



PHILIPPINES

2026 IFRC network mid-year report, January – June



29 September 2026

IN SUPPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE RED CROSS



National Society
branches

102



National Society
local units

139



National Society
volunteers

1,161,590



National Society
staff

1,765

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



52,198

Climate and
environment



22,984

Disasters
and crises



124,411

Health and
wellbeing



82,856

Migration and
displacement



552

Values, power
and inclusion



176,694

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

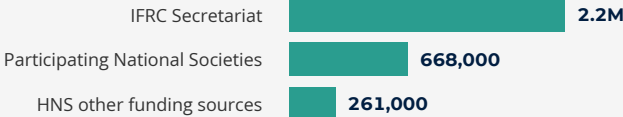
in Swiss francs (CHF)

Philippine Red Cross

Overview



Funding Sources



IFRC network

Country		Funding requirement	
IFRC Secretariat			
Longer-term	Funding requirement	10.1M	
	Funding	2.6M	
	Expenditure	669,000	
Emergency Operations	Funding requirement	15.5M	
	Funding	Not reported	
	Expenditure	1M	
Participating National Societies			
		Funding requirement	3.2M
		Funding	Not reported
		Expenditure	Not reported
HNS other funding sources			
		Funding requirement	34.7M
		Funding	261,000

Appeal number **MAAPH001**

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

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRPH057 / Philippines - Cebu Earthquake

Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with shelter support		42,340
Number of people reached with livelihoods support		52,198
Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers		45%

Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached with contextually appropriate health services		37,957
Number of people reached with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services		40,601
Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services		8,284

Migration and displacement

Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection		552
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Values, power and inclusion

Number of children participating in child-friendly consultations to help design, implement, and monitor any programme supporting children		4,005
Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming		52,198

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment

Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	 22,984
Number of people reached with heatwave risk reduction, preparedness or response activities	 356

Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	 116,004
Number of people reached with livelihoods support	 80,473
Number of people reached with shelter support	 48,325
Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	50%

Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached with contextually appropriate health services	 82,856
Number of people reached with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	 82,167
Number of people reached with immunization services	 43,095
Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	 13,646

Migration and displacement

Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	 552
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Values, power and inclusion

Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	 176,694
Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	 8,729

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination

Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the IFRC network is part of	 5
Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	 1

National Society development

National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
The National Society has an official branch development framework, model or guidance that defines the expected role and standards of branches	Yes
There is a National Society Development plan in place	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

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

Accountability and agility

National Society has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
National Society has a safe and accessible mechanism (such as the IFRC Integrity Line) in place to report integrity concerns, misconduct and breaches of rules and policies	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
National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
National Society has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
American Red Cross							
Canadian Red Cross Society							
German Red Cross							
Netherlands Red Cross	246,000						
Spanish Red Cross	1.6M						
Total	CHF 1.8M						

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

The Philippines faces significant challenges due to its geographical location and tectonic conditions. Around 60 per cent of the total land area is exposed to multiple hazards, putting 74 per cent of the population at risk. The country, with more than 115 million people, expects its population to exceed 153 million by 2030. About 85.2 per cent of production sources are at risk from disasters.

Hydro-meteorological events such as storm surges, drought and floods account for more than 80 per cent of the natural hazards leading to disasters in the last 50 years. Despite the high risk, the country's infrastructure is expanding, with planned relocations posing potential new risks and vulnerabilities. The Philippines is strongly affected by climate change. Climate change has a negative impact on the country's rich natural and marine resources, health infrastructure, water and poverty. Additionally, widespread migration and displacement, both internal and international, contribute to the country's challenges.

In 2026, the country continued to grapple with the aftermath of earthquake and Typhoon Tino which made multiple landfalls across the Visayas islands region and Palawan, bringing strong winds and torrential rains. In June 2026, a magnitude 7.8 earthquake struck southwest of Maasim, Sarangani, at a depth of 33 kilometres, affecting several areas in Mindanao and affecting communities in Sarangani, Davao Occidental, Tawi-Tawi, Sulu, Basilan, Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga Sibugay, Sultan Kudarat and South Cotabato. Several structural damages were also recorded.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In the first half of 2026, the Philippine Red Cross strengthened community resilience to climate hazards through volunteer capacity-building, including Standard First Aid and Basic Life Support, Ambulance Operations, Emergency Medical Response, Red Cross Community Volunteer training and Instructor Training Courses. Under the Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Hazards (REACH) project, the National Society expanded climate resilience awareness through Resilience Caravans, extreme heat preparedness activities and a multi-stakeholder climate resilience forum. It also strengthened local planning and governance through community resilience assessments, intervention planning, multi-hazard contingency planning, the updating of Marikina City's Enhanced Climate Disaster Risk Assessment and support to climate adaptation planning. The National Society further advanced coordinated climate action through the Zurich Climate Resilience Alliance Philippines Country Coordination Mechanism, the Solutions for the Future initiative, the Aksyon at Gabay para sa Agarang Pagtugon sa Init initiative and Local Climate Change Adaptation Plan training.

