



Scenes of devastation in the wake of Typhoon Tino's onslaught across Visayas. (Photo: GMA News)

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| Appeal No: MDRPH057 | IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: CHF 15.5 million¹ Federation-wide Funding requirements: CHF 18 million | |
| Glide No: EQ-2025-000181-PHL TC-2025-000203-PHL | People affected: 1.95 million people² | People to be assisted: 56,981 families (284,904 people)³ |
| DREF allocation: CHF 999,819 (Cebu earthquake) New DREF request: CHF 1 million (Typhoon Tino/Kalmaegi) | Appeal launched: 4 October 2025 | Appeal ends: 31 October 2027 |
| Appeal Revision | Revision #: 1 | Date: 07/11/2025 |

¹ The Federation-wide funding requirement encompasses all financial support to be directed to the Philippine Red Cross in response to the emergency. It includes the Philippine Red Cross' domestic fundraising requests and fundraising appeals of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies (CHF 2.5 million) as well as the funding ask of the IFRC secretariat (CHF 15.5 million, increased from CHF 5.5 million in the first appeal). This comprehensive approach ensures that all available resources are mobilised to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the affected communities.

² People affected: increased from 170,959 people in the first appeal.

³ People targeted: increased from 72,940 people in the first appeal.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

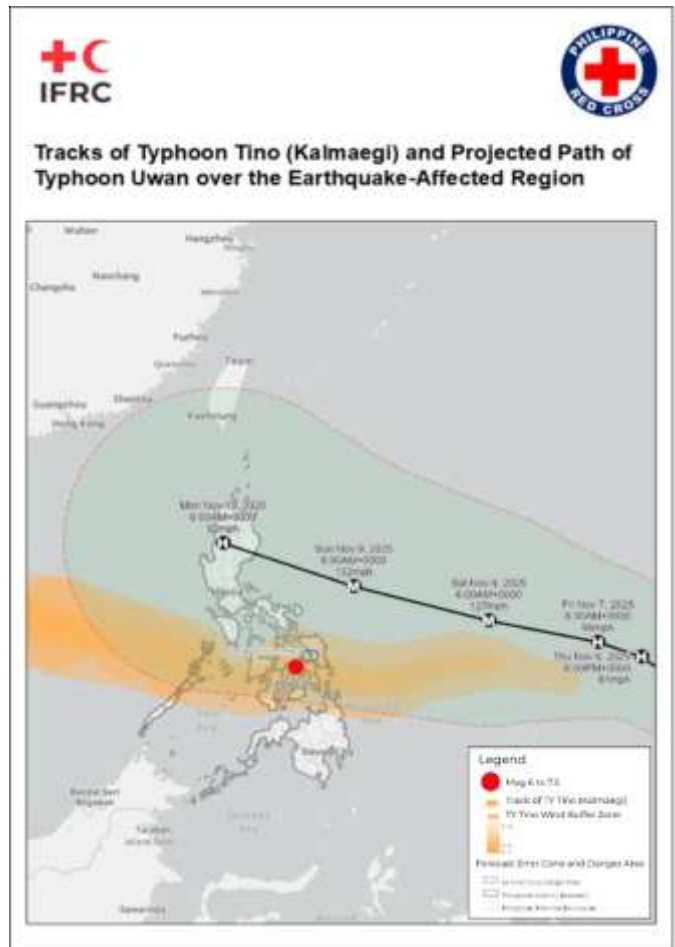
The province of Cebu was still reeling from the devastation of a magnitude 6.9 earthquake on 30 September that affected some 747,979 individuals (216,947 families), left 79 people dead, 559 injured, and damaged 134,229 houses (of which 7,295 were totally destroyed) along with PHP 6.76 billion in infrastructure losses.

