

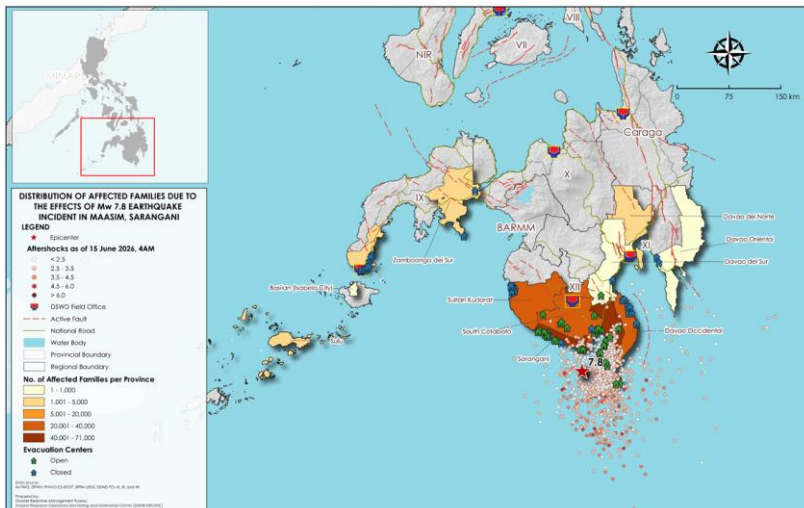
**15 JUNE 2026**

# SITUATIONAL REPORT #05

## 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 (05.57° N, 124.98° E)** at a depth of 33 km (DOST-PHIVOLCS, 2026a). 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 from the DSWD DROMIC Report # 14 as of 15 June 2026.

According to 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 highest reported intensity was **PEIS VIII (Very Destructive)** as observed in the **municipalities of Glan, Kiamba, Malapatan, and Malungon in Sarangani Province, as well as in General Santos City.** 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, utility posts and towers may tilt or topple, and liquefaction and lateral spreading may cause structures to sink, tilt, or topple.** These 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).

### HIGHLIGHTS


**664,388**
**PEOPLE AFFECTED**
**169,005**
**FAMILIES AFFECTED**
**COUNTRY**

Philippines

**5  
REGIONS  
AFFECTED**

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

**14  
PROVINCES  
AFFECTED**

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

**1,447  
INJURED**
**36  
MISSING**
**65  
FATALITIES**

**70,401  
CURRENTLY  
DISPLACED  
INDIVIDUALS**

**17,151  
CURRENTLY  
DISPLACED  
FAMILIES**

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

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** Information presented above is based on DSWD-DROMIC Report No. 14, NDRRCM, and reports from affected local government units as of 15 June 2026, 03:00 PM. Figures 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.**

As of 15 June 2026, DOST-PHIVOLCS had recorded more than 4,500 aftershocks following the magnitude 7.8 earthquake, of which over 70 were felt. Based on the location of the earthquake, focal mechanism, and aftershock distribution, DOST-PHIVOLCS indicated that the event was likely associated with subduction along the Cotabato Trench. While seismic activity has gradually decreased, authorities continue to warn of secondary hazards, including landslides, rockfalls, liquefaction, ground fissures, sudden coastal inundation, and possible sinkhole formation in susceptible areas. Continued aftershock activity has contributed to persistent fear among affected populations, with many households remaining reluctant to return to damaged homes and public buildings pending structural safety assessments.

DOST-PHIVOLCS also issued a tsunami advisory immediately following the earthquake, warning of waves exceeding 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). Sea level monitoring stations subsequently recorded tsunami waves of up to 1.48 meters in Kiamba, Sarangani, with lower wave heights observed in other coastal areas of Mindanao. Recent field investigations further identified significant geophysical changes along the coastline between in Glan, Sarangani. Preliminary observations documented approximately two meters of co-seismic coastal uplift and an estimated 200-meter shoreline retreat, exposing previously submerged coral reef platforms and altering coastal landscapes. Coastal landslides were also observed in adjacent areas, highlighting potential longer-term implications for fisheries, coastal livelihoods, and ecosystem recovery in affected communities.

