



# PHILIPPINES

2025 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



23 April 2026

## IN SUPPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE RED CROSS



## PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency  
Operations



**86,713**

Climate and  
environment



**194,899**

Disasters  
and crises



**84,649**

Health and  
wellbeing



**381,242**

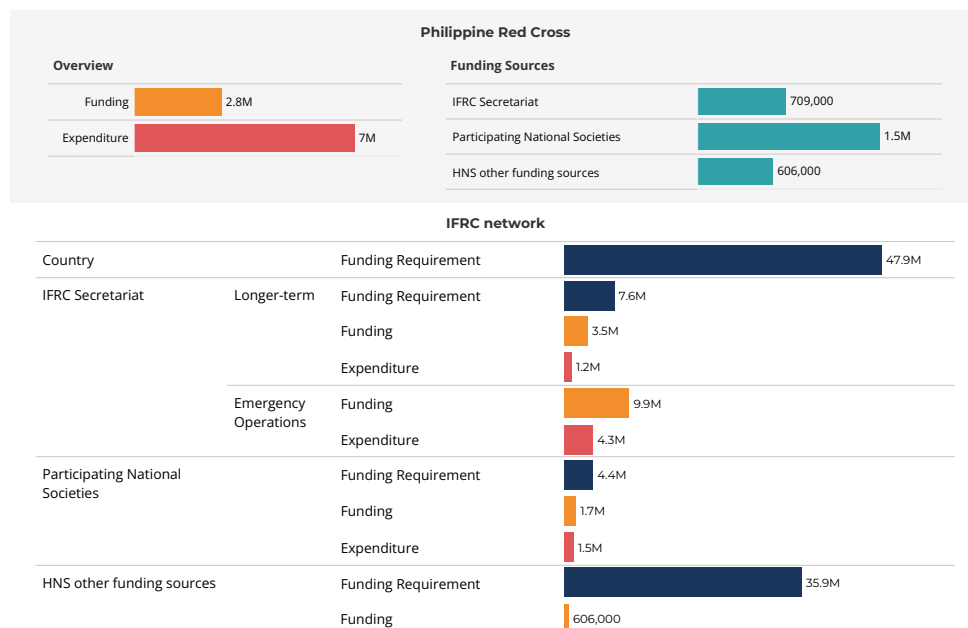
Values, power  
and inclusion



**447,802**

## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

*in Swiss francs (CHF)*



Appeal number **MAAPH001**

\*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

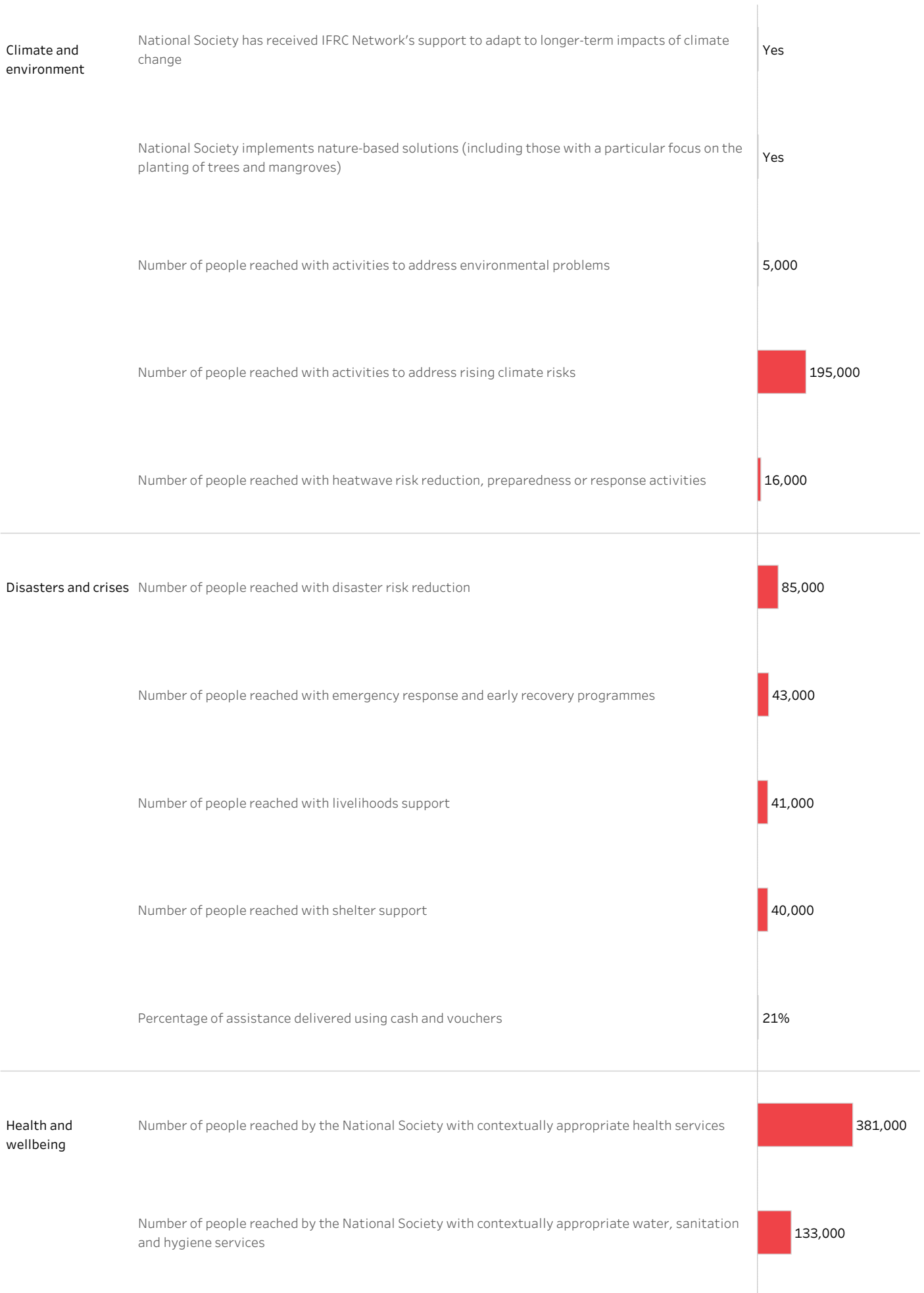
# ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRPH056 / Philippine Typhoon and Floods

