



# PANAMA

2025 IFRC network mid-year report, January – June



17 October 2025

## IN SUPPORT OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY OF PANAMA



## PEOPLE REACHED

Disasters  
and crises



**544**

Health and  
wellbeing



**4,658**

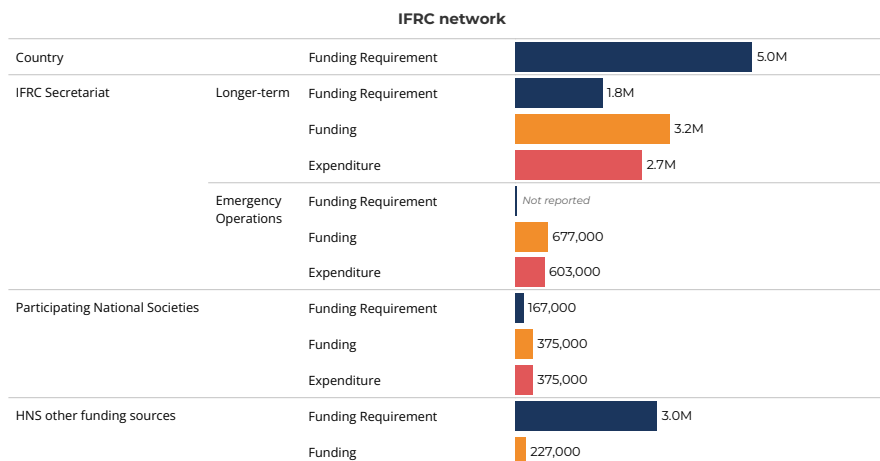
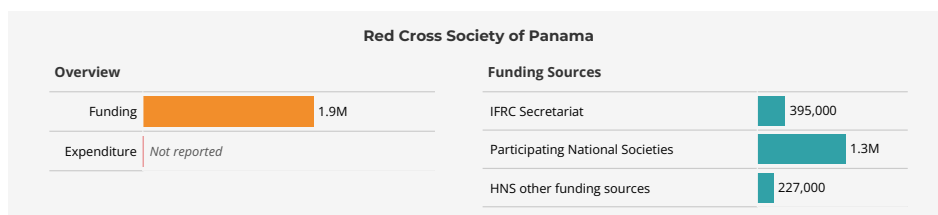
Migration and  
displacement



**22,765**

## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAAPA002**

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

# STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



## Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with



Disaster risk reduction

• 538



Emergency response and early recovery programmes

• 544



## Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached by the National Society with



Training in first aid

• 1,000



Psychosocial and mental health services

• 1,000



## Migration and displacement



Number of people in host communities along migration routes who are provided with humanitarian services (assistance, protection, or both)

• 4,000



Migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection

• 23,000



Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes

• 5

## ENABLING FUNCTIONS



### National Society development

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

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



### Humanitarian diplomacy

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



### Accountability and agility

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

## 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 |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Italian Red Cross |                  |                         |                      |                      |                            | ●                           |                    |
| Spanish Red Cross | 375,000          |                         | ●                    |                      | ●                          |                             |                    |
| Swiss Red Cross   |                  |                         |                      |                      | ●                          |                             | ●                  |

Total Funding Reported **CHF 375,000**

# Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

## Context

In the first half of 2025, Panama faced a series of complex humanitarian and development challenges that shaped the operational landscape. A sharp decline in irregular migration through the Darien Gap, a 97 per cent drop from the previous year, was driven by sweeping immigration policy changes in the United States and stricter enforcement by the Panamanian government. These included the closure of asylum programmes and shelters, mass deportations and the shutdown of key migration routes and reception stations. Despite this decline, Panama remains a key corridor for irregular migration in the Americas.

