



CHILE

2026-2028 IFRC network country plan



17 September 2026

In support of the Chilean Red Cross



156

National Society
branches



156

National Society
local units



30

National Society
staff



4,450

National Society
volunteers

People to be reached in 2026

Climate and
environment



3,000

Disasters and
crises



5,000

Health and
wellbeing



9,000

Migration and
displacement



4,000

Values, power
and inclusion

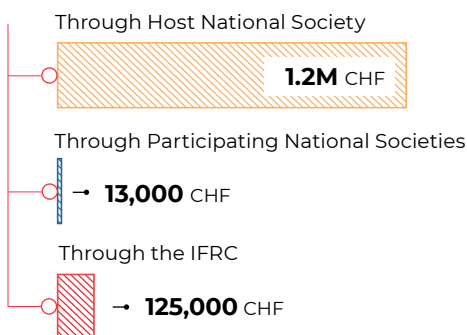


5,000

IFRC network Funding Requirements

2026

Total 1.3M CHF



2027

Total 1.3M CHF

2028

14,000 CHF

Projected funding requirements

Participating National Societies

German Red Cross

IFRC Appeal codes

Longer-term needs:

MAACL002

Hazards



Earthquakes



Floods



Tsunamis



Wildfires

IFRC network multi-year focus

Longer term needs

- Disaster risk reduction
- Anticipatory action
- Population movement

Capacity development

- Digital transformation
 - Communications
- Resource mobilization
- Volunteer development

Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating

Medium

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index

Low

Human Development Index rank

45

World Bank Population figure

19.8M

World Bank Population below poverty line

6%



The Chilean Red Cross conducted an initial needs assessment in the municipalities of Chillán, Concepción, Coelemu, Tomé, and Penco following wildfires. (Photo: The Chilean Red Cross)

Detailed funding requirements

	2026		2027	
	Host National Society	IFRC	Host National Society	IFRC
Longer-term needs				
Climate and environment	200,000		200,000	
Disasters & crises	250,000	50,000	250,000	50,000
Health & wellbeing	350,000		350,000	
Migration & displacement	120,000		120,000	
Values, power & inclusion	70,000	25,000	70,000	25,000
Enabling local actors	200,000	50,000	200,000	50,000
Total	1.2M	125,000	1.2M	125,000

Participating National Societies bilateral support

National Society	Year	Funding Requirement	Confirmed Funding	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
German Red Cross	2026	13,000			13,000				
	2027	14,000			14,000				
	2028	14,000			14,000				

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The Chilean Red Cross was established in 1903 and was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1920. The National Society was established in Punta Arenas and is regulated by law as an auxiliary of the public powers of the State of Chile.

The mission of the National Society is to be a modern, productive, and economically self-sustaining institution, with a highly qualified and robust cohort of well-trained volunteers.

The National Society prioritizes humanitarian intervention for vulnerable communities through six pillars of institutional development, health, financial transparency, social welfare, risk management, and communications, strategic partnerships, and resource mobilization.

The mission of the National Society is to alleviate human suffering and improve the quality of life of individuals and

communities by empowering them to take a leading role in protection, recovery, safety, and physical and mental health.

With its vision to address the needs of the people effectively and efficiently, the Chilean Red Cross aims to:

- Increase the incorporation of volunteers in the branches through the development of training, training tools, and techniques
- Keep the institutional database up to date
- Train volunteers to develop leadership, teamwork, and emotional intelligence skills
- Integrate the Protection, Gender, and Inclusion approach in the induction of paid personnel, the training of volunteers, and the implementation of actions
- Strengthen the youth programmes with the aim of promoting mechanisms for recruiting and training volunteers

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Chile is located on the western coast of the Southern Cone of South America, between the highest segment of the Andes Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. Chile held its general elections in November 2025. Following the inauguration of President José Antonio Kast, both an executive and legislative renewal are being carried out for the next four years. The country is divided into 16 regions, 54 provinces, and 346 communes, and has 18 million inhabitants, which represents a 5 per cent increase since 2017.

The country is experiencing an increasing trend of population ageing. The proportion of people aged 65 and over has risen to 14 per cent of the total population, compared to 11 per cent in 2017. The population aged 14 and under has also declined to

17 per cent. The ageing index, which relates the number of people aged 65 and over to the number of people aged 14 and under shows that for every 100 children, there are 79 people aged 65 and over.

Chile has a medium risk index that manifests both as exposure to hazards (natural and human) and its capacity to respond to them. Thus, the greatest challenges are found in the country's exposure to natural hazards, mainly earthquakes, tsunamis and floods, as well as a lack of institutional and governance capacity. In this context, this situation gives rise to needs related to health (non-communicable and communicable diseases) and social development (access to basic services, non-discrimination, and gender equality).

