



# PHILIPPINES

## 2025-2026 IFRC network country plan



Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 53.21M**

11 December 2024

### In support of the Philippine Red Cross



**102**

National Society  
branches



**139**

National Society  
local units



**1,923**

National Society  
staff



**541,000**

National Society  
volunteers

### People to be reached



**97,250**

Ongoing  
emergency  
operations



**1.2M**

Climate and  
environment



**605,000**

Disasters  
and crises



**2.5M**

Health and  
wellbeing



**100,000**

Migration and  
displacement



**370,000**

Values, power  
and inclusion

### IFRC network multi-year focus

#### Emergency response

- Cyclones

#### Longer term needs

- Climate change adaptation
- Anticipatory action in disaster management
- Health care • Water, sanitation and hygiene
  - Migration

#### Capacity development

- Branch development
- Financial sustainability

### Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating

**Medium**

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index

**Very high**

Human Development Index rank

**113**

World Bank Population figure

**117.3M**

World Bank Population below poverty line

**18.1%**

# Funding requirements

2025

2026\*\*

\*\*Projected funding requirements

Total 52.3M CHF

Total 0.87M CHF

Through Host National Society

35.9M CHF

Through Participating National Societies

0.87M CHF

Through Participating National Societies

3M CHF

Through the IFRC

13.4 M CHF

HNS Breakdown

IFRC Breakdown

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

10.9M CHF

Climate & environment

9.4M CHF

Disasters & crises

7.8M CHF

Health & wellbeing

2.3M CHF

Migration & displacement

2.3M CHF

Values, power & inclusion

3.1M CHF

Enabling local actors

Ongoing emergency operations

5.8M CHF

1.3M CHF

Climate and environment

1.2M CHF

Disasters and crises

2.1M CHF

Health and wellbeing

900,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

400,000 CHF

Values, power and inclusion

1.7M CHF

Enabling local actors

## Participating National Societies

American Red Cross

Finnish Red Cross

German Red Cross

Japanese Red Cross Society\*

Qatar Red Crescent Society

Spanish Red Cross

The Canadian Red Cross Society

The Netherlands Red Cross

\*National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2024

## IFRC Appeal codes

Philippines Typhoons and Floods  
Emergency Appeal:

**MDRPH056**

Longer-term needs:

**MAAPH001**

## Participating National Societies bilateral support for 2025

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
American Red Cross	440,000	●	●			●	●
Canadian Red Cross Society	527,000	●	●	●	●	●	●
Finnish Red Cross	50,000	●	●				●
German Red Cross	727,000	●	●				●
Netherlands Red Cross	696,000	●	●	●		●	●
Qatar Red Crescent Society				●			
Spanish Red Cross	562,000	●	●	●	●	●	

Total Funding requirement **CHF 3M**

## Hazards



Cyclones



Floods



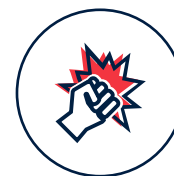
Earthquakes



Population movement



Volcanic eruption



Conflict



National Society volunteers distributing relief kits post a storm hit several regions across Philippines. (Photo: Philippine Red Cross)

# NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

As per 2024 Plan. To be updated in full 2025 Plan, as per need

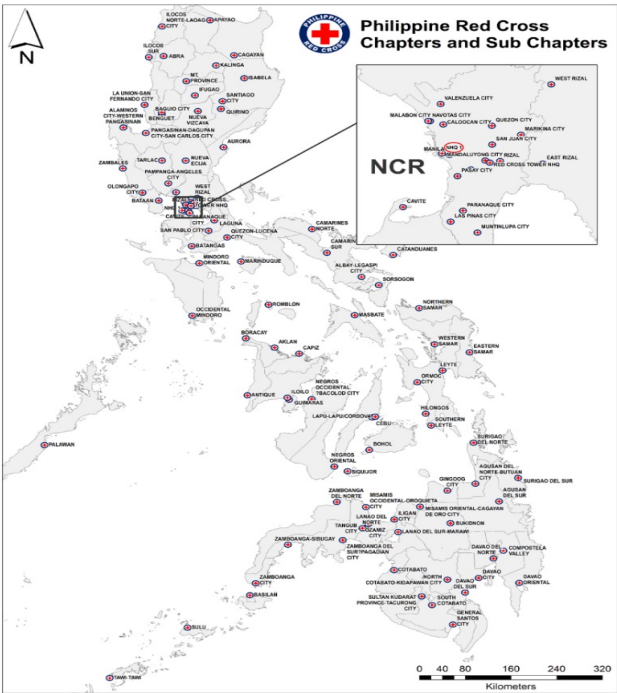
The **Philippine Red Cross** was established in 1947 and was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1948. It operates within the Philippine Red Cross Act of 2009, which affirms the National Society's position as a voluntary, independent and autonomous non-governmental body that is auxiliary to the authorities of the Republic of the Philippines in the humanitarian field. The National Society provides relief, health care and welfare assistance to the most vulnerable people. The National Society adopts a holistic approach to its humanitarian work and offers a wide array of services including preventive medicine, blood collection and distribution, therapeutic counselling and youth leadership.

The Philippine Red Cross is the nation's largest humanitarian organization and it operates through its 102 chapters covering all administrative districts and major cities in the country. The National Society is organized into two levels, with these 102 chapters forming the first level, to which other units are attached. Together with the headquarters, this brings the total number of units of the Philippine Red Cross to 139. The National Society focuses on its core programmes and services which includes blood services, disaster management and relief services, dissemination of international humanitarian law, health services, safety services, social services and volunteer and youth initiatives.

The Philippine Red Cross Strategy 2021-2025 acknowledges three significant and intersecting concerns: climate and environmental crisis, health and well-being and conflict and migration. The strategies are as follows:

- Empower the most vulnerable marginalized community members through sustainable, innovative, need-based services that sustain resilience and promote human dignity and well-being
- Strengthen the National Society's financial sustainability through intensified resource mobilization, strategic partnerships and well-placed systems that enhance trust, accountability, transparency, efficiency and standards compliance
- Enhance our organizational capacity for the welfare of our staff and volunteers through a human-centred approach, supported by strengthened administrative systems and procedures

In 2023, the National Society reached 755,000 people with long term services and development programmes and three million people with disaster response and early recovery programmes.