As communities were only just beginning to assess the damage and mobilise relief, Typhoon Tino (international name Kalmaegi) struck the same region and beyond, resulting in even heavier damage. On 30 October 2025, a low-pressure area formed outside the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR), east of Northeastern Mindanao, which subsequently intensified into Typhoon Tino. Between 4 and 5 November 2025, Tino made multiple landfalls across the Visayas and Palawan, particularly impacting Leyte, Cebu, Negros Occidental, Iloilo, Guimaras, and Palawan. The typhoon brought strong winds and torrential rains, causing widespread flooding across Mimaropa, Regions 6, 7, the Negros Islands Region (NIR), and Caraga. The destruction was most severe in Central Cebu, where residential areas were heavily inundated.

The National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (NDRRMC) reported millions of people being affected across seven regions by the typhoon, with hundreds of casualties, and thousands of families in evacuation centres.

The timing could not have been worse as families still displaced from the earthquake found themselves exposed once again to damaging winds, flooding, landslides, and loss of access to aid routes. Now, as forecasts warn of the approaching Typhoon Uwan, communities face the frightening possibility of a third disaster within weeks. With shelter scarce, infrastructure weakened, and recovery efforts stretched thin, the resilience of the affected population is under severe strain; local officials are scrambling to reinforce damaged homes, pre-position relief, and plan evacuations before another storm threatens to erase the fragile progress made. The sequence of catastrophes has become a brutal test of endurance for Cebu and the wider Visayas, revealing how one disaster can rapidly cascade into another when shocks strike in quick succession.

Although the country is still reeling from the compounding effects of the destructive Cebu earthquake and the onslaught of Typhoon Tino, the Philippines Atmospheric Geophysical, and Astronomical Services (PAGASA) warned that the tropical storm being monitored east of Northeastern Mindanao, could reach super typhoon category as it approaches the Philippine landmass. The weather system will be assigned the local name "Uwan", marking the 21st tropical cyclone to enter the PAR this year. Despite the high uncertainties in the current forecasts due to the system's distance from the country, PAGASA suggests that this could traverse Northern to Central Luzon, with an increasing likelihood of a landfall scenario as a super typhoon over the forecasted areas by the early morning of 10 November 2025. Current satellite images show the tropical cyclone's vast circulation, poised to unleash powerful winds and heavy rainfall over the Eastern Visayas and Bicol region, further endangering an already vulnerable population.



Overview of the compounding disasters affecting the same regions in the Philippines (Source: IFRC, IM)

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

- 30 September 2025 at 9:59 PM:** A magnitude 6.9 tectonic earthquake jolts the coast of Bogo City, Cebu. The epicentre is located at 11.10°N, 124.14°E – approximately 19 km northeast of the City of Bogo, Cebu, with a 5 km depth of focus.
- 4 October 2025:** An Emergency Appeal (EA) for the Cebu Earthquake with a Federation-wide funding ask of CHF 8 million is launched with a 24-month timeframe.
- 7 October 2025:** A week after the impact, a total of 7,027 aftershocks, with magnitudes ranging from 1.0 to 5.1, have been recorded.
- 2 November 2025 at 8:00 AM:** The Tropical Storm east of Eastern Visayas enters the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR), with the local name Tino (international name: Kalmaegi). Tino further intensifies into a Severe Tropical Storm as it moves over the Philippine Sea towards Eastern Visayas, roughly a month after the 6.9 magnitude earthquake occurred.
- 4 November 2025:** Typhoon Tino makes its first landfall in Silago, Leyte at 12:00 AM, followed by a second landfall in Borbon, Cebu at around 5:10 AM, and a third landfall over Sagay City, Negros Occidental at approximately 6:40 AM. Tino continues tracking its path, making landfall in San Lorenzo, Guimaras at around 11:10 AM, another in Iloilo City, Iloilo, at 1:20 PM, and a sixth landfall in Magsaysay, Palawan at 7:30 PM.
- 5 November 2025:** Typhoon Tino continues to cross the Sulu Sea before making its seventh landfall over Batas Island, Taytay, Palawan at 4:10AM and its eighth landfall over El Nido, Palawan at 4:50 AM before emerging over the West Philippine Sea. The decision to revise the Cebu Earthquake appeal to the Earthquake and Typhoons appeal is approved by IFRC management.
- 6 November 2025:** As it moves over the coastal waters of the West Philippine Sea, Tino maintains its strength and remains a typhoon before exiting the Philippine Area of Responsibility later that day.