Disasters and crises

In this reporting period, the Philippine Red Cross strengthened responded to several disasters such as earthquakes and typhoons. The National Society also provided multipurpose cash assistance, livelihoods support, temporary shelter, camp city services, hot meals and emergency shelter support to people affected by earthquakes and typhoons. Apart from disaster response, it prioritized disaster preparedness, anticipatory action and community resilience through Resilience Caravans, extreme heat awareness activities and coordination with Local Government Units and Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Offices under the REACH project. It improved preparedness through an After-Action Review of the 2025 Typhoon Early Action Protocol activations, a Livestock Evacuation Simulation Exercise and Shelter Strengthening Kit training and simulation exercises. It also strengthened disaster management capacities through Camp Management Training, contributions to the State of Imminent Disaster Act and partnerships with the Climate Change Commission and Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Offices. Additionally, the National Society advanced Nature-based Solutions under the Greening Disaster Risk Reduction project.

Health and wellbeing

For the period from January to June 2026, the Philippine Red Cross strengthened public health emergency preparedness through the Stockpile Project. It focused on improving health and logistics capacities and the deployment readiness of medical tents, isolation wards, hospital support units and other prepositioned resources. The National Society supported the Measles-Rubella Supplementary Immunization campaign, influenza vaccination, first aid and basic life support activities and voluntary blood donation. During emergency operations, it provided health services through

Health Caravans, medical tent deployments, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), Psychological First Aid, child-friendly spaces and health promotion activities. It also integrated Sexual and Gender-Based Violence risk mitigation measures and strengthened water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services through safe water provision, sanitation facilities, hygiene promotion, WASH in emergencies training and WASH hub assessments.

Migration and displacement

The Philippine Red Cross continued to support migrants, returning migrants, overseas Filipino workers and displaced populations through humanitarian assistance, information services, Restoring Family Links (RFL) activities and coordination with relevant authorities. Following the Cebu earthquake, the National Society provided Restoring Family Links (RFL) services through welfare desks, communication support, tracing services and referrals for people requiring additional assistance.

Values, power, and inclusion

In the first half of 2026, Philippine Red Cross prioritized persons with disabilities, older persons and other at-risk groups during beneficiary selection and assistance delivery, while establishing child-friendly spaces in evacuation centres. The National Society strengthened safeguarding and protection through Child Safeguarding Risk Analyses, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) training, the use of Sex, Age and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) and application of the Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS) framework. It integrated Sexual and Gender-Based Violence prevention and response measures, strengthened referral pathways and embedded Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms across preparedness and response activities. The National Society also promoted women's participation and ensured compliance with child safeguarding policies and the Child Protection Code of Conduct.

Enabling local actors

In this reporting period, the Philippine Red Cross strengthened institutional capacity through human resources improvements, chapter development initiatives, volunteer protection mechanisms and investments in resource mobilization and organizational development. It enhanced operational effectiveness through the deployment of specialized technical personnel and advanced its Logistics Strategic Framework Development Plan, including the establishment of a dedicated logistics support function. The National Society strengthened its auxiliary role through humanitarian diplomacy, engagement on the review of the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act, coordination with government and private sector partners as well as efforts to secure International Organization status. It reinforced Movement coordination, promoted the Grand Bargain, climate adaptation commitments and the Global Compact for Migration. The National Society strengthened safeguarding, risk management and accountability systems, while advancing a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy. Additionally, it expanded digitalization initiatives.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

During the first half of 2026, the Philippine Red Cross completed the implementation of the ASEF Stockpile Project following the approval of a no-cost extension that extended the project period from 30 November 2025 to 31 March 2026. The amendment enabled the completion of all planned procurement and capacity-building activities, including the delivery of additional priority medical equipment and supplies, strengthening health emergency preparedness and the continuity of essential health services.

