

## IN SUPPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE RED CROSS



**102**

National Society branches



**102**

National Society local units



**125,000**

National Society volunteers



**1,923**

National Society staff

## PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency Operations



**349,750**

Climate and environment



**44,018**

Disasters and crises



**13,203**

Health and wellbeing



**294,324**

Migration and displacement



**2**

Values, power and inclusion



**349,750**

## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

*in Swiss francs (CHF)*

Country	Funding Requirement	28.1M
IFRC Secretariat	Emergency Operations Funding Requirement	20.3M
	Emergency Operations Funding	2.6M
	Emergency Operations Expenditure	2.3M
	Longer-term Funding Requirement	3.1M
	Longer-term Funding	4.5M
	Longer-term Expenditure	1.4M
Participating National Societies	Funding Requirement	2.2M
	Funding	3.1M
	Expenditure	3.8M
HNS other funding sources	Funding Requirement	2.5M
	Funding	2.5M

### Philippine Red Cross

Overview

Funding **27.4M**

Funding Sources

IFRC Secretariat **22.6M**

Participating National Societies **2.2M**

HNS other funding sources **2.5M**

Appeal number **MAAPH001**

*In addition to: CHF 271,000 DREF Funding*

# ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRPH045 / Typhoon Rai

People reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	350,000
People (and households) reached by hygiene promotion activities in the response period	290,000
People reached by National Societies with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	12,000
People reached with livelihoods support	2,000
People reached with restoring family links (RFL) services	149
People reached with shelter support	71
Number of affected children, adolescents and young adults who received recreational materials distributed by RCRC or recreational activities run by RCRC in educational facilities or learning spaces	3,000
Number and Percentage of volunteers involved in response who are insured	910
RESii. Number of people provided with basic emergency shelter that is safe and adequately enables essential household and livelihoods activities to be undertaken with dignity	71
Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection services to displaced persons, migrants and host communities	2
Strategy for strengthening the auxiliary role developed or implemented	Yes
National Society is adopting national community engagement/accountability strategies, policies or frameworks	Yes
National Society has established a Movement Coordination mechanism in-country	Yes
National Society has domestic advocacy strategies developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
Staff and volunteers who completed training in emergency shelter and emergency household items	10,000

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	People reached with activities to address rising climate risks	44,000
	People reached with activities to address environmental problems	11,000
	Implementing nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)?	Yes
	Developing and implementing strategies and plans that address rising climate and environmental risks?	Yes
Disasters and crises	People reached with shelter support	13,000
	People reached with livelihoods support	10,000
	People reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	10,000
	Percentage of humanitarian assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	1%
Health and wellbeing	People reached by National Societies with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	294,000
	People trained by National Societies in first aid	162,000
	People reached by National Societies with contextually appropriate health services	157,000
	People reached with psychosocial and mental health services	15,000
Migration and displacement	Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) that provided assistance and/or protection to people on the move along land based migration routes	2
	Advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move?	Yes
Values, power and inclusion	People reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	350,000
	Is Community Engagement and Accountability integrated and institutionalized in the National Society policies, operations, and procedures (with clear benchmarks)?	Yes

## ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of government led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	10
	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the IFRC Network is part of	2
National Society development	Youth engagement strategy developed or in place	Yes
	Strategy for strengthening the auxiliary role developed or implemented	Yes
	One National Society Development plan in place	Yes
	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of their volunteers	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	Participation in IFRC-led communication campaigns	Yes
	National Society has domestic advocacy strategies developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
Accountability and agility	National Society is showing progress in digital transformation according to the digital maturity model outlined in IFRC Digital Transformation Strategy	Yes
	National Society have strengthened their integrity and reputational risk mechanisms	Yes
	National Society has a PSEA policy to enforce prevention and support survivors (cumulative)	Yes
	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors (cumulative)	Yes
	Functioning data management systems that inform decision making and support monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of the IFRC network's contributions	Yes

## IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Multilateral Support	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
American Red Cross	●	●	●			●	●
Australian Red Cross	●						
Austrian Red Cross	●						
British Red Cross	●						
Canadian Red Cross Society	●		●	●			●
Croatian Red Cross	●						
Finnish Red Cross	●	●	●				
French Red Cross	●						
German Red Cross			●		●	●	●
Italian Red Cross	●						
Japanese Red Cross Society	●						
Monaco Red Cross	●						
Netherlands Red Cross		●		●		●	●
Norwegian Red Cross	●						
Red Cross Society of China	●						
Spanish Red Cross		●	●		●		●
Swedish Red Cross	●						