Aftermath of Cebu's 6.9 Magnitude Earthquake



Aftermath of Typhoon Tino (Kalmaegi)



As of 6 November 2025, the [NDRRMC](#) reported that approximately 1.9 million people had been affected, 140 confirmed dead, and 127 still missing². The disasters caused widespread displacement, with 562,037 people taking shelter either in evacuation centres or with their relatives or friends outside these centres. Typhoon Tino left 1,292 homes damaged, including those from the 115 flooded areas. Lifelines have also disrupted, with 156 cities and municipalities still experiencing power interruptions and ten communication lines affected, making it difficult for affected families to reach their loved ones. Seven cities and municipalities are also experiencing water supply interruptions, threatening access to safe drinking water.

- **Emergency Shelter:** Approximately 445,744 people are staying in evacuation centres, where overcrowded conditions compromise privacy, personal dignity, and the ability to maintain daily routines, hygiene, and cultural practices.

² ABS-CBN News, 06 November 2025, <https://www.abs-cbn.com/news/nation/2025/11/6/typhoon-tino-death-toll-0918>

- Livelihoods: Fishing communities suffered enormous losses, with small boats, fishponds, aquaculture cages, and coastal infrastructure swept away.
- Public Health: Water supplies have been contaminated or damaged by floodwaters; while bottled water and purification tablets are being distributed, they remain insufficient to meet all needs. The risk of waterborne and skin diseases, such as leptospirosis, is imminent.

EMERGENCY APPEAL REVISION

This revised Emergency Appeal expands the operation from a single-province, earthquake-focused response to a multiple-province, multi-hazard intervention addressing the combined impacts of **the Cebu earthquake, Typhoon Tino, and additional typhoons expected in this season.** The scale-up prioritises integrated assistance – covering shelter and livelihoods, health, and WASH, to address rapidly rising and unmet needs among temporarily displaced populations and the hardest-hit communities, aligning with the current EA Operational Strategy and driving the expanded caseload. These interventions will substantially increase the geographic coverage and number of people reached, with shelter and livelihoods interventions tailored to the specific disaster context and damage patterns in each area.

The operation also broadens recovery programming, strengthens nationwide Shelter Cluster coordination, and reinforces the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) technical and support services, surge capacity, and chapter-level readiness.

Reflecting this significant scale-up in scope, sectors, and complexity, the overall Federation-wide funding requirement has increased from CHF 8 million to CHF 18 million, while the IFRC Secretariat’s funding requirement has risen from CHF 5.5 million to CHF 15.5 million. The target number of families to be assisted has also expanded from 14,588 to 56,981. The detailed Operational Strategy is currently being further developed and refined as assessments continue.

TARGETING

The initial Emergency Appeal was launched to support 72,940 people affected by the earthquake in Cebu. However, following the compounding impact of Typhoon Tino, which struck the same region in addition to eight other provinces, the operation now requires significant revision and scale-up. Typhoon Tino caused additional destruction in communities still recovering from the earthquake, halting recovery efforts, and exacerbating the vulnerabilities of affected households. The overlapping impacts of these two disasters have sharply increased humanitarian needs, particularly in food, shelter, livelihoods, health, WASH, and protection.



PRC established family tents as temporary shelter for people affected by earthquake in Bogo, Cebu. (Photo: Rappler)

Given this context, the operation’s target population was revised from 72,940 to 284,904 people, to ensure a more inclusive and comprehensive response addressing:

- Earthquake-affected populations whose recovery has been disrupted.
- Newly affected and vulnerable households impacted by Typhoon Tino in other provinces.
- Areas expected to be affected by the approaching landfall of Typhoon Uwan.

