



# PHILIPPINES

## 2026 IFRC network country plan



7 January 2026

### In support of the Philippine Red Cross



101

National Society branches



147

National Society local units



1,923

National Society staff



1,161,590

National Society volunteers

### People to be reached in 2026



285,000

Ongoing emergency operations



1.2M

Climate and environment



390,000

Disasters and crises



1.4M

Health and wellbeing



5,000

Migration and displacement



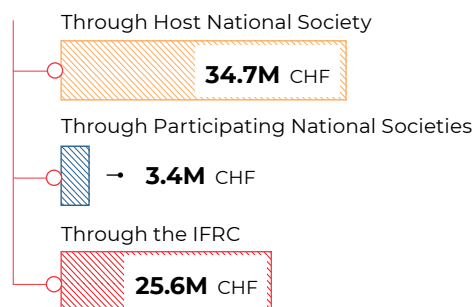
1.4M

Values, power and inclusion

### IFRC network Funding Requirements

2026

Total 63.6M CHF



### Participating National Societies

- American Red Cross
- Canadian Red Cross Society
- Danish Red Cross\*
- Finnish Red Cross\*
- German Red Cross
- Italian Red Cross\*
- Red Cross of Monaco\*
- Spanish Red Cross
- Swiss Red Cross\*
- The Netherlands Red Cross

### IFRC Appeal codes

Emergency Appeal:

**MDRPH057**

Earthquake and Typhoons

Longer-term needs:

**MAAPH001**

\*National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in 2025.

## Hazards



Cyclones



Floods



Earthquakes



Volcanic eruptions



Conflict

## IFRC network multi-year focus

### Emergency response

- Earthquake and Typhoons

### 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

**High**

Human Development Index rank

**117**

World Bank Population figure

**115.8M**

World Bank Population below poverty line

**16%**



In response to Typhoon Kalmaegi, Philippine Red Cross distributed essential household and hygiene items to people in areas that have been most affected. (Photo: The IFRC)

## Detailed funding requirements

2026		
	Host National Society	IFRC
<b>Ongoing Emergencies</b>	2.5M	15.5M
<b>Longer-term needs</b>		
Climate and environment	10.4M	1.2M
Disasters & crises	4.6M	4.4M
Health & wellbeing	17.1M	2.9M
Migration & displacement	3,000	3,000
Values, power & inclusion	7,000	24,000
<b>Enabling local actors</b>		1.6M
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.7M</b>	<b>25.6M</b>

### Participating National Societies bilateral support

National Society	Year	Funding Requirement	Confirmed Funding	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
American Red Cross	2026			-	-			-	-
Canadian Red Cross Society	2026	767,000		333,000	371,000	-	-	64,000	-
German Red Cross	2026	814,000		182,000	508,000				125,000
Netherlands Red Cross	2026	246,000		-	-			-	246,000
	2027	29,000							29,000
Spanish Red Cross	2026	1.6M	1.6M	846,000	739,000	-	-	-	