The Philippine Red Cross also revised the implementation approach of the Back to Vaccine Project, following changes to funding. The project shifted from strengthening routine immunization and increasing vaccination coverage to supporting outbreak response immunization and community-based surveillance. The National Society reallocated the remaining grant funds to support the Department of Health during the rollout of the Measles-Rubella Supplementary Immunization Activity campaign in 2026.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

Emergency Appeal Name	Philippines Cebu Earthquake and Typhoons
Emergency Appeal number	MDRPH057
People Affected	12 million
People to be Assisted	284,904
Duration	24 months (4 October 2025 to 31 October 2027)
Funding requirements	Federation-wide Funding requirements: CHF 18 million Funding requirements through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 15.5 million
Link to Emergency Appeal	Emergency Appeal
Link to Latest Operational Strategy	Revised Operational Strategy
Latest Operations Update	Operational Update No. 4

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. Through this emergency appeal, the National Society supports crisis-affected communities through integrated shelter, livelihoods,

and multi-purpose cash assistance to help households restore their well-being, dignity, and self-reliance, addressing immediate needs while supporting longer-term recovery. The operation also strengthens health and care through community-based interventions and support to health systems in camps and affected communities; ensures access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services; addresses the needs of migrants, displaced people, and their families throughout all stages of migration; promotes Protection, Gender, and Inclusion by identifying and responding to the needs of the most at-risk and marginalised groups; and fosters Community Engagement and Accountability by ensuring affected communities are consulted, actively participate in programme implementation, and can provide feedback to inform and adapt assistance and services.

For the period from 04 October 2025 to 30 April 2026, the following assistance was provided:

Shelter, housing and settlements

Affected households were provided with essential household items and emergency shelter support. Awareness-raising sessions were also held in safe shelter and build back safer (BBS) approaches.

Livelihoods

Food assistance was provided to affected populations, with hot meals over a 14-day period through daily distributions in evacuation centres and affected communities.

Multi-purpose cash

Affected communities were provided with multi-purpose cash assistance

Health and care

Households were reached with basic health services and disease prevention awareness-raising sessions and activities. Other support included the distribution newborn kits to pregnant women and lactating mothers and insecticide treated mosquito nets. Impacted communities also receive psychosocial support services.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Hygiene facilities were rehabilitated and repaired in impacted areas. Safe drinking water and storage containers were provided to affected families, alongside the distribution of hygiene kits.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)

Affected communities received support comprising dignity support, inclusion services and the establishment of child-friendly spaces in evacuation centres. A child safeguarding risk assessment was also conducted.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

Community members were consulted and involved in decision-making processes and the complaints and feedback provided by communities were addressed.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In the first half of 2026, the Philippine Red Cross strengthened community capacity to recognize, understand and adapt to climate hazards through community-based resilience initiatives, awareness activities and the promotion of Nature-based Solutions. The National Society strengthened the capacity of community-based volunteers through Standard First Aid and Basic Life Support, Ambulance Operations, Emergency Medical Response, Red Cross Community Volunteer training and Instructor Training Courses. Trained volunteers supported emergency operations through

first aid stations and applied their skills during emergency situations, strengthening community preparedness and response capacity.

Under the Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Hazards (REACH) project, the Philippine Red Cross expanded community engagement on climate resilience through Resilience Caravans in Quezon City, Marikina and Pasig, creating opportunities for communities and stakeholders to learn about climate-related risks, resilience initiatives and locally relevant adaptation approaches. The National Society strengthened awareness and preparedness for extreme heat through community sessions in schools and barangays, volunteer-led outreach activities and workplace preparedness initiatives.

In March 2026, it led a multi-stakeholder climate resilience forum that brought together government representatives, civil society organizations, humanitarian and development partners, volunteer groups and other stakeholders to exchange knowledge on climate adaptation, early warning systems, multi-sectoral collaboration and emerging climate risks, including extreme heat.

On 10 June 2026, the Philippine Red Cross facilitated an intervention planning session in Poblacion, Alegria following the presentation and validation of findings from its baseline study measuring community resilience. Local government representatives, government agencies, barangay officials, Red Cross Community Volunteer members and community representatives jointly identified and prioritized resilience-building actions based on local risks, vulnerabilities and priorities. The National Society also strengthened local systems and governance mechanisms by supporting a workshop on multi-hazard contingency planning in Marikina and contributing community resilience findings to the development of the city's typhoon and flood contingency plan. In parallel, it supported the completion and updating of Marikina City's 'Enhanced Climate Disaster Risk Assessment', incorporating emerging climate risks, including extreme heat, and climate-resilient considerations for housing, land use and shelter recovery.