Environmental concerns also escalated, with contamination detected at 23 critical points along the La Villa River, which supplies drinking water to approximately 94,000 people across the provinces of Herrera and Los Santos. The pollution, traced to coliforms and nematodes, severely impacted water purification capacity, prompting health authorities to advise against drinking tap water and highlighting a significant public health and environmental crisis.

Panama's Ministry of Health confirmed an outbreak of Oropouche fever in the Darien province, with 34 cases detected. This viral disease, transmitted by gnats and mosquitoes, marked the country's first outbreak in over 30 years. Though typically self-limiting, the disease poses risks of neurological complications and potential impacts on pregnancy, adding another layer of concern to the country's public health landscape.

Additionally, social unrest intensified with one of the longest teachers strikes in decades, involving up to 25,000 educators protesting Law 462, which reforms the social security system and is seen as a threat to pensions and job stability.

## Key achievements

### Climate and environment

In the first half of 2025, the Red Cross Society of Panama trained volunteers under the energy saving project with the National Secretariat of Energy and engaged students via Educational Brigades. It installed early warning systems in Loma de Quebro, Tierras Altas and Soloy using WhatsApp groups, following vulnerability and capacity assessments. Under the IFRC-DG ECHO Pilot Programmatic Partnership, it conducted closing visits to formalize handover to local authorities. The Disaster Risk Management and Environment Policy was disseminated during the National Youth Camp and youth workshops promoted leadership and climate adaptation.

### Disasters and crises

During the reporting period, the Red Cross Society of Panama responded to three emergencies through the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF), namely floods, dengue outbreak and river pollution. The National Society held a Post-Drill Workshop to evaluate flooding response, highlighting early warning systems and coordination gaps. It strengthened collaboration between local committees and national entities and participated in the National Emergency Operations Centre and Risk Management Cabinet. It coordinated with the Ministry of Economy and Finance for the National Forum on Country Risk Management and trained communities under the Municipality of Panama's resilience programme. Following the flooding caused by the Tropical Storm Rafael, it delivered cash assistance to affected households and reinforced local engagement.

### Health and wellbeing

During the period from January to June 2025, the Red Cross Society of Panama continued to respond to the dengue outbreak in Panama. The National Society disseminated its Health Strategy and trained volunteers in blood donation, disease prevention and community-based health. It launched a health awareness campaign with the Ministry of Health in response to Oropouche fever outbreaks. A strategic meeting with the Panamanian Association of Psychologists led to mental health workshops in La Chorrera, San Miguelito and Metro Este. It supported vulnerable elderly and children with food, medical care and education.

## Migration and Displacement

The Red Cross Society of Panama responded to reduced arrivals in Darién by maintaining humanitarian services in transit and return areas, including safe information, referrals, dignity kits and [Restoring Family Links](#). It operated a mobile [Humanitarian Service Point](#) and supported host communities with school kits, [psychosocial care](#), safe water and clean-up days. It participated in coordination spaces, held accountability sessions and advanced the [Migration Strategy 2025–2030](#), including a technical document for migration scenario mapping.

## Values, power and inclusion

The Red Cross Society of Panama trained staff and volunteers in [Protection, Gender and Inclusion](#) and implemented the Culture of Peace and Non-Violence project through Educational Brigades. It strengthened its feedback mechanism via a chatbot and community meetings and trained teams in [Community Engagement and Accountability](#). The CEA policy was disseminated through printed and digital materials and integrated into standard procedures. The national visibility campaign 'Stronger, Faster, Safer, Closer' promoted transparency and community participation.

## Enabling local actors

In the first half of 2025, the Red Cross Society of Panama trained personnel in humanitarian diplomacy and maintained visibility through partnerships and public messaging across billboards, streets and stations. It continued disseminating the [Community Engagement and Accountability](#) policy and updated its institutional website to improve transparency and [digital engagement](#).

It strengthened logistics management at headquarters by implementing standardized manuals, procedures and formats, improving warehouse efficiency and coordination across response activities.

# Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

Following the mid-year evaluation of the Unified Plan 2025 and the identification of follow-up actions from the global [Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) between the IFRC and the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO), several new activities were added to the second semester workplan that were not initially foreseen.

These include updating the Auxiliary Volunteer Corps operating procedures for emergency contexts; conducting a self-evaluation and review of the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) policy; developing the National Society's CEA strategy and plan; acquiring equipment and licenses to strengthen accountability, feedback mechanisms and helpdesk support; and equipping the national network of CEA ambassadors. Furthermore, actions have been added to support the National Society's adherence to the Climate Charter and to elaborate its Strategic Development Plan for 2026–2030.

# Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



### Climate and environment

#### Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period of January to June 2025, the Red Cross Society of Panama initiated volunteer training under the energy saving project, in collaboration with the National Secretariat of Energy. The National Society engaged students through Educational Brigades, promoting sustainable practices and strengthening environmental resilience, however, strikes in the education sector resulted in challenges.

The National Society installed community early warning systems in Loma de Quebro, Tierras Altas and Soloy. These systems incorporated innovations such as WhatsApp groups managed by community committees to disseminate alert levels and relevant information in real time. The systems were developed following the application of vulnerability and capacity assessment tools, preparation of contingency plans and strengthening of evacuation routes.

The National Society conducted closing visits in Soloy and Tierras Altas as part of the exit strategy for communities involved in the global Pilot Programmatic Partnership between the IFRC and the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO). These visits formalized the transfer of responsibilities to local authorities and organized community groups, reinforcing the sustainability of implemented actions. The National Society facilitated open dialogue with traditional regional authorities, municipalities and community boards, reinforced commitments and delivered key tools and recommendations to support the continuity of initiatives.

The National Society promoted environmental sustainability in operations by disseminating the Disaster Risk Management and Environment Policy during the National Youth Camp held in February 2025. The event served as a platform for training, knowledge exchange and skills strengthening for humanitarian action. The National Society addressed key topics including International Humanitarian Law, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), first aid and Disaster Risk Management. The programme also included soft skills, leadership and the role of youth in humanitarian action.

The National Society conducted workshops focused on youth engagement, emphasizing the theme 'Youth for Adaptation to Climate Change.' These sessions encouraged reflection and commitment to environmental risk reduction and community resilience. It also reaffirmed the commitment of youth to building more resilient and better prepared communities, promoting youth leadership as a fundamental pillar of the Movement.

#### IFRC network joint support

Under the global Pilot Programmatic Partnership between **the IFRC** and the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO), the Red Cross Society of Panama received support in installation of community early warning systems and the development of contingency plans and evacuation routes. It also received support the closing visits and transition process in Soloy and Tierras Altas. Additionally, the National Society was supported in the dissemination of the Disaster Risk Management and Environment Policy and youth engagement activities.

The **Spanish Red Cross** supported the Red Cross Society of Panama in the implementation of its energy saving project.



## Disasters and crises

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

In the first half of 2025, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was approved for three separate emergencies: floods, dengue outbreak and river pollution. The floods and river pollution emergencies are described below. For details on the dengue outbreak emergency, see 'Health and wellbeing' section.

1.

|                                |                                              |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| <b>NAME OF THE OPERATION</b>   | <a href="#">Panama Floods</a>                |
| <b>MDR-CODE</b>                | <a href="#">MDRPA020</a>                     |
| <b>DURATION</b>                | 4 months (12 November 2024 to 31 March 2025) |
| <b>FUNDING ALLOCATION</b>      | CHF 249,979                                  |
| <b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b>         | 2,500 people                                 |
| <b>LATEST OPERATION UPDATE</b> | <a href="#">DREF Final Report</a>            |

The [IFRC-DREF](#) allocation of CHF 249,979 in November 2024 supported the Red Cross Society of Panama in assisting 2,500 people affected by floods in Los Santos and Herrera generated by indirect effects of Tropical Storm Rafael. The National Society supported the targeted people over a three-month period with assistance including the provision of shelter support, multi-purpose cash and psychological support. Support also included disinfection activities and awareness-raising sessions focused on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) as well as the distribution of hygiene and cleaning kits and water storage containers to affected communities.