Accountability and agility	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	87,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	30,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	21,000
	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	15,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	17%
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	77,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	41,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	9,000

Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
Migration and displacement	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
National Society development	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
Strategic and operational coordination	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of	5
	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	1
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	87,000
	Number of people whose access to education is facilitated through National Society's programming	3,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	3,000
	Percentage of those surveyed report receiving useful and actionable information	99%
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

# STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



	Number of people reached by the National Society with training in first aid	80,000
	Number of people reached with immunization services	24,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	12,000
<b>Migration and displacement</b>	National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
<b>Values, power and inclusion</b>	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	448,000
	Percentage of those surveyed report receiving useful and actionable information	80%

## ENABLING FUNCTIONS

<b>Accountability and agility</b>	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
<b>Humanitarian diplomacy</b>	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes

	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
<b>National Society development</b>	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes

## IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
American Red Cross	579,000	●	●			●	
Canadian Red Cross Society		●	●	●	●	●	
Finnish Red Cross	16,000	●	●				
German Red Cross		●	●				
Netherlands Red Cross		●	●	●		●	
Qatar Red Crescent Society				●			
Spanish Red Cross	995,000	●	●	●	●	●	
Swiss Red Cross	124,000						
Turkish Red Crescent	21,000						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 1.7M**

# Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

## Context

The Philippines ranks 11th globally in disaster susceptibility according to the [2023 INFORM risk index](#). The country 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. Additionally, widespread migration and displacement, both internal and international, contribute to the country's challenges.

## Key achievements

### Climate and environment

In 2025, the Philippine Red Cross advanced climate and environmental resilience through community-based assessment, capacity building, and engagement under the REACH and Greening DRR projects. It implemented the Climate Resilience Measurement for Communities (CRMC), training volunteers, conducting baseline assessments, and using validated findings to inform locally driven planning and action. Volunteer and youth capacities were strengthened through training in early warning, preparedness, emergency response, and climate and heat resilience, alongside youth instructor programmes for peer-led action. Community awareness was expanded through resilience caravans and nationwide participation in Global Heat Action Day, while [nature-based solutions](#) were promoted through participatory risk assessments and action planning with communities and local authorities.

### Disasters and crises

In this reporting period, the Philippine Red Cross strengthened disaster preparedness, anticipatory action, and response through an integrated approach combining community awareness, capacity building, early action and timely humanitarian assistance. It enhanced risk knowledge and protective behaviours through sustained school and community outreach on heat and climate-related hazards, reinforced by participatory preparedness, early warning, and resilience measurement activities. [Anticipatory action](#) was scaled through shelter strengthening support, early action training, and improved readiness systems, while multi-sectoral responses to successive typhoons and flooding delivered cash assistance, emergency shelter, and livelihood support grounded in build-back-safer principles. At the institutional level, the Philippine Red Cross advanced disaster risk governance and anticipatory action through policy engagement, disaster law training, and strong coordination with government and partners, while also contributing technical leadership to regional and global disaster and climate resilience platforms.

### Health and wellbeing

In 2025, the Philippine Red Cross delivered integrated health and wellbeing interventions that strengthened preparedness, emergency response, and essential service delivery nationwide. It reinforced national and local surge capacity through close coordination with government, UN agencies, and health institutions, while advancing epidemic and pandemic preparedness through the Stockpile Project and the pre-positioning of critical medical supplies. Disease prevention and health promotion were supported through immunization campaigns, health caravans, and community outreach, alongside sustained delivery of emergency and routine health services including first aid, ambulance operations, dialysis, and primary care. Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), protection, gender, and inclusion were systematically embedded across emergency responses, complemented by Water, Sanitation and Hygiene ([WASH](#)) interventions that improved access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene. As the country's leading blood service provider, the National Society also ensured a stable blood supply through voluntary donation and

strengthened blood bank infrastructure, collectively reinforcing public health resilience, continuity of care, and community wellbeing during crises and beyond.

## **Migration and displacement**

In this reporting period, the Philippine Red Cross strengthened humanitarian support for migrants, returnees, and displaced populations through a coordinated, protection-centred approach across the migration cycle. It supported safer return and reintegration for returning migrants, provided trusted information and referrals through [Humanitarian Service Points](#) and digital platforms, and addressed misinformation affecting migrants and overseas Filipino workers. In parallel, the National Society responded to the needs of internally displaced people affected by disasters and conflict, delivering coherent, Movement-wide assistance in coordination with the IFRC and ICRC. Engagement with UN agencies and partners, including UNHCR, further strengthened information sharing, referral systems, and inter-agency coordination, reinforcing dignified, well-coordinated humanitarian action for people on the move and displaced communities.

## **Values, power and inclusion**

In 2025, the Philippine Red Cross strengthened its commitment to values, power, and inclusion by systematically mainstreaming protection, gender, and inclusion across emergency operations and programmes. Guided by IFRC standards and its own safeguarding policies, it embedded Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) considerations into planning, data use, and service delivery to ensure inclusive, accountable responses for children, women, older persons, and persons with disabilities. Child protection was prioritized through child-friendly spaces, safeguarding risk analyses, and staff and volunteer training, while gender-based violence risk mitigation and survivor-centred referral pathways were integrated into humanitarian activities. Inclusive assistance improved access to services for persons with disabilities, and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms ensured two-way communication, trust, and meaningful participation of affected communities in preparedness and response.

## **Enabling local actors**

In this reporting period, the Philippine Red Cross focused on strengthening its institutional foundations and long-term sustainability through strategic, systems-level National Society Development support. With IFRC support, it advanced the development of the Philippines Red Cross Strategy 2026–2030, setting a clear direction for enhanced operational capacity, financial sustainability, chapter development, and volunteer and youth engagement, while embracing innovation and digital transformation. Results-Based Management was further institutionalized to strengthen evidence-based planning, monitoring, and accountability, with National Society development priorities consistently mainstreamed across Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operations and Emergency Appeals. Investments in logistics and stockpile preparedness, including infrastructure improvements, technical assessments, and targeted trainings, strengthened readiness for health, shelter, and emergency responses, while the piloting of a new Chapter Assessment Tool under the National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) Bridge Programme reinforced chapter performance, governance, and alignment with strategic priorities.

