PHL (TY Uwan)</a> |
| <b>Operation update #1</b><br><b>Date of issue:</b> 15/12/2025  | <b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b><br>From 30/09/2025 to 30/11/2025   |
| <b>Operation timeframe:</b> 24 months<br>(30/09/2025 - 31/10/2027)  | <b>Number of people being assisted:</b> 102,792 people  |
| <b>Funding requirements (CHF):</b><br>CHF 15.5 million through the IFRC Secretariat Funding<br>CHF 18 million through Federation-wide Funding | <b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b><br>CHF 999,819 (Cebu Earthquake)<br>CHF 999,064 (Typhoons Tino and Uwan)  |

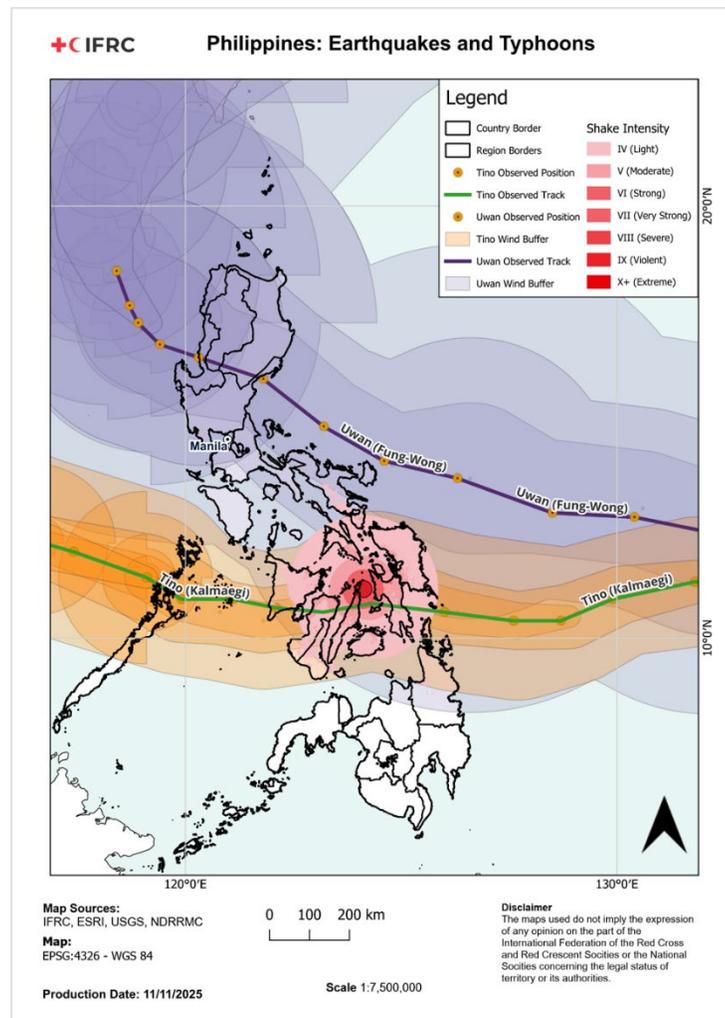
*To date, this Federation-wide Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 18 million, is 33 per cent funded. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the Philippine Red Cross, with the support of the IFRC, to continue providing humanitarian assistance to people affected by the disaster.*



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

# A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

## Description of the crisis



Reference Map of compounding disaster in Philippines (Source: IFRC)

On 30 September 2025 at approximately 9:59 PM local time, a powerful magnitude 6.9 earthquake struck off the coast of Bogoto City, Cebu, making it one of the strongest recorded earthquakes in Cebu to date. The epicentre was located near Bogoto City in northern Cebu with an estimated shallow depth of about five kilometres, where intense ground shaking led to the collapse of buildings, destruction of roads, and power outages. Neighbouring municipalities, including Daanbantayan, Medellin, San Remigio, and even parts of Cebu City, also felt the severe impact of the earthquake. The event's aftermath affected two regions, Central Visayas (Region VII) and Eastern Visayas (Region VIII), with Northern Cebu in Region VII bearing the brunt of the impact and damage.

Based on the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) [situational report](#) issued on 24 October 2025, a total of 217,901 families, or 754,733 individuals, were affected by the earthquake across 18 cities and municipalities in Cebu province, which comprises 281 barangays. The disaster resulted in at least 79 confirmed fatalities and 559 injuries, with the death toll expected to rise as rescue operations continue. A total of 22,516 people displaced and most of whom stayed outside evacuation centres due to safety concerns, limited access to shelter, clean water, or medical care. A total of 160,662 houses were reportedly affected, including 7,410 destroyed and 153,252 partially damaged.

The earthquake also caused significant damage to 955 critical infrastructures, including bridges, concrete roads, government facilities, schools, cultural heritage sites, and commercial establishments. Hundreds of sinkholes also appeared in the municipality of San Remigio following the quake. Classes remain suspended in the hardest-hit areas, including Bogoto City, San Remigio, Daanbantayan, Borbon, and Medellin, while local governments conduct structural assessments of schools and public buildings.

As affected communities in Cebu were still grappling with the earthquake's aftermath, a storm threatened to undermine the fragile recovery. On 2 November 2025, Typhoon Tino (international name: Kalmaegi) entered the country's monitoring domain, rapidly intensifying into a typhoon as it moved across the waters of the Philippine Sea. Between 4 and 5 November, Tino made multiple landfalls across the Visayas islands region and Palawan, bringing strong winds and torrential rains. The typhoon caused widespread flooding across Mimaropa, Regions 6 and 7, the Negros Islands Region (NIR), and Caraga, with the most severe destruction in Central Cebu, where residential areas were heavily inundated.

Based on the [National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council](#) report ([Tino Situation Report #30](#)) issued on 26 November 2025, a total of 1,526,203 families, or approximately 5,458,858 individuals, were affected across 447 cities and municipalities in 33 provinces nationwide. Among these, 141 cities and municipalities were placed under a State of Calamity due to the extensive damage caused by Typhoon Tino. Based on the report, 263,712 people were displaced, with 191,194 individuals currently sheltering in evacuation centres. Prior to Tino's landfall, local government units carried out pre-emptive evacuations of 409,300 individuals across nine regions, including Calabarzon, Mimaropa, Region 5, Region 6, Region 7, Region 8, Region 10, Caraga, and the Negros Islands Region (NIR). The heavy rains brought by Tino triggered widespread flooding, storm surges, and rainfall-induced landslides, affecting a total of 324,878 houses – 44,128 of which were completely damaged, while 280,750 were partially damaged. The event also damaged 748 critical infrastructures, including government facilities, bridges, roads and health facilities. The widespread flooding resulted in unverified casualty reports, with 253 dead, 502 injured and 119 missing.