2.

|                                |                                             |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <b>NAME OF THE OPERATION</b>   | <a href="#">Panama River Pollution</a>      |
| <b>MDR-CODE</b>                | <a href="#">MDRPA021</a>                    |
| <b>DURATION</b>                | 5 months (24 June 2025 to 30 November 2025) |
| <b>FUNDING ALLOCATION</b>      | CHF 349,720                                 |
| <b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b>         | 30,000 people                               |
| <b>LATEST OPERATION UPDATE</b> | <a href="#">Operational Update 1</a>        |

The [IFRC-DREF](#) allocation of CHF 349,720 in June 2025 is supporting the Red Cross Society of Panama in assisting 30,000 people affected by severe contamination of the La Villa River, in Los Santos and Herrera. The National Society is supporting the targeted people over a five-month period with assistance such as the provision of safe drinking water and storage containers alongside awareness-raising sessions focused on safe water management and hygiene practices. Support also includes the installation of water storage tanks and other infrastructure.

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2025, the Red Cross Society of Panama convened a Post-Drill Workshop with representatives of local committees to analyze lessons learned from the response to flooding. This evaluation identified strengths and areas for improvement in the activation of [Early Action Protocol](#), inter-institutional coordination and communication. The workshop facilitated the exchange of good practices, including the implementation of community-based [early warning systems](#) in rural areas. The National Society addressed key aspects of disaster risk management at both local and national levels, generating valuable insights to improve the efficiency of future interventions and highlighting good practices identified by volunteers, such as the use of community early warning systems.

The National Society strengthened coordination between local committees and national entities through the workshop, consolidating a collaboration network aimed at a more resilient and coordinated response. This activity

enhanced knowledge sharing and laid the foundation for more strategic and effective planning for hydrometeorological emergencies, contributing to improved community preparedness and informed decision-making.

The National Society maintained its presence in national coordination spaces such as the National Emergency Operations Centre and the Risk Management Cabinet. In preparation for the National Evacuation Drill, the National Society participated in a strategic meeting of the Risk Management Cabinet alongside government institutions. This meeting served to review protocols, define roles and responsibilities and agree on communication and monitoring mechanisms to ensure the effectiveness and safety of the exercise.

The National Society coordinated with the Ministry of Economy and Finance to plan the National Forum on Country Risk Management. It also facilitated training sessions under the Risk Management and Community Resilience Programme of the Municipality of Panama, covering topics including community organization, emergency plans, first aid and resilience strategies.

As part of the humanitarian response to people affected by flooding caused by Tropical Storm Rafael, the National Society conducted a needs and impact assessment. Based on market assessments, logistical constraints and the absence of banks and food delivery options, cash and voucher assistance was identified as the most viable support mechanism. The National Society also explored the possibility of providing assistance through National Posts, although the agreement remained under negotiation.

The National Society delivered cash assistance to affected households in communities including Loma de Quebro, Cascajilloso, Puerto Nance, Higueronoso B, Higueronoso A, La Pita, Arenas, Cucuyo-El Salto and Furniales. This intervention ensured direct support to families affected by the floods. The establishment of relationships with local entities and community leaders was fundamental to the National Society's actions on the ground, enhancing the visibility and positioning of humanitarian efforts.

### **IFRC network joint support**

IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed by the Red Cross Society of Panama to respond to disasters and crises.

Under the DG ECHO-IFRC Pilot Programmatic Partnership the National Society received support in coordinating between local committees and national entities and the planning of the National Forum on Country Risk Management. The National Society was also supported in conducting the training sessions under the Risk Management and Community Resilience Programme.



