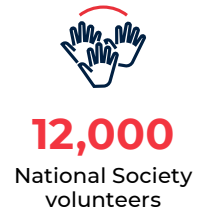


## IN SUPPORT OF THE BRAZILIAN RED CROSS



## PEOPLE REACHED

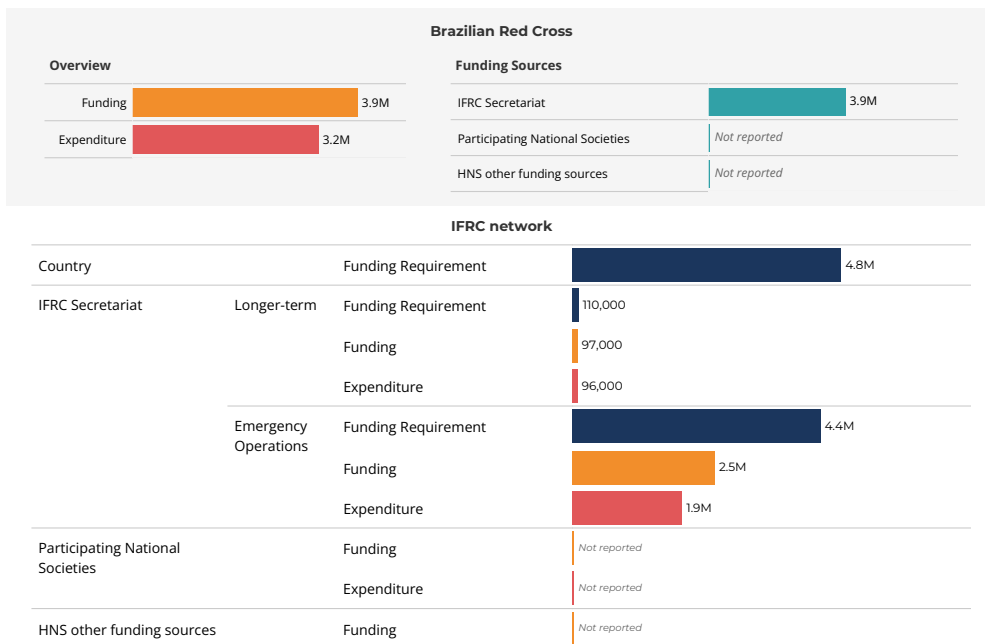
Emergency  
Operations



**38,996**

## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAABR003**

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

# ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRBR011 / Brazil Floods

Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	39,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	31,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	35%
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	26,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	5,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	5,000
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	280
	Percentage of those surveyed report receiving useful and actionable information	85%
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

## ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Accountability and agility	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes

# Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

## Context

In 2025, Brazil experienced important political, economic, and environmental changes. In the political context, the stability of the division of powers was maintained through the execution of a series of [judicial rulings](#) that redefined the limits of political and military power. At the same time, the country projected itself on the global stage as a promoter of multilateralism through the presidency of the [BRICS group](#) and the [organization of COP30](#). These developments have changed the humanitarian landscape due to the opening of vaccine technology transfer projects and green financing between developing countries.

Withing the economic context, output growth has slowed to [2 per cent due to a more restrictive domestic and external macroeconomic environment](#). Nonetheless, unemployment maintained a downward trend towards [5.6 per cent](#) from a peak of [13.7 per cent in 2020](#). The country also reached a socio-economic milestone by assisting [more than 40 million people to meet their food needs](#) in the last two years.

Due to climate change, Brazil's national infrastructure was overwhelmed by climatic events. There was a recurrence of torrential rains in the State of Rio Grande do Sul that [displaced more than 7,000 people](#), while the Amazon and Pantanal areas experienced a [historic drought](#) combined with [forest fires](#) above the historical average.

## Key achievements

### Climate and environment

In 2025, a priority for the Brazilian Red Cross was [risk reduction](#), climate adaptation, and recovery. The National Society focused on strengthening preparedness for future disasters by conducting a feasibility study for an [Early Action Protocol](#) (EAP) based on flood forecasts. Additionally, institutional capacity was strengthened with the first formation of National Intervention Teams (ENI) in Brazil in 15 years. The team were also trained in environmental and community assessment tools such as the [Nexus Environmental Assessment Tool](#) (NEAT+) and [enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment](#) (eVCA).

