



09 JUNE 2026

SITUATIONAL REPORT #02

Magnitude 7.8 Earthquake in Mindanao (Region XII – SOCCSKSARGEN)

CONTEXT

On 08 June 2026 at 07:37 AM local time, a **magnitude 7.8 tectonic earthquake** occurred around **32 km southwest of Maasim in Sarangani (05.99° N, 125.17° E)** at a depth of 33 km (DOST-PHIVOLCS, 2026a).

The earthquake was initially reported as magnitude 7.0. It was subsequently revised to magnitude 7.8 following further analysis of seismic data by the Department of Science and Technology – Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (DOST-PHIVOLCS), the government-mandated agency to monitor and generate seismic data. The earthquake was widely felt across Mindanao and neighboring regions and generated strong ground shaking in areas closest to the epicenter.

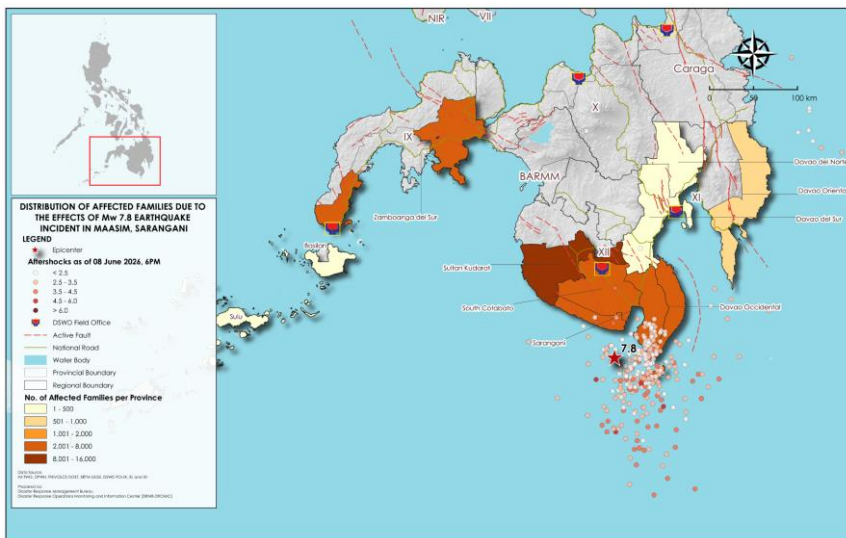


Figure 1. Map of Distribution of Affected families caused by 7.8 M Earthquake (DSWD Dromic Report as of June 9, 2026)

Based on updated information from DOST-PHIVOLCS, the highest reported intensity was revised to **PEIS VIII (Very Destructive)**, which was observed in the **municipalities of Glan, Kiamba, Malapatan, and Malungon in Sarangani Province**, as well as in **General Santos City (DOST-PHIVOLCS, 2026a)**. **PEIS VII (Destructive)** was also reported in **Don Marcelino and Jose Abad Santos in Davao Occidental; Alabel, Maasim, and Maitum in Sarangani; and Koronadal City and Tupi in South Cotabato**.

At PEIS VIII, many well-built buildings are considerably damaged, old or poorly built structures may partially collapse, heavy objects and furniture

HIGHLIGHTS



>145,693
PEOPLE AFFECTED

>32,926

FAMILIES AFFECTED

COUNTRY

Philippines

5
REGIONS AFFECTED

Region XI Davao Region
 Region XII SOCCSKSARGEN
 Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)

14
PROVINCES AFFECTED

Sultan Kudarat, Davao Occidental, Sarangani, South Cotabato, and General Santos City among the most affected

>500
INJURED

>12
MISSING

>37
FATALITIES

>40,674
DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS

>10,529
DISPLACED FAMILIES

Consolidated data as of
 09 June 2026, 03:00 PM

IMPORTANT NOTE: Information presented above is based on DSWD-DROMIC Report No. 2 and reports from affected local government units as of 09 June 2026, 12:00 NN. Figures remain subject to validation and may change as damage and needs assessments continue and additional reports are received from affected areas.