At the same time, the Philippine Red Cross deepened institutional accountability, risk management, and humanitarian diplomacy to strengthen trust, resilience, and operational credibility. The National Society enhanced contingency planning and preparedness for major risks, including large-scale earthquakes, while reinforcing safeguarding, duty of care, and core compliance systems. It played an active role in advancing disaster preparedness and humanitarian legislation, strengthened advocacy and engagement with government counterparts, and contributed to national and regional commitments under the Hanoi Call for Action. Organizational realignment under the forthcoming strategy improved coherence, agility, and staff capacity, while milestones such as the completion of the Capacity Review and Risk Assessment and the signing of the Framework Funding Agreement further positioned the Philippine Red Cross as a reliable, accountable, and trusted humanitarian partner able to adapt to evolving risks and sustain its leadership role in the Philippines.

## Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

At the time of writing, the implementation of CDC Vaccine shifted priorities due to the US government funding. The main focus of intervention will shift from routine immunization to outbreak response immunization, and community-based surveillance.

## Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

### ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

1.

<b>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>	86,250
<b>Funding requirements</b>	IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: CHF 5.8 million Federation-wide Funding requirements: CHF 9 million
<b>Link to Revised Emergency Appeal</b>	<a href="#">Philippines – Typhoons and Floods Revised Emergency Appeal</a>
<b>Link to Latest Operational Strategy</b>	<a href="#">Revised operational strategy</a>
<b>Latest Operations Update</b>	<a href="#">Operations Update No.3</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, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), livelihoods and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) and community engagement and accountability (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

2.

<b>Name</b>	Philippines Cebu Earthquake and Typhoons
<b>Appeal number</b>	<a href="#">MDRPH057</a>
<b>Duration</b>	14 months (4 October 2025 to 31 October 2027)
<b>People affected</b>	12 million people
<b>People to be assisted</b>	284,904 people
<b>Funding requirements</b>	Funding requirements through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 15.5 million Federation-wide Funding requirements: CHF 18 million
<b>Link to Revised Emergency Appeal</b>	<a href="#">Emergency Appeal</a>
<b>Link to Latest Operational Strategy</b>	<a href="#">Revised Operational Strategy</a>
<b>Latest Operations Update</b>	<a href="#">Operational Update No.3</a>

On 30 September 2025, a powerful magnitude 6.9 earthquake struck off the coast of Bogoto City, Cebu making it one of the strongest recorded earthquakes in Cebu to date. The epicentre was located near Bogoto City in northern Cebu with an estimated shallow depth of about five kilometres, where intense ground shaking led to the collapse of buildings, destruction of roads, and power outages. Neighbouring municipalities, including Daanbantayan, Medellin, San Remigio, and even parts of Cebu City also felt the severe impact of the earthquake. The event's aftermath affected two regions, Central Visayas (Region VII) and Eastern Visayas (Region VIII), with Northern Cebu in Region VII bearing the brunt of the impact and damages.

As affected communities in Cebu were still grappling with the earthquake's aftermath, a storm threatened to undermine the fragile recovery. On 2 November 2025, Typhoon Tino (international name: Kalmaegi) entered the country's monitoring domain, rapidly intensifying into a typhoon as it moved across the waters of the Philippine Sea. Between 4 and 5 November, Tino made multiple landfalls across the Visayas islands region and Palawan, bringing strong winds and torrential rains. The typhoon caused widespread flooding across Mimaropa, Regions 6 and 7, the Negros Islands Region (NIR), and Caraga, with the most severe destruction in Central Cebu, where residential areas were heavily inundated.

While communities were still coping with the compounded effects of the Cebu earthquake and Typhoon Tino, another tropical cyclone threatened the already dire living conditions. On 9 November 2025, Super Typhoon Uwan (international name: Fung-wong) swept through Luzon, unleashing destructive winds and heavy rainfall. This resulted in widespread power interruptions, storm surges, flooding in low-lying and coastal areas, and damage to houses across the Bicol Region, Northern Luzon, and nearby coastal provinces.

### Short description of the emergency operational strategy

Through its operational strategy, the Philippine Red Cross set a target to reach 284,904 people. It is expanding to reach its operations from a single-province, earthquake-focused response to a multiple-province, multi-hazard intervention addressing the combined impacts of the Cebu earthquake, Typhoon Tino, Typhoon Uwan and additional typhoons expected in this season. The scale-up prioritises integrated assistance – covering shelter and livelihoods, health, and WASH, to address rapidly rising and urgent needs among temporarily displaced populations and the hardest-hit communities, aligning with the current EA Operational Strategy and driving the expanded caseload.

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

**Shelter, cash and livelihood assistance:** Communities in crisis-affected areas are supported in restoring and strengthening their well-being and dignity through the provision of short, medium- and long-term sheltering support through a range of modalities appropriate to their context.

**Livelihoods:** Communities, especially in disaster and crisis-affected areas, restore, and strengthen their livelihoods.

**Multi-purpose Cash:** Households are provided with multipurpose cash grants (unrestricted and unconditional) to address their basic and unmet needs.

**Health and Care:** Strengthen the integrated health of individuals and communities affected by the 6.9-magnitude earthquake and typhoons through community-level interventions and support to health systems, both in camps and in other affected communities.

**Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene:** Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness in communities during the relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through both community-based and organisational interventions.

**Migration and Displacement:** Communities support the needs of migrants and their families and those assisting migrants at all stages of migration (origin, transit, and destination).

**Protection, Gender, and Inclusion:** Communities identify the needs of the most at-risk and particularly marginalised groups, who face inequality, discrimination, and unsafe conditions, and address their specific needs.

**Community Engagement and Accountability:** Targeted communities are consulted, engaged, and able to participate throughout the entire programme process, including sharing their feedback on planned or received assistance, and allowing programmes and operations to be adjusted and adapted accordingly.