# OVERALL PROGRESS

## Context

The Philippines ranks 11th globally in disaster susceptibility according to the [2023 INFORM risk index](#). The country ranks 113th in the latest Human Development Report, facing challenges in urban infrastructure, disaster preparedness, basic services, healthcare, and shelter. The Philippines faces significant challenges due to its geographical location and tectonic conditions. Around 60 per cent of the total land area is exposed to multiple hazards, putting 74 per cent of the population at risk. The country, with more than 115 million people, expects its population to exceed 153 million by 2030. About 85.2 per cent of production sources are at risk from disasters.

Hydro-meteorological events such as storm surges, drought and floods account for more than 80 per cent of the [natural hazards](#) leading to disasters in the last 50 years. Despite the high risk, the country's infrastructure is expanding, with planned relocations posing potential new risks and vulnerabilities. The Philippines is strongly affected by climate change. [Climate change](#) has a negative impact on the country's rich natural and marine resources, health infrastructure, water, and poverty. Widespread [migration and displacement](#), both internal and international, also contribute to the country's challenges. The COVID-19 pandemic further strained Filipinos living overseas, exposing them to unprecedented challenges. Internal displacement is driven by disasters, conflicts and violence, particularly in the southern region of Mindanao.

In 2023, the Philippines continued to grapple with the devastating effects of [Typhoon Rai](#), which struck the country in 2021. In June 2023, the alert status of [Mayon Volcano](#) was raised to Alert Level 2, indicating increased chances of lava flows and health hazards due to ashfall and volcanic gas emissions to nearby communities. Additionally, in July 2023 a [Super Typhoon Doksuri](#) directly impacted 675,357 families.

## Key achievements

### Climate and environment

In 2023, the Philippine Red Cross developed a Flood Resilience Measurement tool, conducted community studies and shared findings to enhance resilience. It supported training and environmental activities in Mangatarem, Pasig and Pateros, reaching communities through the [Flood Resilience Alliance](#). The National Society also participated in coastal cleanups and trained volunteers in environmental management.

### Disasters and crises

For the reporting period, the Philippine Red Cross trained facilitators in [Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments](#) across Palawan, Bohol, and Cebu and advanced disaster preparedness through [Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness](#) (PASSA) training. In response to Typhoon Rai, it provided the affected communities with household livelihood assistance, implemented [cash and voucher assistance](#) (CVA) using 'Philpost' and initiated the process of identifying additional financial service providers. It strengthened coordination with a local government unit in the province of Pangasinan through a Memorandum of Agreement to ensure the sustainability and adaptation of flood resilience activities and facilitated planning workshops in Pasig and Pateros, integrating technical expertise from government agencies. The National Society also drafted a position paper on the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act, promoted key frameworks and emphasized community resilience and early warning systems.

### Health and wellbeing

The National Society renewed partnerships with the Philippine Medical Association, Philippine Nurses Association and Philippine Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society Foundation Inc. for public health emergency preparedness. It mobilized health volunteers for vaccination campaigns, improved community vaccination compliance and conducted numerous community health caravans. The Philippine Red Cross also provided psychosocial support services and trained its volunteers in first aid. Additionally, the National Society conducted hygiene promotion activities while distributing safe water, as well as sanitation and hygiene items to disaster-affected communities.

## Migration and displacement

For the period January to December 2023, the Philippine Red Cross supported migrants through welfare desks, with plans to expand these into [humanitarian service points](#), pending the results of a national assessment. It also enhanced information delivery via a virtual volunteer portal. The National Society advocated for legislation focused on the rights of displaced people and co-chaired the Asia Pacific Migration Network, contributing to key document revisions and guideline updates.

## Values, power, and inclusion

The Philippine Red Cross established child-friendly spaces in evacuation centres to provide a safe environment and [psychosocial support](#) for children during emergency response. Priority lanes were set up for persons with disabilities and the elderly, and the [IFRC Child Safeguarding Policy](#) was incorporated. The National Society also made efforts to integrate the [protection, gender and inclusion](#) (PGI) approach into its operations. Additionally, community members were consulted in the selection of beneficiaries to ensure transparency and [community engagement and accountability](#) (CEA).