■ All new inputs in this report are in **BLUE TEXT**.

are violently overturned or thrown, and people experience difficulty standing even outdoors. Instrumental intensity observations were likewise updated, with Intensity VIII recorded in Malapatan, Sarangani; Intensity VII in Santa Maria, Davao Occidental and Koronadal City, South Cotabato; and Intensity VI in T'Boli, South Cotabato.

These updated observations indicate that the **strongest ground shaking was concentrated in Sarangani Province and neighboring areas in Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)**, where significant impacts to people, infrastructure, and essential services were reported (DOST-PHIVOLCS, 2026a).

A total of more than 1,000 aftershocks have been recorded as of 09 June 2026, 12:00 NN of which over 40 were plotted and at least 16 were felt. Among the strongest aftershocks recorded was a magnitude 6.7 earthquake located 17 km from Balut Island, Davao Occidental, an hour after the mainshock. These strong aftershocks still persist and could last for several days to weeks.

DOST-PHIVOLCS issued a tsunami advisory after the magnitude 7.8 offshore earthquake, warning of waves over one meter and advising coastal communities to move inland (DOST-PHIVOLCS, 2026b). Following continued monitoring and the absence of destructive waves, the advisory was lifted a few hours later (DOST-PHIVOLCS, 2026c). The agency also warned of secondary hazards such as landslides, rockfalls, liquefaction, and coastal inundation. Damage assessments remain ongoing as authorities continue to validate the extent of impacts.

IMPACT SNAPSHOT

Considering the extreme magnitude and proximity of the epicenter to settlements, the resulting impacts were **severe**.

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) – Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center (DROMIC), as of 09 June 2026, 06:00 AM, **reported a total of 32,926 affected families (145,693 people)** across Regions IX, XI, and XII, **with 10,529 families (40,674 people) remaining displaced**, either in evacuation centers or with relatives and friends (DSWD, 2026). **These figures are expected to drastically increase as damage and needs assessments continue in affected municipalities and barangays.**

Several areas continue to experience challenges in providing exact numbers and figures due to damaged electrical infrastructure, intermittent communications, inaccessible roads, and ongoing validation efforts by local authorities.

Table 1. List of most affected provinces and cities by affected and displaced population. Data from DSWD-DROMIC Report No. 2 as of 09 June 2026, 06:00 AM.

Region	Province / Area	Current number of affected families	Current number of affected individuals	Current number of displaced families	Current number of displaced individuals
Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula)	Zamboanga City	2,307	7,175	2,307	7,175
Region XI (Davao Region)	Davao Occidental	7,759	32,250	1,495	5,242
Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)	General Santos City	1,850	9,250	1,773	8,665
	Sarangani	3,770	18,414	2,235	11,221
	Sultan Kudarat	15,466	72,317	2,403	7,002

Beyond the currently reported impacts, the ACCESS-Nexus Tracker Philippines Impact Dashboard estimates that up to 4.13 million individuals (1.01 million households) across BARM, Regions XI, and XII may have been exposed to significant earthquake impacts.

The model projects that **approximately 185,580 households may face displacement, while an estimated 934,110 individuals may require humanitarian assistance, particularly in areas with high population density, poverty incidence, and vulnerable housing conditions.** While these figures represent modeled estimates rather

than confirmed impacts, they highlight the potential scale of humanitarian needs should conditions further deteriorate or additional affected populations be identified through ongoing assessments.