Map of Philippine Red Cross chapters and sub-chapter

The map does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the IFRC or the National Society concerning the legal status of a territory or its authorities

# IFRC NETWORK ACTION

## JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The Philippines, a Southeast Asian archipelago of over 7,000 islands, has a population estimated at 115 million in 2023, making it one of the most populous countries globally. The population is projected to grow, reaching approximately 138 million by 2025 and 150 million by 2030. This population growth raises significant concerns regarding resource allocation, economic stability and social welfare. The country is ranked as the most disaster-risk nation in the world for the third consecutive year, according to the 2024 World Risk Index. Its geographic location on the Pacific Ring of Fire and along the Pacific typhoon belt exposes it to numerous natural hazards, including typhoons, earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions, landslides and fires. The recent 7.4-magnitude earthquake in Mindanao, although causing limited casualties, inflicted significant damage to infrastructure. The Philippines remains vulnerable to future catastrophic events such as 'The Big One,' a potentially devastating earthquake.

Public health concerns in the Philippines are exacerbated by increasing incidences of non-communicable diseases such as hypertension, diabetes and respiratory conditions, alongside the persistence of vector-borne diseases such as leptospirosis and dengue fever. Flooding and climate change further heighten these risks. The country also faces recurring outbreaks, including measles, pertussis and polio, due to low vaccine confidence and compliance. The healthcare system struggles with shortages in professionals, outdated equipment and inadequate facilities.

The Philippines also faces a looming threat from the mpox virus, with 18 confirmed cases of monkeypox as of 2024. About 60 per cent of the country's land area is vulnerable to multiple hazards and more than 70 per cent of the population is at risk. Typhoons alone cost the country about 2 per cent of its GDP annually, straining recovery efforts.

Hydro-meteorological events, including storm surges, droughts and floods, have accounted for over 80 per cent of natural hazards over the past five decades. Climate change worsens these risks, impacting natural resources, health infrastructure and water availability, while deepening poverty. Migration and displacement, both internal and international, further complicate the nation's socio-economic challenges. Internal displacement remains a major issue, particularly in Mindanao, driven by natural disasters, conflict and violence. The Philippines' vulnerability to disasters remains a critical issue, with 2.6 million people displaced in 2023, ranking it third globally in terms of displacement due to disasters.

On the socio-economic front, the Philippine labour market has been facing challenges since May 2024, with an underemployment rate of about 10 per cent. While the unemployment rate dropped to 4.5 per cent in January 2024, the economy continues to be shaped by critical factors such as inflation and employment rates. In 2023, the economy added 4.1 million jobs, mainly due to the recovery of the services sector, particularly tourism. The growing urban population further complicated issues such as urban flooding and disease outbreaks.

Food insecurity remains a major concern particularly in the poorest regions. Agricultural households are especially vulnerable. According to the Human Development Report, the Philippines ranks 113th globally, facing challenges related to urban infrastructure, disaster preparedness and healthcare. The country's economic stability is further threatened by rising inflation, driven by local food supply constraints and global commodity price increases.

There is widespread migration and displacement within and from the Philippines. Many Filipinos migrate across international borders looking for work and educational opportunities. Personal remittances received in the Philippines accounted for a significant proportion of the country's GDP.



# ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

<b>Emergency Appeal name</b>	<a href="#">Philippines – Typhoons and Floods</a>
<b>Appeal number</b>	MDRPH056
<b>Duration</b>	From 30 October 2024 – 31 October 2025
<b>People to be assisted</b>	97,250
<b>Funding requirement</b>	IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: CHF 5.8 million Federation-wide Funding requirements: CHF 9 million
<b>Revised Emergency Appeal</b>	<a href="#">Philippines – Typhoons and Floods Revised Emergency Appeal</a>
<b>Revised Operational strategy</b>	<a href="#">Revised operational strategy</a>
<b>Last Operations Update</b>	<a href="#">Operations Update</a>

In October 2024, the Philippines was hit by four tropical cyclones in just three weeks, with two more expected soon affecting around 10 million people. Severe Tropical Storm Kristine (Trami) caused significant flooding and landslides across multiple regions from 21-25 October, making it the deadliest storm of the year. Super Typhoon Kong-Rey (Leon) followed, impacting northern Luzon from 26 October to 1 November, bringing strong winds, rain and landslides. Tropical Storm Marce made landfall in Cagayan on 7 November and Typhoon Nika struck Aurora and nearby regions shortly after. These repeated cyclones caused severe damage, intensified by existing vulnerabilities and limited recovery capacity, significantly impacting the affected areas.

## Short description of the emergency operational strategy

Through its operational strategy, the Philippine Red Cross set a target of reaching 86,250 people across 12 provinces, supported through shelter, cash, health, WASH, livelihood, PGI and CEA interventions. The communities targeted for response and recovery operations are those most vulnerable, hardest hit and least supported by other sources. The primary targets of the National Society's interventions include displaced

individuals and families who are not being reached by other humanitarian agencies.

The National Society's interventions under this emergency appeal consists of the following components:

**Shelter, cash and livelihood assistance:** Shelter kit, essential household items, hygiene kits, household livelihood assistance for those impacted.

**Health and care:** Mental health and psychosocial support, community-based health and first aid and medical care.

**Water, sanitation and hygiene:** Water supply system, sanitation, hygiene promotion and distribution of hygiene kits.

**Livelihoods:** Multipurpose cash assistance to meet the immediate needs of the affected population.

The operational strategy integrates **community engagement and accountability** (CEA) and **protection, gender and inclusion** (PGI) as pivotal elements, in an approach that recognizes and values all community members as equal partners, with their diverse needs shaping the response. Activities includes the provision of dignity kits and establishment of two-way feedback mechanisms.

# STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



## Climate and environment

Philippines ranks 35th on the [INFORM Climate Change Risk Index for 2024](#), with a high hazard and exposure score of 8.4, reflecting its extreme susceptibility to climate impacts.

Geographically, the Philippines is highly vulnerable to [natural hazards](#). Approximately 60 per cent of the land area and 74 per cent of the population are exposed to multiple hazards, including floods, cyclones, droughts, earthquakes, tsunamis and landslides. The country is particularly susceptible to storm surges, which are worsened by [climate change](#). Rising sea levels could affect up to one million people with flooding by 2070-2100, as projected by the World Bank Group.