## 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 15 June 2026, 06:00 AM, reported a total of 169,005 affected families (664,388 persons) across Regions IX, XI, XII, and BARMM with 17,151 families (70,401 persons) remaining displaced, either in evacuation centers or staying with relatives and friends (DSWD, 2026). These figures represent a significant increase from previous reporting periods as assessments continue to reach additional affected communities and validate previously unreported impacts.

While the number of families staying inside formal evacuation centers has declined in some areas, field findings indicate that displacement remains highly dynamic and is likely underrepresented. Many households continue to stay in open spaces, roadside areas, makeshift shelters, and outside damaged homes due to persistent aftershocks, fear of structural collapse, and the absence of formal evacuation facilities. In the Municipality of Glan in Sarangani Province, dubbed as the “ground zero” for the earthquake, affected families continue to rely largely on self-evacuation arrangements, with many staying near their homes rather than in organized evacuation centers.

Several areas continue to experience challenges in providing exact figures due to damaged electrical and telecommunication infrastructure, inaccessible roads and bridges, localized landslides, 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. 14 as of 15 June 2026, 06:00 AM.

Region	Province / Area	Number of affected families	Number of affected individuals	Current number of displaced families	Current number of displaced individuals
Region XI (Davao Region)	Davao Occidental	35,111	111,448	646	2,308
Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)	General Santos City	25,029	95,994	13,719	54,771
	Sarangani	70,100	270,432	2,267	11,002
	Sultan Kudarat	24,032	114,833	59	262

Important Note: Reported displacement figures may underestimate actual needs, as many affected households remain outside formal evacuation centers and are staying in open spaces, roadside areas, or near damaged homes due to continuing aftershocks and safety concerns. These populations are often difficult to track and may not be fully reflected in official displacement data.

Updated DROMIC data indicate that **impacts remain concentrated within SOCCSKSARGEN**, particularly in **Sarangani Province**, where extensive housing damage, displacement, and disruption of basic services continue to be reported. **Glan has emerged as one of the most severely affected municipalities, with 45,533 affected families (157,400 individuals) reported, representing one of the largest concentrations of affected populations across the earthquake-affected area.** The scale of impact is compounded by damaged infrastructure, disrupted water systems, prolonged service interruptions, and continuing access constraints in several barangays. The concentration of impacts in Glan is particularly significant given that **all 31 barangays were affected and portions of the municipality continue to face access constraints** due to landslides and damaged infrastructure. While casualty reporting has begun to stabilize, the scale of affected populations suggests that humanitarian needs are increasingly shifting from immediate life-saving response toward shelter recovery, restoration of basic services, livelihoods, and support for households experiencing prolonged displacement and loss of productive assets.

Casualty figures also continue to rise as validation progresses. As of writing, the earthquake has resulted in **at least 65 reported fatalities, 36 missing persons, and more than 1,447 injured individuals.** However, search, retrieval, and validation operations remain ongoing in several affected communities, particularly in landslide-prone and hard-to-reach areas, and figures remain subject to verification.

Damage assessments continue to reveal extensive impacts on housing and community infrastructure. DSWD-DROMIC (2026) **currently reports 58,576 damaged houses, including 11,302 totally damaged and 47,274 partially damaged houses** across Regions IX, XI, and XII. The scale of housing damage suggests that shelter needs will likely remain among the most significant humanitarian concerns beyond the immediate emergency phase, particularly in municipalities that experienced PEIS VIII shaking.

The education sector continues to experience major disruptions. According to the latest Department of Education (DepEd) rapid damage assessments, **1,378 public schools across 37 divisions, 24 provinces, and six regions have reported classroom or WASH-related damages.** A total of 5,378 classrooms sustained minor damage, 1,774 sustained major damage, 1,588 were totally damaged, and 193 WASH facilities were damaged. While 5,590 schools have resumed operations, **3,500 schools remain under class suspension pending safety inspections and structural assessments.** DepEd has also identified **approximately ₱303.36 million in immediate recovery requirements for affected schools.** **In Sarangani Province alone, 223 of 327 schools (68%) have reported damages to classrooms and school facilities, while structural assessments remain ongoing**