While communities were still coping with the compounded effects of the Cebu earthquake and Typhoon Tino, another tropical cyclone threatened the already dire living conditions. On 9 November 2025, Super Typhoon Uwan (international name: Fung-wong) swept through Luzon, unleashing destructive winds and heavy rainfall. This resulted in widespread power interruptions, storm surges, flooding in low-lying and coastal areas, and damage to houses across the Bicol Region, Northern Luzon, and nearby coastal provinces.



*Flash flooding through the rivers around Cebu City like Mananga River in Talisay City (left) destroyed and damaged entire neighborhoods, leaving thousands of people living in evacuation centres or collections of temporary shelters (right). (Photo: IFRC)*

On 26 November 2025, the [National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council](#) reported ([Uwan Situation Report #24](#)) that Uwan affected approximately 2,242,319 families, or 7,900,609 individuals, across 72 provinces in 16 regions. As the country's weather bureau warned of the destructive nature of Uwan prior to its landfall in Luzon, local government units implemented the pre-emptive evacuation of approximately 1.5 million individuals across 15 regions, including Region 1, Region 2, the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), Region 3, Calabarzon, Mimaropa, Region 5, Region 6, Region 7, Region 8, Region 9, the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), Caraga, and the NIR. Over 355,992 individuals remained displaced, temporarily seeking shelter in 2,822 evacuation centres.

Tropical Cyclone Uwan damaged 336,679 houses and caused widespread flooding in 674 areas. Critical lifelines across affected provinces suffered widespread disruption. A total of 1,029 roads and 71 bridges were impacted, with many still only partially passable. Power outages affected 553 cities/municipalities, with 47 per cent restored, while communication lines in 169 areas saw only 37 per cent restoration. Water supply systems also faced interruptions, though 66 per cent have since been restored. Transport services were affected but rapidly normalised, with airports

fully operational and 94 per cent of seaports restored. While early evacuations helped limit casualties, the slow restoration of utilities and agricultural losses continue to strain affected communities.

The combined impact of the earthquake and the two consecutive typhoons have left approximately **13 million people** (Source: NDRRMOC) in need of humanitarian assistance. Affected communities continue to face immense challenges across multiple sectors, including shelter, access to clean water and sanitation, health care, and livelihood recovery.

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

## Summary of response

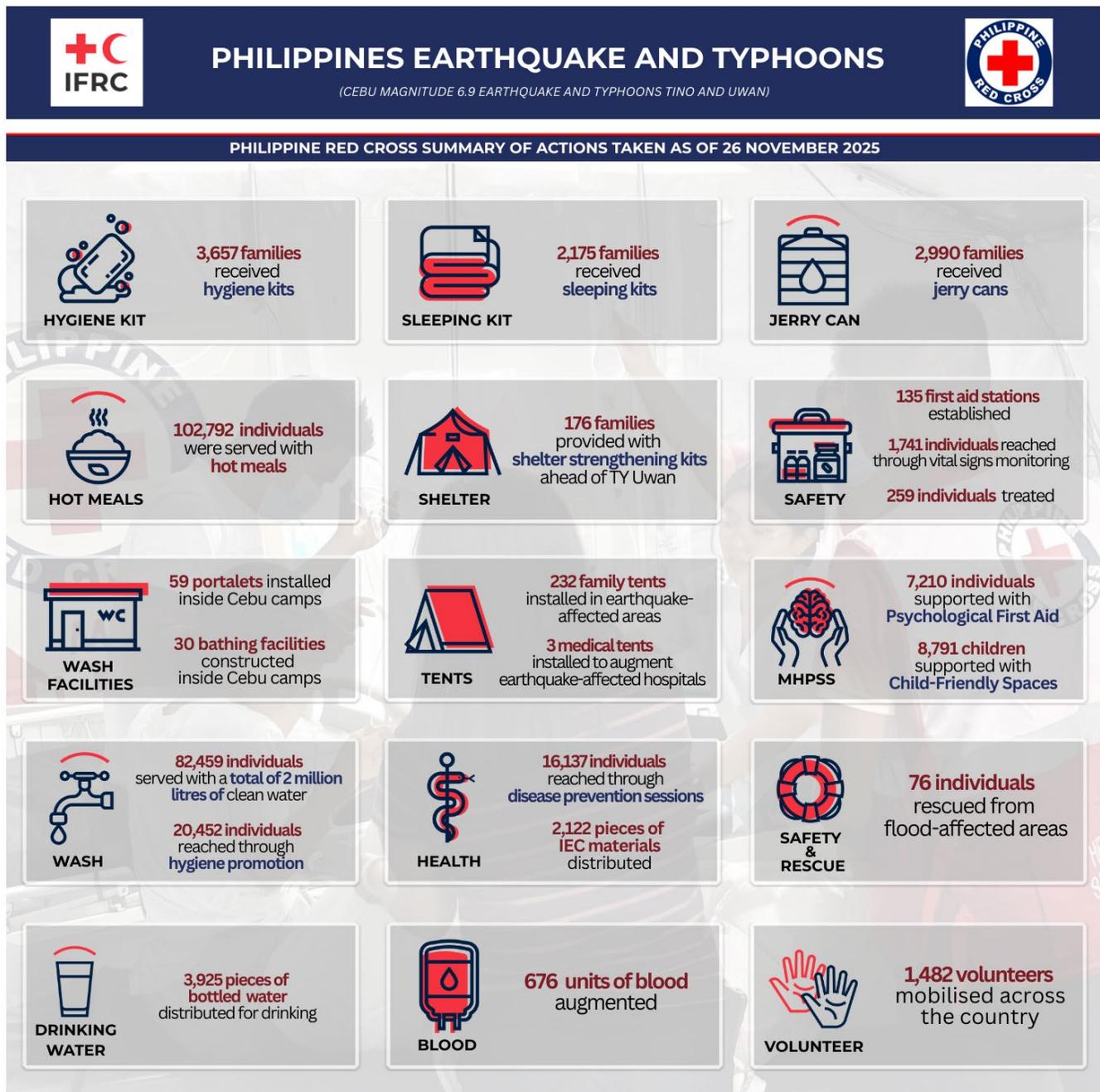
### Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