The Philippine Red Cross continued to integrate climate and environmental considerations into programmes and partnerships through the establishment of the Zurich Climate Resilience Alliance Philippines Country Coordination Mechanism, which strengthened knowledge exchange, advocacy and coordinated action on climate resilience and disaster risk reduction. It also participated in the International Conference on Community-Based Adaptation to exchange experiences on locally driven climate adaptation and advanced ecosystem-based approaches to resilience through the Solutions for the Future initiative. It contributed to the development of an Extreme Heat Contingency Plan and an Extreme Heat Risk Management Action Plan through the Aksyon at Gabay para sa Agarang Pagtugon sa Init initiative. Additionally, it strengthened local government capacity through a Local Climate Change Adaptation Plan training in Bicol focused on integrating climate change adaptation and mitigation into local planning processes.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided strategic and operational support to the Philippine Red Cross in the strengthening of community-based volunteer capacities under the REACH project. The IFRC also supported community engagement and climate resilience activities and the establishment of the Zurich Climate Resilience Alliance Philippines Country Coordination Mechanism.

The **American Red Cross** partnered with the Philippine Red Cross to conduct Local Climate Change Adaptation Plan training in Bicol, strengthening local government capacity to integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation into local planning processes.



Disasters and crises

In the first half of 2025, an IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was utilized for two earthquake emergencies in Philippines.

1.

Name of Operation	Philippines Davao Earthquakes 2025
MDR-Code	MDRPH058
Funding Allocation	CHF 486,973
People Targeted	11,755
Duration	6 months (19 October 2025 to 30 April 2026)
Link to Emergency Appeal	Final Report

The IFRC-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.

2.

Name of Operation	Philippines Sarangani 7.8 Magnitude Earthquake
MDR-Code	MDRPH059
Funding Allocation	CHF 846,336
People Targeted	40,000
Duration	9 months (11 June 2026 to 31 March 2027)

The IFRC-DREF allocation CHF 846,336 is supporting the Philippine Red Cross in aiding approximately 40,000 people affected by a powerful magnitude 7.8 earthquake that struck the coast of Maasim, Sarangani. The National Society supported the affected people over a period of nine 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

During the reporting period, the Philippine Red Cross delivered disaster response and community support interventions that helped communities address immediate humanitarian needs while strengthening their capacity to understand, prepare for, and act on disaster and climate risks. Through Resilience Caravans in Pasig and Rizal, the National Society engaged community members, volunteers and local stakeholders in practical learning on hazards and risk reduction measures, reinforcing existing community knowledge of flooding and other local risks. The Philippine Red Cross also promoted awareness of extreme heat through community- and school-based sessions, volunteer-led outreach and workplace activities that encouraged practical protective measures, particularly for vulnerable groups. Through the REACH project, the National Society engaged Local Government Units, Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Offices and other stakeholders across target communities to strengthen coordination, clarify responsibilities, and support locally led resilience-building efforts.

The Philippine Red Cross strengthened anticipatory action and preparedness by conducting an After-Action Review of the 2025 Typhoon Early Action Protocol activations, generating lessons to improve the relevance, timeliness and effectiveness of future early actions. On 3 June 2026, the National Society conducted a Livestock Evacuation Simulation Exercise in Barangay Darampua, Sultan sa Barongis, enabling livestock owners, local authorities and responders to practice forecast-based evacuation before flooding and strengthen coordination and preparedness. On 9–10 June 2026, the Philippine Red Cross conducted a Shelter Strengthening Kit Training and Simulation Exercise in Barangay

Bagacay, Palapag, Northern Samar, equipping community members with practical skills to strengthen their homes before disasters occur.

The Philippine Red Cross provided timely assistance to people affected by earthquakes and typhoons, supporting households in addressing immediate needs and progressing towards early recovery. The National Society delivered multipurpose cash assistance to households affected by the Cebu earthquake, Typhoons Tino and Uwan and the Davao Oriental earthquake, enabling families to prioritize their most pressing needs with dignity and flexibility. It also provided livelihoods assistance to families affected by Typhoon Opong in Batuan, Masbate. The National Society established camp cities in Bogu and Medellin in Cebu and in Manay and Tarragona in Davao Oriental, provided temporary shelter to earthquake-affected people, distributed hot meals during emergency operations, and conducted orientations and practical sessions on safe shelter practices for people receiving family tents and emergency shelter assistance.

From 16–20 February 2026, the Philippine Red Cross conducted Camp Management Training for its staff and volunteers to strengthen capacities in the management of evacuation centres, camp cities and temporary shelters in line with humanitarian standards. The training covered camp assessment, site planning, resource coordination, protection as well as the integration of water, sanitation and hygiene, health, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) considerations.

The National Society also strengthened its leadership role in disaster risk management by contributing technical inputs to the State of Imminent Disaster Act, supporting the integration of anticipatory action, risk-informed triggers, coordination mechanisms and financing arrangements. As a permanent member of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council and through its participation in disaster risk reduction and management structures at regional, provincial, municipal, city and barangay levels, the Philippine Red Cross continued to strengthen coordination with government authorities and support community resilience.