Critical lifeline disruptions persist across several affected provinces. Damaged power and telecommunications infrastructure, together with landslides, bridge damage, and road access constraints, continue to hamper assessment, reporting, and response operations. **Although restoration efforts are progressing, service interruptions remain common in isolated coastal and upland communities.**

The humanitarian situation continues to evolve as assessments expand and validation efforts continue across affected provinces. **States of Calamity remain in effect in several affected local government units, including Sarangani Province and the municipalities of Malapatan, Glan, and Alabel,** facilitating emergency response and recovery efforts. While life-saving search, rescue, and relief operations have gradually transitioned toward early recovery and service restoration, significant humanitarian needs persist, particularly in severely affected municipalities such as Glan, Malapatan, and Alabel. **Ongoing displacement, extensive shelter damage, disruptions to water systems, education services, and livelihoods, as well as emerging public health concerns in evacuation sites, continue to affect recovery prospects.** Meanwhile, **intermittent rainfall and new landslide incidents in earthquake-affected areas are creating additional protection concerns and humanitarian access challenges for isolated communities.**

**Field findings also suggest that humanitarian needs remain significantly higher than what displacement figures alone may indicate.** While some households have returned to their communities, many continue to stay in open spaces, roadside areas, temporary shelters, or outside their homes due to persistent fear of aftershocks and concerns regarding structural safety. **As a result, declining displacement figures do not necessarily indicate a return to normal living conditions or reduced humanitarian needs.**

**The situation remains fluid,** with continuing seismic activity, damaged structures, and unstable slopes presenting an ongoing risk of further structural collapse, prolonged displacement, and additional humanitarian needs.

## HUMANITARIAN SITUATION & FINDINGS

**Information gaps continue to persist** due to damaged electrical infrastructure, intermittent telecommunications, inaccessible roads and bridges, and ongoing validation efforts by local authorities. While the overall humanitarian picture is becoming clearer, **several affected communities remain difficult to access, particularly in upland and coastal areas, thereby hampering assessments and delaying assistance delivery.**

**The displacement situation remains significant and likely underreported.** As mentioned previously, many affected households are staying outside formal evacuation centers, particularly in Sarangani Province, which makes it difficult to track affected populations and organize assistance effectively.

### CITY OF GENERAL SANTOS

General Santos City continues to experience significant urban impacts, including damage to residential, commercial, educational, and government facilities. As the main commercial hub of Region XII, disruptions in the city have affected markets, transportation, financial services, and supply chains serving neighboring provinces. Structural assessments remain ongoing, while recovery efforts focus on restoring public services, reopening businesses, and ensuring the safety of critical infrastructure. [General Santos International Airport resumed regular commercial operations on 15 June 2026, improving humanitarian access, movement of goods, and connectivity with affected areas across Region XII.](#)

### PROVINCE OF SARANGANI

As of 10 June 2026, Sarangani Province has declared a State of Calamity. The province remains among the areas most severely affected by the magnitude 7.8 earthquake, having experienced some of the strongest recorded ground shaking in the affected area. Current provincial reports indicate 70,100 affected families (270,432 affected individuals), more than 20 confirmed deaths, 150 injured individuals, and 12 missing persons, while assessments and validation activities remain ongoing. The humanitarian impact is concentrated in municipalities such as Glan, Malapatan, and Alabel, which account for the majority of reported casualties, displacement, housing damage, and infrastructure losses. Across the province, thousands of houses have been reported partially or totally damaged, while roads, bridges, water systems, schools, health facilities, and telecommunications infrastructure have sustained varying levels of damage. [Emerging reports also indicate increasing concerns related to public health, prolonged disruption of education services, and secondary hazards such as landslides and ground fissures in affected communities.](#) Although restoration of essential services has begun in some municipalities, displacement remains dynamic as many families continue to stay in open spaces, temporary shelters, or with relatives due to ongoing aftershocks and concerns regarding the structural safety of their homes.