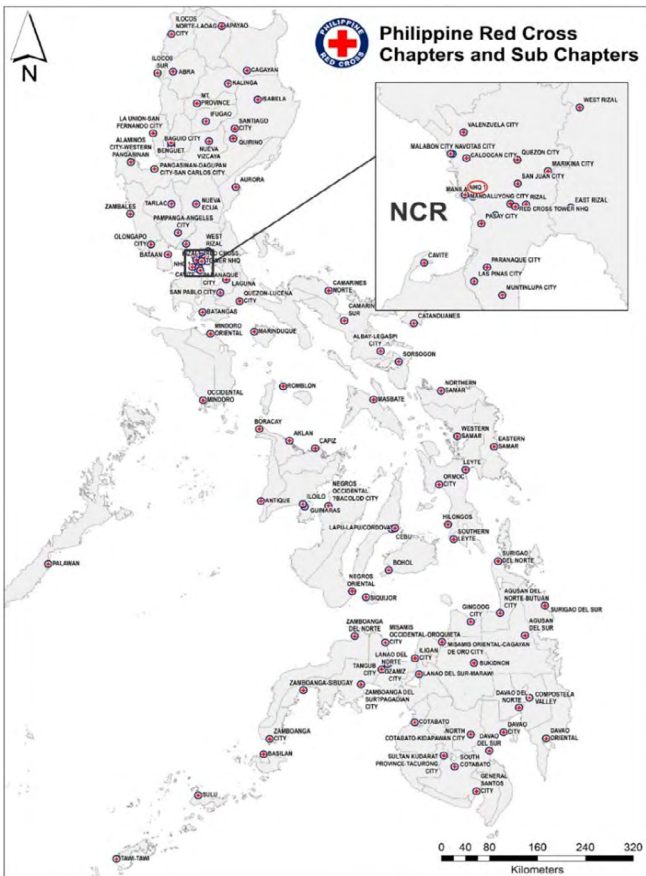
# NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

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 101 chapters covering all administrative districts and major cities in the country. The National Society is organized into two levels, with these 101 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 147. 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 overarching goal of the Philippine Red Cross Strategy 2026-2030 is to evolve into a more future-ready, relevant, agile, and accountable organization. Guided by the same core values, the Philippines Red Cross will continue to place Volunteers, Logistics, and Information Technology at the heart of its operations assuring we remain always first, always ready, and always there for people in need.

In 2024, the National Society reached 582,000 people with long term services and development programmes and 2,604 people with disaster response and early recovery programmes.



Map of Philippine Red Cross branches

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 6.9-magnitude Cebu earthquake and 7.4 and 6.8-magnitude earthquakes in Davao caused limited casualties and 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>	Philippines Cebu Earthquake and Typhoons
<b>IFRC Emergency Appeal code</b>	<a href="#">MDRPH057</a>
<b>People affected</b>	12 million people
<b>People to be assisted</b>	284,904 people
<b>Duration</b>	24 months (4 October 2025 to 31 October 2027)
<b>Funding requirements</b>	<b>Funding requirements through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 15.5 million</b> <b>Federation-wide Funding requirements: CHF 18 million</b>
<b>Link to Emergency Appeal</b>	<a href="#">Philippines Earthquake Revised Emergency Appeal</a>
<b>Link to Operational Strategy</b>	<a href="#">Philippines Earthquake Operational Strategy</a>
<b>Link to Operation Update</b>	<a href="#">Operational Update No. 1</a>

On 30 September 2025, a powerful magnitude 6.9 earthquake struck off the coast of Bogu City, Cebu making it one of the strongest recorded earthquakes in Cebu to date. The epicentre was located near Bogu 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

Philippines ranks 35<sup>th</sup> 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:

- Undertake urgent action to adapt to the rising and evolving risks from the climate and environmental crises
- Adopt environmentally sustainable practices and contributes to climate change mitigation

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## Planned activities in 2026

- Conduct capacity building and community resilience building activities to increase knowledge and awareness on climate and environment
- Incorporate localized [nature-based solutions](#) (NbS) with a focus on green, blue and mixed models
- Climate Resilience Alliance Project which is aimed at building community and systemic resilience towards floods and heatwaves
- Institutionalize Climate Strategy at the National headquarters level and formulate and approve the Climate Operational Plan
- Forge partnerships with relevant stakeholders with established monitoring and evaluation systems
- Work on evidence-based policy advocacy on better and more adaptation-sensitive climate and environment policies at the national and local levels

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## Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will continue to support the Philippine Red Cross in building community and systemic resilience to floods and heatwaves through the Climate Resilience Alliance Project in collaboration with the Zurich Foundation. This project is aimed at building community and systemic resilience on floods and

heatwaves. IFRC and partners support the expansion and broadening of proactive measures and establish collaborations to incorporate global data into local analysis and inferences, informing anticipation and decision-making.