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



### Climate and environment

#### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Philippine Red Cross advanced community-level climate resilience through assessment, capacity building, and engagement initiatives under the REACH and Greening DRR projects. A key focus was the implementation of the Climate Resilience Measurement for Communities (CRMC), including volunteer training, baseline assessments, and validation processes across selected urban and peri-urban communities. The results of these assessments are being shared with communities and are informing locally grounded planning and interventions to strengthen climate resilience.

Beyond assessment work, the Philippines Red Cross invested in strengthening volunteer and community capacities for preparedness and early action. Volunteers were trained in early warning and preparedness, first aid and emergency response, occupational safety, and climate- and heat-related resilience initiatives. Youth engagement was also prioritized through instructor training programmes that empowered young leaders to facilitate Red Cross activities, including climate adaptation and disaster preparedness, using participatory and community-based approaches.

Community outreach and awareness formed a central pillar of the National Society's climate action. Through resilience caravans and nationwide participation in the Global Heat Action Day campaign, the Philippines Red Cross engaged communities, schools, and local stakeholders to raise awareness of climate-related risks, particularly extreme heat. These initiatives combined interactive learning, public education materials, and collaboration with local authorities to promote early action, risk awareness, and community ownership of climate adaptation efforts.

Under the Greening DRR Project, the National Society advanced nature-based solutions by conducting participatory risk assessments, consultations, and action planning with communities and local authorities. These processes identified locally appropriate environmental interventions and strengthened community ownership through inclusive planning. At the national and local levels, the Philippines Red Cross also deepened partnerships by contributing to multi-sector dialogues on nature-based solutions, coordinating with local governments on disaster risk reduction and heat preparedness, and reinforcing its auxiliary role through sustained engagement in policy dialogue and joint planning.

Complementing these efforts, the Philippines Red Cross worked with partners to strengthen coordination and innovation for climate resilience. This included efforts to establish a national coordination mechanism for alliance programming and the exploration of partnerships to enhance localized early warning systems and evidence-based policy advocacy. Collectively, these interventions strengthened institutional capacity, community preparedness, and multi-stakeholder collaboration, laying a stronger foundation for sustained climate and environmental resilience in the Philippines.

In this reporting period, the Philippine Red Cross trained volunteers in Metro Manila and Cebu on the Climate Resilience Measurement for Communities (CRMC) Tool and Process. This training focused on resilience sources and data collection strategies, forming the foundation for community-specific resilience-building efforts. Youth leadership was strengthened through a Youth Instructor Training Course in Pasig-Pateros, empowering Red Cross Youth to lead climate adaptation and disaster preparedness activities.

The National Society prioritized volunteer mobilisation through recruitment drives in Pasig City and Quezon City, followed by orientation courses aligned with the REACH project and the Philippine Red Cross initiatives. A Baseline Study Grading Workshop was conducted to analyse resilience data from target communities, guiding future interventions.

The Philippine Red Cross actively participated in the Global Heat Action Day Campaign, raising awareness in communities and schools about heat-related risks and protective actions. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials were widely distributed, amplifying outreach. Quezon City Chapter led a RED Caravan across 15 elementary schools and organised a poster-making contest in three high schools, promoting disaster awareness and youth engagement in resilience efforts.

Risk assessments and consultations were held with local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Offices across eight cities and municipalities to identify direct intervention sites. The National Society published a blog highlighting gaps in public perception and institutional response to extreme heat, based on the CRMC findings. Strategic partnerships were explored with Komunidad for early warning systems and Innovation for Poverty Action (IPA) to strengthen evidence-based policy advocacy. Coordination efforts with Plan International are underway to establish a national platform for strategic planning and oversight of the Alliance programme.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided strategic and operational support to the Philippine Red Cross throughout 2025 under the REACH project. It facilitated training sessions, including the CRMC tool and process and supported the Baseline Study and Grading Workshop to assess community resilience. IFRC also collaborated with the National Society on public awareness campaigns such as the Global Heat Action Day and co-authored a blog highlighting gaps in extreme heat preparedness. Additional IFRC support included coordinating with partners such as Plan International, Komunidad, and Innovation for Poverty Action to strengthen [early warning](#) systems, promoting evidence-based advocacy and establishing a national coordination platform for climate resilience.



## Disasters and crises

In 2025, an IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was approved for earthquake in Philippines

<b>Name of Operation</b>	Philippines Davao Earthquakes 2025
<b>MDR-Code</b>	<a href="#">MDRPH058</a>
<b>Duration</b>	6 months (19 October 2025 to 30 April 2026)
<b>Funding Allocation</b>	CHF 486,973
<b>People Targeted</b>	11,755

The DREF allocation CHF 486,973 supported the Philippine Red Cross in aiding approximately 11,000 people affected by earthquakes that struck the Davao Region. The National Society supported the affected people over a period of six

months with interventions such as shelter, housing and settlements; livelihoods and basic needs; multipurpose cash assistance; health and WASH interventions, among others.

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

In this reporting period, the Philippine Red Cross strengthened community preparedness, early action, and response across multiple hazard contexts. Through sustained awareness-raising at school and community levels, it promoted protective behaviours against extreme heat and other climate-related risks, reinforcing the practical use of information, education, and communication materials during high-risk periods. Communities previously engaged in disaster preparedness activities, including flood drills and early warning initiatives, demonstrated increased readiness by consistently applying safe evacuation and risk-reduction practices during actual hazard events.

The National Society's integrated approach to awareness, capacity building, and community engagement improved risk knowledge and local ownership of resilience actions. Community participation in resilience measurement, validation, and early warning activities strengthened the foundation for anticipatory action and preparedness systems. Practical trainings—such as first aid, CPR, environmental clean-up, and emergency response—translated knowledge into lifesaving skills, with clear behavioural change observed during typhoon events, when trained volunteers led evacuations, provided first aid, and supported vulnerable households.

Anticipatory and early action measures were a core focus of the Philippines Red Cross' disaster risk management efforts. Ahead of major typhoon impacts, the National Society supported households with shelter strengthening assistance to reduce structural risks and protect assets, while post-distribution findings confirmed the effectiveness of these measures in mitigating damage. The Philippines Red Cross also piloted and scaled anticipatory action capacity through dedicated training for staff and volunteers, strengthening understanding of national frameworks, forecast-based triggers, and coordinated early actions. Complementing this, readiness activities such as the assessment, quality assurance, and pre-positioning of shelter strengthening materials enhanced operational preparedness for future early action protocol activations.

