



KAZAKHSTAN



2025-2027 IFRC network country plan

Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 14M**

8 April 2025

In support of the Kazakh Red Crescent



17

National Society
branches



18

National Society
local units



111

National Society
staff



7,795

National Society
volunteers

People to be reached in 2025



12,000

Climate and
environment



12,000

Disasters
and crises



335,000

Health and
wellbeing



4,000

Values, power
and inclusion

IFRC network multi-year focus

Longer-term needs

- Climate change adaptation
 - Recurring disasters
 - Social vulnerabilities

Capacity development

- Humanitarian diplomacy
- Digital transformation
- Organizational development
 - Sustainability

Key country data links

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index **Very low**

Human Development Index rank **67**

World Bank Population figure **20.3M**

World Bank Population below poverty line **5.2%**

Funding requirements

2025

2026**

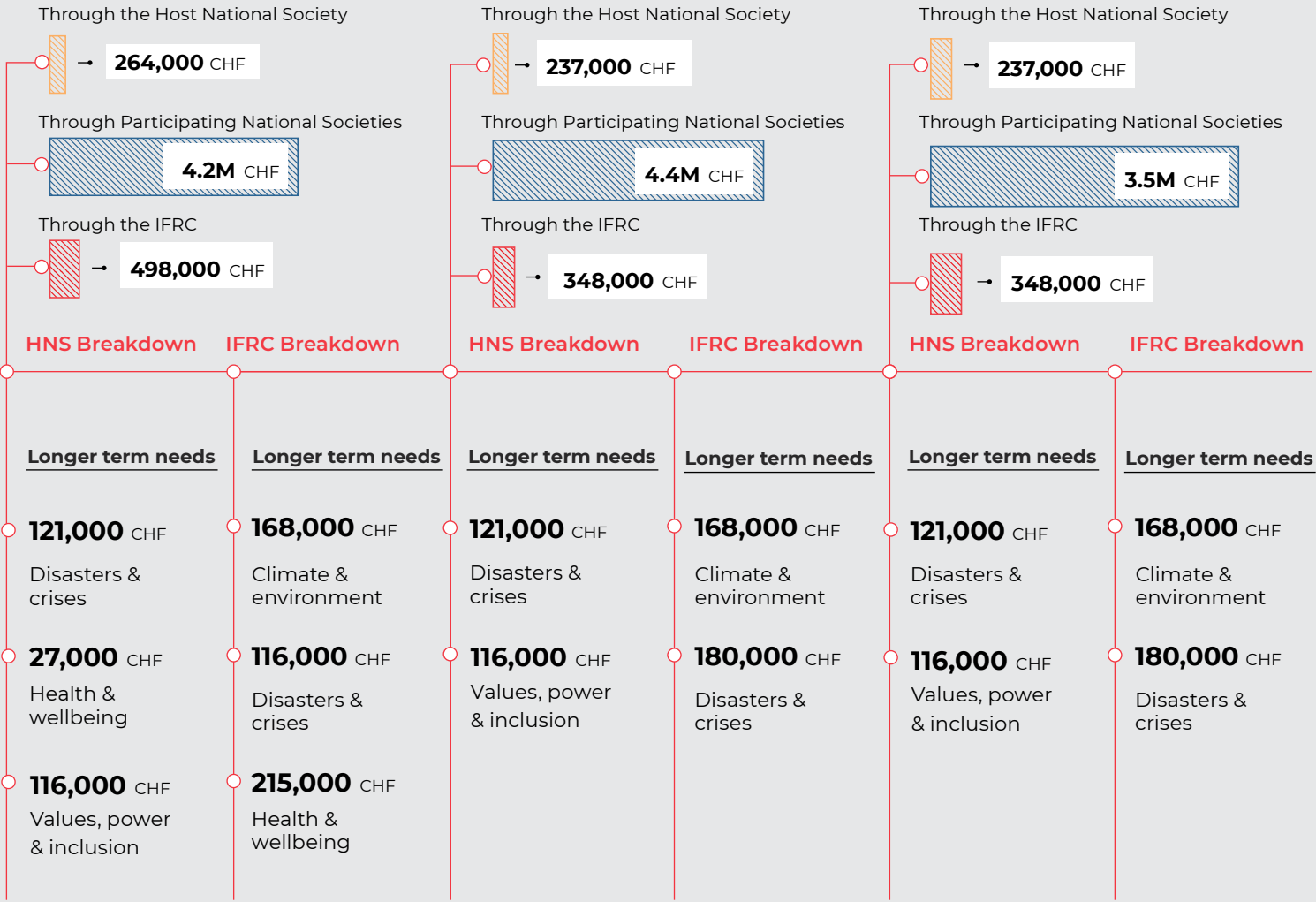
2027**

**Projected funding requirements

Total 5M CHF

Total 5M CHF

Total 4M CHF



See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

Participating National Societies bilateral support for 2025

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
Emirates Red Crescent	3.6M					●	
Italian Red Cross	97,000	●	●				
Spanish Red Cross							●
Swiss Red Cross	493,000	●	●				●

