



# BRAZIL

## 2026-2028 IFRC network country plan



18 February 2026

### In support of the Brazilian Red Cross



**15**

National Society branches



**69**

National Society local units



**1,810**

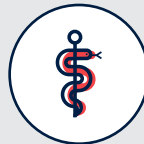
National Society staff



**12,000**

National Society volunteers

### People to be reached in 2026



**6,000**

Health and wellbeing

*People to be reached figures are not available at time of publication. The figure presented here represents people reached through long-term programming in 2024*

### IFRC network Funding Requirements

**2026**

**Total 120,000 CHF**

Through the IFRC

→ **120,000 CHF**

**2027**

**Total 132,000 CHF**

**2028**

**145,000 CHF**

*Projected funding requirements*

### Participating National Societies

American Red Cross\*

### IFRC Appeal codes

Emergency Appeal:

**MDRBR011**

Rio Grande do Sul  
Floods

Longer-term needs:

**MAABR003**

*\*National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in 2025.*

## Hazards



Drought



Floods



Fires



Disease outbreak

### IFRC network multi-year focus

#### Emergency response

- Flood response

#### Longer term needs

- Climate change adaptation
  - Community health
- Disaster risk management

#### Capacity development

- Auxiliary role
- Financial sustainability
- Resource mobilization
  - Volunteering

### Key country data links

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index

**High**

Human Development Index rank

**84**

World Bank Population figure

**212M**



Red Cross volunteers register flood-affected families in Guaíba, Rio Grande do Sul, to enable access to essential services and multipurpose cash assistance (Photo: IFRC)

## Detailed funding requirements

	2026	2027	2028
	IFRC	IFRC	IFRC
<b>Enabling local actors</b>	120,000	132,000	145,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>132,000</b>	<b>145,000</b>

*See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements*

## NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Brazilian Red Cross** was founded in 1908. The registration and recognition of the entity, nationally and internationally, occurred in 1910 and 1912. The First World War of 1914-1918 was the decisive factor for the momentum of the institution where the Ladies of the Brazilian Vermelha Cross gave rise to the Women's Section which formed a corps of volunteer nurses. In 1916, the Practical School of Nursing was created. With Brazil's declaration of war against Germany and its allies, the National Society expanded its nursing courses and created state and municipal sections, with São Paulo at the head. The Brazilian Red Cross participated in the constitution of the Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in 1919 and became an affiliate.

The National Society was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in 1919 and has four National Departments: Volunteering, Youth, Education and Health, and Relief and Disasters. Its headquarters are located in the city of Rio de Janeiro, and it has 74 branches. In addition to the objective outlined in its [Strategic Plan 2021-2025](#), the purpose of the Brazilian Red Cross is to act to a) alleviate and mitigate human suffering b)

contribute to improving health through disease prevention, training programmes, and community services c) coordinating assistance to people affected by emergencies d) to train volunteers and to disseminate the humanitarian principles of the Movement in order to develop in the population the ideals of peace, mutual respect, and understanding among all peoples.

Currently, the National Society is going through an institutional crisis. This has led to financial instability and with it the reduction of the central technical team and the pause of programme lines. Following a process of institutional dialogue between the IFRC and the National Society, the Compliance and Mediation Committee (CMC) plan for Brazil has been reactivated, dialogues have been initiated with the federal government of that country to address the institutional crisis of the National Society, and a plan for the diagnosis of subsidiaries has been agreed by the Brazilian Red Cross aimed at a comprehensive restructuring.

In 2024, the Brazilian Red Cross reached 6,225 people through its long-term services and development programmes.

# IFRC NETWORK ACTION

## JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Brazil is the largest country in Latin America, equivalent to 47 per cent of the South American territory. It is a federal country comprised of the union, 26 states, federal districts, and over 5,500 municipalities. The majority of the population is between [35 and 44 years of age](#), with 51.5 per cent comprising women. The total population is approximately 213 million, with slow population growth and a gradual aging trend, including around 11 per cent aged 65 and above. As for the distribution of the population, 87 per cent of the population lives in urban areas, most notably in the city of São Paulo. Brazil also has a [high-risk index](#), especially in its exposure to human risks (internal conflicts) followed by natural risks (riverine floods).