## Enabling local actors

The Philippine Red Cross started the process of developing an operational plan to actualize the vision of its Strategic Plan (2021 – 2025.) It continued with financial sustainability efforts through a new fundraising strategy, launched its renewed Youth Engagement Strategy (YES 2.0) and introduced the ‘One Philippine Red Cross Plan’ for a future-focused approach. Additionally, the National Society developed and localized a policy for [protection against sexual exploitation and abuse](#) (PSEA) and focused on [digital transformation](#).

# IFRC NETWORK ACTION

## ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on emergencies, see IFRC GO page [Philippines](#)

<b>NAME OF OPERATION</b>	Typhoon Rai (Odette)
<b>MDR-CODE</b>	MDRPH045
<b>DURATION</b>	24 months (13 December 2021 to 31 December 2023)
<b>FUNDING ALLOCATION</b>	Through IFRC Emergency Appeal: CHF 20 million Federation-wide: CHF 26 million
<b>Link to Emergency Appeal</b>	<a href="#">Typhoon Rai (Odette) Emergency Appeal</a>
<b>Link to Operational Strategy for DRC</b>	<a href="#">Revised Operational Strategy</a>
<b>Link to Operation Update</b>	<a href="#">Typhoon Rai Final Report</a>

On December 16, 2021, Typhoon Rai, locally known as Odette, struck the Philippines, causing severe devastation to communities already struggling with the COVID-19 pandemic. Making its first landfall in Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte, Typhoon Rai was the strongest storm to hit the Philippines that year, with gusts reaching 270 kilometres/hour and maximum sustained winds of 195 kilometres/hour. The typhoon made nine landfalls across various provinces, including Surigao del Norte, Dinagat Islands, Southern Leyte, Bohol, Cebu, Negros Oriental and Palawan.

The storm brought destructive winds and severe flooding, with reports indicating flooding up to roof level in Bohol. Power, communication and water supply were widely disrupted, and access to affected areas was challenging due to the extensive damage. Initial assessments by the Philippine Red Cross and other agencies reveal significant impact on shelter, livelihoods, agriculture and infrastructure. Government figures report that 130,128 families (477,614 people) were affected across 1,417 barangays in several regions. Power outages and communication issues hindered further

data collection, suggesting that the number of affected individuals may rise. Pre-emptively, 332,855 people were evacuated and 1,603 evacuation centres were hosting 77,494 families (289,049 individuals). The estimated number of people living in the most affected areas is 15.9 million, with 9.1 million in the hardest-hit regions.

### Short description of the operational strategy

The operation aimed to assist 400,000 people (80,000 families) affected by Typhoon Rai to meet their essential needs in a safe and dignified manner, assist their recovery from the crisis and sustainably strengthen their resilience to shocks. The operation focused on health and care, including water, sanitation and hygiene, mental health and psychosocial support and community health and medical service. Additionally, the assistance comprised of livelihoods support, multi-purpose cash, and shelter and housing support. The assistance provided also adhered to minimum standards of protection, gender and inclusion as a cross-cutting approach.

For the period December 2021 to January 2022, the following support was provided:

#### Shelter, housing and settlements, livelihoods and multi-purpose cash

Affected communities were provided with tarpaulins, shelter kits, essential household items as well as hot ready-to-eat meals. Assistance provided also included skill-building support, conditional cash grants and multi-purpose cash grants.

#### Health and care

Vital care was provided to the affected communities through emergency medical, alongside hygiene kits and other resources, including safe water supplies and water filtration systems. Additionally, the support encompassed mental health and psychosocial support, safe spaces for women and children as well as other medical services.

#### Water, sanitation and hygiene

Safe drinking water, hygiene kits and proper sanitation was provided. Alongside, efforts were also made to raise awareness about hygiene among the communities.

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



### Climate and environment

*Communities and Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) staff and volunteers undertake urgent action and adapt to the rising and evolving risks from the climate and environmental crises.*

#### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2023, the Philippine Red Cross integrated a Flood Resilience Measurement tool into its community-based disaster risk reduction programme. Using this tool, it completed several urban community studies and shared its findings with the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Offices. These findings were used to plan community interventions and enhance resilience to climate impacts. It also conducted training for its volunteers and staff in the use of this tool.

In Mangatarem, the National Society supported communities in the implementation of disaster risk reduction, first aid training, environmental awareness seminars and tree planting activities. Community action plans were developed and presented to local stakeholders to address identified challenges. In Pasig and Pateros, the Philippine Red Cross assisted communities in improving their flood resilience through the provision of training in basic disaster response and first aid. The Flood Resilience Alliance project reached several people across Pangasinan and Pateros.