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

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

As of 26 November 2025, the response has collectively reached an estimated **102,792 people**. The operation has made steady progress across all priority sectors, with notable achievements in shelter support, distribution of household and WASH items, health and psychosocial services, provision of hot meals and child-friendly services. Despite these gains, several operational challenges continue to affect the pace of delivery. These include ongoing aftershocks and unstable structures, the continued typhoon season limiting access to upland and hard-to-reach barangays, congestion in evacuation centres, delays in geo-hazard clearances, and coordination pressures due to the large number of municipalities and responding actors. In addition, capacity gaps in camp management, intermittent

power and communication services, and heightened protection and public health risks have further constrained implementation. Below is the summary of key sectoral achievements during the reporting period:



## Needs analysis

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

Impact shelter assessments are currently ongoing in six municipalities affected by both the earthquake and Typhoon Tino in Cebu Province, conducted by PRC shelter staff and volunteers with support from IFRC. These sessions involve consultations with key representatives from municipal and barangay local government units, leaders from the most affected sitios<sup>1</sup> and puroks<sup>2</sup>, and sectoral groups such as farmers, women, elderly associations, and persons with disabilities. During these sessions, social mapping is undertaken to capture the extent of damage at community level, followed by house-to-house validation to ensure that needs are accurately identified and that proposed assistance is appropriate and well-targeted. Initial validation efforts are prioritizing households with totally destroyed homes, as they face the highest risk and lack access to safe living conditions. Multisectoral assessments covering shelter, WASH, and livelihoods needs are planned to begin in January 2026 to inform targeted early recovery and long-term programming. In earthquake-affected municipalities, detailed technical damage assessments will further determine the level of structural impact for partially damaged houses, ensuring that repair support adheres to safe building guidance from the Shelter Cluster. This process will help ensure that repairs are technically sound, contribute to household safety, and avoid causing harm. Recommendations from the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) and local governments, particularly regarding No-Build Zones in high-risk areas, will be strictly observed. However, based on the findings of the RDNA, the summary of needs is as follows:

### **Shelter, Housing, and Settlements:**

The earthquake and subsequent typhoons had left large numbers of families displaced, with many unable to return to structurally unsafe homes or to areas newly classified as No-Build Zones. As conditions deteriorated and aftershocks continued, the main evacuation camp was dismantled, prompting families to disperse to host communities, makeshift shelters, roadside areas, and other temporary locations. Living conditions remained critical due to rain, wind, and unstable ground, coupled with limited access to essential household items, heightened heat, and protection risks. Families urgently need safe temporary shelter solutions, shelter strengthening materials, and technical guidance for safe repair and reconstruction and awareness sessions as well. The dismantling of the camp also underscored the need to reinforce camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) capacities, ensuring that wherever families relocated, they were able to access coordinated services, clear information, equitable distributions, and improved site conditions.

### **Livelihoods:**

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

### **Multipurpose Cash Grants:**

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

### **Health:**

Damaged health facilities, limited treatment space, and overstretched medical personnel were compromising access to care. Overcrowded evacuation centres with inadequate WASH conditions contributed to rising respiratory

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<sup>1</sup> Small rural settlement within a barangay.

<sup>2</sup> Neighborhood or zone within a barangay.

infections, diarrheal diseases, fevers, and suspected waterborne illnesses. Vulnerable groups including pregnant women, children, older adults, and persons with chronic illnesses faced increased health risks. Essential needs include medical consultations, medicines, disease prevention, maternal and newborn care, mental health and psychosocial support, and strengthened referral mechanisms.

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

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

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

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

### **Migration and Restoring Family Links (RFL):**

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

### **Education:**

Extensive damage to classrooms and learning facilities, combined with ongoing aftershocks and safety inspections, delayed the return of students to school. Temporary schooling was required to prevent learning loss and to distribute learning materials. Children faced prolonged disruption in education and increased psychological stress. Needs included temporary learning spaces, repair of damaged school buildings, furniture, and integrated psychosocial support.

## **Operational risk assessment**

- One key operational risk relates to the rapid de-camping process that occurred ahead of the anticipated landfall of Typhoon Tino. Camps had to be emptied and dismantled within a very short timeframe as an urgent evacuation measure, which placed considerable pressure on site closure activities such as organized cleanup, waste management, documentation, and coordinated handovers. While PRC continues to strengthen its camp management capacities, the accelerated timeline driven by external weather-related risks made de-camping particularly challenging. PRC is now focusing on developing SOPs, clarifying roles and responsibilities, and improving surge and branch support to ensure smoother, safer, and more accountable camp operations in future emergencies.
- The ongoing typhoon season continues to pose a significant risk to already affected communities, with even light rain capable of exacerbating damage to unsafe shelters and worsening living conditions for displaced families. Weather disturbances are also limiting access to upland and hard-to-reach barangays, slowing the

delivery of assistance and complicating transportation and logistics planning. PRC and IFRC are closely monitoring weather developments and coordinating with LGUs to take preventive actions, adjust deployment plans, and ensure safe movement of staff, volunteers, and supplies.

- At the same time, the large number of municipalities affected, and the increasing presence of multiple responding actors present coordination challenges at the local level. Despite strong efforts by PRC/IFRC to coordinate bilaterally with LGUs, humanitarian partners, and community leadership to avoid duplication or service gaps, the scale of the response may exceed PRC's capacity in some areas. Ongoing engagement with municipal authorities, improved information sharing, and strengthened field-level coordination mechanisms remain essential to mitigate this risk and ensure a more harmonized response.
- Persistent aftershocks and unstable structures continue to pose safety risks for families who may feel pressured to return home in the absence of adequate emergency shelter. To mitigate this, PRC is prioritizing the rapid distribution of emergency shelter materials, helping households remain in safe temporary locations while long-term shelter solutions are being planned.
- The absence of updated geo-hazard assessments and delayed issuance of no-build zone certifications creates uncertainty for shelter planning and may result in assisting households in areas later deemed unsafe. PRC is closely coordinating with LGUs, DSHUD, DENR, and MGB to secure site validations and hazard clearances, while preparing contingency plans for possible relocation needs.
- Overcrowding in evacuation centers due to delayed returns increases the risk of communicable diseases and overstretches local health services. PRC continues to conduct hygiene-promotion and disease-prevention campaigns, while coordinating with DOH and health offices for timely referrals and medical support to affected communities.
- Continuous typhoon activity and prolonged displacement heighten risks of water-borne diseases and sanitation-related illnesses, particularly where access to safe water and sanitation remains limited. PRC is reinforcing hygiene messaging, safe water handling practices, and coordinating with local authorities to strengthen waste management and drainage systems.
- Vulnerable groups in evacuation centers including women, children, older persons, people with disabilities, and marginalized populations face increased exposure to protection risks such as gender-based violence, exploitation, and limited access to inclusive services. PRC is mainstreaming PGI Minimum Standards across all sectors, establishing safe spaces, improving confidential reporting mechanisms, and strengthening referral pathways with protection partners and local authorities.