Total Funding requirement **CHF 4.2M**

Hazards



Earthquakes



Population movement



Floods and landslides



Heat waves / cold waves



Drought

Participating National Societies

Emirates Red Crescent

Italian Red Cross

Spanish Red Cross

Swiss Red Cross

IFRC Appeal codes

Longer-term needs:

MAAKZ002

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

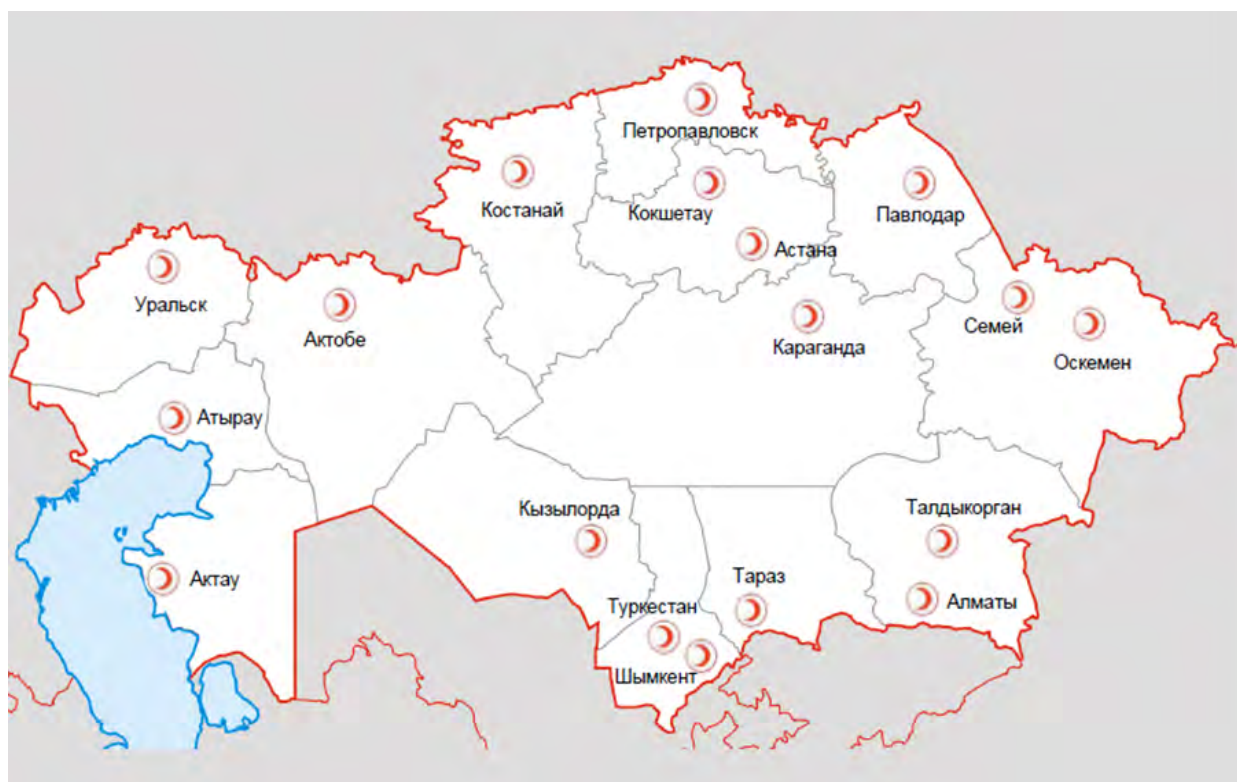
The **Kazakh Red Crescent** was established in 1937 and was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) in its current form in 2003.

The mission of the Kazakh Red Crescent is to prevent and alleviate human suffering while upholding human dignity and avoiding discrimination based on various factors. Recognized as the country's largest humanitarian, non-profit, volunteer organization, the Kazakh Red Crescent operates with 17 branches, 111 staff and 7,795 volunteers. The National Society prioritizes first aid training, non-remunerated blood donation promotion, social care and disaster preparedness and response. It works closely with the government, addressing diverse humanitarian challenges such as armed conflicts, migration, human trafficking and health crises. Its focus includes enhancing partnerships, adapting to changing crises and responding effectively.

Acting both before and after disasters and crises, the National Society aims to meet the needs and enhance the quality of life for vulnerable populations. The National Society's Strategic Plan for 2021–2025 aligns with the Government's 'Kazakhstan 2050 Development Strategy' and sets out three strategic targets:

- Readiness and response to crises and assistance in rapid recovery
- Promotion of safe, healthy lifestyles, opportunities for community development and respect for human dignity
- Social mobilization of inclusive local communities

In 2023, the Kazakh Red Crescent reached approximately 795,000 people with long term services and development programmes and 3,146 with disaster response and early recovery programmes.