The Philippines is facing significant climate impacts, with intensified weather events being one of the most pressing concerns. Typhoons are expected to become more intense, increasing the risks of flooding. El Niño and La Niña events, which are predicted to occur more frequently, will contribute to more severe droughts and floods, further straining resources. The frequency and scale of forest fires are also anticipated to rise, threatening biodiversity and natural ecosystems.

Another major impact is sea level rise, which will affect coastal regions, potentially exceeding the global average and doubling by 2060. By 2040, up to 150,000 Filipinos could face permanent displacement, with considerable economic losses. Additionally, vital natural systems such as mangroves and coral reefs will degrade due to saltwater intrusion, further exacerbating the challenges faced by these areas. Storm surges and rising tides are predicted to cause short-term sea level increases of up to 35 per cent by 2030 which will put millions at risk of displacement.

Increased extreme precipitation is another key factor, particularly in the eastern regions. Rainfall patterns are expected to intensify, which could lead to huge economic damages. While the frequency of tropical cyclones may decrease, their intensity is expected to rise, with maximum wind speeds projected to increase significantly by 2030. This heightened intensity will likely lead to infrastructure damages, compounding the already significant economic challenges.

To address these challenges, several policy frameworks have been established, including the [National Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2028](#), the [Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028](#) and the [Climate Change Act of 2009](#). These efforts focus on adaptation and mitigation strategies, improving resilience and enhancing [early warning systems](#).

## Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Philippine Red Cross Society is part of the [IFRC Global Climate Resilience Programme](#), which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led, climate-smart, disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related disaster impacts and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least supported and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, [anticipatory action](#) and preparedness; (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change; (3) addressing climate displacement; and (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

The Philippine Red Cross is dedicated to enhancing climate action and resilience as part of its strategic priorities. To achieve these goals, the National Society aims to strengthen its existing programme guidelines and develop new initiatives focused on the following areas:

- Develop a comprehensive disaster risk reduction and management strategic framework and plan to guide climate adaptation and resilience efforts.
- Strengthen the [anticipatory action](#) by diversifying hazard-based [early action protocols](#) and expanding geographic reach
- Implement large-scale localized [nature-based solutions](#), emphasizing different models for sustainable environmental management
- Continue collaboration with the Climate Change Commission to advance climate action initiatives
- Institutionalize a comprehensive climate strategy within the National Society to ensure long-term climate resilience
- Build its capacity for long-term climate action and environmental stewardship

## Planned activities for 2025

- Establish community-based [early warning systems](#)
- Develop and strengthen records and file management system
- Support maintenance and management of the National Society facilities and events to ensure smooth operations.
- Pilot a community-managed livelihood project focused on green farming

- Implement operations for regular general services, such as mail and payment processing

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will support the Philippine Red Cross Society in building community and systemic resilience to floods and heatwaves through the Climate Resilience Alliance Project. It will continue to recommend and support innovative approaches in shelter strengthening as part of anticipatory action, ensuring communities are better equipped to withstand climate-related risks. In addition, the IFRC, in partnership with local organizations, will work to amplify and diversify anticipatory action.

The **American Red Cross** will support the National Society in building community and institutional capacity for nature-based solutions (NbS) by training and equipping eco-disaster risk reduction (eco-DRR) teams, conducting ecosystem and vulnerability assessments, providing community training and developing disaster risk reduction and management and contingency plans. Additionally, it will help the Philippine Red Cross develop a guide for integrating nature-based solutions into disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and other sectors, alongside producing policy briefs to advocate for the inclusion of eco-DRR and NbS in government disaster risk management frameworks. The American Red Cross will continue to provide technical support for reviewing internal and external policies and programming, as well as formulating

operational mechanisms to support climate change mitigation and adaptation activities of the National Society.

The **Canadian Red Cross** will support the Philippine Red Cross by initiating an assessment of a nature-based solution project in Bohol, which will complement the Greening DRR project. This project will focus on enhancing community resilience through nature-based solutions.

The **German Red Cross** will provide support for an community resilience project in two provinces, Tarlac and Eastern Samar aimed at strengthening community resilience and building capacity of civil society organizations in these areas.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** will provide support towards nature-based solutions through an upcoming project with WWF Philippines and the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Phase 2. Additionally, it will provide assistance with risk financing aimed at strengthening climate resilience and improving financial mechanisms for disaster response and recovery.

The **Spanish Red Cross** will continue to support the Philippine Red Cross on climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts, focusing on green and circular economy initiatives. It will also provide support to the National Society with three ongoing projects that focus on adapting to and reducing the impacts of climate change. It will also provide support to the National Society for the EU-funded community resilience project in Tarlac and Eastern Samar.



National Society volunteers distributing meals post severe tropical storm Kristine hit the Philippines, in November 2024. (Photo: Philippine Red Cross)





## Disasters and crises

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

According to the [World Risk Index 2024](#), the Philippines has been ranked the most disaster-prone country in the world for the third consecutive year. The Philippines lies in the typhoon belt and the 'Pacific Ring of Fire.' As a result, the country frequently experiences tropical cyclones, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and other natural disasters.

The increasing frequency and severity of tropical cyclones have a significant impact on the country, with 2.6 million people displaced by disasters, making the Philippines the third most displaced nation globally. According to the [INFORM Climate Change Risk Index for 2024](#), the Philippines falls in to the high risk category. The Philippines is also prone to additional hazards such as floods, landslides and fires, compounded by its 24 active volcanoes, making disaster resilience a continuous challenge.

Weather patterns in the Philippines are heavily influenced by typhoons, which affect rainfall, humidity and cloud cover. These storms typically form in the Marianas and Caroline Islands and move northwest, often bypassing [Mindanao](#). This geographical feature makes the southern Philippines ideal for agriculture and industrial development, despite the country's disaster vulnerability.

The economic impact of extreme weather events is significant, with an estimated annual cost of around 3.2 billion USD. About 60 per cent of the country's land area is at risk from multiple hazards and 74 per cent of the population is vulnerable to the impacts of these disasters. Additionally, approximately 85.2 per cent of the nation's production sources are exposed to disaster risks. Coastal regions, especially Metro Manila, are at heightened risk from sea-level rise and flooding, with the city's 13 million residents contributing roughly 35 per cent to the national economy.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Philippine Red Cross plays a vital role in supporting the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan for 2020-2030. The National Society focuses on areas such as disaster prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response and early recovery, as well as disaster rehabilitation and recovery. Through its various programmes, the National Society helps strengthen the country's resilience to disasters and supports affected communities in their recovery efforts.