The Philippine Red Cross further strengthened partnerships and disaster risk governance through a six-year partnership with the Climate Change Commission that supported capacity strengthening in climate risk profiling, adaptation and mitigation planning and enabled contributions to national climate policy processes. It formalized partnerships with Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Offices in Cebu, Pasig, Marikina, Pateros and Rizal to strengthen preparedness, early action, and community-based risk reduction. Through the Greening Disaster Risk Reduction project, the Philippine Red Cross collaborated with local disaster risk reduction and management, environment and barangay offices to align Nature-based Solutions with local priorities, strengthening its role as an auxiliary partner to the public authorities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC, along with the **American Red Cross**, **Finnish Red Cross** and **German Red Cross**, supported the National Society the After-Action Review of the 2025 Typhoon Early Action Protocol activations. The IFRC also supported the Philippine Red Cross through its mechanisms such as the Emergency Appeal and IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF). Additionally, it supported the National Society in improving its information management and reporting systems as well as in conducting the Camp Management Training.

The **American Red Cross** also partnered with the National Society in conducting the Camp Management Training from 16–20 February 2026.

The **Finnish Red Cross** and **German Red Cross** also supported the Philippine Red Cross in conducting the Livestock Evacuation Simulation Exercise conducted on 3 June 2026. Additionally, the German Red Cross supported the National Society in providing livelihoods assistance for families affected by Typhoon Opong in Batuan, Masbate.

Under wider Movement support, **the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)** supported the National Society in the After-Action Review of the 2025 Typhoon Early Action Protocol activations as well as the Livestock Evacuation Simulation Exercise.



Progress by the National Society against objectives

For the period from January to June 2026, the Philippine Red Cross strengthened public health emergency preparedness and response through sustained engagement in health coordination mechanisms, capacity-building initiatives and investments in operational readiness. The National Society enhanced its preparedness through the Stockpile Project, which concluded in March 2026 and enabled the procurement of essential medical equipment, medicines and supplies, alongside improvements in warehouse management and health and logistics capacities. These resources supported health services during emergency response through the deployment of medical tents, the augmentation of health facilities in Cebu and Davao and the provision of health services to affected communities. On 24 March 2026, the Philippine Red Cross conducted a Logistics Strategic Session and showcasing activity in Subic, demonstrating the deployment readiness of medical tents, isolation wards, hospital support units, vaccine refrigerators, ventilators, personal protective equipment and other prepositioned resources for rapid response to public health emergencies.

The Philippine Red Cross contributed to the Measles-Rubella Supplementary Immunization through its chapter network and provided influenza vaccination services in Batangas City. It continued to implement first aid and basic life support activities and maintained partnerships with health facilities to support blood supply through voluntary blood donation. It also participated in the Southeast Asia First Aid Network Meeting, contributing to discussions on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), Psychological First Aid, innovation, digitization and expanded access to first aid, while strengthening regional collaboration and advancing shared priorities for first aid.

During emergency operations, the Philippine Red Cross maintained access to essential health and protection services through Health Caravan activities in disaster-affected communities. The National Society deployed medical tents during earthquake response operations in Cebu and Davao, strengthened preparedness for mental health and psychosocial needs through refresher training for staff and volunteers, delivered health promotion activities on vector-borne diseases, water-borne diseases and healthy practices. It also provided [Mental Health and Psychosocial Support](#) services, including Psychological First Aid and the establishment of child-friendly spaces.

The Philippine Red Cross integrated protection and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence risk mitigation measures across its emergency operations through the application of Minimum Standard Commitments, the inclusion of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence prevention and response messages in community outreach activities, and the establishment of referral pathways for health, shelter, legal, and other essential services.

The Philippine Red Cross strengthened water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) services during its earthquake and typhoon response through the provision of safe and potable water, water distribution activities, hygiene promotion and the deployment of water tankers, water bladders, and water collection points. The National Society established bathing facilities, transitional latrines, portable toilets, handwashing facilities and gender-segregated sanitation facilities in camp settings in Cebu and Davao Oriental to promote safe, dignified and equitable access to sanitation services for displaced families. From 20–24 April 2026, the Philippine Red Cross conducted training for its staff and volunteers in basic WASH in emergencies. Additionally, it assessed WASH hubs in General Santos–Sarangani, Davao City and Zamboanga City to strengthen readiness for emergency interventions.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in activities such as the Measles-Rubella Supplementary, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support services and health promotion activities. It provided support in the Stockpile Project. Additionally, the IFRC also supported the National Society in its water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions.