The IFRC 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 **Canadian Red Cross Society** will support the Philippine Red Cross by in the implementation of the [Greening Disaster Risk Reduction Project](#) integrating nature-based solutions (NbS) and Circular Economy.

The **German Red Cross** will provide support for the implementation of the NARRA Project integrating nature-based solutions and [livelihoods](#).

The **Netherlands Red Cross Society** will provide support towards Implementation of nature-based solutions Project in partnership with WWF.

The **Spanish Red Cross** will continue to support the Philippine Red Cross on adaptation and reduction of climate change including green and circular economy initiatives such as reduction of single-use plastic, both in urban and rural contexts. It will also support the National Society with the implementation of the NARRA Project integrating nature-based solutions and livelihoods.



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## Disasters and crises

For real-time information on IFRC emergencies, visit 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. Cyclones affecting the Philippines generally form over western North Pacific Ocean east of the country, which could potentially impact different areas of the country. 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:

- People affected by crises and disasters have their needs met through access to [in-kind assistance](#) and support that is timely, adequate and flexible and strengthens their agency
- Support communities to take action to increase their resilience to evolving and multiple shocks and hazards
- Provide [shelter assistance](#) to people affected by crises and disaster have their shelter needs met
- Support [food security and livelihoods](#) for people affected by crises and disasters have their food needs met and income sources improved
- Expand leadership in the field of disaster law and improve official/legal recognition of their auxiliary role

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### Planned activities in 2026

- Provide equipment and build capacity for communities on preparedness and [anticipatory action](#)
- Scaling up multi-hazard anticipatory action in over 100 municipalities
- Ensure the provision of restoration and improvement of livelihood, shelter and essential community facilities to improve living conditions and reduce disaster risk

- Update and formulate [Early Action Protocols](#) on flood, typhoon, and drought, and exploring feasibility of formulation of Volcanic, shearline, and multicyclone Early Action Protocols
- Integrate [Safer Access Framework](#) approaches in disaster and crisis programmes to better respond during situations of conflict and violence

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Philippine Red Cross in utilizing [Forecast-Based Financing](#) with the use of technology, data, and weather forecasts for early actions to protect lives, shelter, and livelihoods. 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.

IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises. In 2025, IFRC provided DREF allocations for emergencies in the country. The DREF allocation has been described below:

[IFRC-DREF Philippines Flood: Habagat Enhanced by Super Typhoon Carina](#): The DREF allocation of CHF 739,170 in August 2024 supported the Philippine Red Cross in assisting more than 33,255 people affected by Super Typhoon Carina. The National Society supported the targeted people over a six-month period with assistance through shelter, health, livelihoods, WASH, and protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) among others.

[IFRC-DREF Philippines Davao Earthquakes](#): The DREF allocation of CHF 486,973 in October 2025 supported the Philippine Red Cross in assisting 11,755 people affected by two earthquakes off the coast of Manay, Davao Oriental. The National Society supported the targeted people over a six-month period with assistance through shelter, livelihoods, multi-purpose cash grants, health, and WASH among others.

[IFRC-DREF Early Action Protocol Philippines Typhoon](#): The EAP-DREF allocation of CHF 20,725 CHF in November 2025 supported the Philippine Red Cross in assisting 1,120 people prepare for tropical storms. The National Society supported people through shelter, house, and settlements, and community, engagement, and accountability (CEA).

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](#) (PGI) 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 **Netherlands Red Cross** will provide technical assistance in disaster risk reduction and emergency response.