The Philippine Red Cross will focus on enhancing its capacity to deliver services in crisis and emergency response under this strategic priority. It will also emphasize climate change adaptation, [community-based disaster preparedness and](#)

[disaster risk reduction programmes](#) to build more resilient communities.

In disaster prevention and mitigation, the Philippines Red Cross supports the development and formulation of the Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (BDRRMP) and the local climate change adaptation plan. These plans institutionalize identified projects, activities and financing mechanisms. The National Society's work directly contributes to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP) 2020-2030 outcomes, including the implementation of community [early warning systems](#) and [nature-based solutions](#). The Philippines Red Cross also focuses on disaster preparedness, response, early recovery and rehabilitation. Its high-level objectives include to:

- Establish community-based [early warning systems](#), including planning, training and the procurement of appropriate devices
- Provide visual and audio-visual disaster information to communities, barangays, schools and workplaces and equip communities and chapters for disaster preparedness while strengthening partnerships and supporting ongoing capacity-building efforts
- Ensure well-established disaster response operations with a well-equipped workforce and volunteers and activate appropriate [early action](#) to build evidence and address the needs of affected communities
- Provide gender- and conflict-sensitive necessities and services to affected communities and implement an integrated early recovery system that offers temporary livelihoods and income-generating activities
- Establish clear policy directions for rehabilitation and recovery and ensure that affected families have access to affordable, disaster-resilient housing in safe zones with available social services and public facilities

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Test and implement the appropriate [forecast-based financing](#) trigger models in selected pilot sites prior to a weather disturbance
- Develop the Philippine Red Cross cash readiness plan to ensure effective disaster response
- Provide hot meals and source food supplies through food donations
- Deliver disaster relief assistance, including food baskets and Ramadan packages, to affected communities
- Enhance data analytics capabilities in disaster management to improve decision-making and response effectiveness

- Review and update the disaster recovery guidelines to ensure alignment with current practices
- Develop a household livelihood handbook for Philippine Red Cross staff to improve community support and livelihood recovery
- Review, rationalize and update select disaster management services training courses to enhance the capacity of staff and volunteers

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will continue to support the Philippine Red Cross in enhancing its disaster preparedness and response capabilities. It will provide disaster management training to staff and volunteers and support the National Society by building on recommendations from the preparedness for effective response process, coordinating emergency responses and providing technical support. Capacity building in disaster data management will also be a key focus.

The IFRC will assist the Philippine Red Cross in advancing disaster risk financing and forecast-based financing (FbF) initiatives. It will also assist the National Society in developing its cash readiness plan, updating and securing approval for the cash standard operating procedures and guidelines and pilot testing the Red Rose Data Management Platform during emergency operations. Additionally, it will also provide support in developing and institutionalizing relevant disaster risk reduction strategic frameworks within its regular programming.

In terms of shelter, the IFRC will provide technical support to the Philippine Red Cross to enhance inclusive, sustainable and risk-informed shelter and settlement programming. It will also support the National Society in providing livelihood assistance to the most vulnerable households, facilitating their recovery through the household livelihood assistance and community-managed livelihood project.

**IFRC** mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund Fund (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters

and crises. In 2024, IFRC provided a DREF allocation of CHF 739,170 to assist 33,000 people affected by the southwest monsoon intensified by heavy typhoon which led to massive flooding in Metro Manila and nearby provinces of Philippines, for a timeframe of six months. It also provided a DREF allocation for an Early Action Protocol of CHF 535,290 to assist 15,000 people affected by typhoon in 25 targeted provinces of Philippines, for a timeframe of two months.

The **American Red Cross** will support the Philippine Red Cross in enhancing disaster preparedness for at-risk communities, local government institutions and the National Society. It builds capacity at both the community and institutional levels, with a focus on increasing awareness of disaster risks, vulnerabilities and promoting self-organization and collective disaster risk reduction (DRR) actions. Additionally, the American Red Cross supports initiatives related to anticipatory action, eco-DRR, cash, drone operations and climate-smart strategies. Additionally, it provides technical support for drone services, information management, cash preparedness and the development of monitoring and evaluation frameworks for early action protocols.

The **Canadian Red Cross Society** will support the National Society in launching a multisectoral disaster preparedness initiative that focuses on seismic risks and response. It also supports the development of guidelines and standard operating procedures to streamline shelter assistance, incorporating protection, gender and inclusion and environmental elements.

The **German Red Cross** supports the Philippine Red Cross to increase awareness and improve practices of community-based disaster risk reduction, particularly in conflict areas, with a conflict-sensitive approach. It supports the development of early action protocols for drought, typhoon and flood events, including the setup, testing and activation of these protocols. It also plays a key role in providing technical support to expand the National Society's anticipatory action work in conflict areas.

The **Spanish Red Cross** will support the Philippine Red Cross on disaster preparedness and mitigation, particularly through projects that focus on livelihood as a key factor in building and reinforcing the resilience of vulnerable communities.



The Philippines is grappling with a range of public health challenges that require urgent attention and coordinated responses from health authorities and communities. Among the most pressing concerns are vaccination coverage, vector-borne diseases, tuberculosis, HIV infections, non-communicable diseases, issues related to blood services as well as water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

Vaccination is a growing public health concern in the Philippines, with the country facing significant immunization challenges. According to UNICEF and the World Health Organization's latest estimates in 2022, the Philippines ranked among the top five countries with the highest number of zero-dosed children and seventh for the number of children who have not received the measles vaccine. Despite improvements in recent years, such as exiting the top 20 countries with the most unvaccinated children, vaccine confidence remains low. In 2022, only 59 per cent of children were vaccinated, leaving 40 per cent unprotected against measles. A measles outbreak in March 2024 in BARMM and a pertussis outbreak emphasize the urgent need for strategies to boost vaccination rates.