In response to successive typhoons and flooding, the National Society delivered timely, multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance, including cash and livelihood support, emergency shelter, essential household items, and food assistance. Cash-based interventions enabled affected families to meet immediate needs and initiate recovery with dignity, while livelihood assistance supported the restoration of income sources for disaster-affected households. Community-managed livelihood initiatives further strengthened local organizations and promoted longer-term social and economic resilience beyond immediate relief.

The Philippines Red Cross also emphasized “build back safer” principles by pairing emergency shelter assistance with orientations and practical guidance on safe construction practices. Livelihood programming was reinforced through technical training on enterprise development, agriculture, fisheries, and financial management, ensuring that recovery support translated into sustainable outcomes.

At the institutional and policy level, the National Society played a pivotal role in advancing anticipatory action and disaster risk governance in the Philippines. As co-chair of the National Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group and a permanent member of disaster risk reduction councils at all levels, the Philippines Red Cross contributed to the institutionalization of anticipatory approaches, including technical inputs to landmark disaster legislation and its implementing rules. Disaster law trainings further strengthened legal and operational preparedness across National Society chapters.

Strategic partnerships and coordination with national agencies, local governments, and climate institutions reinforced auxiliary role and system-level impact. Through long-standing collaboration with the Climate Change Commission and close coordination with local government units under multiple projects, it supported local planning, early warning systems, and community-based disaster risk reduction. These partnerships shifted engagement from ad hoc coordination to sustained, institutional collaboration embedded within local governance structures.

Beyond the national context, the Philippines Red Cross strengthened its leadership and visibility in regional and global disaster and climate resilience platforms, contributing technical expertise to multi-sector dialogues on heat risk, disaster preparedness, and environmental resilience. Collectively, these interventions positioned the Philippine Red Cross as a key humanitarian, technical, and policy actor in disaster preparedness, anticipatory action, and crisis response, while reinforcing community resilience in the face of increasingly complex and compounding hazards.

## IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society's logistics operations by mobilising and pre-positioning relief stocks, managing procurement, transport and distribution in line with international standards. It also facilitated orientations on the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF), enhancing the National Society's capacity to access and utilise emergency funding effectively. Under the Typhoon Early Action Protocol, the National Society conducted anticipatory action training and assessed shelter strengthening kits to improve readiness.



The Philippine Red Cross worked on strengthening its readiness for public health emergencies through a two-year stockpiling initiative. (Photo: IFRC)



## Health and wellbeing

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

Throughout 2025, the Philippine Red Cross advanced comprehensive health and wellbeing interventions spanning emergency response, preparedness, service delivery, and system strengthening. It maintained close engagement with professional medical associations and health institutions, reinforcing surge capacity and coordination for large-scale public health emergencies and disasters. Through partnerships with the Department of Health, WHO, UNICEF, and other health actors, the Philippines Red Cross strengthened its role in national health coordination and public health emergency response.

A major focus was epidemic and pandemic preparedness through the initiation of the Strengthening Preparedness for Response to Future Epidemics and Pandemics (Stockpile) Project. Under this initiative, the Philippines Red Cross enhanced readiness through the pre-positioning of medical supplies, equipment, and devices across strategic regional warehouses, significantly improving its capacity to respond rapidly and effectively to outbreaks and public health threats.

The National Society played a key role in disease prevention and health promotion through year-round immunization and health outreach activities. In close coordination with government and partners, it supported supplementary immunization efforts to reduce the risk of vaccine-preventable outbreaks and conducted health caravans and community-based initiatives that improved access to essential health services, particularly for children, mothers, older persons, and disaster-affected populations. These efforts strengthened public confidence in immunization and contributed to improved health-seeking behaviours at the community level.

Emergency and routine health services remained central to the National Society's mandate. Through its primary health facilities, dialysis services, ambulance operations, and first aid response, the Philippines Red Cross ensured continuity of life-saving care both during emergencies and in non-crisis settings. As a long-standing national leader in first aid and basic life support training, the National Society continued to build nationwide capacity, equipping individuals and institutions with essential emergency response skills. These services were complemented by the mobilization of ambulance and emergency response teams, ensuring timely medical assistance during disasters and public events.

Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) was systematically integrated across emergency operations. The Philippines Red Cross provided psychological first aid, child-friendly spaces, and psychoeducation in disaster-affected communities, while strengthening staff and volunteer capacities through refresher trainings. Protection, gender, and inclusion were mainstreamed across outreach activities, with consistent messaging and safeguards to mitigate risks of sexual and gender-based violence and ensure safe access to services. It also facilitated referrals and essential services in line with established protection and assistance pathways.

The Philippines Red Cross' health response extended to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions, recognizing their critical role in disease prevention and public health. Under emergency operations, it constructed and rehabilitated water and sanitation facilities tailored to community needs and supported community-based management structures to ensure sustainability. Capacity building for staff and volunteers strengthened the National Society's ability to lead WASH responses during emergencies, while community-based programs ensured access to safe water, hygiene promotion, and dignity-focused interventions such as menstrual hygiene management.

Blood services remained a cornerstone of the Philippines Red Cross' health mandate. Through sustained voluntary blood donation campaigns and partnerships with hospitals and medical centres, it ensured a stable and safe blood supply nationwide. Investments in blood bank infrastructure further strengthened quality assurance and preparedness for emergency demands, reinforcing the National Society's role as the country's major blood service provider.

Collectively, health and wellbeing interventions in 2025 strengthened preparedness for public health emergencies, ensured the continuity of essential health services during crises, and reinforced community resilience. Through integrated service delivery, strong partnerships, and sustained capacity building, the Philippines Red Cross continued to position itself as a key humanitarian and public health actor supporting the wellbeing, dignity, and safety of vulnerable populations across the Philippines.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC supported the National Society's disaster response through strategic funding mechanisms such as the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) and Emergency Appeals. It provided technical assistance in cash programming, logistics, and community engagement, and facilitated training on anticipatory action and disaster law. The IFRC also helped the Philippine Red Cross strengthen its operational capacity by supporting risk assessments, coordination with stakeholders, and the integration of protection, gender, and inclusion standards across emergency operations.