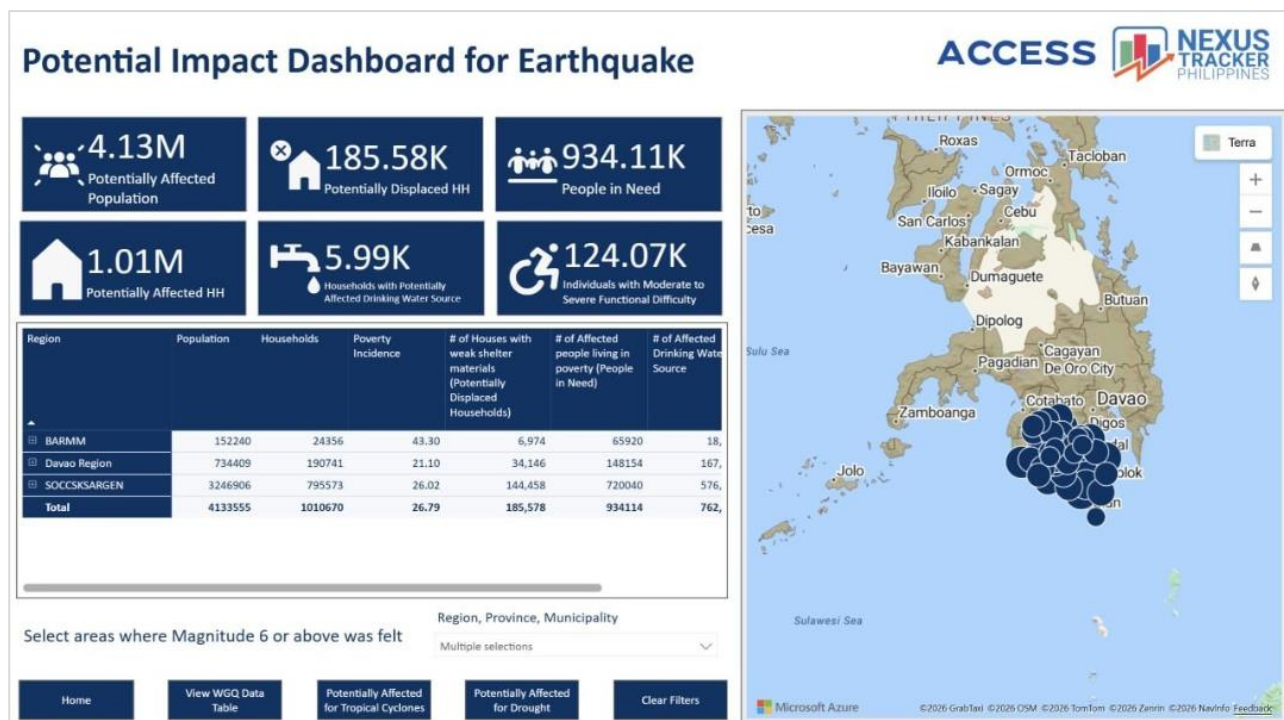


Figure 2. Potential Impact Dashboard for Earthquake based on areas that recorded PEIS VI and above.

However, based on current information available from local government units, media reports, and disaster management authorities, the provinces of Sarangani, South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Davao Occidental, and General Santos City remain among the worst-hit areas. Large-scale pre-emptive evacuations were conducted in coastal communities following the issuance of the tsunami advisory, while many residents remained in open spaces and designated evacuation areas due to community fear and recurring aftershocks.

The earthquake also resulted in significant disruptions to the education sector. Subsequent rapid damage assessments by Department of Education (DepEd) Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Service (DRRMS) identified 1,159 damaged classrooms, including 751 minor-damaged classrooms, 257 major-damaged classrooms, and 151 totally damaged classrooms, across 231 public schools in 14 divisions and five regions (DepEd, 2026).

Initial assessments also indicate significant housing impacts. As of writing, DSWD-DROMIC (2026) reported a total of 2,505 damaged houses, of which 460 were totally damaged and 2,045 were partially damaged across Regions XI and XII. Significant structural damage was likewise reported in several affected municipalities and urban centers, with older concrete buildings, commercial establishments, residential houses, schools, bridges, and government facilities sustaining varying degrees of damage. The total cost of damaged assets is yet to be determined.

Updated reports indicate over 500 injured individuals across affected areas; however, figures remain preliminary and subject to ongoing validation by local authorities as assessments progress.

Overall, disruptions to critical lifeline services persist, including electricity and telecommunications, with damaged infrastructure and access constraints—such as impassable roads, bridge damage, and landslides—continuing to limit assessment, reporting, and response operations.

The situation remains fluid, with continuous aftershocks heightening risks of further structural damage, landslides, and prolonged displacement of affected populations.

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION & FINDINGS

Information from initial reports continue to have significant data gaps persisting due to inaccessibility of several affected barangays, interrupted electricity, and limited telecommunications connectivity, which continue to delay validation of figures and sectoral needs.

