



# PHILIPPINES

2025 IFRC network mid-year report, January – June



24 October 2025

## IN SUPPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE RED CROSS



102

National Society  
branches



139

National Society  
local units



541,000

National Society  
volunteers



1,923

National Society  
staff

## PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency  
Operations



77,209

Climate and  
environment



8,409

Disasters  
and crises



77,209

Health and  
wellbeing



77,209

Values, power  
and inclusion



77,209

## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

| Philippine Red Cross |              |                                  |              |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Overview             |              | Funding Sources                  |              |
| Funding              | Not reported | IFRC Secretariat                 | Not reported |
| Expenditure          | Not reported | Participating National Societies | Not reported |
|                      |              | HNS other funding sources        | Not reported |

| IFRC network                     |                      |                     |              |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Country                          | Funding Requirement  |                     | 7.4M         |
| IFRC Secretariat                 | Longer-term          | Funding Requirement | 2.5M         |
|                                  |                      | Funding             | 5.9M         |
|                                  |                      | Expenditure         | 2.5M         |
|                                  | Emergency Operations | Funding Requirement | Not reported |
|                                  |                      | Funding             | 4.1M         |
|                                  |                      | Expenditure         | 988,000      |
| Participating National Societies | Funding Requirement  |                     | 4.9M         |
|                                  | Funding              |                     | 964,000      |
|                                  | Expenditure          |                     | 867,000      |
| HNS other funding sources        | Funding Requirement  |                     | Not reported |
|                                  | Funding              |                     | Not reported |

Appeal number **MAAPH001**

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



## ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

**MDRPH056** / *Philippine Typhoon and Floods*

|                                   |                                                                                                                                                                        |                 |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Accountability and agility</b> | National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy                                                                       | • <b>Yes</b>    |
|                                   | National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism                                                                                        | • <b>Yes</b>    |
|                                   | National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors                                                                                    | • <b>Yes</b>    |
|                                   | National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors                                           | • <b>Yes</b>    |
|                                   | National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions | • <b>Yes</b>    |
| <b>Disasters and crises</b>       | Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction                                                                                                                  | • <b>77,000</b> |
|                                   | Number of people reached with shelter support                                                                                                                          | • <b>21,000</b> |
|                                   | Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes                                                                                         | • <b>8,000</b>  |
|                                   | Number of people reached with livelihoods support                                                                                                                      | • <b>6,000</b>  |
| <b>Health and wellbeing</b>       | Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services                                                  | • <b>77,000</b> |
|                                   | Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services                                                                         | • <b>17,000</b> |
|                                   | Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services                                                                                                  | • <b>6,000</b>  |

|                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                 |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Humanitarian diplomacy</b>                 | National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns                                                                                                                                                           | • <b>Yes</b>    |
|                                               | National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies                                                                                  | • <b>Yes</b>    |
| <b>Migration and displacement</b>             | The National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move                                       | • <b>Yes</b>    |
|                                               | The National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move | • <b>Yes</b>    |
| <b>National Society development</b>           | There is a National Society Development plan in place                                                                                                                                                         | • <b>Yes</b>    |
|                                               | National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role                                                                                                           | • <b>Yes</b>    |
|                                               | National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies                                                                                                                                      | • <b>Yes</b>    |
|                                               | National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers                                                                                                                     | • <b>Yes</b>    |
| <b>Strategic and operational coordination</b> | Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of                                                                                                             | • <b>5</b>      |
|                                               | Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of                                                                                                                               | • <b>1</b>      |
| <b>Values, power and inclusion</b>            | Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming                                                                                                                                      | • <b>77,000</b> |
|                                               | The National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan                                                                                                                   | • <b>Yes</b>    |
|                                               | Percentage of those surveyed report receiving useful and actionable information                                                                                                                               | • <b>99%</b>    |

# STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



## Climate and environment

Number of people reached with activities addressing

|                                                                                                                                     |         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
|  Environmental problems                            | ● 5,000 |
|  Heatwave risk reduction, preparedness or response | ● 5,000 |
|  Rising climate risks                              | ● 8,000 |

### THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change
- implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)



## Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with

|                                                                                                                                      |          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
|  Livelihood support                               | ● 6,000  |
|  Disaster risk reduction                          | ● 77,000 |
|  Emergency response and early recovery programmes | ● 8,000  |
|  Shelter support                                  | ● 21,000 |



## Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached by the National Society with

|                                                                                                                                                     |          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
|  Contextually appropriate health services                        | ● 17,000 |
|  Psychosocial and mental health services                         | ● 12,000 |
|  Contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services | ● 77,000 |



## Migration and displacement

### THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move



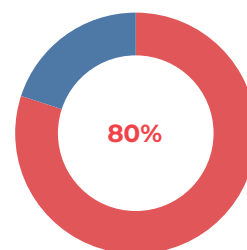
## Values, power and inclusion

Number of people



Reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming

77,000



of those surveyed report receiving useful and actionable information

### THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan

## ENABLING FUNCTIONS



### Strategic and operational coordination

1

Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of

5

Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of



### National Society development

✓ National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers

✓ National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies

✓ National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role

✓ There is a National Society Development plan in place



### Humanitarian diplomacy

✓ National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies

✓ National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns



### Accountability and agility

✓ 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

✓ National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors

✓ National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors

✓ National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism

✓ National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy

# IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

| National Society           | Funding Reported | Climate and environment                                                           | Disasters and crises                                                              | Health and wellbeing                                                               | Migration and displacement                                                          | Values, power and inclusion                                                         | Enabling Functions |
|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| American Red Cross         | 159,000          |  |  |                                                                                    |                                                                                     |  |                    |
| Canadian Red Cross Society |                  |  |  |  |  |  |                    |
| Finnish Red Cross          | 47,000           |  |  |                                                                                    |                                                                                     |                                                                                     |                    |
| German Red Cross           |                  |  |  |                                                                                    |                                                                                     |                                                                                     |                    |
| Netherlands Red Cross      | 98,000           |  |  |  |                                                                                     |  |                    |
| Qatar Red Crescent Society |                  |                                                                                   |                                                                                   |  |                                                                                     |                                                                                     |                    |
| Spanish Red Cross          | 618,000          |  |  |  |  |  |                    |
| Swiss Red Cross            | 42,000           |                                                                                   |                                                                                   |                                                                                    |                                                                                     |                                                                                     |                    |

Total Funding Reported **CHF 964,000**

# Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

## Context

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

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

## Key achievements

### Climate and environment

In the first half of 2025, the Philippine Red Cross advanced its climate resilience and disaster preparedness efforts under the REACH project. It trained volunteers in Metro Manila and Cebu on the Climate Resilience Measurement for Communities (CRMC) Tool, laying the groundwork for targeted resilience-building. Youth leadership was strengthened through instructor training in Pasig-Pateros, while volunteer mobilization drives in Pasig and Quezon City expanded community engagement. The National Society conducted a Baseline Study Grading Workshop to analyse resilience data and participated in the Global Heat Action Day Campaign, distributing IEC materials and leading school-based awareness activities. It also carried out risk assessments with local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Offices to identify intervention sites and published a blog highlighting gaps in extreme heat perception. Strategic partnerships were explored with Komunidad and Innovation for Poverty Action (IPA), and coordination with Plan International progressed toward establishing a national platform for climate resilience planning.

### Disasters and crises

In the first half of 2025, the Philippine Red Cross delivered a wide range of disaster response and resilience-building interventions across the country. It provided cash and voucher assistance ([CVA](#)), hot meals and safe shelter training to communities affected by floods, typhoons and extreme heat. The National Society prioritized inclusive programming by integrating gender, diversity and [community engagement](#) into its operations. It strengthened [early warning](#) systems and [disaster risk reduction](#) planning through close coordination with local government units, particularly in Pasig and Pateros. It played a key role in institutionalising early action frameworks. It also advanced [disaster law](#) advocacy and partnered with the Climate Change Commission to support climate adaptation planning and funding access at the local level, reinforcing its leadership in humanitarian response and resilience.