#### Municipality of Glan, Sarangani

[Glan remains one of the most severely affected municipalities in the province, accounting for approximately 45,533 affected families \(157,400 individuals\).](#)

- The municipality has reported 12 confirmed deaths, 63 injured individuals, and 10 missing persons, many associated with earthquake-triggered landslides. **All 31 barangays were affected, while several communities became inaccessible during the initial response period** due to landslides and road damage.
- Housing damage, prolonged power outages, disrupted telecommunications, damaged water systems, fuel shortages, and declining food stocks continue to affect response efforts.
- Given the municipality's dependence on agriculture, fishing, and daily wage labor, **disruptions to transportation routes and market activities have immediate consequences on food security and household income.**
- Access to safe drinking water remains a major concern, particularly in isolated communities where damaged water systems and access constraints continue to limit service delivery.
- [While some restoration efforts are ongoing, market functionality and financial services remain constrained by intermittent connectivity, damaged infrastructure, and disruptions to transportation routes, limiting household access to food, cash, and other essential goods.](#)
- Many families continue to stay in open spaces or outside their homes due to ongoing aftershocks and the absence of evacuation centers.
- Damage to key transport infrastructure, including bridges and roads affected by landslides, continues to constrain mobility and the delivery of assistance.
- Communities remain reliant on external support for water, food, communications, transportation, and other essential services.

- In terms of health services, the población area only has only one hospital and one rural health unit. Health service capacity remains constrained, with reports indicating that medicine stocks may only last for a limited period due to supply chain disruptions and damaged transport routes linking the municipality to General Santos City.
- Recent PHIVOLCS field investigations documented approximately two meters of coastal uplift and an estimated 200-meter shoreline retreat between Barangays Burias and Pangyan, altering coastal landscapes and potentially affecting fisheries-based livelihoods and coastal ecosystems.

### **Municipality of Alabel, Sarangani**

Alabel, the provincial capital of Sarangani, experienced significant impacts from both earthquake shaking and localized landslides. Although the municipality generally benefits from better infrastructure and service access compared to more remote areas of the province, damage to housing, community infrastructure, and public services has created substantial humanitarian needs.

- On 09 June 2026, the municipality declared a state of calamity.
- The municipality reported 539 affected families and at least 106 displaced households from Sitio Kiangkos in Barangay New Canaan due to landslide risks, damaged homes, and unsafe living conditions.
- Current assessments indicate 365 partially damaged houses and 46 totally destroyed houses.
- Many displaced families continue to stay in temporary shelter arrangements while awaiting structural assessments and recovery assistance.
- Although utility restoration has progressed more rapidly than in other municipalities, affected households continue to require shelter support, food assistance, livelihood recovery assistance, and WASH services. The situation is particularly concerning in upland communities where slope instability and landslide risks continue to threaten already vulnerable households.
- The municipality continues to host displaced families while balancing its role as the provincial administrative center, placing additional pressure on local services and recovery resources.

### **Municipality of Malapatan, Sarangani**

**Malapatan remains among the most affected municipalities and was the first municipality in Sarangani to declare a State of Calamity.**

- The municipality recorded 10 confirmed deaths, two missing persons, four hospitalized individuals, and 64 minor injuries, with casualties concentrated in barangays Kinam, Sapu Masla, Poblacion, Lun Padidu, and Tuyan.
- Municipal assessments indicate 3,562 partially damaged houses and 855 totally destroyed houses, affecting approximately 4,417 households. The worst-affected barangays include Sapu Masla, Sapu Padidu, Poblacion, Tuyan, Lun Masla, Kinam, and Lun Padidu. At least 330 families remain officially displaced, although actual displacement is likely higher as many households continue to stay outside formal evacuation centers. Field findings indicate that actual displacement may be substantially higher than official figures, as many households continue to sleep in open spaces, roadside areas, and near damaged homes rather than in formal evacuation centers. Recent reports also indicate that 41 households in Barangay Kinam were temporarily isolated following a new landslide incident.
- Beyond housing, extensive damage was reported across bridges, schools, health facilities, government buildings, public markets, and water systems. Damage to water tanks, pipelines, and treatment facilities disrupted water supply in several barangays, forcing some households to rely on alternative sources. While repairs have restored service in parts of Poblacion, restoration efforts remain ongoing.
- Field assessments also found that access to safe drinking water remains constrained in several communities. While numerous water vending machines along major roads continue to operate, supply shortages were reported during the first days after the earthquake as operators were unable to refill units due to prolonged power outages. In addition, the water refilling station serving Sapu Masla was reportedly destroyed, further reducing local water supply capacity and increasing reliance on purchased water and alternative sources.
- Emerging public health concerns have also been reported, including diarrhoeal cases among displaced populations, reinforcing the need for water quality monitoring, hygiene promotion, and continued WASH interventions.
- Local authorities have identified potable water, food packs, tents, sleeping kits, hygiene kits, kitchen kits, fuel, and charging stations as priority needs.
- Education disruption remains significant. Several schools continue to serve as evacuation centers, while structural assessments are ongoing across damaged facilities. In highly vulnerable Indigenous Peoples (IP) communities such as Tusan IP School, eight of nine classrooms have reportedly been condemned,