The ICRC supported the Philippine Red Cross in its WASH interventions.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Philippine Red Cross continued to address the humanitarian and protection needs of migrants, returning migrants, overseas Filipino workers and displaced populations through assistance services, information provision, Restoring Family Links (RFL) activities as well as coordination with relevant authorities and organizations.

Following the Cebu earthquake, the Philippine Red Cross provided Restoring Family Links (RFL) services through welfare desks established in camp cities, evacuation centres and barangay halls. The National Society enabled communication between separated family members through free phone calls, device charging services, Wi-Fi connectivity and support for tracing missing relatives. The Philippine Red Cross also coordinated with relevant government agencies on formal tracing processes and referral pathways and identified displaced people requiring additional assistance for referral to appropriate support services.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided the Philippine Red Cross with support in addressing the humanitarian and protection needs of migrants, returning migrants, overseas Filipino workers and displaced populations.

Insert line above

The ICRC supported the National Society in its coordination on migration and displacement. It also supported in the provision of Restoring Family Links (RFL) services.



The Philippine Red Cross conducting search and rescue in the aftermath of the 7.8 magnitude earthquake that struck off the coast of Maasin, Sarangani in June 2026 (Photo: Philippine Red Cross)



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In this reporting period, the Philippine Red Cross prioritized households with persons with disabilities, older persons and other at-risk groups during beneficiary selection and validation processes and reduced barriers to assistance through priority lanes, on-site support and direct assistance from staff and volunteers. It also established child-friendly spaces in evacuation centres, providing safe environments, age-appropriate activities and psychosocial support for children.

The Philippine Red Cross strengthened safeguarding and protection capacities by conducting Child Safeguarding Risk Analyses and delivering a Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) crash course for its staff and volunteers. These activities strengthened understanding and application of safeguarding principles, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) approaches, Sex, Age and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) and the Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS) framework. The National Society further strengthened protection measures by integrating Sexual and Gender-Based Violence prevention and response messages into community outreach activities and reinforcing referral pathways for psychosocial, protection, health and legal services.

The Philippine Red Cross incorporated Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms across emergency preparedness and response activities through early warning and preparedness messaging, beneficiary communications, feedback channels and direct engagement with affected communities. The National Society shared information on selection criteria, assistance packages, distribution processes and feedback mechanisms through community assemblies, feedback boxes, barangay-level information sharing, group chats and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials, including locally translated frequently asked questions. The Philippine Red Cross also used community feedback to address concerns and make necessary programme adjustments.

Additionally, the Philippine Red Cross promoted the participation of women in disaster-related programming and community structures and ensured that staff and volunteers followed the Child Protection Code of Conduct and relevant child safeguarding policies across emergency and longer-term programming.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in its Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) activities.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

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

The Philippine Red Cross maintained strong engagement with national, regional and international stakeholders throughout 2026, reinforcing its role as a key humanitarian actor and auxiliary to public authorities. The National Society, with support from the IFRC, engaged in inter-agency coordination platforms, including the Humanitarian Country Team and selected UN Country Team discussions, to strengthen collaboration, enhance humanitarian diplomacy and promote Red Cross Red Crescent Movement priorities. The Philippine Red Cross also strengthened partnerships with reference centres, donors and external stakeholders to align operational priorities, mobilize resources and increase the visibility of humanitarian action. Support from the IFRC further enhanced the National Society's participation in inter-agency reporting mechanisms, including the 5W mapping system across active clusters, contributing to improved information management, operational transparency and evidence-based decision-making within the national response framework. It exercised leadership in inter-agency coordination mechanisms, particularly within the Philippines Shelter Cluster System. The Philippine Red Cross supported national shelter response strategies during emergencies, engaged with the Department of Social Welfare and Development and the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development, and contributed to the development of a country environmental profile for shelter response.

The Philippine Red Cross continued to foster strategic relationships with diplomatic missions, development partners and technical organizations. Engagements with the British Embassy, the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and the British Red Cross focused on strengthening institutional preparedness and operational effectiveness. Collaboration with the Embassy of the Republic of Korea supported humanitarian response and recovery efforts. The National Society also maintained close coordination with the Zurich Foundation and Plan International Pilipinas through Project REACH (Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Hazards). In partnership with WWF Philippines and the Netherlands Red Cross, the Philippine Red Cross continued collaboration on Nature-based Solutions and climate resilience initiatives, including the implementation of the Building Climate Resilience through Nature-based Solutions project, development of joint proposals and preparations for the Nature for People programme.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Philippine Red Cross strengthened its institutional capacity through organizational development initiatives and strategic partnerships. It advanced human resources development through improvements to job descriptions, recruitment processes and human resources systems and procedures. In parallel, the National Society strengthened chapter capacities through training and support. The Philippine Red Cross continued to protect volunteers engaged in operations through insurance mechanisms that provided accident coverage and access to emergency services.