## **Migration and displacement**

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

In 2025, the Philippine Red Cross strengthened its humanitarian action for migrants, returnees, and displaced populations affected by crises. The National Society remained actively engaged in assisting returning migrants, focusing on safer return, reintegration, and support to address socio-economic vulnerabilities. Its work spanned the migration cycle, providing pre-departure information and support in countries of transit and destination, as well as reintegration assistance and post-return monitoring within the Philippines.

The Philippine Red Cross continued to address the humanitarian needs of migrants and displaced people through coordinated initiatives, including the operation of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs). These efforts facilitated access to reliable information, referrals, and essential services for people on the move, enhancing dignity, protection, and informed decision-making.

Information provision remained a key pillar of the National Society's migration response. The National Society strengthened access to trusted, life-saving information for migrants and overseas Filipino workers through the

maintenance and use of digital platforms. These efforts helped counter misinformation and enabled migrants to access timely guidance on services, rights, and assistance.

In parallel, the National Society supported internally displaced populations affected by disasters and conflict, including those impacted by typhoons, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and other emergencies. Working closely with the IFRC and in coordination with the ICRC country delegation, PRC ensured continuity of operations and delivered coherent, Movement-wide interventions that addressed protection, basic needs, and recovery.

To further strengthen coordination and humanitarian response for displaced populations, the Philippine Red Cross enhanced engagement with UN agencies and partners, including UNHCR, to improve information sharing, referral pathways, and inter-agency collaboration.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC provided the Philippine Red Cross with training, guidance and strategic direction in the field of migration and displacement, helping the National Society better assess and respond to the needs of migrants, displaced persons and host communities.



## **Values, power and inclusion**

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

In this reporting period, the Philippine Red Cross strengthened its commitment to values, power, and inclusion by systematically mainstreaming protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) across emergency operations and longer-term programmes. Guided by the IFRC Minimum Standards and the National Society's own protection policies, PGI considerations were embedded in sectoral planning and response activities to ensure that services were sensitive to the diverse needs of at-risk groups, including children, women, older persons, and persons with disabilities. Sex-, age-, and disability-disaggregated data were consistently integrated into planning, monitoring, and reporting processes to enhance accountability, inclusiveness, and informed decision-making.

Child protection and safeguarding remained a central priority during emergency operations. The Philippine Red Cross established child-friendly spaces in evacuation centres to provide safe, supportive environments where children could access psychosocial support and regain a sense of normalcy during crises. Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis was conducted across multiple chapters during disaster response operations, supported by IFRC tools and technical guidance. These analyses informed risk mitigation measures and the development of orientation and reference materials for staff and volunteers engaged in emergency response and early recovery, strengthening institutional safeguarding practices.

The National Society's emergency and programme implementation was guided by its Child Protection Code of Conduct and adherence to the IFRC Child Safeguarding Policy. Preventive actions, accountability, and responsible behaviour were reinforced through staff and volunteer training, while safeguarding standards were consistently applied in community activities and service delivery.

Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response were integrated across humanitarian programming through a multi-faceted approach. The National Society strengthened institutional systems for GBV risk mitigation, data tracking, and monitoring, while equipping staff and volunteers with the skills to identify risks, provide safe referrals, and support survivors through established protection, psychosocial, health, and legal pathways. Coordination with government agencies and local authorities further reinforced referral mechanisms and survivor-centred responses. Safe spaces were incorporated into emergency operations to address the specific needs of women, men, girls, boys, and persons with disabilities.

Inclusive assistance extended beyond protection during emergencies. Through initiatives promoting dignity and accessibility, the Philippine Red Cross supported persons with disabilities by improving access to mobility and essential services.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA) mechanisms were also integrated across preparedness and response. Prior to and during emergencies, the Philippine Red Cross worked closely with local government units

and community structures to ensure timely dissemination of early warnings, preparedness messaging, and feedback mechanisms. This two-way communication strengthened trust, enhanced community participation, and ensured that affected populations were informed, heard, and able to influence decisions affecting their safety and wellbeing.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in developing culturally appropriate communication materials in local dialects to reduce language barriers and improve outreach. The IFRC supports the National Society for its initiatives under values, power and inclusion which includes Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI). Furthermore, the National Society is supported in its capacity building efforts and in development of relevant strategies.

## ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



### Strategic and operational coordination

#### Progress by the National Society against objectives

##### 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**.

##### 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](#).

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.

##### External coordination

In 2025, IFRC continuously maintained strong engagement across inter-agency coordination mechanisms and actively contributed to strategic discussions within the Humanitarian Country Team. IFRC was also invited to participate in selected United Nations Country Team (UNCT) discussions, further strengthening Movement representation and collaboration with UN partners.

IFRC continued to support the strengthening of partnerships, resource mobilization efforts, and coordination mechanisms to enable the Philippine Red Cross to deliver timely and effective humanitarian assistance. Strategic engagements were conducted with partners, donors, and key internal and external stakeholders at regional and global

levels, including Movement reference centres, to align priorities, mobilize support, and share updates on ongoing operations and programme implementation in the Philippines. These efforts contributed to enhanced collaboration, improved resource mobilization opportunities, and increased visibility of humanitarian priorities.

As an active member of the Humanitarian Country Team, IFRC consistently participated in coordination meetings and supported the National Society's engagement in country-level reporting mechanisms, including the inter-agency 5W (Who, What, Where, When, and for Whom) reporting across relevant humanitarian clusters. This contributed to strengthened operational coordination, improved information management, and evidence-based decision-making across the humanitarian response.

Fostering collaboration with the UN System, in support of broader humanitarian coordination efforts, particularly within the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and the Mindanao Humanitarian Team (MHT), the IFRC coordinated closely with the Philippine Red Cross and all in-country Movement partners. A consolidated list of membership personnel actively participating in various clusters and technical working groups was developed to enhance coordination, representation, and information sharing across the Movement.

The National Society continued to uphold its strong auxiliary role by maintaining close collaboration with key government agencies at the national, provincial, and local levels. Coordination remained active with Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils (DRRMCs) and technical agencies such as PHIVOLCS, the Department of Health (DOH), Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Energy (DOE), and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP).