The geographic coverage has been expanded beyond Cebu to include Bohol, Negros Occidental, Southern Leyte,

Surigao del Norte, Dinagat Islands, Agusan del Norte, Palawan, and Eastern Samar provinces, which have reported significant damage and humanitarian needs due to the typhoon. The scope will further expand to include provinces in Northern Luzon along Typhoon Uwan's path, with the detailed Operational Strategy to define the geographic coverage of this expansion.

This scaling-up and widening of the operation aims to address the compounded humanitarian situation, prevent further deterioration of living conditions, and support early recovery of the most vulnerable households across multiple provinces. In the aftermath of the Cebu Earthquake and Typhoon Tino, the response and recovery operations will prioritise the most affected and vulnerable communities, particularly those that have not received adequate assistance from other sources or humanitarian actors, such as:

- Elderly individuals requiring focused support due to their specific health and mobility needs, which increase their vulnerability during and after disasters.
- Women and children, especially single mothers, who face heightened risks, including gender-based violence, loss of livelihoods, and limited access to healthcare, protection, and education services.
- Persons with disabilities (PWDs) encountering unique barriers in accessing emergency assistance and recovery services, leaving them particularly exposed in disaster-affected areas.
- Farmers and fisherfolk whose livelihoods have been severely disrupted by damage to agricultural land, fishing grounds, and equipment, undermining their primary sources of income and food security.
- Communities located in high-risk areas, such as flood-prone zones, coastal communities, and informal settlements, which remain especially vulnerable to recurring hazards and displacement.

These areas will therefore be prioritised for immediate relief and long-term resilience-building interventions. By focusing on these groups – displaced individuals, low-income families, the elderly, women and children, persons with disabilities, farmers and fisherfolk, and residents of high-risk areas – the response aims to address urgent humanitarian needs while laying the foundation for a sustainable recovery and resilience within affected communities.

Selection of Areas:

An analysis was conducted using available secondary data from government sources, such as NDRRMC reports, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Public Works and Highways, along with media reports and information from the PRC's Operations Centre. This information was validated with assessments from various chapters.

The following variables were used by the National Headquarters (NHQ) to prioritise provinces and municipalities:

- Percentage of affected families (approximately 30 per cent of the affected, priority population for response and 20 per cent of the affected priority population for recovery)
- Extent of the damages
- Classification of the province, city, and municipality (3rd to 6th class)
- Logistical considerations
- Poverty incidence ranking of the province
- Presence of key stakeholders



PRC volunteers continuing their rescue efforts in Cebu (Photo: PRC)

PLANNED OPERATIONS

Through this revised Emergency Appeal, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) aims to support the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) in the response to the impact of the earthquake and typhoons. The IFRC's response strategy is to reach an estimated 284,904 people and will focus on the provision

of immediate relief support for the basic needs of the affected population, as well as mitigating the impact of the disaster on health, WASH, and livelihoods opportunities, as outlined below:

Integrated Services

(Shelter, Multi-Purpose Cash Grants, Livelihood CMLP, and CSG)

The PRC's initial response to the Cebu earthquake in terms of emergency shelter assistance, camp management, and essential household items will be expanded to include immediate relief to families residing in evacuation centres sheltering from the typhoon and the hardest hit communities outside these centres where there are unmet humanitarian needs.

The PRC will provide essential household items such as sleeping kits, kitchen sets, jerry cans, and hygiene kits to the most affected families. Multipurpose cash grants will complement these efforts by meeting the basic needs of affected households and supporting the restoration of lost income sources due to disasters.



- ☒ The shelter programme will include separate strategies for shelters damaged by the earthquake and typhoons, including shelter repair assistance and emergency shelter assistance depending on the extent and type of damage. Comprehensive full shelter assistance will be provided as a key recovery component, including cash for work schemes, safe shelter awareness, construction materials and technical assistance through a build back better approach.