The Philippine Red Cross strengthened resource mobilization capacities by participating in learning, knowledge-sharing, peer exchange and professional development opportunities with fundraising practitioners across the region. The National Society also continued to integrate organizational development priorities into emergency operations and longer-term programmes, with a focus on localizing capacities and strengthening branch development.

The Philippine Red Cross enhanced the quality and effectiveness of its multi-hazard operations through the deployment of specialized technical personnel who supported camp management, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH),

communications, information management, as well as Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) among others.

The Philippine Red Cross advanced the implementation of a long-term Logistics Strategic Framework Development Plan designed to strengthen logistics capacities, improve service delivery, expand operational reach and support a more resilient and efficient logistics system. It also initiated the development of a dedicated logistics support function to provide strategic guidance and advance key priorities under the logistics development plan, strengthening long-term operational readiness and humanitarian response capabilities.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** also facilitated resource mobilisation learning opportunities through the Asia Pacific Fundraisers Network and supported the integration of National Society Development priorities within Disaster Response Emergency Fund operations and Emergency Appeals.

The IFRC provided technical expertise to the National Society through the deployment of surge personnel supporting. In addition, the IFRC provided ongoing technical and operational advice through country and regional support mechanisms and supported the development and implementation of the Logistics Strategic Framework Development Plan and logistics development initiatives.

The **American Red Cross** supported the deployment of technical expertise for livelihoods and basic needs coordination.

The **Australian Red Cross** supported the deployment of technical expertise for shelter coordination.

The **British Red Cross** supported the deployment of technical expertise for information management and Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting.

The **Canadian Red Cross** supported the deployment of technical expertise for shelter coordination and shelter information management.

The **German Red Cross** supported the deployment of technical expertise for shelter information management.

The **Icelandic Red Cross** supported the deployment of technical expertise for camp management coordination.

The **New Zealand Red Cross** supported the deployment of technical expertise for communications coordination.

The **Swedish Red Cross** supported the deployment of technical expertise for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene coordination.

The **Swiss Red Cross** supported the deployment of technical expertise for shelter coordination. x



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In the first half of 2026, the Philippine Red Cross strengthened its auxiliary role by advancing humanitarian diplomacy efforts and engaging in discussions on the draft position paper for the review of the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act. The National Society worked closely with its Humanitarian Diplomacy focal person to support policy dialogue and promote the adoption of decisions, laws, policies and practices that enhance the safety, well-being and resilience of vulnerable people. It also strengthened engagement with influential partners, including the private sector and humanitarian coordination platforms and reinforced recognition of its auxiliary role.

The Philippine Red Cross continued efforts to secure International Organization status in the Philippines to strengthen compliance with national laws and regulations and facilitate international procurement, equipment importation, and surge deployments. It supported ongoing engagement with the Department of Foreign Affairs, including the preparation and submission of required documentation related to the sustained partnership and legal processes.

The Philippine Red Cross strengthened coordination, fostered strategic partnerships and enhanced its representation in external forums through regular meetings, technical guidance and the use of standardized protocols and documents. It reinforced collaborative leadership by co-chairing Movement Coordination Meetings with partners, promoting joint

decision-making, strengthening humanitarian coordination and improving resource alignment across Red Cross and Red Crescent actors. It also facilitated coordination with partners acting as focal points for the European Union and European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations.

The Philippine Red Cross promoted the implementation of key humanitarian and development frameworks, including the Grand Bargain, the localization agenda, climate change and climate adaptation commitments following Conference of the Parties resolutions and the Global Compact for Migration. The National Society explored initiatives supporting migrants in the Philippines and promoted sustainable solutions for internally displaced persons.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Philippine Red Cross in developing and discussing the draft position paper for the review of the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act, strengthening humanitarian diplomacy, engaging policy makers, promoting recognition of the National Society's auxiliary role, and enhancing engagement with private sector and humanitarian coordination partners. Support also comprised efforts related to obtaining International Organization status through engagement with the Department of Foreign Affairs and the submission of required documentation.

The IFRC provided support to the Philippine Red Cross in strengthening coordination, building strategic partnerships and improving collaboration, humanitarian coordination, and resource alignment. Additionally, support was provided for the implementation of key humanitarian and development frameworks.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Philippine Red Cross strengthened safeguarding and accountability systems by promoting awareness of safeguarding policies through learning sessions that covered Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, Gender-Based Violence, prevention and response mechanisms, reporting channels and whistleblower protection. The National Society supported the development and implementation of guidelines and policies related to fraud and corruption, non-discrimination, harassment and child safeguarding. It also emphasized the regular review of business continuity plans and security planning processes.