## National Society development

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Philippine Red Cross advanced National Society Development to strengthen its institutional foundations and long-term sustainability. While the National Society remains one of the most operationally capable National Societies regionally and globally—particularly in emergency preparedness, response, and recovery—internal reflection underscored the need for systemic improvements to further enhance accountability, agility, resilience, and sustainability.

Central to these efforts was IFRC's support to the development of the Philippines Red Cross Strategy 2026–2030, which builds on Strategy 2021–2025 while setting a clear direction for future growth. The strategy focuses on strengthening operational capacity, financial sustainability, chapter development, and volunteer and youth engagement, while embracing innovation and digital transformation to future-proof the organization.

The Philippines Red Cross also worked on institutionalizing Results-Based Management (RBM) across programmes and operations to promote evidence-based planning, monitoring, reporting, and decision-making. Technical assistance strengthened RBM frameworks, tools, and monitoring systems, fostering a more results-oriented organizational culture and improving accountability, inclusiveness, and performance management across all levels of the National Society. National Society development elements were mainstreamed across DREF operations and Emergency Appeals, reinforcing localization, chapter strengthening, and sustainable capacity development during emergency programming.

Strengthening logistics and stockpile preparedness remained a key area of support. The Philippines Red Cross worked on enhancing logistics infrastructure and systems, including supply chain management, warehousing, procurement, fleet, and stockpile readiness. Technical assessments, planning missions, coordination meetings, and warehouse rehabilitation initiatives improved storage conditions and preparedness for medical, shelter, and emergency stockpiles. Targeted trainings covered logistics and supply chain management, medical stockpile handling, anticipatory action, health emergency preparedness, and WASH in emergencies.

Under the National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) Bridge Programme, IFRC supported the Philippine Red Cross in piloting a new Chapter Assessment Tool (CAT) designed to strengthen chapter performance and accountability. Implemented across selected chapters, the tool provided a structured and practical framework for assessing governance, management systems, service delivery, coordination, feedback mechanisms, and learning. The pilot

strengthened leadership engagement, clarified performance expectations, and enhanced internal assessment capacity, contributing to stronger chapter-level alignment with the Philippine Red Cross' strategic priorities.

In addition, IFRC supported the Philippine Red Cross in strengthening preparedness for large-scale earthquake scenarios, particularly in high-risk urban areas. This included technical support for multi-hazard contingency planning, as well as capacity-building activities conducted in coordination with government partners, covering critical response capabilities such as collapsed structure response, camp coordination, management of the dead and missing, and emergency assessment technologies.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** provided strategic and technical support to the Philippine Red Cross throughout the first half of 2025. It played a key role in guiding the development of Strategy 2026–2030, supported capacity-building in financial and human resource management, and helped strengthen youth and volunteer engagement. The IFRC also facilitated Results-Based Management training, mainstreamed National Society Development elements into emergency operations and backed logistics upgrades. During the shelter response to the late 2024 tropical cyclones, IFRC coordinated with the National Society and deployed information management specialists to enhance data systems and cluster coordination.



## **Humanitarian diplomacy**

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

The Philippine Red Cross is actively involved in advocating for and implementing legislation related to disaster preparedness, public health and humanitarian aid. The National Society continued to strengthen its role in humanitarian diplomacy, focusing on advocacy, negotiation, communication and formal agreements with relevant stakeholders, including the Philippine government. It also continues to work on developing targeted advocacy and communication strategies to establish and nurture relationships with key policymakers, stakeholders and the public.

The Philippine Red Cross has been actively involved in supporting various initiatives and programmes in 2025, including legislative efforts. The National Society is involved in advocating and implementation legislation related to disaster preparedness, public health and humanitarian aid. Its consistent engagement with government agencies and their ongoing programmes demonstrate their commitment to supporting legislative efforts that align with its humanitarian mission.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** has been intensely exercising its leadership in the areas of expertise in inter-agency forums, mainly in the Philippines Shelter Cluster System, where it has supported the overall country strategy in emergency contexts, discussions with key governmental entities such as the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD), and more recently published the country environmental profile for shelter response.



## **Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)**

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

In 2025, the Philippine Red Cross continued to strengthen accountability, agility, and risk-informed decision-making, reinforcing trust, operational resilience, and institutional credibility. A strong emphasis was placed on cultivating a robust risk management culture through joint context analysis, risk identification, and mitigation planning aligned with IFRC regulations and institutional risk appetite. These efforts upheld duty of care for staff and volunteers while strengthening confidence among partners, donors, government counterparts, and communities. Core safeguards—including fraud and corruption prevention, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, anti-discrimination, harassment prevention, and child safeguarding—were consistently supported and reinforced.

Regular reviews of business continuity, security, and risk management plans ensured operational readiness across programmes and emergency operations. In 2025, the National Society updated the principal risk register and supported the development of programme- and operation-specific risk registers, integrating risk-informed planning into both humanitarian response and development initiatives. These measures enhanced the National Society's ability to anticipate, manage, and adapt to operational, contextual, and organizational risks.

To ensure long-term agility and strategic alignment, the National Society supported a collaborative realignment of its country delegation structure to better support its evolving vision under the forthcoming Strategy 2026–2030. This process aimed to strengthen coherence between the Philippine Red Cross' services and IFRC programmes, operations, and support teams, while enabling its transition toward a more program-focused and development-oriented organization. The realignment ensured closer alignment with IFRC Strategy 2030, the Agenda for Renewal, and the Hanoi Call for Action, while improving staff capacity and conditions to deliver against renewed priorities.

Institutional accountability was further strengthened through the completion of the Capacity Review and Risk Assessment (CRRRA), culminating in the signing of the Framework Funding Agreement in 2025. This milestone introduced updated operational modalities and positioned the Philippine Red Cross as a reliable and trusted implementing partner within the Federation. In parallel, the IFRC continued to engage with national authorities to advance the Legal Status Agreement process, aimed at ensuring full compliance with national laws and facilitating smoother operational, procurement, and surge deployment arrangements.