Conditional and restricted cash transfers in the form of Household Livelihood Assistance (HLA) will be provided in areas where livelihoods have been severely impacted by the earthquake and typhoons, thereby scaling-up the number of recipient families and geographic scope of this intervention.

To complement the HLA, the PRC will roll out Community-managed Livelihood Projects (CMLPs) for the most vulnerable communities in need of livelihoods and income enhancement, including provision of seed money, capital investment, and other inputs.

Community Savings Groups will support the recovery and resilience of communities through building collaboratives that promote key financial skills and enhance community financial resilience through a range of financial and social strategies.

Health and Care including Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

(Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)/ Community Health)

The PRC will ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness for the affected communities during the relief and recovery phases of the operation through community interventions.



- ☒ During the immediate response phase, as part of lifesaving activities, the PRC will provide basic first aid and medical transport to health facilities utilising its ambulances, while also supporting communities with debris clearing, as damaged infrastructure and debris are common in the aftermath of typhoons and earthquakes.

Separate Health and Care, and WASH strategies will be developed based on the disaster context and geographic area. These will include a comprehensive set of health and WASH services for families residing in temporary camps, individuals taking temporary shelter in evacuation centres, and underserved communities in the affected areas where public water, health, and sanitation services have been compromised.

The PRC will deploy mobile health teams through Health Caravans and ambulances to provide access to basic health care services and to establish local referral systems to individuals who need higher levels of medical services, prioritising vulnerable individuals such as children, pregnant women, older people, and people with existing medical conditions.

Welfare desks will be established to provide psychosocial first aid and other MHPSS activities. PRC volunteers will conduct disease prevention campaigns and health and hygiene promotion activities using various methodologies and platforms, including key messaging on high-risk health concerns, while risk communication strategies will be adapted to the disaster context.

As the situation transitions into recovery, efforts will focus on community-based health and WASH activities to strengthen the capacity and resilience of affected communities and mitigate longer-term health risks from the successive disasters.

Protection and Prevention

(Protection, Gender, Inclusion, Community Engagement and Accountability, Migration, Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery, Environmental Sustainability, Education)

The PRC will implement PGI Minimum Standards in Emergencies throughout this operation to ensure that the needs of vulnerable individuals are met in a dignified manner.



Targeting will be based on assessed risks and needs, focusing on at-risk groups such as women and child-headed households; pregnant or lactating women; men, women and children made vulnerable by disasters; families with persons with disabilities, older people, or those suffering from chronic illnesses; households with children under five years old; those who have not received any or sufficient assistance from other agencies; socially marginalised families; and those lacking the resources to meet basic humanitarian needs on their own.

The PRC will assess the risks posed to children by this operation and ensure that safeguarding measures for children and other at-risk groups are in place across different interventions.

Community engagement and accountability, including feedback mechanisms, will be integrated into the operation to ensure accessible and inclusive community participation and direct access to information on the nature and scope of services.

Enabling approaches

The sectors outlined above will be supported and enhanced by the following enabling approaches:

Coordination and Partnerships

The PRC is collaborating with relevant authorities at the local, regional, and national level, notably the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) and their provincial and local offices in the target provinces, to ensure close coordination.



The IFRC Secretariat will support the PRC, which is leading the overall response operation by facilitating a coordinated approach with the Participating National Societies (PNSs) present in the Philippines and National Societies willing to provide support to the PRC without having a direct presence in the country.

The PRC and IFRC will continuously coordinate with various government and non-government agencies, including members of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). Furthermore, the PRC, IFRC, ICRC, and PNSs will continue to coordinate via established platforms such as Movement Coordination meetings hosted by the PRC.