access to safe water remains limited, and pre-existing malnutrition and education access challenges have been further exacerbated by the earthquake.

- The scale of destruction, combined with the municipality's reliance on agriculture, fishing, and informal labor, is expected to prolong recovery and increase demand for shelter assistance, WASH support, healthcare services, and multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA).

**Humanitarian presence remains limited** in several hard-to-reach municipalities, particularly in isolated coastal and upland communities. Current response efforts are largely being led by local authorities, with limited presence of humanitarian actors aside from partner organizations such as the ACCESS consortium. **While life-saving response activities remain ongoing in some locations, the humanitarian situation is gradually transitioning toward early recovery, with increasing needs related to shelter reconstruction, restoration of water systems, education continuity, livelihood recovery, and support for households experiencing prolonged displacement.** Across Sarangani Province, the humanitarian situation is becoming increasingly clear but remains constrained by access limitations and incomplete data. **Current findings indicate priority needs in safe drinking water, food assistance, emergency shelter, hygiene supplies, healthcare support, and MPCA, particularly among households remaining outside formal evacuation centers.**

### PROVINCE OF SOUTH COTABATO

Provincial authorities reported at least three fatalities and 203 injured individuals, while initial assessments identified damages to 432 houses, 112 public and private buildings, 11 bridges, and nine road sections. Temporary power outages, localized landslides, and disruptions to transportation and public services were also reported in several municipalities. While South Cotabato generally benefits from stronger infrastructure and service access compared to neighboring provinces, the earthquake caused widespread disruptions affecting communities, schools, public facilities, and critical infrastructure. Damage assessments, structural inspections, and validation activities remain ongoing as local authorities continue to determine the full extent of impacts and recovery needs across affected municipalities.

### PROVINCE OF SULTAN KUDARAT

Sultan Kudarat remains among the provinces reporting the highest number of affected families based on current DSWD-DROMIC data, with 15,969 affected families (74,518 individuals) and 2,403 displaced families (7,002 individuals). Many communities in Sultan Kudarat rely on agriculture, fishing, and informal livelihoods, increasing their vulnerability to prolonged displacement and disruptions to economic activities. Ongoing assessments are expected to provide a clearer understanding of shelter, WASH, livelihood, and recovery needs across affected municipalities.

## 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 medical capacity under strain and several health facilities managing an influx of injured individuals, immediate needs include trauma care support, essential medicines, surgical supplies, and ambulatory services.** While some hospitals remain functional (e.g., in Malapatan), health services are significantly constrained, with damaged or closed barangay health centers forcing service centralization and increasing pressure on remaining facilities. The Department of Health (DOH)'s deployment and call for medical volunteers further highlight existing gaps in health personnel and medical supplies. Beyond trauma care, continuity of primary healthcare, maternal and child health services, and access to essential medicines are emerging concerns, particularly in communities where health facilities remain damaged or inaccessible.



**Emergency shelter materials, including tents, tarpaulins, sleeping kits, blankets, and other essential non-food items (NFIs), remain urgently needed for displaced families.** Many households in Sarangani and surrounding areas remain unable or unwilling to return home due to structural safety concerns, ongoing aftershocks, and pending building assessments. Thousands of houses have reportedly sustained damage, particularly in Sarangani Province, suggesting that shelter needs will likely extend beyond the immediate emergency phase and require transitional shelter and early recovery support. In

addition, the widespread practice of self-evacuation outside formal evacuation centers indicates that official displacement figures may not fully capture the actual scale of shelter needs.