Branches of the Kazakh Red Crescent Society across Kazakhstan

The map does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the IFRC or the National Society concerning the legal status of a territory or its authorities

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Kazakhstan, a vast transcontinental nation straddling Central Asia and Eastern Europe, is the largest landlocked country globally, spanning 2.7 million square kilometres. Economically influential, it contributes to 60 per cent of Central Asia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), predominantly through its oil and gas sector. Despite being an upper-middle-income country, wealth disparity remains substantial.

With a population of approximately 19.9 million, Kazakhstan has a low population density with a mix of 44 per cent rural and 56 per cent urban inhabitants. Ethnic Kazakhs constitute 69.6 per cent of the population, while ethnic Russians account for 17.9 per cent. It maintains a high human development status, reflected in a 99.78 per cent adult literacy rate and a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.811.

The nation's socio-economic indicators, including poverty rates, income inequality and gender disparities present a complex picture. Kazakhstan faces multifaceted challenges such as

poverty, lack of public health access, food insecurity and the repercussions of crises and environmental issues. The civil unrest in 2022 disrupted stability, with widespread protests leading to significant casualties and economic damage.

Economically, Kazakhstan has shown resilience by repaying its debt to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) ahead of schedule. Kazakhstan's economy has shown notable growth in 2024, with the GDP reaching \$261.42 billion, up from \$225.50 billion in 2023. The Asian Development Bank projects a GDP growth rate of 5.1 per cent for Kazakhstan in 2025, anticipating an acceleration from 3.6 per cent in 2024.

The energy sector drives Kazakhstan's economy, boasting significant reserves of oil, natural gas and coal. The country is an essential energy exporter, ranking highly in coal, crude oil and natural gas exports globally. Food insecurity persists due to rising prices caused by regional conflicts. Kazakhstan faces potential import restrictions and sanctions due to its close economic ties with Russia. Inflation has affected food prices and is raising concerns about socio-economic stability. In response to global decarbonization trends, Kazakhstan aims to diversify its economy by focusing on renewable energy.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Kazakhstan faces significant and immediate challenges due to climate change, with 75 per cent of its territory increasingly at risk. The nation's extreme continental climate results in hot summers and exceptionally cold winters, experiencing large temperature fluctuations annually. Climate projections indicate a potential 5.3 degrees Celsius temperature rise by the 2090s, exacerbating existing environmental issues.

The country is susceptible to natural disasters such as floods, mudflows and landslides due to its geographical positioning and climatic conditions. Kazakhstan's heavy reliance on coal and oil significantly contributes to greenhouse gas emissions. Efforts to combat climate change include commitments to Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement and strategies such as achieving Carbon Neutrality by 2060 and updated National Determined Contributions.

Agricultural productivity faces threats from more frequent droughts, reducing water security and anticipated declines in

wheat yields. The environmental toll from Soviet-era practices such as nuclear tests in Kazakhstan caused severe radiation exposure, while the shrinking Aral Sea led to habitat destruction, environmental crises and health issues.

Oil production in Kazakhstan affects the Caspian Sea ecosystem, leading to oil spills and ecological damage. Urban pollution, particularly in eastern cities, has become a concern due to emissions from various industries. These environmental issues require urgent government action and policy interventions.

The nation's Green Economy Plan aims for renewable energy targets by 2050, yet Kazakhstan heavily relies on fossil fuels, especially coal, for electricity generation, leading to air pollution and respiratory health problems. Extreme weather conditions necessitate forecasting-based funding strategies to address challenges such as heatwaves and cold waves across the country.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Society is part of the IFRC [Global Climate Resilience Programme](#), which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led, climate-smart, disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related disaster impacts and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least supported and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action and preparedness; (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change; (3) addressing climate displacement; (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

The Kazakh Red Crescent seeks to reduce its own impact on climate and the environment by observing a [green response plan](#) when carrying out its activities. It will develop [forecast-based financing](#), with a focus on heat and cold waves. This will guide the timely and effective implementation of [early actions](#) when abnormal weather conditions have a high probability of adversely affecting people, especially vulnerable groups such as children, those living with disabilities and the elderly.



Disasters and crises

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

Kazakhstan faces a [multitude of natural hazards](#) due to its geographic location. Over the past three decades, heavy snowfalls, showers, river floods in mountainous areas and mudslides have increased significantly, posing threats to lives, livelihoods and infrastructure. Climate change is anticipated to intensify these disasters. Kazakhstan ranked 97th in the [INFORM 2024 Index for Risk Management](#).

The country experiences frequent floods and the predicted glacier melting could elevate flood risks initially but eventually reduce river flows. Spring runoff from glacier melting in the Tien Shan mountains has already notably increased, altering seasonal river flows. In [2024](#), Kazakhstan experienced its most severe flooding in 80 years. Rapid snowmelt and torrential rains led to dam breaches and reservoir overflows, affecting multiple regions. The floods displaced over 119,000 people, including 44,000 children. Earthquakes cause an estimated average [annual damage of \\$57.6 million](#), affecting around 44,000 individuals yearly, primarily in Almaty, Turkestan and Zhambyl regions.