Income poverty also shows a declining trend per the latest official data, which shows a historically low of around 6.5 per cent of the population. Extreme poverty was at 2 per cent.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Chile continues to be a country highly vulnerable to climate change, with high natural risks such as earthquakes, tsunamis, and floods, and with an institutional framework that still faces challenges in its capacity to respond to these phenomena. According to official projections from the Ministry of the Environment, the national temperature will continue to increase, with greater increases towards the north and the mountain range, where it could go up by 2°C by the middle of the century. At the same time, a decrease in rainfall is expected in several areas from the centre-north to the south of the country, with estimated reductions of between 5 per cent and 20 per cent, depending on the basin considered.

In recent years, stronger and more frequent heat waves have hit south-central regions and the mountain ranges, accompanied by persistent droughts. The prolonged period of drought, which has already lasted more than a decade in several regions, have pushed the glaciers of the dry Andes to retreat, accumulating rocky material on their surface and displacing the equilibrium line to higher altitudes.

In terms of air quality, the most recent studies indicate that Chile leads the mortality from air pollution in Latin America, with approximately 240 deaths per million inhabitants per year, which is equivalent to about 4,500 premature deaths per year attributable to PM2.5. In addition, critical pollution episodes are detected in several cities, both at the beginning of autumn-winter and in seasons impacted by wood combustion and residential and industrial emissions.

Likewise, the monitoring reveals that six Chilean cities (Coyhaique, Pitrufquén, Nacimiento, Victoria, Osorno and Padre de las Casas) are among the most affected in Latin America and the Caribbean by high levels of fine particulate matter (PM2.5), according to IQAir's 2024 global report. This highlights serious pollution that exceeds the World Health Organization's health standards in multiple locations.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

In its Strategic Plan 2025-2029, the National Society prioritizes risk management, in particular the training and updating of volunteer capacities aimed at acting against climate change and risk reduction.

The Anticipatory Action (AA) Roadmap considered the country's climate needs for the Southern Cone, as a regional strategy aimed at strengthening emergency preparedness. The roadmap seeks to link early warnings with concrete actions to protect vulnerable populations, systematizing anticipatory response capacity in a coordinated manner at the regional level. Key components of the strategy include early warning systems, targeted early actions, coordination and governance structures, research and innovation, policy advocacy, securing funding, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

The National Society's two primary objectives include:

- Ensuring Red Cross and Red Crescent staff and volunteers alongside the communities they serve take urgent action to adapt to the growing and changing risks of the climate and environmental crises
- Adopting environmentally sustainable practices and contributing to climate change mitigation.

Planned activities in 2026

- Continue to train its volunteers to build capacities in taking action against climate change and risk reduction

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide the Chilean Red Cross with technical support for actions related to climate and environmental crises and monitor their implementation and reduce the impacts of disasters on vulnerable communities.



Disasters and crises

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

Despite being classified as a [medium-risk country](#), Chile is exposed to seismic and volcanic activity with some large-scale events that have been recorded for more than 200 years. In this context, the most frequent threats in the country are earthquakes, tsunamis, riverine floods, and forest fires.

In terms of food insecurity, Chile maintains one of the lowest prevalences in the Latin American and Caribbean region, which has been declining along with the prevalence of overweight, people who cannot access a healthy diet, low birth weight, and anaemia in women. However, this is complemented by a prevalence of obesity in more than [25 per cent](#) of the population.

To anticipate and respond to these threats, Chile has a National Service for Disaster Prevention and Response ([SENAPRED](#)). This entity's mission is to advise, coordinate, organize, plan, and supervise activities related to Disaster Risk Management in the country. Along these lines, this institution has developed the [National Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2020-2030](#). Similarly, to combat fires, the National Forestry Corporation has developed a Forest Fire Protection Program within the framework of its [2022-2026 strategic plan](#).

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

- Continue to strengthen response capacities in vulnerable communities through education and preparedness to allow a timely and immediate response in the event of a natural or man-made disaster
- Continue the construction of [early action protocols](#) (EAPs) for forest fires was presented as a concrete

example of how anticipating risks can save lives and reduce impacts

- Meet the [needs of people](#) affected by crises and disasters through access to in-kind assistance and support that is timely, adequate, flexible and strengthens their agency
- Train and develop risk plans with a focus on Protection, Gender and Inclusion, as well as develop a livelihoods program to facilitate people's ability to make decisions.