## **B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY**

### **Update on the strategy**

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

The strategy maintains a multi-sector, holistic approach, prioritizing shelter, livelihoods, multipurpose cash assistance, health and care, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), education, and migration and displacement support. These interventions are supported by strong National Society Strengthening,

coordination and partnerships, and community engagement and accountability (CEA) to ensure community-driven, accountable, and context-appropriate programming.

### Emergency Phase Priorities

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

- **Emergency Shelter:** Provision of emergency shelter assistance including tarpaulins, shelter toolkits, and essential household items and the establishment of functional tent cities with health stations, bathing facilities, water points, and welfare services.
- **Food and multipurpose cash assistance:** Provide hot meals during the most critical days of displacement and unconditional cash grants to help families meet urgent needs; strengthen capacity of staff and volunteer on Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA).
- **Health and MHPSS:** Deployment of medical teams, mobile clinics, essential medicines, psychological first aid, psychosocial support, and referral pathways for people requiring further care.
- **WASH:** Rapid mobilization of water treatment units, water tankers, hygiene kits, menstrual hygiene supplies, jerry cans, bathing cubicles, sanitation facilities, hygiene promotion activities, and bottled water where needed.

### Recovery Phase Priorities

As communities transition from emergency response to recovery, the strategy shifts toward restoration, resilience, and sustainable early recovery. Key priority areas include:

- **Shelter Recovery:** Provision of shelter repair assistance to damaged houses, based on technical assessments, temporary shelter solutions for most-at-risk displaced families with no long-term sheltering solution, and full shelter assistance to those most-at-risk with security of tenure whose houses have been totally damaged. Provision of technical guidance on safe construction techniques (Build back safer), PASSA activities, awareness and orientation on Safe Shelter techniques, and support for families hosting displaced HH who cannot return. Additional recovery support includes clean-ups, drainage clearing, and the construction or repair of new water and sanitation facilities, ensuring a comprehensive approach.
- **Livelihood Restoration:** Implementation of conditional Household Livelihood Assistance (HLA) for most affected households and the Community-Managed Livelihood Project (CMLP) for the most vulnerable communities. Cash Savings Groups and financial literacy activities will complement long-term livelihood strengthening.
- **Sustained Health and MHPSS:** Continuation of mobile health services, disease surveillance, mother and child health services, referral mechanisms, and community-based psychosocial support.
- **WASH Recovery:** Repair and rehabilitation of WASH facilities through Cash-for-Work; upgrading sanitation facilities; strengthening water management systems; and hygiene promotion aimed at long-term behavior change and risk reduction.

### Cross-Cutting Approaches

- **Community Engagement & Accountability (CEA):** Ensuring feedback channels, community consultations, and two-way communication mechanisms remain active throughout the operation.
- **Protection, Gender & Inclusion (PGI):** Safeguarding, gender-sensitive approaches, meaningful participation and inclusion of people with disabilities, and mainstreaming of protection principles across all interventions.

- **Migration and RFL:** Continued provision of RFL services, including support for migrants, displaced families, and those requiring assistance to access essential services.

The PRC will continue mobilizing its extensive volunteer network and strengthening coordination with government authorities, Movement partners, UN agencies, and humanitarian organizations. Preparedness, risk-informed programming, and community-based resilience remain central to the recovery pathway.

Following the conclusion of the 24-month Emergency Appeal, remaining activities will transition under the PRC Unified Plan, ensuring continuity, accountability, and alignment with long-term development priorities. The unified planning approach will streamline emergency response and recovery activities while ensuring the diverse needs of earthquake- and typhoon-affected communities continue to be addressed.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

The figures presented in the achievement represent the comprehensive response of the PRC, which encompasses the support provided by the IFRC and other donors so far. It is important to note that the PRC is currently engaged in the validation process of disaster reports from its various chapters. At this juncture, the data pertaining to the 3W (Who, What, Where) framework is still under development; however, precise figures from the IFRC will be incorporated in the forthcoming operational updates.

### STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



#### Shelter, Housing and Settlements

People reached: **13,745**

Female > 18: 3,879    Female < 18: 2,924

Male > 18: 3,095    Male < 18: 3,847

#### Objective:

*Communities in crisis-affected areas are supported in restoring and strengthening their well-being and dignity through the provision of short-, medium- and long-term sheltering support through a range of modalities appropriate to their context.*

|                        | Indicator   | Actual | Target |
|------------------------|---|--------|--------|
| <b>Key indicators:</b> | <i>% of supported households reporting that shelter assistance helped them resume safe and stable living conditions</i> | 0      | 80%    |
|                        | <i># of affected households supported with essential household items</i>  | 2,749  | 20,000 |
|                        | <i># of affected households provided with emergency shelter assistance (ESA)</i>  | 0      | 6,000  |
|                        | <i># of households provided with full shelter assistance (FSA)</i>  | 0      | 600    |
|                        | <i># of households provided with temporary shelter assistance</i>   | 0      | 600    |
|                        | <i># of households provided with shelter repair assistance (SRA)</i>  | 0      | 1,000  |
|                        | <i># of households provided with shelter sharing support (SSS)</i>  | 0      | 300    |

|   |     |        |
|---|-----|--------|
| # of individuals oriented on safe shelter and build back safer (BBS) awareness through ESA, FSA, SRA, and SSS     | 0   | 57,750 |
| # of households provided with family tents  | 232 | 2,000  |
| # of schools repaired or rehabilitated  | 0   | 20     |
| # of staff, volunteers, and community members trained in shelter assessment, safer construction, or site planning | 0   | 30     |

## Progress Toward Objectives

Since the launch of the Cebu Earthquake response, followed closely by the impacts of Typhoon Tino and Typhoon Uwan, the PRC, with support from the IFRC Network, has maintained a strong focus on restoring safe, dignified, and functional living conditions for affected families. With communities facing layered crises, first the earthquake and then two major typhoons within weeks, the operation's early shelter response has centered on providing temporary shelter and essential household items to displaced families, which enable safe living conditions while laying the groundwork for a scalable, longer-term shelter recovery.