The National Society participated in coastal cleanup activities for International Coastal Cleanup Day, highlighting the ongoing commitment to environmental sustainability and community health. It also implemented a Greening Disaster Risk Reduction Project and trained its volunteers and staff in Nature Navigator, enhanced vulnerability and capacity

assessments (eVCA) as well as nursery and plantation management.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in the implementation of its Greening Disaster Risk Reduction Project. It assisted the Philippine Red Cross in training its staff members and volunteers in Nature Navigator and enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessments (eVCA). Additionally, the IFRC also supported the Philippine Red Cross in training its staff and volunteers in nursery management and plantation management.



## Disasters and crises

For real-time emergencies, visit [IFRC GO page Philippines](#)

In 2023, the [IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(IFRC-DREF\)](#) was approved for two separate emergencies:

### 1. Philippines – Mount Mayon Imminent Volcanic Eruption 2023

<b>NAME OF OPERATION</b>	Philippines – Mount Mayon Imminent Volcanic Eruption 2023
<b>MDR-CODE</b>	<a href="#">MDRPH051</a>
<b>DURATION</b>	4 months (18 June 2023 to 31 October 2024)
<b>FUNDING ALLOCATION</b>	CHF 140,363
<b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b>	18,000
<b>LATEST OPERATION UPDATE</b>	<a href="#">DREF Operations Final Report</a>

The DREF allocation of CHF 140,363 in June 2023 supported the Philippine Red Cross in supporting the immediate needs of the most vulnerable people in seven municipalities of Albay. The support, spanning from June to October 2023, was initially extended for a duration of three months. The targeted people were assisted through essential household items, hygiene kits, drinking water and containers for its storage. Other support included first aid service, medicines, mosquito nets and welfare support including hot meals, child-friendly activities and psychosocial support service.

### 2. Philippines – Super Typhoon Doksuri

<b>NAME OF OPERATION</b>	Super Typhoon Doksuri
<b>MDR-CODE</b>	<a href="#">MDRPH052</a>
<b>DURATION</b>	6 months (5 August 2023 to 29 February 2024)
<b>FUNDING ALLOCATION</b>	CHF 271,035
<b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b>	36,330
<b>LATEST OPERATION UPDATE</b>	<a href="#">DREF Operations Final Report</a>

The DREF allocation of CHF 271,035 in August 2023 has been supporting the Philippine Red Cross in aiding 36,330 people affected by the Super Typhoon Doksuri which made a landfall in Cagayan in Philippines in July 2023. The response operation aimed to support the affected families by providing essential household items, tarpaulins and mosquito nets. Communities were provided with hot meals, first aid and medicines as well as mental health and

psychosocial support services. Other assistance included supply of potable water and jerrycans to store it, and hygiene kits complemented by a hygiene promotion campaign.

### *Communities take action to increase their resilience to evolving and multiple shocks and hazards*

#### **Progress by the National Society against objectives**

The Philippine Red Cross conducted facilitator training for Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments for communities across Palawan, Bohol and Cebu. It also rolled out action plans for [Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness \(PASSA\)](#) training, further strengthening community engagement in disaster preparedness.

Under its disaster response and recovery efforts, the Philippine Red Cross, provided household livelihood assistance communities affected by Typhoon Rai. It implemented [cash and voucher assistance](#) based on market assessments, using 'Philpost' as the financial service provider (FSP) and initiated processes to identify additional FSPs for mobile cash transfers. The Philippine Red Cross strengthened sub-national coordination and collaboration through a Memorandum of Agreement with the local government unit of Mangatarem in Pangasinan province, to ensure the sustainability and adaptation of flood resilience activities. The Philippine Red Cross facilitated six intervention planning workshops and stakeholder consultations in Pasig and Pateros, bridging planning gaps and integrating technical expertise from national and local government agencies. The National Society also drafted a position paper on the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act, promoted key frameworks and emphasized community resilience and early warning systems.

#### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** provided support in disaster response and recovery for Typhoon Rai through the IFRC mechanism of Emergency Appeal. Support provided to the Philippine Red Cross consisted of mobilizing, pre-positioning disaster relief stocks, logistics, supply chain management, procurement, customs clearance, fleet management, storage as well as transportation. To further assist the National Society, the IFRC deployed surge personnel and facilitated its coordination with the Department of Public Works and Highways and the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources (PENRO). The IFRC also supported project site visits and forums. Additionally, the IFRC provided support to the National Society in responding to two separate emergencies through the IFRC DREF.