Vector-borne diseases such as leptospirosis and dengue fever also pose significant health risks in the Philippines, driven by the tropical climate and environmental changes. Leptospirosis, spread through contaminated water, is common during the rainy season, with a surge in cases following flooding caused by climate change and urbanization. In August 2024, over 2,100 leptospirosis cases were recorded, with a spike following Super Typhoon Carina. Dengue fever, which follows seasonal patterns, has seen a 68 per cent increase in cases in 2024 compared to 2023, with 208,000 reported. Climate change and infrastructure damage due to extreme weather events contribute to the rise in these diseases, highlighting the need to strengthen healthcare systems and improve outbreak response.

The Philippines also faces high rates of tuberculosis (TB) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infections. With approximately one million Filipinos living with active TB, the country has the third-highest TB prevalence globally. Meanwhile, HIV infections continue to increase, with over 129,000 diagnosed cases as of March 2024. Efforts to combat TB and HIV must include improved awareness, testing and access to antiretroviral therapy (ART) to curb these public health crises.

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are also on the rise in the Philippines, contributing significantly to the burden of disease in the country. Ischemic heart disease and related conditions are the leading causes of death, accounting for 19 per cent of all fatalities. Chronic kidney disease remains underdiagnosed, with a new case developing every hour. These trends highlight

the need for better prevention, diagnosis and management strategies to address the increasing prevalence of NCDs.

The country's blood supply system is also under significant strain. According to the World Health Organization, the Philippines requires approximately 1.19 million blood units annually. However, challenges such as reliance on replacement donations increase the risk of transfusion-transmissible infections, which threatens the safety and sustainability of the blood supply.

Mental health remains a growing concern, with the prevalence of mental health disorders rising steadily. Between 1990 and 2019, the number of Filipinos diagnosed with mental health issues increased from 7 million to 12.5 million. Mental illness is now one of the most common disabilities, affecting at least 3.6 million Filipinos. Disasters and calamities significantly impact the mental health and well-being of affected populations, including displaced individuals and host communities.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) continue to be critical public health issues in the Philippines. Over 11 million Filipinos lack access to safely managed water supplies and more than 8 million do not have access to safe sanitation facilities. Waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera and typhoid fever are widespread, particularly in rural areas with limited access to clean water and sanitation services. The 2022 Family Health Survey indicated that only 32 per cent of communities are certified as Zero-Open Defecation. In emergencies, WASH conditions often worsen due to the damage or loss of facilities and services, exacerbating public health risks.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Philippine Red Cross is dedicated to enhancing primary health care coverage by focusing on community-based health programmes, particularly those aimed at preventing communicable diseases and improving maternal and childcare. The National Society's mandate includes providing timely emergency responses to public health crises and delivering essential health services during disasters through its key chapters.

Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) form an essential part of the National Society's comprehensive public health approach. The Philippine Red Cross actively conducts MHPSS training for staff and volunteers, covering topics such as psychological first aid, child-friendly spaces, community-based MHPSS programmes and MHPSS in emergencies. It is also committed to promoting first aid awareness through its First Aider in Every Home campaign. This transformative nationwide initiative aims to have at least one trained first aider in every home, empowering individuals with essential life-saving skills to respond effectively in emergencies and

create safer communities. Additionally, the Heroes on Wheels flagship programme ensures the presence of efficient and effective emergency medical services within communities. This programme includes a network of designated first aiders and well-equipped ambulance units, all dedicated to providing swift and competent responses to emergencies.

The National Society's high-level objectives include to:

- Provide essential health services to both healthy and sick individuals, in alignment with primary health care, preventive care and maternal and childcare
- Organize, train and equip the Medical Corps and RC143 Health Volunteers to ensure effective and efficient service delivery
- Enhance emergency care capacity to ensure readiness and responsiveness to health issues in both emergency and non-emergency situations
- Establish an epidemic preparedness and response plan and strengthen community-based surveillance systems for better monitoring and response
- Develop and integrate disaster risk management health plans into the broader disaster risk reduction strategy to ensure comprehensive and coordinated responses
- Strengthen health recovery capabilities by organizing training for response teams and establishing effective development mechanisms
- Sustain and expand partnerships with health agencies, academic institutions and hospitals to enhance overall health service delivery

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## Planned activities in 2025

- Conduct safety services training courses, including first aid and basic life support, to enhance emergency response skills
- Organize instructor training courses for first aid, basic life support, water safety and rope rescue
- Create a comprehensive mental health programme for youth and set up a mental health hotline
- Recruit blood donors through Red Cross 143 to maintain a steady blood supply
- Organize mobile blood donation drives and expand blood service facilities nationwide
- Organize technical rescue training courses and instructor certification programmes
- Provide fleet management system training and orientation
- Conduct consistent annual mass casualty incident drills to ensure readiness and effective coordination in emergency situations

- Build the capacity of volunteers and staff on various aspects of health, safety and welfare

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## Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will continue to provide technical and financial support to the Philippine Red Cross for the implementation of community-based health initiatives and its public health response by offering technical assistance, managing health logistics, conducting health caravans, organizing immunization activities, distributing personal protective equipment and promoting health awareness initiatives.

Through the Back to Vaccine Project, funded by the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, the IFRC will support the National Society in collaborating with the Department of Health to strengthen routine immunization programmes and increase vaccination coverage in targeted areas. Additionally, the IFRC will provide technical support, capacity building and funding for mental health and psychosocial support initiatives to enhance the delivery of these services during both routine operations and disaster response efforts. It will also aid the launch of an initiative to prevent mosquito-borne diseases, funded by Takeda Pharmaceutical Company.

The **Canadian Red Cross Society** will support the Philippine Red Cross in the development of sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programmes within both community and school environments. Additionally, it will assist the National Society in addressing sexual and gender-based violence and child protection by revising and disseminating guidelines internally, while also implementing an integrated protection and livelihood intervention at the community level. The Canadian Red Cross further aims to assist the Philippine Red Cross in strengthening and revitalizing its emergency field hospitals, alongside training health staff and volunteers in essential medical and technical skills.

The **Spanish Red Cross** will provide technical assistance to the National Society in WASH activities as part of circular economy projects that focus on improving sanitation and enhancing solid waste management. At the community level, the Spanish Red Cross is promoting the PHAST (Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation) and CHAST (Children's Hygiene and Sanitation Training) methodologies to improve health and hygiene practices.