Planned activities in 2025

- Develop a simplified [Early Action Protocol \(EAP\)](#) for heat wave
- Reinforce [early warning systems](#) at community level for a range of hazards
- Increase public awareness of climate risks for heatwaves
- Conduct training for staff and volunteers on climate change adaptation

Longer term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society to further integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation in its disaster preparedness and risk reduction activities. The IFRC conducts environmental needs assessment in pilot communities and identify relevant activities. It also supports the National Society to train its staff and volunteers on climate change adaptation, while establishing flood and drought early warning systems in pilot regions.

The **Italian Red Cross** has been supporting the National Society with disaster management projects to increase the resilience and reduce the vulnerability of communities in Taskalinskiy, a district of West-Kazakhstan Oblast.

Kazakhstan experiences extreme summer temperatures, with July averages often reaching 30°C, creating significant health risks for both people and biodiversity. On [7 July 2024](#), Aktau recorded an unprecedented high of 42.2 degrees Celsius, surpassing the previous record of 38.2 degrees Celsius set in 2010. The highest temperature ever recorded in the country occurred in Turkestan, southern Kazakhstan, reaching 49 degrees Celsius. Winters bring equally extreme cold, highlighting the stark temperature variations that define the country's climate.

Droughts, both meteorological and hydrological, affect a considerable portion of the country's land, impacting rain-fed farming areas and projected to become more frequent and severe.

Kazakhstan plays a role in the Centre for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction ([CESDRR](#)), hosting meetings among Central Asian states to coordinate disaster responses. In 2021, they adopted a [non-binding agreement for cross-border disaster cooperation](#) among participating states, including Kazakhstan. In the coming years, the Kazakh Red Crescent will focus on mitigating climate and environmental crises' impact on vulnerable groups.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Kazakh Red Crescent will strengthen its auxiliary role to the government by analyzing risks, raising awareness and preparing for disasters to ensure community resilience. The National Society seeks to improve disaster response through technology and innovation, enhancing forecasting and early responses. Over the next five years, the Kazakh Red Crescent aims to reduce the humanitarian impact of crises, focusing on vulnerable communities and assisting the government in strengthening legal preparedness for climate-related disasters.

It seeks to improve community engagement through risk-informed awareness campaigns and small-scale disaster risk reduction projects, supported by risk assessments and enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessments ([eVCA](#)). The Kazakh Red Crescent plans to integrate cash programming into new programmes, strengthen disaster preparedness through training in shelter and non-food item (NFI) and engaging young volunteers in preparedness and response activities.

It will also focus on increasing awareness of its auxiliary role through humanitarian diplomacy activities and conduct National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) training in disaster-prone branches. The Kazakh Red Crescent will participate in national, regional and international meetings to advocate for disaster risk reduction and support government policymaking.

Planned activities in 2025

- Conduct risk informed awareness raising campaigns in target communities
 - Conduct risk assessment in pilot communities and develop risk profiles
 - Implement small-scale disaster risk reduction projects, based on risk assessment and [enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment \(e-VCA\)](#) results
 - Build capacity in climate-smart [disaster laws](#) and legislative advocacy
-

Longer term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Kazakh Red Crescent in advancing disaster risk reduction efforts. On 14-15 August, during the Regional Meeting held in Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyzstan, the Heads of Emergency Authorities from Central Asian countries approved a Road Map outlining the Development Strategy for regional disaster risk reduction cooperation for 2025-2026. This Road Map incorporated recommendations on national disaster management legislation derived from the IFRC Regional Report on International Disaster Response Laws (IDRL) for Central Asian countries. The report was developed through collaboration between the IFRC and the Centre for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction (CESDRR).

It will continue to support the National Society in its efforts to become the primary responder in a crisis or disaster, while improving response mechanisms such as [cash and voucher assistance \(CVA\)](#) preparedness. The IFRC also facilitates partnerships with humanitarian and development actors, legal networks and academic organizations to advance disaster law through joint re-search and advocacy. Additionally, the IFRC will strengthen the auxiliary role of the National Society by promoting its recognition and awareness in domestic laws, policies and plans related to disaster risk management and humanitarian thematic areas.

IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises. In 2024, IFRC provided DREF allocation for a flood emergency in Kazakhstan.

[Kazakhstan Flood 2024](#): the DREF allocation of CHF 499,997 in April 2024 supported the Kazakh Red Crescent to assist 5,000 people impacted by flooding in the areas of Akmolin-skaya, Severo-kazachstanskaya and Zapadno-kazachstanskaya. The National Society supported the targeted people over a four-month period through interventions such as distribution of essential items and cash support. Support also included distribution of hygiene kits and drinking water, complemented with awareness sessions focused on hygiene.