Across the three disasters combined, families received vital household items that improved their living conditions and enabled them to resume their domestic life, while protecting their dignity. A total of 2,749 households across affected regions received essential household items, supporting approximately 13,745 people. This included sleeping kits for 2,175 households affected by the earthquake and Typhoon Tino, and blankets for 574 households impacted by Typhoon Uwan, helping families regain a safer and more comfortable place to rest after losing belongings or being forced to evacuate. Many families shared that sleeping kits reduced night-time exposure, improved comfort levels in crowded evacuation centers, and helped children sleep soundly after days of upheaval.

*"We started building right after the typhoon because we don't have any other shelter. We received a sleeping kit, kitchen kit, hygiene items and drinking water from Red Cross. We are using it all - it's been very helpful since we lost so much."*

*-Danilo Buglaj, Compostela.*

*Credit: IFRC*

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

Emergency shelter assistance also played a central role in the early response. A total of 232 households (1,160 people in tent cities) were provided with family tents in the earthquake-affected municipalities for a safe and private temporary shelter solution. These tents helped reduce congestion in evacuation centers and mitigated protection risks, especially for women, girls, older persons, and individuals with specific needs. In preparation ahead of Super Typhoon Uwan, 65 households received Shelter Strengthening Kits (lumpers, ropes, nails, rebar cleats, and plywood) and were provided further installation support to reinforce their houses.

As part of the early action preparation for Typhoon Tino, and in coordination with the LGU, the tent cities in Cebu province were dismantled, and the families were timely evacuated to complex buildings in Bogu and Medellin. This pre-emptive evacuation ensured the safety and well-being of families during the passage of Tino. After it, the majority of families sought shelter with their relatives, while few of them were moved to available houses in the relocation site by the National Housing Authority (NHA), according to LGU authorities.



As part of the response, PRC erected two 'tent cities' in northern Cebu. (Photo: IFRC)



PRC distributed sleeping kits and hygiene kits to earthquake and typhoon affected families. (Photo: IFRC)

Currently, all evacuation centres in the earthquake-affected areas have been vacated; however, more than 1,000 families continue to live in difficult conditions in makeshift tent communities. In areas affected by Typhoon Tino, many evacuation centres remain open, hosting families whose homes were washed away. These families have no safe place to return to, as their houses are located in No-Build Zones, and no relocation sites or formal plans have yet been confirmed, leaving them unable to transition out of displacement. PRC is working to provide safe sheltering options for those who are still displaced or have lost their house.

Impact shelter assessments are being conducted in target municipalities, including key representatives of local government units (LGU) at barangay level, leaders of most affected sitios/purok and sectoral leaders (representatives of People with disabilities, Elderly, women, farmers etc), as well as community and house to house validations to define the most appropriate shelter solutions considering the challenges and diverse contexts.

Although the overall number of people reached remains a portion of the targets under the two-year Emergency Appeal, the operation's early achievements and ongoing efforts reflect strong coordination, rapid mobilization, and deep engagement with affected communities. With essential household items and temporary shelter reaching families impacted by the earthquake and typhoons, PRC and IFRC are well-positioned to scale up recovery activities and transition families toward safer, more resilient, and dignified long-term shelter solutions.



## Livelihoods

People reached: **102,792**

Female > 18: 29,000    Female < 18: 21,868

Male > 18: 28,779    Male < 18: 23,145

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

**Key indicators:**

**Indicator**

**Actual**

**Target**

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

0

90%

|  |         |        |
|--|---------|--------|
| # of affected families provided with household livelihood assistance (HLA) or conditional cash and restricted grants | 0       | 9000   |
| # of people provided with hot meals  | 102,792 | 14,786 |
| # of Community Managed Livelihoods Programme (CMLP) groups formed and functional                                     | 0       | 10     |
| # of Community Savings Groups (CSGs) formed and functional   | 0       | 10     |
| # of staff and volunteers trained in the hot meals crash course  | 0       | 50     |

### Progress Toward Objectives

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



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

During the reporting period, across the three disasters, the PRC provided hot meals to 102,792 individuals, of which 10,441 were served under the Cebu Earthquake, while the combined Typhoon operations accounted for the

remaining 92,351 individuals. Bread distribution reached a total of 15,504 people under the typhoon's response. This effort ensured that families across all three disasters received immediate and life-sustaining food support at a time when many had lost access to kitchens, income sources, or functioning markets. To further support communal coping and safety in the tent cities established after the earthquake, a community kitchen was established providing a centralized space where families could prepare food, share meals, and maintain social connections during displacement. However, following the dismantling of the camp, the community kitchen no longer exists.

*"My family lost everything during Typhoon Tino. We are back to zero. Our farmland and farm animals are gone. We have no way of earning money. We are relying on relief, provided by Red Cross to cope with this vulnerable situation."*  
 - Lucia Visayuno Compostela.

Credit: IFRC

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



## Multi-purpose Cash

People reached: NA

Female > 18: NA

Female < 18: NA

Male > 18: NA

Male < 18: NA

### Objective:

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

### Key indicators:

| Indicator   | Actual | Target |
|---|--------|--------|
| # of people provided with unconditional cash assistance                             | 0      | 11,000 |
| # of staff and volunteers trained in the cash voucher assistance (CVA) crash course | 0      | 30     |

### Progress Toward Objectives

The PRC, with the support of IFRC, has started the beneficiary selection process for the multipurpose cash assistance (unconditional, unrestricted), following the PRC Cash Assistance Guidelines and in close coordination with barangay officials and local government units. The selection criteria were applied transparently, prioritizing the most affected and most vulnerable households impacted by the earthquake (Cebu) and subsequent Typhoons Tino and Uwan (Cebu, Palawan, Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, Catanduanes). The initial target is to provide cash to approximately 3000 households using the DREF allocations of earthquake and typhoons by December 2025. PRC has collaborated with the financial service provider PhilPost to provide cash to selected households.