Shelter Cluster Coordination

In support of the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development, the lead agency in the Government of the Philippines cluster structure, the IFRC will co-lead the Philippines Shelter Cluster to coordinate services to harmonise the humanitarian shelter response to the devastating impacts of the consecutive disasters (Cebu earthquake and typhoons) by:



- Coordinating the assessment process to determine damage impact levels and identifying sectoral and cross-sectoral needs depending on the disaster context (earthquake, typhoon).
- Coordinating the prioritisation process for targeting high-impact areas and vulnerable groups for shelter assistance.
- Providing guidance on priority assistance packages and respective standards.
- Coordinating the promotion of eight key messages and capacity building activities for communities to better manage emergencies, roll out of the Shelter Severity Classification assessments to assist shelter agencies in designing relevant and appropriate shelter programming, and identification and prioritisation of the most vulnerable families to prepare them for future disasters.

IFRC Secretariat Services

The IFRC Philippines Country Delegation will support the PRC in providing technical and support service staff as required to ensure accountability and compliance with regard to the operation.

A Federation-wide approach will be maintained in planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation. The PRC's domestic fundraising, a domestic appeal, will contribute to the Federation-wide funding ask.



Reporting and monitoring of the operation's targets will be carried out in accordance with IFRC monitoring and reporting standards.

The IFRC will provide the necessary support to the operation to effectively manage procurement and finance processes according to IFRC standards and procedures.

Existing in-country surge profiles will support the planned strategies, with additional surge profiles to be requested if needed.

National Society Strengthening

Based on the technical and coordination demands required for this operation, support functions will be established for human resources, logistics and supply chain, communications, security, PMER, partnerships and resource development, and finance and administration, with positions deployed at both the National Headquarters (NHQ) and field levels.



All volunteers involved in the operation will be insured under the PRC's Membership and Accident Assistance Benefit (MAAB), with significant emphasis

placed on mobilising, engaging, and strengthening the capacity of RC143 volunteers across this emergency operation in the nine target provinces.

As part of National Society Development (NSD) in emergencies, some of the chapters will receive support to restore or replace basic infrastructure and equipment that have either been damaged or worn out during the response and recovery operations.

The Emergency Appeal will also support the PRC in realising its NSD goals as envisioned in the PRC Strategic Plan and the Unified Plan 2027.

The planned response reflects the current situation and is based on the information available at the time of this Emergency Appeal launch. Details of the operation will be updated in the Operational Strategy to be released in the coming days, which will provide further details on the Federation-wide approach, including the response activities of all contributing Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and the Federation-wide funding requirement.

After 31 October 2027, the remaining supplementary activities will continue under the [IFRC Network Philippines Country Plan](#), which provides an integrated approach to the ongoing emergency response, recovery, and longer-term programming tailored to the country's needs, while also providing a Federation-wide perspective on actions in the Philippines. This aims to streamline activities under one plan while ensuring that the needs of those affected by the disaster are met in an accountable and transparent manner.