The displacement situation following the earthquake remains extensive. The displacement is not limited to those whose homes were damaged; many residents have chosen to evacuate voluntarily due to the persistent threat of aftershocks, structural instability, tsunami warnings, and community fear and trauma.

City of General Santos

In General Santos City (Gensan), response efforts are focused on urban impacts, particularly in built-up areas. Ongoing retrieval operations are being conducted for individuals reportedly trapped in damaged structures, while authorities continue building integrity assessments to determine the safety of affected infrastructure. Classes and work across the city have been suspended as a precautionary measure to reduce exposure to aftershocks and allow for uninterrupted response operations. Power lines, water supply, and communication lines are disrupted. Damages have been reported across several schools, commercial establishments, and hotels, indicating disruption to essential services and local economic activity.

Province of Sarangani

In Sarangani Province, assessment operations are ongoing, with authorities reporting at least four casualties as of the latest update. Information remains fragmented as several affected barangays are still inaccessible due to damaged infrastructure, lack of electricity, and disrupted telecommunications, resulting in continued delays in data validation and reporting.

Displacement remains dynamic across the province, with communities adopting varied coping mechanisms. Many affected households are opting to remain in open spaces, roadside areas, or with relatives instead of evacuation centers, due to fear of continued aftershocks and concerns over structural safety of evacuation facilities. This is also contributing to challenges in tracking displacement figures and delivering organized assistance.

- **Municipality of Glan, Sarangani**
Glan has now been identified as the most severely affected municipality (“ground zero”), with all 31 barangays impacted by a combination of earthquake damage and landslides. Critical WASH infrastructure has been severely disrupted, leaving communities without access to potable water. Access constraints remain significant, with delivery of goods and water currently possible only through coastguard support. Clearance to fully access the area is still pending.
- **Municipality of Alabel, Sarangani**
Initial reporting indicated relatively lower levels of damage. Updated field information confirms localized landslides (e.g., in Datal Angas), tension cracks (New Canaan, Alegria), and damage to houses, barangay halls, and school infrastructure. At least 106 families (441 individuals) have been displaced, primarily from New Canaan Foothill areas, and are currently sheltering in or near damaged school facilities. In addition, food access is critically limited, with initial reports indicating only minimal supplies available for community kitchens (e.g., two sacks of rice and limited canned goods) during the first days of response. RDANA teams have now been deployed, and more detailed assessment data is expected to follow.
- **Municipality of Malapatan, Sarangani**
The situation in Malapatan has significantly deteriorated, with the municipality declaring a state of calamity and reporting at least 395 aftershocks since the main event, with aftershocks ongoing. A total of 12 barangays are affected, including upland, inner, and coastal communities, with at least four upland barangays remaining inaccessible due to damaged bridges and roads (including Barangay Sapu Masla).

Infrastructure damage is extensive, with all schools affected, the port reported as totally damaged, and health services severely disrupted—barangay health centers are closed, with only centralized services at the municipal level, while four hospitals remain functional but are under strain and request additional medical supplies. Data on affected households remains unavailable as all barangay officials themselves are affected.

Water access is a major concern, with limited water rationing capacity—even the Bureau of Fire Protection is facing challenges—and communities relying on untreated spring water sources, which are not considered safe for consumption, particularly for children.

- **Municipality of Maasim, Sarangani**

Maasim and Kiamba were initially identified among affected coastal municipalities, though with limited available data. In Maasim, electricity restoration is ongoing, and while some financial service providers (e.g., remittance centers) are present, access remains constrained due to intermittent signal and power outages. The municipality reported 145 displaced households across several barangays, many of whom were temporarily relocated to evacuation centers.

Basic WASH facilities in evacuation or temporary sites are insufficient, with limited functional toilets, bathing areas not operational due to lack of water, and reliance on communal kitchens with limited food supply. Water remains the primary priority need in these areas.

While provincial authorities have begun initial response actions, including distribution of approximately 10,000 welfare goods and additional allocations of 3,000 to 7,000 DSWD food packs, delivery timelines remain uncertain due to logistical and access challenges.