The **Italian Red Cross** is supporting the Kazakh Red Crescent with a project aimed at empowering communities and strengthening resilience in west Kazakhstan. This initiative focuses on saving lives, protecting livelihoods and aiding recovery from disasters.



Kazakh Red Crescent volunteers supporting flood-impacted communities in northwest Kazakhstan, in April 2024 (Photo: Kazakh Red Crescent)



Kazakhstan faces significant health challenges, being among [Europe's 18 highest-priority tuber-culosis \(TB\) nations](#) and among the top 30 globally burdened with Multi-Drug Resistant TB. While officially registered HIV cases remain low, the HIV epidemic is on the rise. According to the latest [UNAIDS estimates from 2023](#) in Kazakhstan 2300 people were newly infected with HIV and 40 000 people (prevailing numbers between the age 15-49) were living with HIV.

The country has achieved [high immunization rates](#), with over 95 per cent coverage for three doses of diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP), showcasing its strong performance in national immunization.

Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) are a major concern, accounting for [87 per cent of all deaths](#) in Kazakhstan, with obesity-related fatalities at 15.9 per cent, higher than the global average of eight per cent. Kazakhstan's healthcare system faces several challenges, including regional disparities in health financing, utilization and outcomes. In [2024](#), Kazakhstan announced additional funding to modernize healthcare facilities, particularly focusing on rural areas. The government has allocated over KZT 60 billion for the construction of 655 new primary healthcare facilities in villages. As of mid-2024, 102 facilities have been completed, with ongoing work on the remaining projects to improve access and quality of care in these areas.

Climate vulnerability poses health risks, with rising temperatures potentially increasing cardio-vascular disease fatalities and aggravating mental health conditions. [Air quality deterioration](#) leads to higher incidences of respiratory, allergic and oncological diseases, contributing to 13 per cent of deaths from stroke and heart disease in the country. Kazakhstan's annual PM 2.5 level is five times higher than the WHO's recommended guideline.

According to [2022 WHO estimates](#), around 11 per cent of the population lacks access to safe drinking water and 27 per cent of diarrhoea-related deaths stem from unsafe water, sanitation and poor hygiene. As of 2024, Kazakhstan has made [significant progress](#) in improving access to safe drinking water. In urban areas, 99.5 per cent of the population now has access to clean drinking water, while in rural settlements, the figure stands at 97.8 per cent. Kazakhstan aims to provide clean drinking water to 100 per cent of cities and villages within five years, but challenges persist due to water shortages, exacerbated by over 50 per cent of the country's water originating outside its borders. Prolonged heat waves may impact regional water supplies and heighten the risk of waterborne diseases.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Kazakh Red Crescent aims to reduce morbidity and mortality within the population by promoting behaviour

change, advocating for healthy lifestyles and preventing diseases. The National Society will enhance the capacities of its staff and volunteers in community-based health and first aid ([CBHFA](#)), mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) and [epidemic and pandemic preparedness](#).

The Kazakh Red Crescent seeks to advocate with relevant public health authorities for the inclusion and clear definition of its role in the country's pandemic and epidemic preparedness and response plans. Additionally, the National Society plans to expand its existing home care programme by preparing a memorandum of understanding with the WHO country office.

Through a regional workshop on hygiene promotion, the Kazakh Red Crescent will build its capacity in this area.

Planned activities in 2025

- Commercialize home care services to ensure sustainability
- Expand its new initiative on road safety education for school children, in collaboration with the [Global Road Safety Partnership](#) and corporate partners, using the [VIA project](#) model
- Develop and disseminate information, education and communication (IEC) materials promoting healthy lifestyle and prevention of NCDs, with active involvement of communities
- Conduct country assessment of climate change on health and livelihoods in Kazakhstan, in cooperation with the [IFRC Climate Centre](#) and [Kazakhstan's Meteorological Institute](#)
- Conduct training of trainers on first aid and MHPSS and cascade these trainings to all its branches
- Develop and print first aid training and IEC materials promoting first aid education and epidemic and pandemic preparedness for the public

Longer term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society to strengthen health facilities, raise awareness of health issues, improve the capacity and training of health staff, provide direct health and [WASH](#) services, anticipate and alleviate the health needs of vulnerable populations and promote stronger physical, mental and psychosocial health outcomes.

The IFRC also supports the Kazakh Red Crescent in expanding the National Society's home care programme and initiating new tuberculosis and HIV care and support activities.



Migration and displacement

Kazakhstan has been a refuge for migrants from Afghanistan, Syria and other countries, facing challenges with labour migration. The country attracts migrant workers from neighboring Central Asian states, but many lack regular status, leaving them vulnerable to human trafficking, diseases and social integration difficulties.

Internal migration in Kazakhstan is increasing due to urbanization, leading people from rural areas to seek opportunities in larger cities. The influx of Russian citizens has surged since sanctions were imposed against Russia, with thousands obtaining temporary residence permits in Kazakhstan, potentially impacting job competition in sectors such as the IT.