In parallel, PRC continued active engagement with the Cash Working Group (CWG) and local government to harmonize standards across agencies, avoid duplication, and promote complementarity with other ongoing humanitarian cash interventions. Through this coordination, the operation benefits from shared learning, and the application of best practices in cash programming.

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

Following distribution, PRC will activate its monitoring system, including on-site observation and a Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey, to assess the effectiveness, utilization, and relevance of cash assistance. Insights from these monitoring activities will guide further adjustments and reinforce accountability to affected communities.



## Health & Care

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

People reached: **33,713**

Female > 18: 9,511

Female < 18: 7,172

Male > 18: 9,439

Male < 18: 7,591

### Objective:

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

### Key indicators:

| Indicator   | Actual  | Target |
|---|---------|--------|
| <i># of individuals reached with basic health services (including medicines and first aid)</i>      | 33, 713 | 86,264 |
| <i># of individuals reached with health promotion and disease prevention activities</i>             | 16, 137 | 50,000 |
| <i># of pregnant and lactating women provided with mother's and newborn kits</i>                    | 20      | 1500   |
| <i># of affected families provided with insecticide treated mosquito nets</i>                       | 0       | 20,000 |
| <i># of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services</i>                             | 7,210   | 20,000 |
| <i># of medical tents established in the camps</i>  | 3       | 6      |
| <i># of staff and volunteers trained in the mental health and psychosocial support crash course</i> | N/A     | 50     |

### Progress Toward Objectives

The health and care response across the earthquake and typhoons has been instrumental in stabilizing communities during a highly disruptive period. The combination of immediate medical services, MHPSS interventions, disease-prevention activities, and community outreach has ensured that families retain access to essential care despite damaged infrastructure and challenging conditions. With thousands displaced into evacuation centers, makeshift shelters, and host communities, the operation has focused on providing immediate health services, sustaining access to essential care, and preventing disease outbreaks, while also addressing the

emotional and mental strain caused by successive emergencies. PRC provided basic health services to 33,713 individuals in total, including medicines, first aid, and primary health consultations.

Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) reached 7,210 individuals, including 1,072 affected by the earthquake and 6,138 affected by the typhoons. Volunteers provided emotional support, stress-management techniques, and referrals to appropriate services. Community health activities also support displaced individuals facing uncertainty, overcrowding, and heightened psychosocial stress. Across all operations, 135 first aid stations were set up to ensure immediate medical assistance and support for affected populations.

Continuous health promotion and disease-prevention sessions were conducted across all targeted provinces, increasing community awareness and strengthening safe hygiene practices. Through PRC's humanitarian caravan, health promotion activities reached 16,137 individuals, delivering essential messages on respiratory infections, diarrheal diseases, dengue, leptospirosis, and sanitation. PRC maintained close coordination with the Provincial Health Office and the Department of Health (DOH) to ensure harmonized public health actions and timely referrals where needed.

To safeguard frontline responders, PRC distributed 3,159 doxycycline tablets to volunteers and staff as part of its health-protection measures in flood- and typhoon-affected areas. Additionally, 4,037 face masks were distributed to ensure respiratory protection and water-borne hazards during field operations.

PRC supported pregnant and lactating women by distributing 20 newborn kits, helping mothers safeguard infant health during displacement. 190 Welfare desks established in evacuation centers enabled women to access information, health support, and referrals to specialized services.



PRC teams have been providing a range of health-related services including medical assistance and running hygiene awareness sessions in evacuation centres. (Photo: IFRC)



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People reached: **82,459**

Female >18: 23,264

Female < 18: 17,542

Male > 18: 23,086

Male < 18: 18,567

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

| <b>Key indicators:</b> | <b>Indicator</b>  | <b>Actual</b> | <b>Target</b> |
|------------------------|---|---------------|---------------|
|                        | <i>% of targeted people reporting improved hygiene and access to functional, gender-sensitive sanitation facilities</i> | 0             | 70%           |
|                        | <i># of units of WASH facilities repaired or rehabilitated, supported through the cash for work modality</i>            | 20            | 500           |
|                        | <i># of people taking part in cash-for-work (CFW) schemes related to WASH activities</i>                                | 13            | 1500          |
|                        | <i># of people provided with safe drinking water through the RCRC's emergency supply</i>                                | 82,459        | 100,000       |
|                        | <i># of people provided with access to safely managed sanitation facilities in an established tent or camp city</i>     | 1,160         | 10,000        |
|                        | <i># of litres of water distributed (according to SPHERE standards)</i>   | 2,077,980     | 10,050,000    |
|                        | <i># of households provided with hygiene kits which include menstrual hygiene management</i>                            | 3,657         | 28,000        |
|                        | <i># of people reached through hygiene promotion and IEC materials</i>  | 20,452        | 20,000        |
|                        | <i># of staff and volunteers trained in hygiene promotion in emergencies</i>  |               | 50            |

### **Progress Toward Objectives**

WASH interventions were prioritized to reduce public health risks and support safe and dignified living conditions during the response phase. The deployment of water assets, hygiene items, sanitation facilities, and hygiene promotion aimed to mitigate risks of waterborne and hygiene-related diseases in affected communities. The rapid deployment of water assets, hygiene items, sanitation facilities, and hygiene promoters ensured that 16,492 vulnerable families were able to meet their daily needs during a time of severe disruption. The key highlights are -

- PRC supplied 2,077,980 litres of safe and potable drinking water, ensuring 82,459 people across earthquake- and typhoon-affected areas had continuous access to safe water during periods of system disruption. This included 1,318,600 litres delivered to earthquake-affected communities, and 759,380 litres supplied in typhoon-affected locations where water systems were damaged.
- A total of 3,657 households (18,285 people) received hygiene kits which included menstrual hygiene management items, bathing soap, and other essential supplies. This included 526 households reached

in earthquake-affected areas and 3131 households in typhoons areas. These kits helped families maintain personal hygiene despite damaged water and sanitation facilities.