*A cash distribution programme being undertaken by the Philippine Red Cross for Typhoon Karding survivors in Nueva Ecija province, Central Luzon (Photo: IFRC).*



*National Societies capitalize on their auxiliary role to ensure their position on relevant country level public health strategy, advocacy and policy platforms and mechanisms.*

### **Progress by the National Society against objectives**

The Philippine Red Cross has renewed its partnership with the Philippine Medical Association and engaged with the Philippine Nurses Association and the Philippine Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society Foundation Inc. to strengthen public health emergency preparedness. The National Society also forged strong collaborations with these medical associations, mobilizing them as part of its health volunteer network for large-scale disasters or epidemics. Additionally, the Philippine Red Cross organized World Blood Donation Day and National Blood Donor Month events.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** supported the National Society's coordination and collaboration with health partners such as WHO and UNICEF, enhancing public health emergency responses. The IFRC has been instrumental in preparing the National Society for pandemic scenarios through the ASEF stockpiling initiative.

*National Societies are supported to deliver evidence based and impact driven, effective, appropriate health promotion, disease prevention and community-based care activities, focusing on the people in situations of vulnerability in all contexts.*

### **Progress by the National Society against objectives**

In 2023, the Philippine Red Cross implemented community-based disease prevention, promoted maternal and child health, and conducted vaccination campaigns against COVID-19, measles, rubella and polio. It supported vector-borne disease outbreak responses and developed a strategy for dengue prevention and control. It also ran awareness campaigns and conducted community-based activities to promote health and prevent disease through [community-based health and first aid](#). Additionally, the National Society standardized first aid practices and promoted blood services through voluntary non-remunerated blood donations (VNRBD) and Pledge 25.

The Philippine Red Cross provided medical consultations, medicines and screenings through its health caravans, continued primary care at the Dolores Community Clinic in Eastern Samar and mobilized ambulances and emergency teams through its safety services. It also strengthened volunteer capacity with online training sessions and launched a first aid and Basic Life Support (BLS) training platform and provided psychosocial support during Typhoon Rai and Typhoon Karding.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** supported the Philippine Red Cross in mobilizing health volunteers for vaccination campaigns and transforming them into vaccination champions to boost compliance and trust in high-risk communities. The IFRC also contributed to standardizing first aid practices and supporting community-based vaccination awareness campaigns. It also supported the National Society in providing psychosocial support such as psychological first aid and creating child friendly spaces during emergencies such as Typhoon Rai.

*National Societies provide to communities and key structures at risk from pandemics and epidemics improved access to adequate water, sanitation, and hygiene services in emergency settings*

### **Progress by the National Society against objectives**

The National Society continued its commitment to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) by providing safe water to disaster-affected communities and distributing essential WASH items. It installed and rehabilitated sanitation facilities and began construction of Material Recovery Facilities in several locations. The Philippine Red Cross also worked on integrating appropriate WASH facilities into shelter projects for Typhoon Odette recovery.

The Philippine Red Cross implemented several programmes including capacity-building activities for Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) and Children Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation. It also deployed water tankers and set up water collection points, providing essential hygiene items.

## IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided the National Society with financial and technical assistance for its interventions.



## Migration and displacement

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*Migrants and displaced persons have access to humanitarian assistance and protection at key points along migratory routes as well access to durable solutions when appropriate*

### Progress by National Society against objectives

The Philippine Red Cross extended support to migrants through welfare desks. It also began the development of a comprehensive strategic plan to expand the welfare desks into [Humanitarian Service Points](#) is pending the results of the national assessment on migration and displacement and the development of a comprehensive Philippine Red Cross strategy and action plan.

The Philippine Red Cross also focused on enhancing the delivery of reliable information to migrants and overseas Filipino workers through the virtual volunteer portal. The National Society also conducted a national assessment to further understand and address the needs of those affected by migration and displacement. This assessment aimed to identify needs, roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders, service gaps and opportunities for the Philippine Red Cross to strengthen its role in migration and displacement contexts.

The National Society also addressed the needs of internally displaced persons by advocating for a legislation on displaced people's rights. It also co-chaired the Asia Pacific Migration Network (APMN) network and contributed to several document revisions and guideline updates enhancing its capabilities in managing migration and displacement issues.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC has supported the National Society in coordinating, facilitating, and offering training, advice and direction to guide its migration and displacement work, in alignment with the IFRC Global Migration Strategy and other Movement frameworks. It also supported various global and regional networks, including the Movement Leadership Group, the Global Migration Task Force and the Movement Reference Group on Internally Displaced Populations.