Approximately three and a half million working migrants representing about 20 per cent of Kazakhstan's population reside in the country. However, Kazakhstan's residence permit policy for refugees is shorter than that for other foreigners, limiting their access to rights and services.

The conflict between Russia and Ukraine has prompted an estimated 500,000 to 1 million Russian citizens to leave Russia. This trend has continued into 2024, with many Russians moving to Kazakhstan, particularly those in IT, banking, finance and the creative economy. The Ukraine crisis also led to a decline in remittances from labour migrants, impacting the economies of Central Asian nations. Estimates suggest significant drops in remittances for Kazakhstan (-17 per cent), Kyrgyzstan (-33 per cent), Tajikistan (-22 per cent) and Uzbekistan (-21 per cent) after the Russian Ukrainian conflict in 2022.

In 2024, Kazakhstan approved the Migration Policy Concept for 2023-2027, aiming to attract qualified personnel, protect Kazakh workers abroad and address demographic imbalances. The policy includes introducing new visa types, such as a scientific-pedagogical visa and an investor visa and improving regulations for migrant workers.

As of March 2024, Kazakhstan hosted 426 asylum seekers (including 181 from Afghanistan, 177 from Ukraine, 14 from Russia) and 322 refugees (including 226 from Afghanistan, 74 from Ukraine, 5 from China, 4 from Syria).

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Kazakh Red Crescent is part of the IFRC three-year Global Route Based Migration Programme, which aims to improve

the safety and dignity of people on the move along deadly and dangerous land and sea-based migration routes across Africa, the Americas, Europe and the Middle East and North Africa. The programme aims to support 4.7 million people on the move and people in host communities annually through three operational pillars: (1) improving access to assistance and protection, including through humanitarian service points; (2) strengthening National Society capacities; and (3) local to global humanitarian diplomacy.

The Kazakh Red Crescent's objective is that the migrants and displaced persons have access to humanitarian assistance and protection at key points along migratory routes as well as access to durable solutions when appropriate. Additionally, restoring family links will remain a key focus of the Kazakh Red Crescent. The National Society will continue to leverage the global network of family links within the Movement to assist individuals in determining the fate of missing persons, searching for relatives and reuniting or restoring contact with family members separated due to wars, disasters, displacement or migration.

Planned activities in 2025

- Develop information materials on legal rights and access to basic services for migrant communities
- Translating material to relevant languages and establish information provision points for labour migrants
- Retain additional volunteers for provision of information to working migrants and training those volunteers in Red Cross Red Crescent induction, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and protection
- Prepare and actively engage in responding to potential refugees and other types of crises

Longer term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support to the National Society comprises humanitarian diplomacy on behalf of all migrants and asylum seekers, support for community engagement and needs assessments and training in legal and social services support integration.

The **Italian Red Cross** has been supporting the National Society to facilitate adaptation and social participation of internal and external migrants in Kazakhstan.



Values, power and inclusion

Kazakhstan faces significant social challenges affecting vulnerable groups. About nine million people struggle to meet a living wage, while 1 million lack food security. Marginalized communities increasingly demand better representation, transparency and rights from authorities. In 2024, approximately 9 million of population in Kazakhstan live on less than \$140 per month, which is below the living wage.

Among the countries of Central Asia, Kazakhstan is a leader in progress on gender equality, ranking 76th out of 146 countries in the Global Gender Gap Index 2024, a report designed to measure gender equality. The country has received the highest score in the 'level of education' category and scored highly in 'survival and health'. However, the report shows that progress is still insignificant in the areas of 'political empowerment' and 'economic participation and opportunity'. Moreover, gender inequalities persist despite progress. Prejudices against women remain high, though the country has moved up in global gender inequality rankings. While education is universally accessible, disparities remain in employment opportunities. Moreover, due to the notable difference between the life expectancy of women and men (9.9 years in 2024), in the age group of 65 years and older, there are up to 1.8 times more women than men.

Kazakhstan ranks 67th among 193 countries in the 2023/2024 Human Development Report (UNDP) and 66th of 166 countries in the 2023 SDG Index, which assesses country performance on the UN Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Social unrest, post-COVID challenges and an influx of Russians escaping military mobilization in Ukraine have exacerbated inflation and increased vulnerabilities, particularly for poorer households due to rising food prices.

A demographic shift is expected, with the older population projected to increase from eight per cent to 14 per cent by 2050, posing regional differences in aging. As of January 1, 2023, approximately 740,000 people with disabilities reported in Kazakhstan, which is around 3.8 per cent of the total population. About 105,000 of them are children. About 80 per cent of facilities are inaccessible for people with disabilities and the remaining 20 per cent are only partially accessible.

Over the last 14 years, Kazakhstan has succeeded in reducing the number of children in residential care facilities. Many orphanages have been transformed into childcare centres or family-typed residential facilities. However, there are still more than 12,000 children living in institutions. Children with disabilities make up 24 per cent of all children in residential care facilities.