The National Society advanced the development of a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy, translated materials into local dialects, developed interactive information materials in English and Tagalog and promoted PSEA information corners at its headquarters. The Philippine Red Cross also strengthened accountability initiatives by using recommendations from a capacity review assessment to begin pilot testing projects through the Working with Participating Partners mechanism. It enhanced coordination on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) at the inter-agency level by contributing to discussions, supporting communication and coordination among agencies, participating in efforts to update the Humanitarian Country Team Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Strategic Framework.

The Philippine Red Cross strengthened risk management and institutional accountability by conducting joint analyses and context assessments with Movement partners, improving risk recording and mitigation measures, promoting compliance with institutional rules and regulations, and reinforcing duty of care for staff and volunteers. It promoted innovation and organizational development by implementing initiatives to improve internal processes, strengthen team collaboration, reduce environmental impact, improve fleet management practices, enhance coordination structures and strengthen monitoring systems for staff management.

The National Society advanced its digitalization agenda and strengthened information management systems to improve humanitarian action and emergency response. The Philippine Red Cross coordinated efforts to enhance digital systems related to Cash Transfer Programmes and Humanitarian Leadership Academy initiatives. It reopened discussions on adopting an Enterprise Resource Planning system, facilitated a demonstration of the Odoo Enterprise Resource Planning platform for finance staff, and explored opportunities to upgrade the Navision system. The National Society also reviewed recommendations on finance software improvements and promoted the use of emerging technologies to improve organizational efficiency and impact.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Philippine Red Cross in conducting safeguarding awareness sessions covering Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), Gender-Based Violence, prevention and response systems, reporting mechanisms and whistleblower protection. IFRC also supported the development of the [PSEA policy](#), the translation of materials into local dialects, the creation of interactive information materials in English and Tagalog, and the promotion of Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse information corners at headquarters.

Additionally, the IFRC supported risk management initiatives including the strengthening of guidelines and policies related to fraud and corruption, PSEA, non-discrimination, harassment, child safeguarding, business continuity and security planning. It also supported the National Society in advancing innovation and organizational development initiatives.

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 Mid-year 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

The Resilience Caravan: Bringing Preparedness and Hope Closer to Communities

Across communities in the Philippines, the Philippine Red Cross is bringing resilience directly to the people through its Resilience Caravan, a mobile, community-based initiative that combines environmental advocacy, disaster preparedness, health and safety awareness in a single outreach effort.

As the caravan travels from one community to another, it transforms public spaces into centres of learning and service. Community members take part in cardiopulmonary resuscitation demonstrations, learn first aid skills, access health screenings, donate blood and engage in interactive disaster education activities. At the same time, the initiative raises awareness of climate hazards, helping people better understand the risks facing their communities.

The Resilience Caravan does more than deliver services. It creates opportunities for people to learn, participate and take ownership of their safety and well-being. Through hands-on activities and direct engagement, community members gain practical knowledge on preparedness and response, empowering them to make informed decisions before disasters occur.

By connecting essential services with climate awareness and disaster education, the Philippine Red Cross is helping communities become better prepared, more adaptive and more resilient. Each stop of the Resilience Caravan strengthens local capacity, encourages collective action and reinforces the importance of building safer communities that can withstand the growing challenges posed by climate-related hazards.



2

When Heat Becomes a Silent Threat

For many communities in the Philippines, extreme heat is still not formally recognized as a hazard. Yet, its effects are increasingly felt in daily life. Recognizing this growing challenge, the Philippine Red Cross has taken action to help communities understand the risks and prepare for them before they escalate into emergencies.

Through Disaster Preparedness and Climate Change Awareness sessions conducted in communities and schools, the Philippine Red Cross is building local knowledge and strengthening readiness for heat-related risks. These sessions provide practical information on climate change, preparedness measures, and actions that people can take to protect themselves and their families during periods of extreme heat.

To complement these awareness efforts, the Philippine Red Cross distributes simple but effective heat protection items, including umbrellas, hats and information, education and communication (IEC) materials printed on hand fans. These items not only provide immediate protection from the heat but also serve as tools for sharing important messages on heat safety and preparedness.

The Philippine Red Cross is also bringing communities and local leaders together through barangay-level Heat Action Forums. These discussions create opportunities to raise awareness of the growing risks associated with extreme heat and encourage local governments to integrate heat-related hazards into local planning and preparedness measures.

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 demonstrates the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Mid-Year Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
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
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in mid-year reports
2. Visibility	Not included in mid-year 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 30 June 2026. 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 2026 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 MYR Financials.pdf](#)
- [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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