- PRC distributed 2 jerry cans to 2,990 households (14,950 people) in total, of which, 2267 households were from typhoon Tino affected areas while 723 households from earthquake affected areas to support safe household water storage and reduce risks of contamination while water access remained limited.
- Hygiene promotion activities reached 20,452 individuals, providing key messages on proper handwashing, menstrual hygiene management, safe water handling and storage, solid waste disposal, and prevention of diarrheal and vector-borne diseases. Of these, 3,615 people were reached in earthquake-affected areas and 16,837 people in typhoon-affected communities.
- Portable sanitation facilities were expanded in displacement sites, with 59 portlets (portable toilets) installed in Bogo and Medellin tent cities. These facilities improved access to safely managed sanitation, reduced open defecation risks, and supported safe liquid waste (human excreta) disposal in high-density settings.
- PRC constructed 30 bathing facilities (5 blocks with 25 cubicles) in Bogo and Medellin, ensuring safe, dignified, and gender-sensitive bathing spaces for men, women, and individuals with disabilities reducing protection risks associated with communal facilities.
- PRC supported cash-for-work (CFW) activities focused on restoring essential WASH and community infrastructure. A total of 13 people participated in de-clogging canals, cleaning sanitation points and removing debris and mud in resettlement areas in Central Cebu affected by the typhoon. Although provided in the form of a volunteer allowance, this support functioned as cash-for-work, helping participants regain short-term income opportunities.
- Continuous community hygiene promotion sessions were conducted in evacuation centers and surrounding barangays to strengthen awareness and adoption of proper hygiene practices. These ongoing sessions aimed to minimize health risks as displacement continued and populations remained exposed to congested living conditions.



*PRC has provided more than 2 million litres of water to people affected by the three disasters. (Photo: IFRC)*



PRC installed portalets (Left) and bathing facilities (Right) for men and women in Tent City, which has since been dismantled prior to Typhoon Tino. (Photo: IFRC)



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: **102,792**

Female > 18: 29,000

Female < 18: 21,868

Male > 18: 28,779

Male < 18: 23,145

### Objective:

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

### Key indicators:

| Indicator   | Actual  | Target  |
|---|---------|---------|
| <i>% of targeted individuals reporting they feel safer, included, and treated with dignity when accessing PRC services and facilities</i>                                     | 0       | 90%     |
| <i># of people (women, children, older persons, PwDs) supported through PGI-focused services (child-friendly spaces, safe spaces, dignity support, or inclusion services)</i> | 102,792 | 284,904 |
| <i># of child-friendly spaces established in evacuation or community areas</i>  | 20      | 18      |
| <i># of children reached with child-friendly activities</i>   | 8,791   | 18,000  |
| <i># of staff and volunteers trained in the PGI Minimum Actions, DAPS, and safe referral pathways</i>   | 14      | 30      |
| <i># of child safeguarding risk assessments conducted</i>   | 0       | 5       |

### Progress Toward Objectives

Progress toward Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) objectives during the reporting period was achieved through the systematic integration of PGI Minimum Actions and Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS)

principles across all service modalities, from planning through delivery. PGI was applied as a cross-cutting approach rather than a standalone activity, ensuring assistance was safe, inclusive, and responsive to the needs of women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other at-risk groups.

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

Camp-based health and community health services integrated PGI by ensuring consultations were conducted in safe and accessible locations, with attention to privacy, gender sensitivity, and age-appropriate messaging. Individuals requiring additional protection or psychosocial support were identified and linked to appropriate services. 20 Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) were established and operated in line with PGI and child safeguarding standards, providing safe, inclusive, and structured environments where 8,791 children participated in age-appropriate activities, express emotions, and regain a sense of normalcy during displacement.

Across all sectors, PGI implementation was reinforced through staff and volunteer orientations on PGI minimum actions, DAPS, safeguarding, and safe referral pathways; the establishment of complaint and feedback



*PRC volunteers have been supporting children scarred by the disasters through child-friendly spaces in evacuation centres and the tent cities. (Photo: IFRC)*

mechanisms at welfare desks and service points; coordination with health, protection, and local authorities for follow-up on identified risks; and continuous field monitoring to identify and address barriers to access, safety, and inclusion. Through these measures, PGI principles were consistently operationalized across the response, contributing to more dignified, equitable, and accountable service delivery.



## Community Engagement and Accountability

People reached: NA

Female > 18: NA

Female < 18: NA

Male > 18: NA

Male < 18: NA

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

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

**Progress Toward Objectives**

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms have been strengthened across all operational areas to ensure affected households can easily provide feedback, raise concerns, and access timely information. Feedback boxes, forms, and PRC hotline numbers have been established at all welfare desks, enabling teams to collect, respond to, and take action on community inputs. In tent cities, complaint and feedback hotlines have been widely disseminated through banners and posters, encouraging residents to share suggestions, report issues, and seek assistance.

To further enhance two-way communication and accountability, PRC is preparing to conduct an orientation for 50 field staff and volunteers on CEA guidelines and the proper management of feedback and complaints, ensuring that all responses are handled safely, transparently, and in line with IFRC standards.



**Migration and Displacement**

People reached: **552**

Female > 18: 156      Female < 18: 117

Male > 18: 124      Male < 18: 155

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

| Indicator | Actual | Target |
|-----------|--------|--------|
|-----------|--------|--------|

|                        |   |   |   |
|------------------------|---|---|---|
| <b>Key indicators:</b> | <i># of Restoring Family Links (RFL) kits used in Welfare Desk services targeting displaced individuals</i> | 0 | 1 |
|------------------------|---|---|---|

### Progress Toward Objectives

To support migrants, displaced families, and individuals separated during the earthquake and typhoon emergencies, the PRC continued to provide Restoring Family Links (RFL) services through its Welfare Desks at evacuation sites, barangay halls, and affected communities.

A total of 552 people were assisted through RFL activities across the earthquake and typhoon operations. This support included:

- Tracing requests for missing family members
- Inquiry and communication services to help individuals reconnect with their relatives
- Restoring contact for people unable to reach family members due to displacement
- Referrals for individuals requiring additional protection or social services

These services ensured that separated and distressed individuals regained communication with loved ones during periods of heightened uncertainty.