The country expects increased urbanization by 2050, with nearly 70 per cent of the population living in cities. These social challenges require comprehensive policies and support for vulnerable groups in Kazakhstan.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Kazakh Red Crescent has been actively working with vulnerable groups through provision of food and essential non-food items, children's educational and care centres, centre for the education of people with visual impairments and the 'Only Mom' project for single mothers.

The National Society will focus on enhancing its capacity to implement inclusive programming that considers risks, vulnerabilities, capacities, gendered roles and protection issues. It aims to strengthen the implementation of community engagement and accountability (CEA) approaches across all operations. It seeks to assist single female-headed households through cash and voucher assistance (CVA) and income-generation activities. Additionally, the National Society plans to improve awareness among staff and volunteers regarding the minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies, ensuring adherence to essential programme requirements.

Planned activities in 2025

- Set up community feedback systems and participatory approaches for all operations
- Have systems in place to monitor and follow up on actions taken to adapt responses based on community feedback
- Ensure that programmes and services are accessible for people living with disabilities
- Train staff (headquarters and branches) by using the revised CEA guide, toolkit and training packages

Longer term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Societies with policies, procedures, training and workshops tied to protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) and to improve the identification and support for the diversified needs of target communities. This includes establishing sub-regional coordination through PGI focal points in the Central Asia National Societies, to discuss and share best practices and lessons learnt on related topics. CEA and PGI online training in English and offline training in Russian will also provide technical support, covering feedback mechanisms, behaviour change communication, data collection and analysis, to ensure the National Society is able to develop and adapt programming in line with community knowledge, attitudes, practices, needs and preferences for greater impact.

The **Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates** has been supporting the programme 'Orphans' since 2005, covering 4,000 children each year.

The **Spanish Red Cross** has been supporting the Kazakh Red Crescent's youth and volunteer development since 2020, with the aim of strengthening capacity in volunteer management.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Kazakh Red Crescent is committed to pursuing institutional strengthening and carried out the self-assessment part of the Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process in 2012. The self-assessment is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities. The Kazakh Red

Crescent is also committed to the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process and is at the action and accountability phase. The PER Approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyze the strengths and gaps of its pre-paredness and response mechanism and ultimately take necessary action to improve it.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Establish a stable resource mobilization team possessing necessary skills and providing technical support to all structural divisions
- Secure more funds from various sources to facilitate the work of the National Society
- Implement innovative financing under the auspices of partners

Longer term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society in securing more strategic partnerships. It works on enhancing the capacities of the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan to reach financial sustainability through unrestricted income generation. The IFRC also supports the National Society to review its current membership strategy and existing institutional framework on a regular basis, amend existing documents and develop new ones that will facilitate coordination in a changing environment.

The **Swiss Red Cross** supports the Kazakh Red Crescent in resource mobilization.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Undertake legal base development of the National Society
- Establish a country-based National Society development working group consolidating all Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity strengthening support under one holistic plan
- Reflect on its priorities, sharing expertise and experience within the region (peer support)
- Strengthen its branch and volunteer structures and systems
- Revise the internal rules and procedures to meet the requirements of national and inter-national standards applied to improve the overall management of human resources

Society's specific needs and context in line with IFRC's global policies, standards and tools. The IFRC supports the alignment and coordination of technical capacity building in areas such as statute revision with the respective technical experts at cluster and regional level, financial sustainability, branch and volunteer management and logistics development. Some of the objectives can be met without available funding through peer National Society support such as knowledge sharing, promoting learning, conducting systems analysis and remote expert support. The assistance includes support in the capacity building of staff members and the role of volunteers.

The **Spanish Red Cross** supports the Volunteering Model in Central Asia programme which includes winter school for volunteer leaders, summer camp for engaged volunteers, national volunteer platform, as well as ongoing initiatives to attract, train, motivate and monitor volunteers.

The **Swiss Red Cross** has a bilateral agreement with the Kazakh Red Crescent to develop cash and volunteer assistance, resource mobilisation and capacity building.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society in all aspects of the National Society development, tailored to the National



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Conduct an assessment on humanitarian diplomacy to understand the current position and what can be achieved with humanitarian diplomacy as an enabling factor
- Enhance trust and instill better understanding of its role and activities

- Conduct sessions related to the Movement's fundamental principles and statutes and through promotion on social media and other information portals.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Kazakh Red Crescent to undertake humanitarian diplomacy and supports networking between the National Society and relevant stakeholders and coalitions.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen integrity mechanisms, ethical standards compliance, complaint handling and effective community reporting systems within the organization
- Revise internal rules and procedures to meet the requirements of national and international standards applied to improve the overall management of human resources
- Attract specialists needed, enhance staff training with a qualification system and implement personnel evaluation
- Diversify partnerships and funding activities through innovative models and financial tools
- Focus on efficient financial management and transparent reporting, including digitalization of management systems for enhanced transparency

- Build and maintain trust through transparency, community involvement and accessible activity reports

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC provides financial and technical support to the Kazakh Red Crescent in accountability and agility areas such as strengthening the financial and administrative base of the organization and improving the digital transformation and communications of the National Society to ensure transparency and accountability.