Planned activities in 2026

- Continue to apply the [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund](#) (DREF) funds when small and medium-scale emergencies occur in the country
- Continue to carry out multipurpose cash assistance activities in the event of disasters
- Work with the IFRC Climate Centre on [forecast-based actions](#) (FbF) which seeks to activate the National Society's response mechanisms and reduce the impact of crisis emergencies that can be anticipated at least 10 days in advance

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to provide financial support through the [IFRC-DREF](#) funds as well as provide technical support from the coordination of programs and operations of the delegation for southern cone countries. 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.



Health and wellbeing

In the area of health security, Chile has shown significant progress in its capacity to respond to global emergencies and threats. It is continuing to make improvements in detection, reporting, and health system robustness. Based on this foundation, epidemiological surveillance, inter-institutional coordination, and emergency preparedness have been strengthened, highlighting the creation of the Health Emergencies Division in 2025, responsible for articulating

prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery in coherence with the International Health Regulations.

In terms of health spending, the country maintains a sustained upward trend in investment. Its per capita health spending increased, consolidating the country as one of the stronger health responders. This effort translates into sustained improvements in demographic indicators such as decreased infant mortality.

Immunization strategies have also been successful in reducing deaths from diseases such as measles dropping to zero. However, chronic non-communicable diseases continue to be a structural challenge. High blood pressure affects 36 per cent of adults, with a high percentage of uncontrolled cases, which increases cardiovascular and kidney risks.

Problems derived from environmental pollution are on a rise, higher prevalence of respiratory diseases and lung cancer linked to mining activity have been documented, highlighting the interaction between health and the environment. Added to this is the impact of climate change, which reconfigures epidemiological patterns with the potential re-emergence of vector diseases such as dengue or malaria in the north, and an increase in zoonoses in the center-south, such as hantavirus or rabies.

Finally, in terms of nutrition and well-being, Chile consolidated its transition from malnutrition to a life expectancy that exceeds 81 years, thanks to historic programs such as PACAM. However, older adults face specific vulnerabilities with 32.4 per cent at risk of malnutrition and 15.9 per cent being moderately or severely food insecure. Although the country joined the Alliance for Primary Health Care in the Americas in 2025 to strengthen policies and investments in this level of care, gaps in access persist, especially in the elderly population and in contexts of social vulnerability. Regarding access to mental health, the gaps have deepened in recent years, with an increase in cases of anxiety attacks increasingly at younger ages.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Chilean Red Cross's main priorities under health and well-being include:

- Promoting a set of actions aimed at institutional strengthening, technical training, and the expansion of health services to the community
- Work to integrate the National Society into the Operational Committee for Disaster Risk Management in Health of

the Metropolitan Region (COGRIDES), along with the deployment of equipment and workshops in youth camps

Planned activities in 2026

- Train and revalidate first aid instructors for the 2025-2029 period
- Train pre-hospital care teams and implement a 24/7 pre-hospital service
- Updating the training of members in key areas such as mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and blood donation
- Update MHPSS monitors and develop technical materials on WASH mesh and manuals on shelters and the volunteer mesh in Community-based Health and First Aid (CBHFA)
- Continue the implementation of specialized webinars on public health and first aid in addition to fairs and technical spaces with national authorities and international organizations

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC with the support of the Chilean Red Cross by providing technical and financial support to enhance the impact of the National Society's health interventions. The Chilean Red Cross will receive technical support in health from the IFRC, especially around mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS).

The **Argentine Red Cross** will support the National Society in order to plan and implement actions aimed at promoting Community Health.

The **ICRC** will support the Chilean Red Cross with technical assistance in instructor training.



Migration and displacement

In recent years, there has been a significant increase in the number of people in need of protection entering or attempting to enter Chile. The number of people seeking refuge in the country has gone from around 1.3 million to 1.6 million between 2018 and 2022. In demographic terms, the largest proportion comes from Venezuela, Peru, and Colombia, residing in the Metropolitan, Valparaíso, and Antofagasta

regions. A third of migrants reported facing discrimination both in their host communities and on social media.

According to National Migration Service estimates, approximately 1.9 million foreign residents in the country, representing around 9.6 per cent of the total population.

In terms of vulnerability, the most recent reports show that the migrant population faces higher rates of poverty and extreme poverty than those of the non-migrant population. Poverty among migrants reaches 10.2 per cent, almost double the rate for Chileans, while extreme poverty among migrants is 3.9 per cent. A high level of labour informality was also recognized in 2024, 31.4 per cent of employed migrants work in the informal sector.