The **Qatar Red Crescent Society** will support the National Society in enhancing primary healthcare services in the remote communities of Mindanao. It will also support the deployment of medical teams via the health caravan approach, which brings essential healthcare services to hard-to-reach populations.

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The **International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)** will support the Philippine Red Cross in building its capacity to respond effectively during crises. Through capacity-building



activities aimed at National Society staff and volunteers, the ICRC ensures that the Philippine Red Cross is equipped with

the necessary resources and skills to provide timely and effective assistance during emergencies.



## Migration and displacement

The Philippines is a country of origin, transit and destination for international migration flows. Migration and displacement within, from and to the Philippines is large-scale and happens for a variety of reasons, such as looking for better living conditions, repatriation of irregular migrants, natural hazards and conflicts. In 2023, the Philippine Statistics Authority reported that approximately 2.3 million Filipinos worked overseas, primarily women, many of whom sought better opportunities to secure a future for their children. These workers, often employed in sectors such as nursing, hospitality and domestic work, sent an estimated \$33.5 billion USD in remittances, with the majority coming from land-based overseas Filipino workers (OFWs).

The Philippines regularly experiences large-scale internal displacement due to disasters and conflict. In 2022, the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre estimated that 28.7 million people had been displaced by disasters occurring between 2015 and 2021. During the same period, 1.8 million had been newly displaced because of violence and conflict. Internally displaced persons in the Philippines face challenges primarily due to armed conflict, violence and natural disasters. Most displaced individuals seek refuge with family members or in government camps, allowing for potential return once conditions improve.

The Filipino Diaspora counts a total of about 10.2 million people living abroad, of which 1.7 million are Overseas Filipino Workers, who left to seek better employment and education opportunities. Abroad, a significant number of Filipino migrant workers are at risk or become victims of sex or labour trafficking, human trafficking and illegal recruitment particularly in the Middle East and Asia. These activities are often controlled by organized crime networks.

Within the country, forced labour and sex trafficking of men, women and children remains a significant problem. Those from rural communities, conflict- and disaster-affected areas and impoverished urban centres are particularly vulnerable to exploitation in sex trafficking, forced domestic work, forced begging and other forms of exploitation.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Philippine Red Cross is committed to protecting, assisting and advocating for individuals and communities affected by migration and displaced irrespective of their legal status. It aims to address the protection needs of vulnerable

migrants through effective access to essential services, including through the establishment of humanitarian service points (HSPs).

The National Society will continue to collaborate, coordinate and share knowledge and experiences with other participating National Societies in the Asia Pacific Migration Network (APMN). The Philippine Red Cross has been and will continue to be the co-chair of the APMN. The National Society is also committed to giving every individual the information they need for their protection. This includes advocacy work through the web-based portal.

### Planned activities in 2025

- Establish dedicated programmes, including information dissemination, development of information, education and communication (IEC) materials and online resources
- Conduct a migration assessment to identify migration-related needs
- Build the capacity of staff and volunteers at the chapter to respond to the needs of migrants and host communities at key points along migratory trails
- Raise awareness and provide credible information to migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and overseas Filipino workers

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide technical support to the National Society in implementing recommendations from the recent national migration and displacement assessment, including the Philippine Red Cross Migration and Displacement Strategy. The IFRC will also assist the National Society in identifying opportunities for collaboration with migrant workers offices in destination countries, facilitating overseas support through referrals, psychosocial assistance and accurate migration information.

The IFRC will support the Philippine Red Cross in building the capacity of staff and volunteers at the chapter level, enabling them to assess and respond to the needs of migrants and host communities along key migratory routes. Additionally, the IFRC will help diversify the National Society's migration and displacement programming by offering migrants employment training, livelihood and skills development opportunities.

The IFRC will continue to promote the Virtual Volunteer platform and explore suggestions for more updated and efficient tools to improve service delivery. It will also continue to support the National Society's activities for returnees from Sabah to Zamboanga City through the Mindanao chapters,

including Zamboanga, Sulu, Tawi Tawi and Basilan. It will closely monitor the results of the needs assessment for the establishment of two [humanitarian service points](#) in Tawi and Zamboanga City, recognizing these areas as key transit points for migrants returning and departing from Sabah, Malaysia.



## Values, power and inclusion

The Philippines faces significant social challenges marked by disparities in health, security and economic participation, which disproportionately affect vulnerable groups, including individuals with disabilities, women and the LGBTQI+ community.

In many cases, poverty in the Philippines is related to disability. [Persons with disabilities](#) face a higher likelihood of poverty and lower rates of education, health and employment. Those with a secure job may also receive less pay than non-disabled persons, despite the higher funds needed for living with a disability. The [Magna Carta for Disabled Persons Act](#) was passed in 2007, allowing all disabled citizens to receive a minimum 20 per cent discount from stores and services including dental and medical care, hotels, theatre and travel.

The issue of violence against women remains a serious concern. The [2022 National Demographic and Health Survey](#) indicates that 17.5 per cent of Filipino women aged 15-49 have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence from an intimate partner. Emergencies often intensify existing vulnerabilities, as evidenced by the rise in sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and trafficking during crises. Factors such as sex, gender identity, age, physical ability, ethnicity and nationality influence how communities experience and recover from disasters and conflicts.

Indigenous peoples with disabilities face [compounded vulnerabilities](#) in the context of displacement, including heightened risks of sexual exploitation, human trafficking and violence. Displacement areas become prime targets for traffickers who exploit individuals seeking safety and basic necessities. Children, especially those who drop out of school due to displacement, are particularly vulnerable to trafficking, forced labour and recruitment by armed groups.

The LGBTQI+ community continues to face [stigma and discrimination](#) in society. This bias manifests in various forms, from bullying and harassment within families and schools to negative portrayals of non-heteronormative identities in the media. Transgender individuals encounter significant barriers, such as denial of access to public spaces and limited career opportunities, hindering their ability to fully participate in social and political life.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Philippine Red Cross is committed to promoting equal opportunities for women, as demonstrated by its significant female leadership and hundreds of female volunteers nationwide. The National Society recognizes [young people as vital agents of change](#) and aims to empower them by developing their knowledge, skills and behaviours.

To achieve these goals, the Philippine Red Cross will implement a range of activities, including providing technical training for youth staff and advisers to ensure effective engagement in humanitarian efforts. The National Society will also establish strategic partnerships to expand youth involvement in its initiatives. It plans to enhance the capacity of Red Cross 143 volunteers through essential training programmes, such as RC143 Basic Training and Facilitators Training, preparing them to offer crucial support to their communities.