### Health and wellbeing

In this reporting period, the Philippine Red Cross strengthened public health emergency preparedness by engaging with national coordination platforms and launching the Stockpile Project to pre-position medical supplies. It expanded health services through immunization drives, health caravans and primary care facilities, while continuing to lead in [first aid](#) and emergency response training. The National Society prioritised mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)), integrated sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) prevention in its outreach and ensured access to essential services through standard referral pathways. Under its water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) programmes, the National Society provided safe drinking water, conducted hygiene promotion and advocated for menstrual hygiene management, reinforcing its commitment to inclusive and community-led public health.

## Migration and displacement

Between January to June 2025, the Philippine Red Cross supported returning migrants through reintegration assistance, pre-departure counselling and post-return monitoring. It established Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) with other National Societies to ensure access to essential services for migrants and displaced persons. The National Society enhanced outreach via the [virtualvolunteer.org](https://virtualvolunteer.org) portal and extended support to internally displaced populations affected by disasters and conflict. It also strengthened coordination with national authorities, host communities and humanitarian organizations, including UNHCR and ICRC, to ensure cohesive and secure interventions.

## Values, power and inclusion

In this reporting period, the Philippine Red Cross embedded a comprehensive Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) approach across its emergency operations, applying minimum standards to ensure dignity, access and safety for all. It established child-friendly spaces, conducted safeguarding risk analyses, and trained staff and volunteers on child protection. The National Society collected and used sex, age and disability-disaggregated data to inform inclusive programme design and integrated sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) prevention and response into its outreach. It strengthened referral pathways in collaboration with government agencies and promoted women's participation in disaster response and decision-making. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms were embedded in preparedness and response activities, reinforcing the National Society's commitment to inclusive, community-led humanitarian action.

## Enabling local actors

In the first half of 2025, the Philippine Red Cross continued to strengthen its position as a leading National Society by advancing strategic transformation and institutional capacity. It developed its Strategy 2026–2030, focusing on operational efficiency, financial sustainability, branch development and [youth engagement](#), while embracing innovation and [digital transformation](#). The National Society prioritized National Society development across key areas including financial and human resource management and conducted Results-Based Management (RBM) training to embed a culture of planning and accountability. It also mainstreamed National Society development elements into disaster operations and upgraded logistics systems to improve supply chain, procurement and fleet services.

To reinforce accountability and agility, the Philippine Red Cross embedded robust risk management and safeguarding measures across its operations. It conducted joint risk assessments, strengthened internal policies on protection and inclusion, and regularly reviewed business continuity and security plans. The National Society also realigned its operational structure to reflect strategic priorities and completed its Capacity Review and Risk Assessment (CRRA), leading to the signing of a Framework Funding Agreement (FFA). It issued a Preparedness Bulletin outlining its disaster response framework and established a monitoring and evaluation system to track programme effectiveness and ensure continuous improvement.

# Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

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



# Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

## ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

1

|                         |                                                                                                               |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name                    | Philippines – Typhoons and Floods                                                                             |
| Appeal number           | <a href="#">MDRPH056</a>                                                                                      |
| People to be assisted   | 86,250                                                                                                        |
| Duration                | 30 October 2024 – 31 October 2025                                                                             |
| Funding requirements    | IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: CHF 5.8 million<br>Federation-wide Funding requirements: CHF 9 million |
| Emergency Appeal        | <a href="#">Philippines – Typhoons and Floods Revised Emergency Appeal</a>                                    |
| Operational Strategy    | <a href="#">Revised operational strategy</a>                                                                  |
| Latest operation update | <a href="#">Operations Update</a>                                                                             |

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

### Short description of the emergency operational strategy

Through its operational strategy, the Philippine Red Cross set a target of reaching 86,250 people across 12 provinces, supported through [shelter](#), cash, health, water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)), livelihoods and protection, gender and inclusion ([PGI](#)) and community engagement and accountability ([CEA](#)) interventions. The communities targeted for response and recovery operations are those most vulnerable, hardest hit and least supported by other sources. The primary targets of the National Society's interventions include displaced individuals and families who are not being reached by other humanitarian agencies.

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

#### Shelter, cash and livelihood assistance

Shelter kit, essential household items, hygiene kits, household livelihood assistance for those impacted.