In institutional terms, the situation has become more difficult for migrants in previous years. In line with the [Migration and Aliens Law](#), in 2023 the Law on the [Protection of Critical Infrastructure by the Armed Forces](#) was enacted. These legislations establish an institutional framework around the National Migration Service. They intensify the militarization of the northern border and seek to simplify the procedures for the expulsion of foreigners. All of this contributes to increasing the inequalities faced by the migrant population in the country.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The National Society is part of the IFRC's 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. The programme aims to support 4.7 million people annually across the world who are either on the move or living in host communities. It will do so 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.

Objectives of the National Society include:

- Ensure that migrants and displaced persons have access to humanitarian assistance and protection at key points along migration routes
- Engage with migrants, displaced persons, and host communities to assess, understand, and respond to their priority needs more effectively
- Generate a support system for migrants under the [protection, gender and inclusion](#) (PGI) policy.

Planned activities in 2026

- Strengthen the network of migration focal points in anticipation of possible fluctuations in the Venezuelan migratory flow to the country
- Continue to provide food support to the migrant population in emergency situations upon entering the country

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society with technical and financial assistance to strengthen its capacity to respond to the challenges associated with human mobility in the country. Special emphasis will be provided in the north, where migratory flows present high levels of complexity and vulnerability. According to recent scientific evidence and humanitarian analyses, comprehensive care for people on the move requires evidence-based interventions, multisectoral planning and sustainable resources. Likewise, the IFRC has planned to maintain collaboration on issues of anticipatory action, in order to prevent and mitigate emerging humanitarian risks, guaranteeing timely, effective responses focused on the needs of affected populations.



To celebrate World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day, President Kate Forbes visited the Chilean Red Cross and discussed the value of humanitarian action in Chile and around the world with government officials, volunteers, and representatives from various institutions. (Photo: The Chilean Red Cross)



Values, power and inclusion

Gender-based violence continues to be a problem in Chile with femicides showing continuity in the last three years. Domestic abuse and physical, sexual, or psychological violence persists, 44 per cent of women having experienced and reported it at some point in their lives.

There is also an increase in violations of the human rights of the LGBTIQ+ community in Chile. The most recent data reports that 80.9 per cent of the community had suffered discrimination and that 57.7 per cent experienced discrimination in the last year. These experiences translate into serious consequences for mental health, with 39 per cent of those who were discriminated against reported having self-harmed at least once in their lives. The main areas of violation continue to be education, work, community and family spaces, as well as hate speech on social networks and public environments.

With regard to violence against children and adolescents, a growing trend persists that affects both their well-being and their right to live free from violence. Comparative studies show that violence perpetrated by primary caregivers went from 35 per cent in 2017 to 39 per cent in 2023, while psychological violence increased from 20 per cent to 35 per cent in the same period. UNICEF warns that girls and adolescent girls are more affected (52%) compared to boys and adolescent boys (27%), which reinforces the differentiated and gendered nature of this violence.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Society will work towards a comprehensive support system for people with disabilities, reduced mobility, vulnerable groups, indigenous peoples and migrants under the policy of protection, gender and inclusion (PGI).

- Strengthen community accompaniment and institutional articulation

- Empower vulnerable and crisis-affected individuals to influence decisions that affect them and build their trust in the IFRC Network to serve their interests
- Create a platform for the exchange of resources and good practices, provide methodological support to projects, and implement a monitoring and impact evaluation system that allows adjusting evidence-based strategies

Planned activities in 2026

- Extend training in gerontology to all branches that have not yet received training
- Expand training in social welfare to topics such as literacy and digital empowerment, and formalize collaboration networks with public and private institutions to strengthen territorial impact
- Enhance internal coordination through monthly virtual meetings with the Social Welfare Directorates of the committees and branches of the Metropolitan Region
- Promote training sessions for volunteers, complemented by thematic webinars on abuse in old age, care of caregivers and on the universal guaranteed pension
- Support the Regional Table for the Elderly in its annual planning day to survey protection needs during migration

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Chilean Red Cross through the PGI Unit to continue strengthening training of the PGI module. In addition, the IFRC will support the National Society with good practices and technical guidance in integrating the CEA perspective into its community actions.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Chilean Red Cross is committed to strengthening itself as an institution. It carried out two self-assessments as part of the IFRC [Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification](#) (OCAC) process in 2012 and 2023. These were intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of the National Society as a whole, in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities.