*Volunteers and staff of the Red Cross Society of Panama preparing to provide cash assistance to families affected by floods in Pacora, Panama Este (Photo: Red Cross Society of Panama)*



In the first half of 2025, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was utilized for a dengue emergency.

|                                |                                               |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <b>NAME OF THE OPERATION</b>   | <a href="#">Panama Dengue</a>                 |
| <b>MDR-CODE</b>                | <a href="#">MDRPA019</a>                      |
| <b>DURATION</b>                | 6 months (20 August 2024 to 28 February 2025) |
| <b>FUNDING ALLOCATION</b>      | CHF 420,995                                   |
| <b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b>         | 60,000 people                                 |
| <b>LATEST OPERATION UPDATE</b> | <a href="#">DREF Final Report</a>             |

The [IFRC-DREF](#) allocation of CHF 420,995 in August 2024 supported the Red Cross Society of Panama in assisting 60,000 people affected by the dengue epidemic in Colon. The National Society supported the targeted people over a six-month period with assistance such as conducting educational and awareness-raising sessions on dengue prevention, the distribution of dengue prevention kits in schools and communities. Support also included cleanup campaigns in high-incidence transmission areas, aimed at the identification and elimination of mosquito breeding sites.

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In the first half of 2025, the Red Cross Society of Panama disseminated its Health Strategy, ensuring that teams understood institutional guidelines and their application in health operations and programmes. The National Society conducted a comprehensive health workshop for its volunteers, addressing topics such as blood donation campaigns, prevention of communicable and non-communicable diseases and the promotion of [community-based health](#).

The National Society launched a health awareness campaign on social networks in coordination with the Ministry of Health, in response to outbreaks of [Oropouche fever](#) in Darién, Panamá Este and Panamá Metro. The campaign aimed to reach a broad segment of the population with key health messages, providing information on symptoms and recommended prevention measures using clear and accessible language for all age groups.

The Red Cross Society of Panama also held a strategic meeting with the Panamanian Association of Psychologists to establish collaboration and build a framework of cooperation aimed at strengthening [mental health](#) interventions. The National Society presented its comprehensive work across different areas of action to incorporate the professional experience of the association into the [mental health and psychosocial support](#) component and the emotional ventilation strategy. As part of the strategy's implementation, the National Society conducted mental health and emotional ventilation workshops in the local committees of La Chorrera, San Miguelito and Metro Este. Each session addressed stress management, anxiety, assertive communication and emotional competency strengthening, facilitated by mental health specialists who adapted activities to the specific needs of each group.

The National Society provided assistance to the home for the elderly in conditions of vulnerability and continued support in the Children's Home for children in vulnerable conditions through the delivery of food, medical care, early stimulation, maternal education and recreational activities.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the Red Cross Society of Panama through its Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) mechanism.



## Migration and displacement

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

Throughout the reporting period, the Red Cross Society of Panama responded to a significant shift in migratory patterns, marked by a sharp reduction in arrivals through the Darién region. The National Society addressed emerging humanitarian challenges in transit and return areas.

The National Society maintained protection actions for the migrant population, including the delivery of safe information, key messages, safe referrals and dignity kits. [Restoring Family Links](#) services continued, offering calls, battery charging, Wi-Fi access and support for locating missing or deceased persons. A mobile [Humanitarian Service Point](#) was equipped to provide these services flexibly across locations.

The National Society provided humanitarian services in the province of Darién, including in the Temporary Reception Station for Migrants and host communities such as Lajas Blancas, Bajo Chiquito, Canaán Membrillo and Miramar. It distributed school kits to children and adolescents in host communities, supporting schools in Bajo Chiquito, Canaán, Membrillo, San Vicente and Lajas Blancas. Additionally, the National Society continued to provide psychosocial care and accompaniment through the comprehensive care programme for refugees. Safe water production was maintained at the Temporary Reception Station for Migrants in Lajas Blancas until its closure by national authorities. Water production in host communities such as Canaán, Membrillo and Bajo Chiquito continued, accompanied by the delivery of kits to the migrant population and clean-up days in host communities. Youth volunteers applied the [Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change](#) methodology, promoting empathy and emotional awareness among children to foster healthy relationships and supportive environments.