Basic services and economic activities remain significantly disrupted, with markets closed, financial service providers non-operational, and electricity restoration expected to take at least three days. Health services are under increasing pressure due to the growing number of patients, while medical supply gaps are emerging at the facility level.

Currently, humanitarian presence remains limited. Aside from the ACCESS consortium (including Action Against Hunger) and Islamic Relief, there is minimal presence of other I/NGOs, CSOs, or national government support in several affected municipalities, particularly in hard-to-reach areas.

Operational challenges also continue to affect response efforts, including lack of real-time data from barangays, limited access to affected communities, and disrupted communication systems. Secondary hazards such as landslides and continuous aftershocks further compound the situation.

Across Sarangani Province, the humanitarian situation is becoming increasingly clearer but remains constrained by limited access and incomplete data. **Priority needs identified at this stage include immediate access to safe drinking water and food, driven by damaged water systems and disrupted supply chains. Needs are expected to increase and become more defined as assessments progress and access improves.**

Video context on the current impacts of the earthquake in Sarangani Province:

- Glan, Sarangani: Road access remains restricted due to significant damage caused by the magnitude 7.8 earthquake on 08 June 2026. (Source: Raphael Bosano / ABS-CBN News): <https://www.facebook.com/reel/1286126903508351>

Province of South Cotabato

Initial assessments indicate both human and infrastructure impacts following the earthquake. Provincial authorities reported three fatalities, 203 injured individuals, damages to 112 public and private buildings, 432 houses, 11 bridges, and nine road sections, while temporary power outages and localized landslides were also reported in several municipalities. Damage assessments remain ongoing as local authorities continue to validate impacts on affected communities and critical infrastructure.

Province of Sultan Kudarat

Similarly, in Sultan Kudarat Province, assessments are still underway, with no reported casualties or damages to date. Authorities are maintaining active monitoring of tsunami alerts and other potential after-effects of the earthquake. The absence of reported impacts at this stage may reflect either minimal damage or delays in information flow from more remote areas, and further verification is ongoing. The Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office is expected to provide updated information as assessments progress.

EMERGING NEEDS

Given the impact of the earthquake and the resulting humanitarian situation, **several emerging needs have been identified; however, grounded information on specific sectoral needs remains limited, particularly due to continued access constraints, disrupted communications, and delayed reporting from affected barangays.** The following points are based on existing information and emerging trends.



With the medical capacity under strain and several health facilities managing an influx of injured individuals, immediate needs include medical support, especially for trauma victims, resupply of essential medicines and surgical supplies, and ambulatory support. **While some hospitals remain functional (e.g., in Malapatan), health services are significantly constrained, with barangay health centers closed and services centralized, increasing pressure on remaining facilities and prompting urgent requests for additional medical supplies.** The Department of Health's deployment and call for medical volunteers validate this gap in health personnel and supplies.



Emergency shelter materials, including tents, tarpaulins, sleeping kits, blankets, and other essential non-food items (NFIs), are also urgently needed for displaced families. Many households in Sarangani and surrounding areas are currently unable or unwilling to return to their homes due to structural safety concerns, ongoing aftershocks, and pending building assessments. The widespread displacement and precautionary evacuations following the tsunami warning further underscore the need for temporary shelter assistance.



Provision of potable water, including water trucking, repair of damaged water tanks and supply systems, sanitation facilities, and hygiene kits are also immediate priorities in the aftermath of the earthquake. **This need is now critical in severely affected areas such as Glan, where water systems have been heavily damaged, leaving entire communities without access to safe drinking water, and where access constraints limit delivery to coastal routes. Short-term rehabilitation of water systems (estimated 2–3 days in some areas) and immediate water provision are essential to prevent further public health risks.** The concentration of displaced families in evacuation centers and temporary shelters may increase pressure on existing water and sanitation facilities, thereby increasing public health risks if not immediately addressed.