Key Institutional Indicators

The National Society has put in place the following:

- Strategy to strengthen its auxiliary role
- National Society development plan
- Youth engagement strategy
- Health, accident and death compensation for volunteers



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Integrate the National Committee for Disaster Risk Management of the new National System for Disaster Prevention and Response (SINAPRED)



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen youth volunteering in extreme areas, with a focus on retention, motivation, and support for new youth structures
- Support the national dissemination of the new Youth Policy and Strategy, with audiovisual capsules, workshops in the territory and versions adapted for youth volunteering
- Conduct in-person training in different regions of the country, strengthening the technical and methodological capacities of volunteering
- Contribute to active participation in international spaces such as the Global Youth Commission and the Youth Network of America (IFRC)

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society area through technical support for the development of advocacy actions that will allow the Chilean Red Cross to generate technical and formal links with different public entities specialized in issues related to the mission of the Red Cross.

- Establish a national call for self-managed youth projects, with small competitive funds for territorial ideas
- Increase the incorporation of volunteers in the branches, through the development of training and training tools and techniques
- Train volunteers to develop leadership skills, teamwork, and emotional intelligence

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support Chilean Red Cross with specific initiatives aimed at youth and will further develop other institutional actions aimed at strengthening management, sustainability, and articulation with external actors.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Identify and overcome the main legal obstacles related to international relief and initial recovery operations
- Strengthen participation in national response mechanisms and committees through the implementation of advocacy and advocacy actions, as well as to update its statutes and the Chilean Red Cross law
- Organize networking events with the media, with the purpose of building the Chilean Red Cross awareness and strengthening its public positioning

- Intensify its ministerial relations to strengthen its positioning and auxiliary role with the Chilean government

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society in being a strategic actor and leveraging its auxiliary role to the public authorities to respond effectively to different emergencies. It will continue to strengthen both the role of the Red Cross and the knowledge of decision-makers through workshops and knowledge management.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Consolidate a more robust and transparent financial model, advancing full digitization of accounting processes and in updating the Finance Manual with new procedures adapted to international standards
- Combine in-person and telematic modalities for financial training with a focus on the early delivery of information, digitized rendering, and traceability of donations

- Digital channels of national scope will be strengthened, with the goal of increasing interaction with citizens and expanding audience

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society's modernisation actions through the Capacity Building Fund (CBF). This will provide technical and financial support for the implementation of a volunteering intranet to centralise the management of volunteering from Headquarters. The IFRC will also support the National Society to position itself in relation to national and international partners.



World's first Early Action Protocol for wildfires was activated by the Chilean Red Cross to support communities in Angol in mitigating the local impact of forest fires. (Photo: The Chilean Red Cross)

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC supports the National Society of Chile through its Country Cluster Delegation based in Argentina. The IFRC has been present in Buenos Aires, Argentina, since 1996. It has a headquarters agreement with the Chilean government, although it does not currently have a presence in the country.

The IFRC Southern Cone delegation provides technical support to the National Society in organizational development, fundraising, crisis and emergency response, migration, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, as well as programmatic development and membership coordination. The IFRC has also accompanied the National Society in the implementation of its human mobility programme, in social

assistance projects aimed at people living on the streets, and in institutional strengthening through financial support from the Capacity Building Fund (CBF). This comprehensive support has made it possible to consolidate technical and operational capacities, improve the coverage and quality of interventions, and promote a more effective and evidence-based response to the needs of the country's most vulnerable populations.

In the last five years, the IFRC has supported the Chilean Red Cross through several disaster response emergency fund (IFRC-DREF) operations, including responding to floods and wildfires.

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging, and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development

assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The German Red Cross has a technical cooperation agreement with the National Society which has enabled volunteers to be trained in anticipatory action. The National Society will continue its current work with the German Red Cross to specialize in internal training and improve its forecast-based response capacity within the scope of anticipatory actions.

Movement coordination

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

In Chile, **the ICRC** works in cooperation with the Chilean Red Cross and the IFRC. The ICRC also disseminates International Humanitarian Law (IHL), promotes its integration by the Armed Forces, as well as International Human Rights Law (IHRL) and humanitarian principles applicable to the police function.

Coordination with other actors

In its auxiliary role, the Chilean Red Cross works closely with government agencies. The IFRC supports the National Society with reinforcing its positioning by engaging with the government. The Chilean Red Cross actively participates in the School Safety Commission led by the Ministry of Education, where public policies are developed to prevent the occurrence of accidents in the field of pre-school, school, and secondary education. At

the same time, it works to address other problems that harm or alter the teaching-learning processes such as mitigating the effects of the coronavirus pandemic and preventing its contagion through the implementation of safety protocols. In relation to private companies, the National Society coordinates its actions with Blue Express, Jetsmart, and DKT International.



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 2026 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 network databank](#)
- 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 2026 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 network country plans](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC network databank](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research bank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

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