The IFRC also supports the National Society in adopting cross-cutting policies such as prevention of fraud and corruption, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and child protection in the local context.



Kazakh Red Crescent teams carrying out evacuations and distributing essential items for people affected by massive floods in northwest Kazakhstan, in April 2024 (Photo: Kazakh Red Crescent)

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC Central Asia Country Cluster Delegation is based in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan and has a country presence in Almaty, Kazakhstan. The IFRC supports the National Societies of the region to collaborate through formal and informal exchange platforms, exchange visits and conduct online and in-person meetings. By working together and with the IFRC, the National Societies in Central Asia stay up to date, relevant and influential in their approach to addressing humanitarian trends and challenges.

In addition, the IFRC is supporting the Kazakh Red Crescent in disaster risk reduction activities, contingency planning, hygiene promotion in communities and schools, community

level disaster management and public awareness on disaster risk reduction and preparedness. The IFRC is working with the National Society's resource mobilization and disaster management teams in developing resource mobilization capacities and cash preparedness. The support will be further extended to include contingency planning, national disaster response team trainings and forecast based action.

In recent years, the IFRC supported the Kazakh Red Crescent through several Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([DREF](#)) operations in relation to floods, cold waves and droughts.

IFRC membership coordination

The IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The following participating National Societies provide support to the Kazakh Red Crescent:

The **Italian Red Cross** has been engaging with National Societies in the region through projects and activities for more than 10 years and has had its own permanent office in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan since 2018. Since 2021, the Italian Red Cross has been supporting the Kazakh Red Crescent in the development of its legal framework and with disaster management projects to increase the resilience and reduce the vulnerability of communities in Taskalinskiy, a district of West-Kazakhstan Oblast. It has expressed an interest to support programmes working on

the reintegration of migrants and plans to continue strengthening collaboration through financial and technical support.

The **Spanish Red Cross** has been supporting the Kazakh Red Crescent's youth and volunteer development since 2020, with the aim of strengthening capacity in volunteer management. This project involves updating volunteer management framing documents, developing a system for motivating and retaining volunteers and improving the centralized volunteer database, with the aim of improving the range and quality of services that the National Society provides.

The **Swiss Red Cross** has a bilateral agreement with the National Society to develop cash and volunteer assistance, resource mobilisation and capacity building.

The **Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates** supports the Kazakh Red Crescent in providing financial assistance to orphans, children from low-income families and multi-child, female headed households. The first co-project between the Red Crescent of the United Arab Emirates and the National Society was launched in 2002 and assisted 50 children. Support from the Red Crescent of the United Arab Emirates has increased since then and the project assisted more than 3,000 children in 2022.

Movement coordination

The Kazakh Red Crescent 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 supports the National Societies in Central Asia in [restoring family links](#), [international humanitarian law](#), [mental health and psychosocial support](#) and [emergency preparedness and response](#) programming. It informs governmental authorities on international humanitarian law and its integration into legislation, academic curricula and the practices of military and security forces. In Kazakhstan, the ICRC and the National Society work closely together on restoring family links services, which were reactivated after the civil unrest in January 2022.

Coordination with other actors

The Kazakh Red Crescent cooperates and coordinates with the authorities and is a member of the [Interagency State Commission on Disaster Preparedness and Elimination](#). Other key collaborations include partnerships with the [Centre for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction](#), the [Ministry of Internal Affairs](#), the [National Guard](#) and relevant local authorities and institutions in the emergency and medical fields. The Kazakh Red Crescent also collaborates with a variety of external institutional partners and the private sector. For many

years, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has been supporting a National Society project for refugees and asylum seekers from Afghanistan and elsewhere, while the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has been supporting the National Society's COVID-19 response. The National Society also holds partnerships with businesses such as [PepsiCo](#), [Nestlé](#), [Kimberly-Clark](#), [Mars](#), [Coca-Cola](#), [Colgate-Palmolive](#), [Procter & Gamble](#), [Beiersdorf](#), [Wolt](#) and [inDrive](#).



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 16 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2025 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC 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
- Figures for the years beyond 2025 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

Additional information

- [IFRC Global Plan and IFRC network country plan](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [IFRC Evaluation and Research Databank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

Contact information

Kazakh Red Crescent (redcrescent.kz)

Seval Guzelkilinc

Head of Delegation
IFRC Country Cluster Delegation
for Central Asia, Bishkek
T +996 700 558 803
seval.guzelkilinc@ifrc.org

Andrej Naricyn

Head of Strategic Partnerships
& Resource Mobilization
IFRC Regional Office for Europe,
Budapest
T +367 04306528
andrej.naricyn@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin

Lead
IFRC Global Strategic Planning
& Reporting Centre
New Delhi
sumitha.martin@ifrc.org