The Philippine Red Cross also made progress in its commitments under the Hanoi Call for Action, which outlines regional priorities for strengthening preparedness, resilience, and humanitarian effectiveness. Technical support enabled Philippine Red Cross to complete a baseline assessment of existing capacities and gaps, and ongoing collaboration is supporting the development of a national implementation plan with clear priorities, measurable targets, and results-oriented actions aligned with both regional commitments and national humanitarian priorities.

Transparency and performance monitoring remained central to accountability efforts. The National Society strengthened systems for tracking, monitoring, and evaluation across Philippine Red Cross programmes and operations, assessing timeliness, relevance, quality, emerging risks, and corrective actions. Technical assistance enhanced Results-Based Management frameworks, tools, and processes, promoting the systematic use of data for evidence-based decision-making, performance management, and reporting.

Across all Disaster Relief Emergency Fund allocations and Emergency Appeals, National Society Development priorities were consistently mainstreamed, with accountability ensured through continuous monitoring, oversight, and performance review. Together, these investments strengthened the Philippine Red Cross' institutional agility, governance, and accountability—enabling the organization to respond more effectively, adapt to evolving risks, and sustain trust as a leading humanitarian actor in the Philippines.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** supported the Philippine Red Cross in strengthening its accountability and agility through strategic and operational initiatives. It collaborated with the National Society to embed a strong risk management culture, aligning mitigation efforts with institutional standards and supporting policies on safeguarding, fraud prevention and inclusion. It helped update risk registers and develop project-specific risk plans for key operations. IFRC also backed the National Society's organisational restructuring to align with its Strategy 2026–2030, facilitated the completion of the Capacity Review and Risk Assessment, and supported the issuance of the Preparedness Bulletin. Additionally, IFRC established a monitoring and evaluation system to track programme performance and ensure continuous improvement.

Complementing RBM, IFRC supported Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Knowledge Management capacities within the Philippine Red Cross to ensure learning was systematically captured, shared, and applied. These efforts improved internal and external accountability to affected communities, partners, and donors, while reinforcing adaptive management across programmes. Knowledge products highlighting preparedness and institutional capacity further strengthened transparency and organizational learning.

Through its 510 data and digital initiative, the **Netherlands Red Cross** supported the Shelter Cluster in Philippines with information management during the emergency response.

## **Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)**

*See cover pages*

## **Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

*See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION*

## **Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT**

*This information is not available in Annual Reports*

## **Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY**

*See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION*

## **Q8. LESSONS LEARNED**

*Nothing to report*

## SUCCESS STORIES



1

### Building Resilient Communities: The REACH Project

The Philippine Red Cross, in partnership with the IFRC and Zurich Climate Resilience Alliance, successfully deployed Resilience Caravans in target communities of Rizal and Marikina to strengthen awareness, preparedness, and community-driven action on climate risks. One of the Resilience Caravans was conducted in Barangay Burgos, Rodriguez, Rizal, community member participated during the interactive discussions and engaging booths from various services, showcasing initiatives that help communities anticipate and respond to climate impacts. Participants actively shared experiences, learned about local hazards, and gained practical guidance to protect themselves, their families, and neighbours.

Beyond knowledge-sharing, the caravans fostered cooperation and collective responsibility, empowering community members to apply what they learned and advocate for climate resilience in their neighbourhoods. By providing a platform for discussion, demonstration, and practical engagement, the events helped residents better understand climate-related risks and inspired action at the household and community levels. The Resilience Caravans ultimately strengthened local ownership of resilience initiatives, creating more connected, proactive, and climate-ready communities





## 2

### **Enhancing Operational Readiness through Logistics and Supply Management Training**

From 24–26 November 2025, the Philippine Red Cross, with support from the IFRC, conducted a three-day Logistics Training under the Health Stockpile Project in Subic, Zambales. The training aimed to strengthen logistics preparedness by promoting good practices in the procurement of medical items and equipment, as well as ensuring proper warehouse safekeeping measures to support effective response during medical emergencies.

Participants gained knowledge and practical guidance on maintaining inventory integrity, safe storage, and timely management of medical stockpiles, ensuring that essential health supplies are ready for rapid deployment. This capacity building underscores the Philippine Red Cross' commitment to enhance its ability to respond efficiently to health emergencies.

Under the Typhoon EAP funding, the Supply Chain and Management Training was held from 13- 15 October and attended by all chapters under Philippines EAP Floods and Typhoons which includes 2 staff and volunteers per chapter from different regions in the Philippines including those under the early action protocol such as North Luzon, Central Luzon, Bicol, Visayas and Mindanao Total of 54 participants attended the training. In addition the Anticipatory Action Training was held in 2 batches and participated by total of 56 participants (national headquarters, chapter staff and volunteers) from different provinces under the EAP such as Quirinon, Klainga, NUleva Vizcaya, Apayao, Aurora, Albay, Agusan Del Sur, Cotabato, Northern Samar, Western Samar, Iligan, Lanao del Sur, Cagayan, Isabela, Agusan del Norte, Davao de Oro and Capiz.

### 3

## Protecting the Future through Immunization Activities

As part of its mop-up activities under Measles–Rubella Supplemental Immunization Activity (MR SIA) campaign, IFRC, in close coordination with the Philippine Red Cross and local government health partners, supported house-to-house visits in priority areas of Davao City. Mop-up activities involved targeted follow-up visits to reach children who were not vaccinated during the first two weeks of the implementation, including those deferred cases and households with eligible children that were not reached in the initial visits.

These visits enabled direct engagement with parents and caregivers by providing accurate and reliable information on the MR vaccine, addressing concerns, and strengthening trust in the immunization process. The National Society’s vaccination teams, together with barangay health workers (BHWs), guided caregivers to designated vaccination sites and provided clear information on possible side effects and appropriate actions.

Through these demand generation efforts, including household-level engagement and focused mop-up vaccination, these interventions are contributing to increased MR vaccination coverage and improved access to immunization services for missed and high-risk children in priority areas.



# ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the [8+3 reporting template](#) contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
<b>Core Questions</b>	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
<b>Additional Questions</b>	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



## 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

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought 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
- **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) 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.
- **Definitions:**
  - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
  - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [PH\\_Philippines AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: The financial report will be fed when the report is available. For emergency operations, see [MDRPH058](#))
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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