Food assistance has also emerged as a priority need, with initial reports indicating limited food availability at community level, particularly in isolated barangays where only minimal supplies were available in the first days following the earthquake. **While government distributions (e.g., DSWD food packs) are underway, gaps remain due to access challenges and delays in validation of affected households.**



Psychosocial stress and displacement are also emerging concerns. With homes and public buildings damaged, many residents have been forced to evacuate, and the ongoing aftershocks are contributing to anxiety and fear. **The high frequency of aftershocks and reluctance to stay in enclosed spaces indicate elevated stress levels among affected populations, reinforcing the urgent need for psychosocial support and community-based mental health interventions.** Psychosocial support services, particularly for children, women, older persons, and individuals directly exposed to traumatic events, will be critical to support recovery and community well-being.

As the situation remains fluid and information continue to emerge, needs are expected to evolve over the coming days as more detailed assessments are completed.

RESPONSE

National agencies, local governments, and humanitarian actors have mobilized response measures following the earthquake, ensuring early coordination, evacuation, rapid assessments, and readiness to address the earthquake's impacts. **Below are the specific actions undertaken by external actors and, subsequently, by the Action Against Hunger team.**

Government Interventions and Interventions from Humanitarian Actors:

- DOST-PHIVOLCS immediately issued earthquake and tsunami advisories following the magnitude 7.8 earthquake and continues to monitor aftershock activity and other secondary hazards, including landslides, liquefaction, and coastal inundation risks.
- Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Offices (DRRMOs), the Philippine National Police (PNP), Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP), Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), and other emergency responders were mobilized to conduct search, rescue, retrieval, evacuation, and rapid damage assessment operations in affected areas. Local government units also activated their respective Emergency Operations Centers and Incident Management Teams to coordinate response efforts and monitor evolving conditions.
- Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (RDANA), municipal assessments, and validation activities remain ongoing to determine the full extent of casualties, displacement, infrastructure damage, and humanitarian needs.
- [DSWD deployed two Mobile Command Centers and one Mobile Kitchen to support coordination and relief operations, while continuing to provide technical assistance to affected local government units on camp coordination and camp management, protection, and relief assistance. As of 09 June 2026, 06:00 AM, DSWD reported that more than ₱4.25 million worth of humanitarian assistance had already been provided to affected families.](#)
- [DSWD field offices facilitated the deployment of family tents and modular tents in affected areas and continue coordinating with local government units to ensure the availability and timely delivery of food and non-food items. To support ongoing response operations and potential augmentation requirements, DSWD maintains approximately ₱839.89 million in standby funds, more than 4.79 million Family Food Packs \(FFPs\), and approximately ₱1.46 billion worth of prepositioned food and non-food relief items nationwide.](#)

Action Against Hunger:

- Action Against Hunger has been actively monitoring the situation and coordinating with partners on the ground, including local and international NGOs and government agencies (e.g., OCD and DOH), as well as the ECHO-ACCESS consortium, [Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management for Health \(DRRMH\) Officers](#), [Regional WASH Cluster leads](#), and relevant LGU counterparts, to facilitate information sharing, gather the latest updates, support assessment planning, and strengthen response preparedness.
- **Since 08 June 2026, a Mission Emergency Response Team (MERT)** was deployed in Sarangani Province and General Santos City to conduct rapid needs assessments, market assessments, rapid gender analysis, field validation, and coordination with local authorities. Assessment and information-sharing efforts are also being undertaken with consortium partners in other affected areas, including South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, and Davao Occidental.
- [Joint rapid assessments are being conducted by the Action Against Hunger together with our partners, with coordination strengthened through engagement with the Sarangani Provincial Operations Center \(OpCen\) and Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office \(PDRRMO\).](#)
- Preparations for a potential emergency response are underway, including the review of available response mechanisms, emergency funding options, and operational capacities should humanitarian needs escalate in the coming days.
- Action Against Hunger remains well-positioned to respond to emergencies through a combination of rapid relief, early recovery, and coordination with local and international partners. At present, 647 prepositioned WASH kits and 497 non-food item (NFI) kits are available in Cotabato and Metro Manila for rapid deployment. In addition, Action Against Hunger maintains an active standby agreement with UNICEF Philippines for emergency WASH support should the scale of humanitarian needs increase. We are also exploring the possibility of providing emergency multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) should the need arise.
- [Limited number of prepositioned WASH kits were on the way for distribution to most affected households while preparation for potential food distribution on-going at the field level to jumpstart lifesaving intervention.](#)

RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

While additional primary information from communities affected is pending, a comprehensive sectoral needs analysis remains limited. In the meantime, based on the current situation and identified gaps and trends, Action Against Hunger has outlined key recommendations and proposed next steps.