#### Health and care

Mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)), community-based health and first aid ([CBHFA](#)) and medical care.

#### Water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#))

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

#### Livelihoods

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

# STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



## Climate and environment

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

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

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

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

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

### IFRC network joint support

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



## Disasters and crises

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

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In this reporting period, the Philippine Red Cross responded swiftly to multiple disasters including floods and typhoons through cash and voucher assistance (CVA), in-kind support and community engagement. It provided timely financial aid to affected households, enabling them to meet immediate needs and begin recovery. Conditional grants helped fisherfolk and farmers restore their livelihoods, while multi-purpose cash assistance supported families impacted by recent typhoons. Hot meals were distributed to displaced individuals in evacuation centres, ensuring nutritional support during emergencies.

The Philippine Red Cross prioritized safe shelter practices and resilience-building through practical sessions in affected communities. It ensured that its programmes integrated community engagement, gender and diversity considerations.

Coordination with local government units and stakeholders strengthened disaster risk reduction planning and early warning systems, particularly in Pasig and Pateros.

The National Society's leadership in disaster law advocacy was reinforced through collaboration with IFRC and national agencies. It conducted training sessions and contributed to legislative improvements that protect vulnerable communities. As co-chair of the Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group, the Philippine Red Cross played a key role in institutionalizing early action frameworks. Its partnership with the Climate Change Commission advanced climate adaptation planning and funding access at the local level.

The Philippine Red Cross concluded an IFRC-DREF operation in February 2025 for the Philippines Flood and Typhoon Carina (MDRPH054). The project successfully provided cash and voucher assistance to over 5,000 people and gave conditional cash grants to affected farmers and fisherfolk, with post-monitoring showing that 99 per cent of recipients experienced a positive impact on their livelihoods.

### **IFRC network joint support**

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



## **Health and wellbeing**

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

In the first half of 2025, the Philippine Red Cross strengthened its role in public health emergency preparedness by actively engaging with national coordination platforms and professional medical associations. The National Society collaborated with WHO, UNICEF and other partners to promote its contributions in epidemic and pandemic response. It launched the Stockpile Project to pre-position essential medical supplies and participated in national health coordination meetings, reinforcing its presence in strategic planning and advocacy.

The Philippine Red Cross expanded its health services through immunization drives, health caravans and primary care facilities such as the Hemodialysis Centre in Manila and the Dolores Community Clinic in Eastern Samar. It mobilized ambulances and trained thousands in first aid and emergency response, maintaining its leadership in life-saving services. Community-based health promotion activities addressed maternal and child health, vaccine-preventable diseases and epidemic preparedness, using locally led approaches to reduce health risks.

The National Society prioritized Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) through psychological first aid (PFA), safe spaces and peer support sessions for affected communities and volunteers. The Philippine Red Cross also integrated messages on preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in its outreach and followed standard referral pathways to ensure access to essential services.

Under water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), the Philippines Red Cross provided safe drinking water to disaster-affected communities through tankers, bladders and collection points. It conducted hygiene promotion and celebrated global events such as World Water Day and Menstrual Hygiene Day to raise awareness. Training sessions equipped staff and volunteers to deliver WASH services during emergencies, and the National Society continued to advocate for menstrual hygiene management as a public health and gender equality issue.

### **IFRC network joint support**

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



The Philippine Red Cross conducted hygiene promotion sessions in schools, establishments and communities. (Photo: Philippine Red Cross)



## Migration and displacement

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Philippine Red Cross actively supported returning migrants through humanitarian assistance focused on reintegration and addressing socio-economic challenges. It provided pre-departure counselling in countries of transit and destination and continued monitoring and support upon return to the Philippines. In collaboration with other National Societies, the Philippine Red Cross established Humanitarian Service Points ([HSPs](#)) to ensure migrants and displaced persons had access to essential services.

The National Society enhanced information dissemination to migrants and overseas Filipino workers via the [virtualvolunteer.org](#) portal and extended assistance to internally displaced populations affected by disasters and conflicts. It also strengthened coordination with local and national authorities, host communities and humanitarian organizations, including UNHCR and ICRC, to ensure cohesive and secure interventions.