**Provision of potable water, including water trucking, repair of damaged water tanks and supply systems, sanitation facilities, and hygiene kits, remains an immediate priority.** This need is particularly critical in severely affected areas such as Glan, where damaged water systems have disrupted access to safe drinking water and access constraints continue to limit service delivery. Short-term rehabilitation of water infrastructure and immediate water provision are essential to prevent further public health risks. Damage to water tanks, pipelines, and community water systems across several municipalities highlights the need for both emergency WASH assistance and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure, while overcrowding in evacuation and temporary shelter sites may further strain existing water and sanitation facilities. [Emerging reports of diarrhoeal illness among displaced populations further reinforce the need for sustained water quality monitoring, hygiene promotion, and timely rehabilitation of damaged water systems.](#)



**Households are also facing increasing challenges in accessing food, basic commodities, and other essential needs due to damaged infrastructure, disrupted supply chains, temporary market disruptions, and reduced access to cash and financial services.** While government assistance, including DSWD food pack distributions, is ongoing, gaps remain due to access constraints and delays in validation of affected households. Given the multi-sector nature of needs and the continued functionality of some local markets, MPCA may be an appropriate modality to support household recovery while contributing to market recovery. However, field findings indicate uneven market and financial service provider functionality due to intermittent power and connectivity disruptions, suggesting that a mixed approach combining in-kind assistance in isolated communities and MPCA in accessible areas may be most appropriate.



**Psychosocial stress and displacement are also emerging concerns.** Damage to homes and public buildings, combined with persistent aftershocks, continues to generate anxiety and fear among affected populations. Reluctance to stay in enclosed spaces, prolonged self-evacuation, and overnight stays in open areas observed in several communities indicate elevated levels of psychosocial distress. Community-based mental health and 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. [Education continuity support may also become increasingly important, particularly in heavily affected schools that remain damaged, occupied by displaced families, or awaiting structural safety clearance, to reduce prolonged disruption to learning and child 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. Several affected local government units, including Sarangani Province and selected municipalities, have also declared a State of Calamity to facilitate emergency response, resource mobilization, and recovery activities.

- 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 continues to implement Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) Protection, relief assistance, and displacement monitoring in coordination with affected local government units. Four Mobile Command Centers and five Mobile Kitchens remain deployed to support coordination and provide hot meals in affected communities.
- [As of 15 June 2026, DSWD reported that approximately ₱124.97 million worth of humanitarian assistance had been provided to affected families through food assistance, non-food items, temporary shelter support, hot meals, and financial assistance. DSWD also continues to provide assistance through the Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situations \(AICS\) programme and ongoing relief distributions in affected municipalities.](#)
- Relief operations remain ongoing across the most affected municipalities. Recent interventions include the distribution of Family Food Packs (FFPs), Ready-to-Eat Food (RTEF) packs, hygiene kits, sleeping kits, family tents, modular tents, and potable water containers in Glan, Malapatan, General Santos City, and other affected areas. Mobile Kitchens continue to provide hot meals to affected families, while additional command centers, storage facilities, and temporary shelter facilities have been established to support response operations. [To sustain response operations, DSWD maintains approximately ₱736.75 million in standby funds, 4.83 million Family Food Packs, and a total standby resource capacity of approximately ₱5.11 billion in relief stockpiles and emergency resources available for augmentation nationwide.](#)
- [DOH continues to support affected areas through emergency medical teams, disease surveillance, public health monitoring, and health service augmentation, while local health authorities monitor emerging public health concerns in evacuation sites and temporary settlements.](#)
- National and local authorities continue to undertake restoration and rehabilitation activities for critical lifeline infrastructure, including electricity, telecommunications, water systems, roads, and bridges, particularly in municipalities where access constraints continue to hamper response and recovery efforts.
- Government agencies, including the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT), have also supported emergency communications through the deployment of connectivity solutions in affected areas to strengthen coordination and information management while telecommunications services remain disrupted.