### Disasters and crises

In 2025, the Brazilian Red Cross responded to the Rio Grande do Sul Floods through an IFRC emergency appeal. Emergency temporary [shelter solutions](#) and housing reassignment programmes were provided alongside essential household items. The Brazilian Red Cross also assisted with food security and [livelihood](#) for families through the distribution of food baskets, [in-kind assistance](#), and 1,624,717 litres of water. Households affected by floods also received [multipurpose cash grants](#) to address basic needs. According to post-distribution monitoring studies, 92 per cent of the beneficiaries reported being very satisfied with the aid.

### Health and wellbeing

During the reporting period, the National Society carried out 22,300 medical consultations and arranged for the provision of medicines. It also made use of the 'Ônibus da Saúde' mobile unit to serve indigenous and quilombola communities. With regard to [Water, Sanitation and Hygiene](#) (WASH), the Brazilian Red Cross supported people with personal hygiene and cleaning items. A significant technical achievement was the SETA3000 treatment plant. It was accompanied by the training of volunteers in microbiological analysis and the control of waterborne diseases such as leptospirosis and dengue. The intervention incorporated a [green response](#) approach by prioritizing water filters to reduce the generation of plastic waste and employing hybrid vehicles in logistics tasks.

### Values, power and inclusion

With regard to [protection, gender and inclusion](#) (PGI), the Brazilian Red Cross Society prioritized vulnerable groups, particularly Afro-descendant and migrant communities, integrating vulnerability criteria across all assistance. Among the most significant results is the care of 280 children and adolescents in [Child Friendly Spaces](#) (CFS), where they received emotional and recreational support, as well as the delivery of school kits to promote educational continuity

after a disaster. With regard to the [Community Participation and Accountability \(CEA\)](#) sector, the operation managed to establish robust feedback mechanisms, post-distribution monitoring, and highlighting a WhatsApp hotline. During feedback, 100 per cent of the community members surveyed reported knowing how to file a complaint or suggestion, ensuring an open and constant channel with the affected population.

### Enabling local actors

In 2025, the Brazilian Red Cross worked on strengthening its internal processes. As a result, a plan for the stabilization of leadership was designed. Within the framework of this plan, in 2025, five diagnoses were carried out in the State subsidiaries of Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catalina. [Humanitarian diplomacy](#) efforts were also amplified to restore the governance of the National Society. Additionally, meetings with the Government of Brazil, in view of COP-30, organized in Belem do Pará assisted in the advancement of adaptation indicators such as early warnings, health, and water. During its response to the Emergency Appeal, the National Society amplified its digital communications and increased the visibility of emergencies through interviews, social media posts, newsletters, and international media coverage.

## Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

As a result of the operational needs of the National Society, the Emergency Appeal's closing was extended from May 2025 to September 2025. This affected the implementation plan (metrics, results) and made it possible to carry out technical and financial implementation in accordance with the results initially sought. It also ensured greater resilience in the population.

## Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

### ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

<b>Emergency Appeal Name</b>	Rio Grande do Sul Floods
<b>Emergency Appeal number</b>	<a href="#">MDRBR011</a>
<b>People affected</b>	2.3M people
<b>Duration</b>	16 months (11 May 2024 to 30 September 2025)
<b>People to be assisted</b>	63,412 people
<b>Funding requirements</b>	IFRC Secretariat: CHF 8 million Federation-wide: CHF 8 million
<b>Link to Revised Emergency Appeal</b>	<a href="#">Rio Grande do Sul Floods Emergency Appeal</a>
<b>Link to Latest Operational Strategy</b>	<a href="#">Operational Strategy</a>
<b>Latest Operations Update</b>	<a href="#">12-month Operation Update</a>

During the first half of May 2024, the state of Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil received heavy rains with over 1,000 millimetres of rainfall recorded during the period. As a result, the rains affected 469 of Rio Grande do Sul's 496 municipalities, affecting 20.7 per cent of the state's population. According to the Civil Defence bulletin, there were 165 fatalities, 64 missing persons, and 806 injured, in addition to 55,791 people living in shelters and 581,638 who had been displaced. The Brazilian Red Cross has been actively monitoring rainfall alerts in the region with its regional and municipal branches swiftly initiating response activities. These include collecting and distributing essential items such as clothes, blankets,

and hygiene products to the affected areas. At the same time, volunteers from across the country have joined efforts to support flooded areas in Rio Grande do Sul province.