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



## Education

People reached: **8,791**

Female > 18: NA      Female < 18: NA  
Male > 18: NA      Male < 18: NA

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

| Key indicators: | Indicator  | Actual | Target |
|-----------------|--|--------|--------|
|                 | <i># of temporary learning centres established and operated by the National Society for educational purposes</i> | 0      | 3      |

### Progress Toward Objectives

Although no formal temporary learning centres have been established under this operation, it has been *deprioritized* by PRC, as the government is currently taking the lead on this initiative. The Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) set up by the PRC have served as safe and informal learning environments for displaced children. These spaces provided opportunities for informal learning, recreational activities, and early psychosocial recovery, allowing children to regain a sense of normalcy and continuity in their development despite the disruption caused by the earthquake and typhoons.

Through the CFS, 8,791 children were able to participate in age-appropriate educational activities, creative sessions, and structured play designed to support cognitive stimulation, emotional well-being, and social interaction. These interventions helped reinforce positive coping skills and contributed to restoring routine and stability for young learners living in evacuation and temporary settlement sites.

## Enabling approaches



### National Society Strengthening

#### Objective:

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

| Key indicators: | Indicator   | Actual | Target |
|-----------------|---|--------|--------|
|                 | <i># of Red Cross 143 volunteers mobilised and trained</i>                            | 1,482  | 2000   |
|                 | <i># of chapter or branch buildings reconstructed and equipped</i>                    | 0      | 1      |
|                 | <i># of lessons learned workshops (LLW) conducted</i>                                 | 0      | 2      |
|                 | <i># of post-distribution monitoring activities conducted (response and recovery)</i> | 0      | 6      |

#### Progress Toward Objectives

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



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

Across the multiple disasters, a total of 1,482 PRC-trained volunteers have been mobilized, including 458 volunteers deployed under the earthquake response and 1,024 volunteers supporting Typhoons operations. These volunteers have played essential frontline roles in camp management, distributions, WASH services, psychosocial support, health missions, and community engagement, often working under difficult conditions to reach the most affected communities. To complement volunteer efforts, 37 PRC staff have also been deployed to Cebu to support critical operational functions such as logistics, WASH, health, protection, PMER, communications, and security. Their presence at both the National Headquarters and Chapter levels has ensured tight coordination, continuous field support, and quality assurance across all sectoral interventions.

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

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



## Coordination and Partnerships

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

| Key indicators: | Indicator   | Actual | Target |
|-----------------|---|--------|--------|
|                 | <i># of Movement coordination meetings organised, and updates provided to Movement partners</i> | 3      | 10     |
|                 | <i># of Shelter Cluster Coordination meetings and training sessions undertaken</i>              | 1      | 24     |
|                 | <i># of training sessions conducted for damaged shelter assessments</i>                         | 0      | 4      |
|                 | <i># of people trained in shelter damaged assessments</i>                                       | 0      | 120    |

### Progress Toward Objectives

Strengthening coordination and maintaining close collaboration with partners has been central to ensuring an effective and harmonized response to the compounded impacts of the Cebu Earthquake and the subsequent typhoons. The PRC, supported by the IFRC Philippine Delegation, continues to work closely with Red Cross Red

Crescent Movement partners, government agencies, and the wider humanitarian sector to align operational priorities, avoid duplication, and maximize collective impact.

As part of Movement coordination, PRC participated in regular information exchanges with partner national societies. Three coordination calls with in-country and regional partners were held on 3 and 21 October and 10 November to provide updates on the evolving situation, synchronize response activities, and address technical and logistical needs. These discussions included contributions from German Red Cross, American Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, and other key Movement partners, whose bilateral and multilateral support continues to strengthen the overall response. In addition, PRC continues to keep partners informed through the regular issuance of operational bulletins, which are widely circulated to in-country

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

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



## Secretariat Services

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

| Key indicators: | Indicator  | Actual | Target |
|-----------------|--|--------|--------|
|                 | <i># of surge personnel deployed to support the operation</i>                              | 7      | 8      |
|                 | <i>% of financial reporting in compliance with IFRC procedures</i>                         | 0      | 100%   |
|                 | <i># of IFRC/joint monitoring visits to operation areas</i>                                | 5      | 24     |
|                 | <i>% in compliance with IFRC safeguarding, child protection, and minimum PGI standards</i> | -      | 100%   |
|                 | <i># of evaluations conducted for this operation (Midterm Review and Final)</i>            | 0      | 2      |

## Progress Toward Objectives

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

Media engagement and public communication were intensified to raise visibility of humanitarian needs and highlight PRC-IFRC response efforts. Interviews and features were aired across major local and international outlets such as [Radyo Pilipinas Interview](#), [BBC Newshour](#), [Channel News Asia](#), [AFP](#), ABC Australia, DW, Finnish YLE, and South China Morning Post. Public updates, including [press releases](#), articles ([Al Jazeera](#), [Manila Bulletin](#), [Danish DR Nyheder](#)), key messages, [Podcast](#), and photo sets, were disseminated through IFRC Newswire and widely shared on PRC and IFRC official social-media platforms ([Facebook](#), [X](#), [NZRC](#)), significantly expanding outreach and donor engagement.

PMER and Information Management collectively enhanced the quality and coherence of the response. Key PMER deliverables, including the revised Emergency Appeal, updated Operational Strategy, were completed and published on the IFRC GO platform, and the development of core monitoring tools (implementation plan, M&E plan, Indicator Tracking Table, and reporting formats) is in progress. Information Management (IM) support continued, strengthening PRC's data systems and producing operational dashboards and maps to enhance decision-making and coordination.

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

## D. FUNDING

As of 30 November 2025, the funding coverage of the Federation-Wide contribution to support the operation is CHF 5,932,165 (33 per cent of the Federation-Wide funding requirement), out of which, IFRC Secretariat total (hard and soft pledges, including in-kind) for the support of this operation totalled CHF 4,998,479 (32 per cent coverage of the IFRC Secretariat funding requirement).

| Funding Coverage   | Funding Requirement (CHF) | Amount Raised (CHF) | Funding Gap (CHF) | Coverage (%) |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| IFRC Secretariat (including DREF grant)                                | 15,500,000                | 4,998,479           | 10,501,521        | 32%          |
| Bilateral (PNS)  | 2,500,000                 | 933,686             | 1,566,314         | 37%          |
| Total Federation-wide contribution (Secretariat + bilateral + in kind) | 18,000,000                | 5,932,165           | 12,067,835        | 33%          |

## Contact information

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

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## Reference



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