The National Society maintained its participation in coordination spaces focused on human mobility. It organized accountability sessions in Bajo Chiquito, Lajas Blancas and Canaán Membrillo and informed residents about completed and reduced activities and shared experiences to strengthen feedback mechanisms and community engagement. This was done as part of the exit strategy for the [DG ECHO-IFRC Pilot Programmatic Partnerships](#).

The Red Cross Society of Panama advanced the development of its Migration Strategy for the period 2025 to 2030, creating an operational matrix to identify key activities and indicators. The strategy aimed to alleviate human suffering, ensure dignified treatment and access to humanitarian assistance and strengthen local community capacities through inclusive and coordinated responses. It also prepared a technical document for mapping migration scenarios in Panama. It served as a tool for institutional decision-making in response to complex migratory flows and defined priority lines of action, established early warnings, promoted a shared understanding of migration trends, supported planning processes and facilitated inter-institutional cooperation.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support to the Red Cross Society of Panama for the development of the document entitled 'Panama Migration Scenarios'. Under the [DG ECHO-IFRC Pilot Programmatic Partnerships](#), the National Society was supported to conduct exit activities in Bajo Chiquito, Lajas Blancas and Canaán Membrillo.

The **Spanish Red Cross** coordinated with the Red Cross Society of Panama and contributed to the preparation of the Panama Migration Scenarios document.



## Values, power and inclusion

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period from January to June 2025, the Red Cross Society of Panama continued to train management staff and volunteers in [Protection, Gender and Inclusion \(PGI\)](#) and the Protection Policy across local committees, child guidance centres, shelters for the elderly and the children's home. The National Society implemented the Culture of Peace and Non-Violence project, forming Educational Brigades to promote social cohesion and peaceful coexistence among children and young people in schools.

The National Society strengthened the collection, analysis, use and systematization of its feedback mechanism. It provided a consistent, accessible and automated channel for real-time community feedback through a chatbot, to facilitate bilateral and personalized communication with communities, including coordination of community meetings, assessment of volunteer behaviour and provision of information on training sessions and workshops.

The National Society delivered training sessions to volunteers and technical staff to reinforce knowledge and application of [Community Engagement and Accountability \(CEA\)](#) principles and tools. These sessions covered two-way communication, ethical and secure use of information, integration of feedback mechanisms and cultural and linguistic adaptation of messages. The dissemination of the CEA policy was supported by printed and digital materials and integrated into standard operating procedures, embedding the approach into the organizational culture.

The Red Cross Society of Panama leveraged the national visibility campaign entitled 'Stronger, Faster, Safer, Closer', to publicly affirm its commitment to CEA and transparency. Through mass media and social networks, the National Society disseminated messages emphasizing the right of communities to receive clear information, be heard and actively participate in decisions affecting their well-being.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC provided technical and financial support to the Red Cross Society of Panama for mainstreaming of Protection, Gender and Inclusion and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) across its operations. Under the [DG ECHO-IFRC Pilot Programmatic Partnerships](#), the National Society received support for the strengthening of feedback mechanisms and perception surveys. It was also supported in conducting training sessions in CEA and the dissemination of the CEA policy.

The **Italian Red Cross** supported the National Society in the implementation of the Culture of Peace and Non-Violence project through the formation of Educational Brigades.

## **ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS**



### **Strategic and operational coordination**

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

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 Red Cross Society of Panama is part of the global [Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) between the DG ECHO and IFRC and as such, received the implementation support of the **Spanish Red Cross**, as well as the coordination support of the IFRC.