## Values, power and inclusion

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*National Societies and the IFRC Secretariat adopt a comprehensive Protection, Gender and Inclusion approach across operations and programmes*

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2023, the Philippine Red Cross focused on safeguarding during emergency response. It established child-friendly spaces in evacuation centres, providing a safe environment for children to engage in activities and receive psychosocial support. To address specific needs, priority lanes were created for persons with disabilities and the elderly. The National Society made efforts to incorporate the protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) approach into its programmes. The National Society is involved in the IFRC Network Building Trust Project. Through this, it also focused on strengthening public trust in emergency responses through community engagement and accountability. Additionally, feedback mechanisms were integrated into disaster management, ensuring their continuation beyond the project.

## IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support to the National Society to improve its emergency response. It supported the development of communications materials in various local dialects, helping the Philippine Red Cross improve outreach and understanding within affected communities.

# ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



## Strategic and operational coordination

### IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance, and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The in-country participating National Societies include the **American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, Red Cross Society of China, Croatian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Red Cross of Monaco, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross.**

### Movement coordination

The National Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the [Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation \(SMCC\)](#) principles, and the newly-adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

In Philippines, **the ICRC** supports the public, the authorities and the Philippine Red Cross in assisting civilians who are displaced or otherwise affected by armed conflicts and other violent situations, particularly in parts of central and western Mindanao. The ICRC ensures that all actors adhere to humanitarian matters as part of their obligations under international humanitarian law (IHL) or other relevant norms.

### External coordination

The Philippine Red Cross coordinates closely with national, provincial, and local disaster risk reduction councils, government institutions and the military. It collaborates with government entities on health programmes, including vaccination efforts with the Department of Health and pandemic preparedness with the government of Japan.

The National Society also partners with the European Union on governance, climate change and economic growth initiatives, and is re-engaging with the Asian Development Bank and various embassies to strengthen disaster risk management and food security efforts. Additionally, it partners with USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance to enhance its disaster response capacity.

The Philippine Red Cross has a full-time Shelter Cluster Coordinator, supported by the IFRC, which co-chairs the Shelter Cluster with the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development. In 2023, the coordinator focused on formalizing shelter coordination mechanisms, revising key documents, training teams and contributing to government capacity-building, including the Philippine Post-Disasters Recovery Framework. Efforts also included contingency planning, revising cluster tools, promoting safe-shelter practices and developing a country environmental profile.



## National Society development

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2023, the Philippine Red Cross worked on building financial sustainability by developing a fundraising strategy. The National Society also organized an event for launching the renewal of its Youth Engagement Strategy (YES 2.0). Additionally, it introduced the 'One Philippine Red Cross Plan' to strengthen the organization with a future-focused, relevant, pragmatic approach, while keeping volunteers, technology and logistics central to its mission.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided the National Society with guidance and support for preparing and drafting proposals for grants such as the IFRC ICRC National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) and the Empress Shôken Fund.

The American Red Cross provided support to the Philippine Red Cross in developing a fundraising strategy.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2023, the Philippine Red Cross actively promoted key frameworks, including the Grand Bargain, localization and climate adaptation, to build public trust.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Philippine Red Cross with professional media training to enhance its communications skills and engage more effectively with national and international media. Meetings with key media leaders were held to boost collaboration, improve coverage and increase visibility, including on social media. Additionally, the IFRC strengthened civil-military cooperation, establishing National Society focal points, developing common guidance and fostering a regional civil-military relations network.



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Philippine Red Cross developed a policy on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and translated it into local dialects. Additionally, it focused on digital transformation.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Philippine Red Cross in organizing sessions on topics such as prevention of gender-based violence, reporting mechanisms and protection against sexual exploitation and abuse to reinforce safeguarding policies. It also supported the National Society in implementing risk management and innovation efforts focus on fraud prevention, carbon reduction, and operational efficiency. The IFRC provided security support and assisted the Philippine Red Cross human resources development and shelter cluster engagement. Additionally, it provided the National Society with technical support for improving its digital systems, promoting digital skills and experimenting with emerging technologies for greater efficiency.



**The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)** is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

## DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) and which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [IFRC Philippines 2023 Financial Report](#)  
**Note:** For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRPH051](#), [MDRPH052](#)
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Donor response](#) on IFRC website
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) data
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

## Contact information

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