### Short description of the emergency operational strategy

Through this Emergency Appeal, the IFRC aims to support the Brazilian Red Cross in responding to the 2024 floods. The relief efforts will encompass various forms of assistance, including the distribution of household items and shelter kits to 2,000 people. Additionally, cash and voucher assistance (CVA) will be provided to 5,000 individuals to address their shelter needs. The IFRC will collaborate with the Brazilian Red Cross to organise the reception, storage, and distribution of essential items, ensuring effective assistance delivery. Furthermore, this response will include the distribution of 5,000 hygiene kits to support personal hygiene and sanitation. To enhance community resilience, 150 volunteers will be trained in health, community engagement and accountability (CEA), water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), as well as psychosocial support and gender inclusion (PGI).

For the period 11 May 2024 to 30 September 2025, the following assistance was provided:

**Shelter, housing and settlements:** Restore and strengthen the safety and well-being of the people affected through the provision of shelter kits and household items such as blankets, mattresses, pillows, filters, and lamps among others.

**Livelihoods:** Based on the assessment and training, organise livelihood activities prioritizing those who have been permanently relocated to new areas. By supporting these individuals, their livelihoods can be rebuilt from scratch in safer locations.

**Multi-purpose cash (CVA):** Provide multi-purpose CVA distributions to 5,000 households to address the diverse needs of persons in vulnerable situations affected by the floods.

**Health & Care:** Support people's mental and physical health while mitigating the impact of waterborne and vector-borne diseases. These include strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community-level interventions and health system strengthening.

**Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH):** Reduce the risk of waterborne diseases and ensure the dignity of the affected population through the provision of WASH services. Prioritize access to safe water and promote long-term hygiene practices for vulnerable populations.

**Protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI):** Prevent, mitigate, and respond to protection, gender, and inclusion and safeguarding threats against affected populations.

**Community engagement and accountability (CEA):** Centre the community in response with an inclusive, participatory approach, ensuring alignment with their priorities.

**Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery:** Support communities in high-risk areas to prepare for responding to disasters.

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



### Climate and environment

#### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, a priority for the Brazilian Red Cross was risk reduction, climate adaptation, and recovery. The National Society focused on strengthening preparedness for future disasters by conducting a feasibility study for an Early Action Protocol (EAP) based on flood forecasts. Similarly, 'green response' measures were successfully integrated, such as the use of hybrid vehicles, the delivery of cleaning kits in reusable containers and the distribution of water filters to reduce dependence on plastic bottles.

Additionally, institutional capacity was strengthened with the first formation of National Intervention Teams (ENI) in Brazil in 15 years. The team were also trained in environmental and community assessment tools such as the Nexus

Environmental Assessment Tool (NEAT+) and enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA). The recovery and exit strategy prioritized the sustainability of the results and the equipment of local subsidiaries to ensure an autonomous and resilient response in the future. An educational campaign on social media was also carried out on the assembly of emergency kits.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC supported the Brazilian Red Cross's efforts to strengthen preparedness against the changing climate.



## **Disasters and crises**

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

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

During the reporting period, the Brazilian Red Cross worked on supporting people affected by the Rio Grande do Sul Floods. It supported communities to restore and strengthen their safety, well-being, and long-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions. Shelter was prioritised during the response along with the provision of essential household items. Emergency temporary shelter solutions and housing reassignment programmes were carried out in tandem with public authorities and agencies such as UNHCR and IOM.

In temporary shelters in Cruzeiro do Sul, activities were carried out on rapid needs assessments and a Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) basis to generate recommendations for improvement in the facilities. Additionally, training in the use of in-kind assistance and safe shelter practices reached 2,394 families.

With regard to livelihood, the National Society focused on responding to food insecurity caused by the loss of stocks, crops, and livestock, as well as the disruption of local supply chains. The Brazilian Red Cross managed to ensure the food security for families through the distribution of food baskets. In addition to these deliveries, 1,624,717 litres of water and clothing were supplied to support the affected communities.