EMERGENCY ASSESSMENT AND OPERATIONS MONITORING		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous monitoring and gathering of information from local news sources and local government contacts are being conducted. Rapid damage and needs assessment in affected geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas in Sarangani Province and General Santos City, and nearby affected areas if needed.
ACTIVATION OF RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible activation of rapid response mechanisms through ACCESS, and a stand-by agreement with UNICEF based on needs and impact, which may cover the following sectors:
RECOMMENDATIONS	WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide life-saving interventions such as provision of water supply among the affected population. Provide hygiene kits and water kits, especially for those in evacuation centers.
	Nutrition and Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide support to local health services in addressing trauma and injury-related incidents. Provide psychosocial first-aid among the affected population.
	Shelter and Non-food Items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide sleeping materials, especially for those who will be staying longer in the displacement camps. (Other interventions will be determined once information from needs assessment has been provided.)
	Food Security and Livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) or food assistance as a potential response modality to support immediate household recovery needs, subject to validation through ongoing needs and market assessments.
	Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen protection monitoring and ensure access to assistance among vulnerable groups, including women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities.
	Cross-cutting themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the integration of Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI), protection, and safeguarding considerations across all assessment and response activities.

SOURCES

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6. Sarangani Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office Progress Report on Magnitude 7.8 Earthquake as of June 8, 2026, 11:00 PM.
7. South Cotabato Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office situational reports.
8. Sultan Kudarat Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office situational reports.
9. General Santos City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office situational reports.

FOCAL PERSONS – CONTACT INFORMATION

NAME	POSITION	LOCATION	CONTACT INFORMATION
Suresanathan Murugesu	Country Director	Manila	smurugesu@ph.acfspain.org
Philipp Danao	Deputy Country Director	Manila	pdanao@ph.acfspain.org
Macy Sally Daroza	Head of Project/ Mission Emergency Response Team Lead	Cotabato	mdaproza@ph.acfspain.org

PHOTOS



In photo (left): In Barangay Tuyan, Malapatan, affected families are staying in open areas outside their homes instead of evacuation centers, citing fears of structural collapse during aftershocks. Access to sanitation facilities remains limited. (Photo by Yasraf Gayao for Action Against Hunger); (right): Action Against Hunger MERT team joins ACCESS Consortium in rapid needs assessment in Sarangani Province. Together with Save the Children Philippines, our ACCESS team starts with a courtesy call visit with the operations center of the provincial capital. (Photo by Sitti Sarah Dinas for Action Against Hunger)



In photos: (left) Damaged home following earthquake and aftershocks in Malapatan, Sarangani, where a state of calamity was announced earlier today. (right) Water containers queued for refilling due to limited water supply in Malapatan, Sarangi. (Photos by Yasraf Gayao for Action Against Hunger)



In photos: (1-2) Our ACCESS team met with the municipal disaster risk reduction and management officer and the mayor at the Maasim Evacuation Center. A total of 145 families, including 508 individuals, were evacuated from the Barangays of Colon and Población. The evacuation center lacks water. (3) People charging their phone in front of Maasim Evacuation Center. Electricity was cut off, and some access seems to have been reestablished. (Photo courtesy of Sitti Sarah Dinas / MOSEP)



In photos: Displaced families living in tents or makeshift shelters in Malapatan, Sarangani. (Photo by Yasraf Gayao for Action Against Hunger)



In photos: (Left) Displaced families living in tents or temporary shelter. (right) Damaged school in Malapatan (Photos by Yasraf Gayao for Action Against Hunger)



In photos: Access to Sapu Masla in Malapatan is no longer possible due to the collapse of a bridge. Following multiple aftershocks, the bridge and nearby road collapsed on the morning of the 9th of June 2026. (Photos by Yasraf Gayao for Action Against Hunger)