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 Philippine Red Cross worked to support over 2,500 families in Cebu that had been reached by Red Cross to almost 2500. (Photo: The IFRC)



## Health and wellbeing

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:

- Ensure the health and dignity of communities in emergencies and disease outbreaks are maintained by providing access to appropriate health services, especially in emergency settings
- Support communities in having increased access to affordable, appropriate and environmentally sustainable water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services
- Capitalise on its auxiliary role to ensure its position on relevant country-level public health strategy, advocacy, and policy platforms and mechanisms
- The health and wellbeing of communities are protected and improved through access to sustainable, affordable, appropriate, and quality health services across the life course

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### Planned activities in 2026

- Strengthen the sustainability of the Ambulance Operations Heroes on Wheels (Ambulance Samaritan)
- Strengthen partnerships with agencies, influencers, and media to increase engagement of blood donation advocacies to general public
- Provide accessible First Aid and Basic Life Support training to further advocate for the 'First Aider in Every home initiative
- Organize training and equipping the Medical Corps and RC143 health volunteers for effective service delivery
- Establish an Epidemic Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) and strengthening community-based surveillance (CBS) mechanisms
- Conduct community-led water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programmes construction of facilities and integration of hygiene promotion

- Build strategic partnerships with local suppliers for water treatment chemicals to reduce logistical hurdles and ensure a continuous supply of vital materials

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will support the Philippine Red Cross in providing basic health care, health caravans, and the [mental health and psychosocial support](#) (MHPSS) responses/activities during disasters and emergencies. It will maintain support for the National Society public health response through a range of services.

The **Canadian Red Cross Society** will support the Philippine Red Cross in developmental sustainable WASH programmes, in community and school settings. It will also support with improving and revitalizing the National Society's Emergency Field Hospital capacity.

The **Qatar Red Crescent Society** will support the National Society in providing primary health care services to far-flung communities in Mindanao through supporting the deployment of medical teams for the Philippine Red Cross's Health Caravans.

The **Spanish Red Cross** will support the National Society with implementing sustainable/developmental WASH initiatives in schools and communities.



## Migration and displacement

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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 becomes victim 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.

The National Society will work to:

- Ensure migrants and displaced persons have access to humanitarian assistance and protection at [key points along migratory routes](#) as well access to durable solutions when appropriate
- Engage with migrants, displaced persons, and host communities to more effectively assess, understand, and respond to their priority needs

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## Planned activities in 2026

- Raise awareness and provide credible information to migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and overseas Filipino workers
  - Conduct [Restoring Family Links](#) (RFL) programme to help reconnect families separated by migration, disaster, or conflict
  - Equip all branches with the Restoring Family Links kit to allow the implementation of tracing and referral activities
  - Facilitate referral pathways to ensure individuals have access to appropriate services and assistance
  - Establish Humanitarian Service Points and Welfare Desks to provide immediate help, information, and guidance to people affected by displacement and migration challenges
  - Strengthen partnership with other organizations to share knowledge, improve support for migrants, promote safe and reliable information to help migrants in connecting them to necessary services
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## Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will support the Philippine Red Cross in finding spaces for collaboration with Migrant Workers Offices in destination countries to provide overseas support such as referrals and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) as well as up-to-date and correct information on migration options.

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.

The **Spanish Red Cross** will continue to support the National Society's migration programmes with the integration of [livelihood](#) activities and will allocate a specific amount for returnees' capacity building and livelihood support.

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The **ICRC** will aid the National Society with its Restoring Family Links efforts.



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## 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 deeply committed to fostering positive change in communities by promoting a thorough understanding and application of humanitarian values and [fundamental principles](#). Central to this mission is the empowerment of young people, recognizing their critical role as agents of change in advancing humanitarian goals.