Households affected by floods also received multipurpose cash grants to address basic needs. The intervention exceeded its initial goal of number of families assisted. Additionally, according to post-distribution monitoring studies, 92 per cent of the beneficiaries reported being very satisfied with the aid, which was mainly used to pay debts (69.42 per cent), buy food and water (35.54 per cent) and improve housing (32.23 per cent). Because families perceived the initial amount as insufficient to cover their basic needs, a second round of transfers was carried out, prioritizing communities with higher levels of vulnerability. In addition, an electronic coupon programme was implemented in the Marques de Souza region that benefited an additional number of families.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC supported the National Society through technical and financial assistance with the Emergency Appeal.



## **Health and wellbeing**

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

The Brazilian Red Cross worked to strengthen the comprehensive individual and community health of the impacted population through interventions at the community level and strengthening of the health system. This included carrying out 22,300 medical consultations and distributing 142,559 medicines. The National Society's efforts highlighted the use of the 'Ônibus da Saúde' mobile unit to serve indigenous and quilombola communities. In terms of prevention, people were sensitized in health promotion and control of infectious diseases, such as leptospirosis and dengue.

Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) was a fundamental pillar during 2025. It reached people through individual and group psychological care through a partnership with LaSalle University.

With regard to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), the Brazilian Red Cross supported people with personal hygiene and cleaning items. People received materials for effective water treatment and participated in hygiene promotion activities.

A significant technical achievement was the SETA3000 treatment plant. It was accompanied by the training of volunteers in microbiological analysis and the control of waterborne diseases such as leptospirosis and dengue. The intervention incorporated a green response approach by prioritizing water filters to reduce the generation of plastic waste and employing hybrid vehicles in logistics tasks.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The **IFRC** supported the Brazilian Red Cross through technical guidance and capacity strengthening across health interventions.



*The Brazilian Red Cross worked to provide aid delivery in Porto Alegre. (Photo: The IFRC)*



## **Values, power and inclusion**

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

In the protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) sector, the Brazilian Red Cross Society prioritized vulnerable groups, particularly Afro-descendant and migrant communities, integrating vulnerability criteria across all assistance. Among the most significant results is the care of 280 children and adolescents in Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), where they received emotional and recreational support, as well as the delivery of school kits to promote educational continuity after a disaster.

At the institutional level, volunteers and staff were trained and sensitized on issues of protection, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and child safeguarding. In addition, the Brazilian Red Cross led external coordination efforts by encouraging the creation of an inter-agency Protection Working Group and conducting technical diagnostics in temporary shelters in Cruzeiro do Sul to improve their facilities.

With regard to the Community Participation and Accountability (CEA) sector, the operation managed to establish robust feedback mechanisms, highlighting a WhatsApp hotline and the use of survey boxes. Volunteers and staff were also trained in CEA strategies and others in post-distribution monitoring (PDM) techniques, which allowed local community organizations to be integrated to mitigate rumours and ensure transparency in the selection processes. The results of the monitoring indicated that 92 per cent of the people impacted felt very satisfied with the help and 84 per cent improved their opinion of the Red Cross Red Cross Movement. However, only 51.24 per cent were clearly aware of the vulnerability criteria used, which evidenced a challenge in the communication of eligibility rules.

Despite these challenges, 100 per cent of the community members surveyed reported knowing how to file a complaint or suggestion, ensuring an open and constant channel with the affected population. This work allowed the organization to see the real needs of the community reflected and, at the same time, for families to be able to clearly see the internal processes of aid, eliminating the blind spots that usually generate mistrust in times of crisis.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC supported the Brazilian Red Cross in strengthening Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms and the integration of Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) minimum standards across operations.

## **ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS**



### **Strategic and operational coordination**

#### **IFRC membership coordination**

IFRC membership coordination involves collaborating 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 IFRC's Southern Cone delegation is actively supporting the work of strengthening the National Society, with regard to the implementation of the Restructuring Plan agreed with the Conciliation and Mediation Commission. To this end, it is accompanying the efforts to stabilize the leadership of the National Society.

#### **Movement coordination**

The Brazilian Red Cross ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) principles and the newly adopted Seville Agreement 2.0.