#### **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, support assessment planning, strengthen response preparedness, and contribute to coordinated humanitarian response efforts. [Action Against Hunger participated in WASH Cluster coordination meetings with DOH, MDRRMO, and other partners to discuss emerging diarrhoeal cases, water quality monitoring, and disinfection measures for government-supplied water in affected communities.](#)
- **Since 08 June 2026, a Mission Emergency Response Team (MERT) has been 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 continue in coordination with provincial and municipal authorities, including the Sarangani Provincial Operations Center (OpCen), Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (PDRRMO), and affected local government units. [Additional profiling and field validation activities were conducted in Barangay Tuyan, Malapatan, including Sitios Diaz, Marina, and Holoano, to support targeting and response planning.](#)
- **Action Against Hunger has initiated emergency assistance in Malapatan through the distribution of 70 WASH kits and 20 food packs in Barangay Tuyan.** Coordination with local authorities and service providers is ongoing to facilitate additional distributions and the deployment of water trucking services in communities experiencing prolonged disruptions to safe water access. Action Against Hunger is also coordinating with Manila Water Foundation and the Malapatan LGU to explore collaboration on potable water provision for affected communities.

- 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. Action Against Hunger also maintains an active standby agreement with UNICEF Philippines for emergency WASH support should the scale of humanitarian needs increase.
- Action Against Hunger maintains existing agreements with Financial Service Providers (FSPs) and continues to conduct market and cash feasibility assessments. [Assessment findings indicate that market functionality varies significantly across affected municipalities, with some FSPs and markets gradually resuming operations while others remain constrained by damaged infrastructure, connectivity issues, and transport disruptions](#) Although current market and financial service disruptions may constrain immediate cash assistance in some areas, these arrangements will enable the rapid activation of Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) once market functionality and access conditions improve.

## 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.

<b>EMERGENCY ASSESSMENT AND OPERATIONS MONITORING</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuous monitoring and gathering of information from local news sources and local government contacts are being conducted.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>ACTIVATION OF RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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:</li> </ul>
<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>WASH</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide life-saving interventions such as provision of water supply among the affected population.</li> <li>• Provide hygiene kits and water kits, especially for those in evacuation centers.</li> </ul>
	<b>Nutrition and Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide support to local health services in addressing trauma and injury-related incidents.</li> <li>• Provide psychosocial first-aid among the affected population.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Strengthen disease surveillance, water quality monitoring, and public health risk reduction measures in evacuation centers and temporary settlements, particularly in light of reported cases of acute watery diarrhea, respiratory illnesses, fever, and other communicable disease risks in affected communities.</a></li> </ul>
	<b>Shelter and Non-food Items</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide sleeping materials, especially for those who will be staying longer in the displacement camps.</li> </ul>
	<b>Food Security and Livelihood</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider MPCA or food assistance as a potential response modality to support immediate household recovery needs, subject to validation through ongoing needs and market assessments.</li> </ul>
	<b>Protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen protection monitoring and ensure access to assistance among vulnerable groups, including women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities.</li> </ul>
	<b>Cross-cutting themes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

## SOURCES

1. DepEd. (2026). *Situation Report # 9 Earthquake in Maasim (Sarangani)*, 11 June 2026, 08:00 AM.
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## FOCAL PERSONS – CONTACT INFORMATION

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## PHOTOS



In photos: (1) In the Municipality of Malapatan, residents resort to a free-flowing spring water source in the población area, which is a kilometer away from the municipal hall. This is mainly used for cleaning, as residents do not encourage their young children to drink the water. Some families opt to boil water for drinking or purchase it from water-refilling stations. (2) Operational water refilling stations have long lines of water containers queued due to very limited water supply in the barangays. Photos by Sitti Sarah Mohammad Dinas for Action Against Hunger.



In photo: (1) A store in Barangay Sapu Masla was totally damaged, with goods inside now completely destroyed. Photo by Dahrudden Abdul for Action Against Hunger. (2-4) Homes in Sitio Jolohanon, Sapu Masla, Malapatan have been damaged or destroyed following the earthquake, leaving families without safe shelter and in urgent need of support as recovery efforts continue. Photos by Ana Nico Clement for Action Against Hunger.