To achieve this, the National Society will:

- Promotes and support a safe, equitable, and continuous access to quality education for all, especially boys and girls affected by disaster, crisis or displacement
- Ensure the IFRC network is safe and inclusive, ensuring dignity, access, participation, and safety for people of all identities
- Empower people and communities, vulnerable to and affected by crises, to influence decisions affecting them

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### Planned activities in 2026

- Develop a robust [Protection, Gender, and Inclusion](#) (PGI) policy
  - Ensure women empowerment through projects funded by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) and promoting women's access to green and circular entrepreneurship
  - Conduct [Child Safeguarding Analysis](#) in emergency operations
  - Mainstream [Minimum Standards for PGI](#) in across all programmes and services
  - Review and institutionalize [Community Engagement and Accountability](#) (CEA) guidelines
  - Capacity building for youth, youth staff, and advisers
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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will support the Philippine Red Cross with PGI efforts through assisting it to identify Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) cases, outlining dos and don'ts for identification, management, and referral processes. It will also assist with a referral flow chart to guide responders in taking appropriate action while prioritizing the safety and well-being of survivors.

The **Canadian Red Cross Society** will work with the National Society to implement specialized Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) and livelihood projects to vulnerable populations. It will assist with the renewal and strengthening of the [protection from sexual exploitation and abuse](#) (PSEA) Tripartite Agreement with Philippine Red Cross and the IFRC.

The **Finnish Red Cross** will aid the National Society with its PSEA policy and guidelines. Previously developed with the Finnish Red Cross's support in 2021, support will be provided for wider approval and implementation.

The **Spanish Red Cross** will support the National Society with the inclusion of women empowerment and participation in all its projects which will support economic security, leadership, and co-responsibility at household and community level.

## 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 analyse the strengths and gaps of its preparedness and response mechanism and ultimately take necessary action to improve it.



### Key Institutional Indicators

The National Society has put in place the following:

- Strategy to strengthen its auxiliary role
  - National Society development plan
  - Youth engagement strategy
  - Health, accident and death compensation for volunteers
  - Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) policy
  - PSEA Action Plan
  - Digital transformation roadmap
  - Data management system
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## Strategic and operational coordination

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

- Increase its cooperation and coordination with external partners to address major challenges facing communities
- Enhance membership coordination in favour of efficiency and effectiveness in humanitarian actions, and the shift in its mindset towards a Federation-wide leads to increased trust within the network
- Fulfill priorities for Movement Coordination and Cooperation, as outlined in the Council of Delegates meeting in 2019
- Ensure effective shelter cluster coordination with partners inside and outside the network

- Effectively increase its financial resources, both through domestic fundraising and providing greater international support to National Societies

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

**The IFRC** will support the Philippine Red Cross 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

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

- Continue to work as a network of relevant local organisations who are the trusted partners of choice for local humanitarian action with the capabilities to act in the global network
- Prioritise volunteering development and youth action as critical catalysts of behavioural change and local action, ensuring access and nurturing trust in all contexts

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

**The IFRC** will support the Philippine Red Cross with support for the overarching continuous National Society Development Youth and Volunteer Programming.

The **Canadian Red Cross Society** will support the National Society with the development/improvement of One Volunteer Database software and training dissemination.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

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

- Continue to promote its image and advocate for change, affecting public behaviour, policies, and decisions on a domestic, regional, and global scale

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

**The IFRC** will support the Philippine Red Cross with 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 **Spanish Red Cross** will support in recruiting and training volunteers across all the programmes under the RC 143 volunteering component.



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

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

- Continue to work as a globally accountable network
- Undergo a [digital transformation](#)
- Use innovative and transformative approaches to better anticipate, adapt to, and change for complex challenges and opportunities

### 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 **Netherlands Red Cross Society** will support the National Society through the 510 initiatives for digital transformation.

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## 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 earthquakes and typhoons.

## 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 comprising the Canadian Red Cross Society, the German Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross.

The **Canadian Red Cross Society** 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 Society** 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.



*The Philippine Red Cross teams helped people with rescues, provided first aid, access to medical care, hot meals, safe water, and welfare services in evacuation centres. (Photo: The IFRC)*

## 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.

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## 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.

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 2026 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 and definitions

- 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 network databank](#)
- 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 2026 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
- **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

- [IFRC network country plans](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC network databank](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research bank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

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