### IFRC network joint support

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



## Values, power and inclusion

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In this reporting period, the Philippine Red Cross integrated a comprehensive Protection, Gender and Inclusion ([PGI](#)) approach across its emergency operations and programmes. It applied the [PGI minimum standards in emergencies](#) to ensure dignity, access, participation and safety for all affected individuals, including the establishment of child-friendly spaces in evacuation centres and the conduct of Child Safeguarding Risk Analyses across multiple chapters. The Philippine Red Cross also developed orientation materials and trained staff and volunteers to uphold child protection standards during disaster response.

To promote inclusivity, the Philippine Red Cross systematically collected and analysed sex, age and disability-disaggregated data (SADDD), which informed programme design and reporting. It ensured that emergency operations addressed the specific needs of women, men, children and persons with disabilities, incorporating measures to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). The National Society monitored and recorded SGBV activities using national evaluation frameworks and digital tools and collaborated with government agencies such as the Department of Social Welfare and Development to strengthen referral pathways and service provision.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms were embedded in the National Society's disaster preparedness and response activities, enabling effective coordination with local communities and authorities. The Philippine Red Cross demonstrated leadership in gender and diversity by actively promoting women's participation in disaster response teams and decision-making processes. It engaged women in community management, livelihood programmes and savings groups, reinforcing their role in resilience-building.

### IFRC network joint support

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

## ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



### Strategic and operational coordination

#### 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 strengthened its coordination and partnerships during the first half of 2025. The National Society actively collaborated with the United Nations (UN) system, contributing to broader humanitarian efforts through the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and the Mindanao Humanitarian Team (MHT). A consolidated list of



Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement personnel participating in various clusters and technical working groups was developed to improve coordination, representation and information sharing.

The Philippine Red Cross upheld its auxiliary role by maintaining close collaboration with key government agencies at national, provincial and local levels. It coordinated with Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils (DRRMCs) and technical agencies such as the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Energy (DOE) and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP).

The National Society also renewed its partnership with the Zurich Foundation, transitioning from the Flood Resilience Alliance to the Climate Resilience Alliance, and worked to integrate these efforts into community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) and management programmes. Collaborations with external partners such as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) were also strengthened to enhance disaster risk management and response.

Programmatic collaboration with participating National Societies continued across areas such as Early Action Protocols (EAP), National Society development, and Greening Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), promoting a multi-dimensional approach to supporting communities in need.

In response to the unprecedented tropical cyclones of late 2024, the Philippine Red Cross led the Shelter Cluster coordination, supported by information management specialists deployed by the Netherlands Red Cross. These specialists worked closely with the National Society to develop and implement a robust information management strategy, enabling effective planning, monitoring and reporting of shelter response efforts. It also oversaw the collection and processing of critical data, engaging with partner agencies to ensure coordinated and efficient emergency operations.



## National Society development

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Philippine Red Cross continued to demonstrate its strength as one of the most operationally capable National Societies in the region and globally, particularly in emergency preparedness, response and recovery. Recognizing the need for systemic improvements, the National Society initiated internal reflections to evolve into a more accountable, durable, agile, resilient and sustainable organization.

The Philippine Red Cross worked on the development of its Strategy 2026–2030, building on the foundation of its previous strategic plan. This new strategy focuses on enhancing operational capacity, financial sustainability, branch development and youth and volunteer engagement, while embracing innovation and digital transformation to future-proof the organization.

To strengthen its institutional capacity, the National Society advanced work in five key areas of National Society development: financial management, human resources, financial sustainability, chapter development and youth and volunteerism. It also organized comprehensive Results-Based Management (RBM) training to embed a culture of planning, monitoring and accountability across all levels of the National Society.