The Philippine Red Cross has recently developed and implemented a [community engagement and accountability](#) (CEA) guideline to strengthen risk communication, community engagement and accountability (RCCEA) through a multi-year initiative titled Building Trust Philippines. As one of the countries in the Asia-Pacific region participating in this global initiative, the project seeks to promote CEA and address vaccine hesitancy, with a primary focus on increasing COVID-19 vaccination uptake and, in the future, routine immunizations in the Philippines. Additionally, the project aims to strengthen the capacity and mandate of the Philippine Red Cross in implementing CEA across various contexts.

The National Society has also prioritized the [minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion](#) (PGI) and the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) within its operations. The Philippine Red Cross has collaborated closely with the Department of Social Welfare and Development and other local government agencies focused on Violence Against Women and Children to raise awareness among volunteers and staff at all levels. The National Society has trained its members to identify SGBV cases, providing clear guidelines for the proper identification, management and referral processes. A referral flow chart has been developed to help responders take appropriate actions, prioritizing the safety and well-being of survivors. In addition, the Philippine Red Cross has prioritized

livelihood initiatives, establishing cooperatives and collectives for women to enhance their decision-making power and build connections among women and adolescent girls. The National Society will prioritize the promotion of the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) in the workplace.

The National Society is using the IFRC Community Trust Index, launched in 2022 as an evidence-based tool to measure community trust in humanitarian action over time and explore the factors that influence trust in specific communities. These measurements will be translated into behaviours and actions that improve levels of trust, maintain trust over time and allow for humanitarian actors to integrate them in programmes and operations.

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Conduct Children Education Caravan under Red Cross Youth
  - Develop a protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) policy
  - Transfer and integrate 1158/143 systems (volunteer management, telephony, etc.) into the Operations Centre
  - Institutionalize community engagement and accountability (CEA) guidelines
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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will continue providing support to the Philippine Red Cross in promoting the minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) while prioritizing the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence within the National Society and its operations. It will support the National Society in developing a white paper for submission to the government to encourage ongoing policy reform and action.

The **Australian Red Cross** and **British Red Cross** will continue supporting the National Society in promoting PGI minimum standards preventing SGBV in its operations.

The Canadian Red Cross will continue to support the National Society to strengthen protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) in its operations.

The **Finnish Red Cross** supported the Philippine Red Cross in developing a PSEA policy and guideline which is awaiting approval for broad implementation.

The **Spanish Red Cross** will support the Philippine Red Cross in integrating women's empowerment and participation into all its projects, focusing on economic security, leadership and co-responsibility at both the household and community levels.

## ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Philippine Red Cross is committed to the IFRC Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process and is currently at the assessment phase. The PER Approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyze the strengths and gaps of its preparedness and response mechanism and ultimately take necessary action to improve it.



### Strategic and operational coordination

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#### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Improve inter-agency collaboration and participation in humanitarian clusters to support efficient disaster response and align efforts with national and international frameworks

- Formalize and expand Memorandums of Understanding with various agencies to increase visibility and foster corporate partnerships for sustainable funding
- Diversify funding sources and strengthen domestic fundraising capabilities through corporate partnerships, global donors and local initiatives
- Develop a comprehensive resource mobilization strategy

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will support the National Society in strengthening partnerships with stakeholders and create platforms for enhanced emergency response coordination. It will facilitate the National Society's participation in inter-agency forums, ensuring its key role in emergency preparedness and response. The IFRC will also guide the Philippine Red Cross in diversifying funding sources and engaging with external partners across humanitarian platforms.



## National Society development

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### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Expand the volunteer network through the RC143 and Red Cross Youth programmes and create new engagement mechanisms for volunteer participation
- Collaborate with international partners to access National Society development funding and peer learning opportunities
- Prioritize the continuous improvement of volunteers, IT infrastructure and logistics to create a more efficient and responsive National Society
- Implement Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) initiatives
- Train technical staff in blood bank management and operations
- Strengthen staff and volunteers in livelihood programming and provide livelihood support to community-based associations

- Raise awareness on procurement processes through orientations and training

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Philippine Red Cross in building a stronger and resilient National Society. It will provide technical and financial support to the National Society in improving governance and service delivery through a sustainable chapter development plan. Additionally, it will also support the Philippine Red Cross in strengthening its branch development and localization efforts, enhancing local capacities.

The IFRC will support the collaboration and knowledge sharing across National Societies. It will help the Philippine Red Cross to empower vulnerable communities through innovative, sustainable services. IFRC will support the National Society in developing the initiatives related to civil-military relations and the [Disaster Law programme](#).



## Humanitarian diplomacy

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### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen its role in humanitarian diplomacy, focusing on advocacy, negotiation, communication and formal agreements with relevant stakeholders, including the Philippine Government
- Develop targeted advocacy and communication strategies to establish and nurture relationships with key policymakers, stakeholders and the public
- Engage in policy dialogues and advocacy to influence policy and practices that support vulnerable populations
- Create and develop content for websites, newsletters and social media platforms, and manage press release distribution
- Develop a photo and video archive

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society in strengthening its advocacy, communication and policy influence to address humanitarian issues and support vulnerable populations. It will also facilitate the National Society's engagement with international organizations, development banks and the private sector.

The IFRC will also assist in improving humanitarian diplomacy by providing strategic guidance and resources vital for effective advocacy and communication. It will also ensure the Philippine Red Cross in driving policy changes at the domestic, regional and global levels, ensuring that humanitarian issues are prioritized in policy discussions.

The IFRC will help the National Society in developing relationships with key policymakers and stakeholders and improve communication channels to raise awareness, mobilize support and influence decision-making on critical humanitarian issues.





## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Establish clear reporting and response guidelines, enhance resource allocation transparency, conduct regular independent audits and implement internal checks to ensure compliance with international best practices
- Establish integrity standards in financial management and human resources and implement comprehensive safeguarding frameworks, including enhanced protection from sexual exploitation and abuse policies
- Introduce an integrity line for confidential reporting of unethical behaviour or fraud, while ensuring transparency through detailed reporting and public disclosures on financial transactions and decision-making processes
- Conduct regular risk assessments, strengthen crisis management protocols, provide emergency response training for staff
- Upgrade financial management systems with advanced software for real-time monitoring, budgeting and expense tracking to proactively address potential threats
- Upgrade digital infrastructure with advanced data management systems, cloud platforms and mobile technologies, while streamlining administrative and field operations to enhance crisis response and coordination

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Philippine Red Cross in enhancing accountability, agility and operational efficiency. It will also help strengthen accountability and governance and improve safeguarding frameworks, particularly in protection from sexual exploitation and abuse policies. Additionally, the IFRC will assist the Philippine Red Cross in piloting projects that enhance efficiency and financial sustainability, support audits and strengthen financial monitoring systems.

The IFRC will offer risk management expertise, including the development of a risk management framework, risk assessment workshops and mitigation strategies for financial, operational and reputational risks.

The IFRC will support the Philippine Red Cross in designing and delivering human resource development programmes that enhance staff skills, leadership and disaster response capabilities. It will also provide technical assistance in establishing integrity measures, including confidential integrity lines and whistleblowing channels, to ensure transparency and accountability.

The IFRC will assist the National Society in implementing community engagement and accountability guidelines, ensuring that community participation, consultation and feedback are integral to programme design. Additionally, it will guide the National Society's digital transformation by assisting with the implementation of advanced digital systems, including cloud platforms and mobile technologies.



Philippine Red Cross volunteers conduct a rescue operation following massive flooding in Metro Manila and nearby provinces, caused by the southwest monsoon, in August 2024. (Photo: Philippine Red Cross)

# THE IFRC NETWORK

## The IFRC

The IFRC delegation has been in continuous operation since 2004, initially serving as an operational delegation to support the Philippine Red Cross in disaster response operations. Over time, the delegation's scope expanded to include long-term capacity building and management/governance support. The current structure comprises six international delegates backed up by a small team of national focal persons covering administration, finance, communications, reporting, logistics, programme and organizational development. The IFRC supports the National Society in managing emergency

and recovery operations and in developing, implementing and monitoring longer-term programmes outlined in the Strategic Plan.

The IFRC provides support in various sectoral and technical areas, including emergency response. In recent years, the IFRC supported the National Society through several Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeal operations in response to floods, typhoons and disease outbreaks.

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## IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The Philippine Red Cross collaborates closely with National Society partners in the Philippines, regularly convening coordination meetings and providing operational updates. Six participating National Societies support the Philippine Red Cross including the **American Red Cross**, the **Canadian Red Cross Society**, the **German Red Cross**, the **Finnish Red Cross**, the **Netherlands Red Cross** and the **Spanish Red Cross**.

The **American Red Cross** will provide support in building capacity for disaster risk reduction, strengthening disaster readiness, developing **nature-based solutions**, promoting cash preparedness and implementing protection, gender and inclusion policies.

The **Canadian Red Cross** will provide technical assistance in expanding the Greening DRR, nature-based solutions, WASH programme, training and sexual, gender-based violence and child protection and volunteer and youth programmes.

The **Finnish Red Cross** will provide technical support towards the development of forecast-based financing/anticipatory action and implementation of early action protocols, training manuals and human resource mechanisms.

The **German Red Cross** will provide support on climate change adaptation, community-based disaster risk reduction in conflict areas, including anticipatory action, drought and typhoon early action protocols and promoting the National Society's role in disaster law and humanitarian diplomacy.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** will provide technical assistance in climate action, nature-based solutions, disaster risk reduction, emergency response, humanitarian diplomacy, community engagement and accountability, as well as data and digitization. It will also support the design of the next phase of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management project in Tacloban and strengthen the National Society's response capacities.

The **Spanish Red Cross** will continue to provide support through various initiatives, including the Green Livelihood project in Zamboanga and the improvement of the coconut value-chain in Maguindanao through circular economy practices. It will also support the introduction of nature-based solutions in Tarlac and Eastern Samar and integrate WASH programming into circular economy projects. Additionally, the Spanish Red Cross will focus on employment initiatives and help the National Society in developing a long-term employability strategy.

## Movement coordination

The Philippine Red Cross 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](#).

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In the Philippines, **the ICRC** works in isolated areas that are suffering the consequences of long-running armed conflicts. It works to protect and assist 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.

## Coordination with other actors

At the country level, the Philippine Red Cross and the IFRC serve as observers and participants in meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team during both disasters and non-emergency periods. The National Society and IFRC actively engage in relevant government-led cluster information sharing, planning and analysis at all levels. IFRC further supports Philippine Red Cross' coordination efforts through representation in other relevant clusters as required.

As auxiliary to the Philippines government, the Philippine Red Cross maintains strong relationships and collaboration with government bodies. The National Society headquarters in Manila and local chapters closely coordinate with national, provincial and local disaster risk reduction and management councils, namely the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council and the Local Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council. This collaboration extends to other government institutions such as the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology, the Department of Health, the Department of Education, the Department of Energy and the Armed Forces of the Philippines. Additionally, the Philippine Red Cross collaborates UN bodies, including WHO and UNICEF, in health programming, particularly in supporting the Department of Health's vaccination programme.

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The IFRC leads the Shelter Cluster in Philippines and the Philippine Red Cross participates in the shelter cluster and its working groups. The Global Shelter Cluster is an Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) coordination mechanism and IFRC has been leading the Shelter Cluster in disaster contexts since the establishment of the cluster approach in 2005. This critical mandate places IFRC as one of the lead agencies in the international humanitarian coordination system. IFRC leverages its leadership position in the Global Shelter Cluster for improved coordination, stronger policies and standards across the sector and better support for affected people in their recovery.

The Global Shelter Cluster and country Shelter Clusters work collectively with national response actors, including local and national governments, to support people with timely, effective and predictable shelter and settlement responses.

In close coordination with the IFRC, the Philippine Red Cross partnered with the World Bank in the Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Programme, coordinated by IFRC regional and Geneva teams. Through the American Red cross, the National Society and IFRC are collaborating with USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) for the Red Ready programme to increase capacity, readiness and resilience in response to local disasters.



## 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 16 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.

### About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2025 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

### Explanatory note on funding requirements

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2025 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-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) 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 network country plans](#)
- [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Anticipatory and Response pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research databank](#)
- [Donor response reports](#)

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