The Red Cross Society of Panama also receives support from the **Italian Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross** and **Swiss Red Cross**.

#### **Movement coordination**

The Red Cross Society of Panama 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](#).

The **ICRC** in Panama works to ensure that people with the highest risk and vulnerability factors are protected and assisted and that their fundamental rights and dignity are respected. The ICRC has been present in Panama since

1989. In 2010, a headquarters agreement was signed between the Government of Panama and the ICRC, establishing a permanent presence and strengthening its exclusively humanitarian activities in the country.

### External coordination

The Red Cross Society of Panama collaborates actively with national authorities, humanitarian organizations and international agencies to ensure coordinated responses to emergencies, disasters and migration challenges.

At the national level, it works closely with institutions such as the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Security, Ministry of Social Development and SINAPROC through formal agreements. It also participates in the National Operations Centre to align with public policies during emergencies, including COVID-19.

In the Darién migration crisis, the Society leads coordination in shelter, WASH, protection and health, alongside HIAS, PADF, UNICEF, IOM, RET and Global Brigades. It also partners with UNFPA and IOM to support women in migrant reception centres. While state authorities are not yet part of these mechanisms, their involvement is expected.

Regionally and internationally, the Society is part of R4V and works with DG ECHO-IFRC, MSF, NRC, Doctors of the World and Save the Children. Weekly inter-agency meetings in Darién and Chiriquí enhance coordination with UNHCR, IOM and UNICEF.

Recognizing migration's transnational nature, it coordinates with SENAFRONT, the National Migration Service and other state entities. SENAFRONT leads much of the state's humanitarian response. The Society also partners with the Gorgas Institute and CEPREDENAC to strengthen disaster risk management and public health.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the period from January to June 2025, the Red Cross Society of Panama trained key personnel in humanitarian diplomacy, including field and administrative staff.

The National Society maintained visibility of its actions through partnerships. It also made efforts to display messages and visuals on streets, highways and subway stations using billboards, to amplify its presence and promote its humanitarian work.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in the training of key personnel in humanitarian diplomacy. Additionally, it facilitated partnerships that strengthened the National Society's visibility efforts.



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Red Cross Society of Panama continued the dissemination of its Community Engagement and Accountability policy to ensure that principles of participation, transparency and feedback were embedded throughout its operational and community-level work. Additionally, it updated its institutional website to enhance interaction, information sharing and transparency and to strengthen digital engagement with communities and stakeholders.

The National Society strengthened logistics management at headquarters through the implementation of standardized operating manuals, procedures and formats, contributing to more efficient warehouse operations and enhanced coordination across response activities.

## **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC, through the [DG ECHO-IFRC Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#), supported the Red Cross Society of Panama in updating its institutional website. It supported the National Society in the implementation of standardized logistics procedures and formats as well as the dissemination of its Community Engagement and Accountability policy.

## **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

### Healing and Empowerment: How Medical Care and Cash Assistance Transformed Lives in Panama

In the heart of Panama's humanitarian response, the Red Cross Society of Panama achieved a meaningful breakthrough in the care of people on the move. Through its primary medical care actions, the National Society successfully reintegrated individuals with chronic conditions into sustained medical treatment. These cases, including the delivery of epilepsy medications in Miramar, Province of Colón, highlighted the power of clinical follow-up, treatment adherence and health education in restoring dignity and improving quality of life for vulnerable populations.

At the same time, the National Society responded to the urgent needs of families affected by flooding caused by Tropical Storm Rafael. Through cash transfer programmes, families received assistance tailored to their priorities. Recharged cards and sealed cash envelopes enabled households to make informed decisions, reinforcing autonomy and dignity in the recovery process.

Together, these interventions reflect the National Society's commitment to holistic humanitarian support, addressing both health and economic vulnerabilities.

# 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

- [PA Panama MYR Financials.pdf](#)(Note: For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see MDRPA019, MDRPA020, MDRPA021)
- [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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