The Philippine Red Cross mainstreamed National Society development elements into its disaster operations, ensuring that investments in emergency response also contributed to long-term capacity building. It continued to upgrade its logistics systems, improving supply chain, procurement, warehousing, fleet and general logistics services.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided strategic and technical support to the Philippine Red Cross throughout the first half of 2025. It played a key role in guiding the development of Strategy 2026–2030, supported capacity-building in financial and human resource management, and helped strengthen youth and volunteer engagement. The IFRC also facilitated Results-Based Management training, mainstreamed National Society development elements into emergency operations and backed logistics upgrades.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

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

### IFRC network joint support

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



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Philippine Red Cross worked on strengthening its organizational accountability and agility by embedding robust risk management and safeguarding measures across its operations. It conducted joint risk analyses and context assessments with Movement partners, aligning mitigation strategies with institutional standards and ensuring duty of care for staff and volunteers. The National Society reinforced internal policies on fraud prevention, Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), non-discrimination, harassment prevention, and child safeguarding, while regularly reviewing business continuity and security plans to maintain operational resilience.

To support strategic transformation, the Philippine Red Cross initiated a realignment of its operational structure to better reflect its 2026–2030 priorities, with a strong focus on National Society development. This included revising staff salary structures and enhancing coordination between services and programmes to improve delivery and impact. It also completed its Capacity Review and Risk Assessment (CRRA), leading to the signing of a Framework Funding Agreement (FFA) that introduced updated operational modalities and positioned the National Society as a reliable implementing partner.

The Philippine Red Cross issued a comprehensive Preparedness Bulletin outlining its national disaster response framework, protocols and resource strategies. It also established a system for tracking, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) to assess programme effectiveness, relevance and risk, ensuring continuous improvement and transparency in its humanitarian work.

### IFRC network joint support

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

## **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

### **Building Resilient Communities: The REACH Project**

The Philippine Red Cross, in partnership with the IFRC and Zurich Climate Resilience Alliance, successfully conducted the Climate Resilience Measurement for Communities (CRMC) training from 19 February – 21 February 2025 at the National Headquarters.

This training empowered communities in Quezon City, Marikina, Rizal, and Cebu to better prepare for and adapt to climate risks such as typhoons, floods and heatwaves. National Society volunteers gained essential skills in climate resilience assessment, data gathering, and disaster preparedness, using the CRMC tool to measure and strengthen community resilience.

Aligned with the Climate Strategy 2035, this initiative aims to enhance local capacities, foster partnerships, and support sustainable community development. A total of 40 National Society volunteers from Quezon City, Marikina, and Rizal Chapters actively participated in this training.



2

## Heat Action 2025: The REACH Project

In observance of Global Heat Action Day, the Philippine Red Cross, in partnership with the IFRC and the Zurich Climate Resilience Alliance, has conducted heat awareness campaigns in communities and schools through sessions and disseminating Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials. These campaigns aim to educate individuals on the critical signs and symptoms of heat-related health risks, such as heat exhaustion and heat stroke, which can pose serious threats to the health and safety of the people, especially during extreme weather conditions. IEC materials were also disseminated through hand fans, leaflets and social media posts, reaching 5,000 individuals indirectly.

3

## Philippine Red Cross Preparedness Bulletin

Supported by the IFRC, the Philippine Red Cross developed the National Society Preparedness Bulletin in April 2025, a key publication that provides a comprehensive overview of the country's humanitarian landscape. The bulletin highlights the National Society's operational capacity, available assets, preparedness levels across various services, established response mechanisms and the its overall readiness. This initiative reinforces the National Society's commitment to its mantra: *Always Ready, Always First, Always There*, by enhancing transparency, accountability and preparedness planning.



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

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

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

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

| 8+3 template                                  | IFRC network Mid-Year Report (with variance in structure in red)                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Core Questions</b>                         |                                                                                                      |
| 1. Overall Performance                        | Overall Performance                                                                                  |
| 2. Changes and Amendments                     | Changes and amendments                                                                               |
| 3. Measuring Results                          | Measuring Results                                                                                    |
| 4. Affected Persons                           | Cover pages with indicators values                                                                   |
| 5. Participation & AAP                        | Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability |
| 6. Risk management                            | Risk management                                                                                      |
| 7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability           | Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant                         |
| 8. Lessons Learned                            | Lessons learned                                                                                      |
| <b>Additional Questions</b>                   |                                                                                                      |
| 1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness        | Not included in 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 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
  - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
  - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
  - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
  - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
  - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [PH\\_Philippines 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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