The ICRC regional delegation is based in Brasilia, with an office in Buenos Aires. With 117 staff, including 19 staff members in communication centres in Argentina, the ICRC works in protection, international humanitarian law dissemination, violence prevention, restoring family links, first aid, migration, and Movement cooperation.

#### **External coordination**

Since the current priority of the National Society for the year 2025 is the regularization of its institutional situation, the coordination work with other external actors will resume once it recovers its operational and financial capacity. However, coordination with the Brazilian government, the Brazilian embassy in Argentina, and the relationship with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Brazilian Cooperation Agency will be strengthened.



## National Society development

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Brazilian Red Cross worked on strengthening its internal processes. As a result, a plan for the stabilization of leadership was designed. The priorities of the plan were to ensure solid operational governance by stabilizing management and governance systems, supporting the formation of a transitional governing body, as well as advance in the hiring of a secretary general and the appointment of a local administrator. The plan also included a review of institutional compliance and a comprehensive diagnosis of the subsidiaries, with the purpose of verifying their regulatory adherence, evaluating their organizational development and control mechanisms, and promoting development initiatives based on these analyses. Finally, it provides for a review of the legal basis and the current regulatory framework. This strategic approach is aimed at safeguarding the integrity of the National Society, reducing risks, strengthening institutional stability, and improving collaboration with its various actors.

Within the framework of this plan, in 2025, five diagnoses have been carried out in the State subsidiaries of Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catalina.

Within the framework of the Emergency Appeal, actions were implemented in Rio Grande do Sul to strengthen the volunteering management and institutional development of the National Society. In this line, the acquisition of technological equipment (laptops, tablets, and phones) was included to improve operational efficiency.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the National Society in Minas Gerais for the development of its volunteer manual. Additionally, in Mato Grosso do Sul, technical assistance was provided for the establishment and development of its psychosocial support area, including support for the training of its trainers in psychological (ToT) first aid.

The IFRC also assisted the Brazilian Red Cross financially through the provision of the [Capacity Building Fund \(CBF\)](#) which supported the Belém do Pará branch's income-generating capacity.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

[Humanitarian diplomacy](#) efforts were amplified to restore the governance of the National Society. The process of linking with the government was supported and the ratification of the IFRC Headquarters Agreement (LSA) was followed.

Additionally, meetings with the Government of Brazil in view of the COP-30 organized in Belem do Pará assisted in the advancement of adaptation indicators (early warnings, health, and water). Although significant challenges persisted, such as delayed adaptation financing until 2035 and weakened key metrics. Nonetheless, the delegation consolidated key operational milestones, including progress on the [Early Warnings for All \(EW4All\)](#) initiative, the launch of the 'Alliance for the Amazon' which is a ten-year commitment to strengthen community resilience in nine National Societies and the presentation of the second phase of the global roadmap with the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the National Society with advocacy as it assisted with the humanitarian diplomacy efforts to restore the governance of the National Society.



### Progress by the National Society against objectives

During its response to the Emergency Appeal, the National Society amplified its communications and increased the visibility of emergencies through interviews, social media posts, newsletters, and international media coverage. Audio-visual materials were produced and participation in the ICLEI World Congress. These actions strengthened coordination with embassies, donors, and humanitarian actors, consolidating the impact and sustainability of the operation.

As part of the process of diagnosing the branches, an analysis of the control and risk management mechanisms was carried out. Recommendations for developing best practices were shared with the subsidiaries and common needs have been met.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the Brazilian Red Cross during its emergency response.

## 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 Annual 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

- Strategic articulation with community leaders and local authorities is indispensable and guarantees access, legitimacy, and effectiveness of key interventions such as the Multipurpose Transfer Program (CVA).
- The lack of contextual adaptation of administrative and financial processes, exacerbated by the absence of a headquarters agreement and the initial lack of knowledge of local payment mechanisms, creates logistical bottlenecks that need to be mitigated through flexible and decentralized planning.
- To ensure the quality and relevance of the response, it is imperative to integrate cross-cutting components such as Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and community feedback mechanisms (CEA) from the starting phase.

# 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 Annual 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 annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual 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 31 December 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

- [BR\\_Brazil AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRBR011](#))
- [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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