RED CROSS RED CRESCENT FOOTPRINT IN COUNTRY



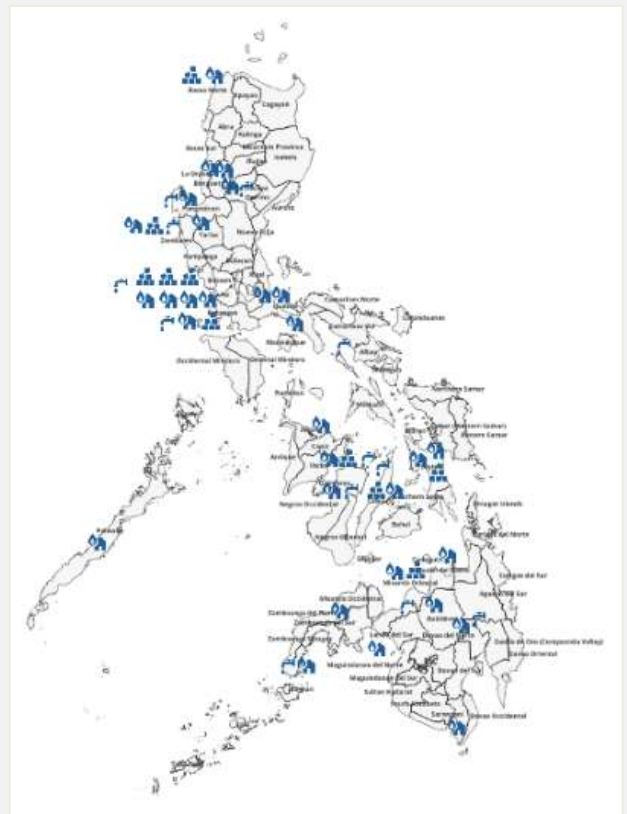
PHILIPPINE RED CROSS

Core areas of operation



| | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| Number of staff: | 1,630 |
| Number of volunteers: | 541,000 |
| Number of local units: | 147 |

PRC Critical Response Asset Map



Republic Act No. 10072 of the Philippines recognises the PRC as an auxiliary to the public authorities and the nation's largest humanitarian organisation. The PRC operates through its 102 chapters covering all administrative districts and major cities in the country.

The PRC has more than 1,600 staff at its national headquarters and chapter levels, and approximately one million volunteers and supporters, of whom more than 541,000 are active volunteers. At the chapter level, a programme called Red Cross 143 was established that sees volunteers trained, equipped, and in place at the community (barangay) level – enhancing the overall capacity of the National Society to prepare for and respond to disaster situations.

The PRC focuses on its core programmes and services, which include blood services, disaster management, relief services, dissemination of international humanitarian law, health services, safety services, social services, volunteer engagement, and youth development.

IFRC Membership coordination

The PRC is working closely with the IFRC, with the IFRC Philippine Delegation supporting the PRC in disseminating updates to the IFRC network in-country. Currently, there are five PNSs in the Philippines (Spanish Red Cross, German Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, American Red Cross, and Canadian Red Cross) supporting the PRC, with three of them having a special focus on disaster risk reduction and disaster risk financing. The IFRC is in daily contact with partners and ensuring regular updates on the ongoing operations.

The PRC is leading coordination efforts between the members with support from the IFRC delegation. Under the overall operational leadership of the PRC, partner briefings are organised, and bulletins are issued regularly to share updates on the operation.

The American Red Cross has supported the PRC through its Quick Action Fund, enabling the rapid mobilisation of resources for immediate response activities. The German Red Cross has also mobilised bilateral support to the PRC to address urgent humanitarian needs arising from the earthquake. Similarly, the Singapore Red Cross and Thai Red Cross Society have contributed through bilateral support. To date, the Finnish Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent, Japanese Red Cross, and Netherlands Red Cross have supported the operation through multilateral contributions via the IFRC to the Emergency Appeal. In addition, the Canadian Red Cross has mobilised its prepositioned household item stocks in Kuala Lumpur (KL) to support the operation. Several other PNSs have also expressed their interest in contributing, with several partners already providing support to the operation and others considering scaling-up as needs continue to escalate.

The revised Operational Strategy will also provide further details on the Federation-wide approach for the expanded operation, which includes the response activities of all contributing Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and the Federation-wide funding requirement.

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is also present in the Philippines, with an operational base in Manila and two sub-offices in Mindanao.

The PRC convenes regular Movement coordination meetings involving the ICRC, IFRC, and in-country PNSs in addition to operational meetings to share information with partners. The IFRC and PRC are closely coordinating with the ICRC on security-related considerations as well as on complementarity of action where required.

External coordination

As auxiliary to the public authorities, the PRC maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with the NDRRMC.

The IFRC leads the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Shelter Cluster in support of the Department of Social Welfare and Development, the lead agency in the Government of the Philippines cluster structure. A coordination meeting was called on 5 November to agree on the initial actions of the humanitarian agencies in responding to

Typhoon Tino (Kalmaegi) and updates on the next steps of the response for the communities impacted by the Cebu and Davao Earthquake.

The PRC and IFRC are continuously coordinating with various government and non-government agencies, including members of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). As of 5 November 2025, the government remains positioned to lead and respond to the ongoing emergency.

Contact information

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

At the Philippine Red Cross:

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Reference



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