In terms of its socioeconomic characteristics, the country has maintained moderate growth since the pandemic. Its gross domestic product currently maintains an upward trend of [3.3 per cent](#), driven by trade and services. Recent years have also been marked by inflationary pressures and restrictive monetary

policy, with projections indicating a moderate slowdown in growth in 2026. Some socio-economic barriers persist such as 15 per cent of people not having access to drinking water and 32 per cent not having access to the health system. While unemployment has declined to historically low levels in 2024–2025, informality and job quality remain structural challenges, and income inequality remains high, with the richest 10 per cent capturing over 40 per cent of total income.

According to [the World Bank](#), Afro-Brazilians and Indigenous Peoples have less access to good-quality schools and health services compared to their white counterparts. In addition, women face job discrimination that further limits their earning potential. Even before COVID-19, some areas of Brazil had a Human Capital Index at around 40 per cent while other, more white dominant areas, had an HCI of 70 per cent, at par with OCED countries.

The next national elections are scheduled for October 2026 and will elect the president and vice president, members of the National Congress, state governors and deputy governors, legislative assemblies, and the district council of Fernando de Noronha.

## ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

<b>Emergency Appeal name</b>	Rio Grande do Sul Floods
<b>IFRC Emergency Appeal code</b>	MDRBR011
<b>People affected</b>	1,900,000 people
<b>People to be assisted</b>	25,000 people
<b>Duration</b>	12 months (11 May 2024 to 31 May 2025)
<b>Funding requirements</b>	Funding requirements through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 8 million Federation-wide Funding requirements: CHF 8 million
<b>Link to Emergency Appeal</b>	<a href="#">Floods Emergency Appeal</a>
<b>Link to Operational Strategy</b>	<a href="#">Operational Strategy</a>
<b>Link to Operational Update</b>	<a href="#">Operational Update No. 2</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 31 May 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 the 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

The Unified Planning process of the Brazilian Red Cross has not included planned activities for the strategic priorities.



## Disasters and crises

Brazil faces recurring, interconnected risks that threaten both people and production systems. Floods remain among the most frequent and devastating disasters, driven by intense rainfall, deforestation, poor urban planning, and soil saturation, as seen in early 2025 in Minas Gerais and Bahia and in the historic 2024 floods in Rio Grande do Sul affecting over two million people. At the same time, severe droughts in the Amazon and Pantanal—among the worst in decades during 2023–2024—have disrupted water cycles, reduced flooded areas, increased fire risk, and harmed agricultural, riverine, and ecological systems. Forest fires continue to pose a critical threat, with record heat outbreaks in the Amazon in 2024 and persistent pressure in states such as Mato Grosso and Pará, despite a temporary reduction in 2025. Additionally, vector-borne diseases like dengue remain a public health risk, as flooding and stagnant water favor mosquito proliferation, straining health systems, particularly in vulnerable urban areas.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Brazilian Red Cross, with the support of the IFRC network, is committed to sustainably strengthening its response capacities and institutional resilience beyond attracting volunteers. Long-term goals include:

- Consolidate subsidiaries with strong organizational structures and skilled personnel
- implement contingency plans adapted to each subsidiary
- Conduct ongoing technical training
- promote the effective use of standardized operational tools.

These actions will seek to ensure that the National Society can effectively anticipate, plan and respond to emergencies, increasing its humanitarian impact and its capacity for coordination at the national and international levels.

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC network's long-term support will focus on strengthening the CRB's response capacities beyond recruiting volunteers, building the resilience and preparedness of the subsidiaries themselves. This will include the realization of technical training in the subsidiaries in which institutional diagnoses were carried out, the design and implementation of contingency plans adapted to each of them and training in the use of operational tools. These actions will help the subsidiaries to have stronger structures and trained personnel to anticipate, plan and respond effectively to emergencies.



Red Cross volunteers register flood-affected families in the Asa Branca community, Imbé, Rio Grande do Sul, to facilitate access to services provided by the Brazilian Red Cross and IFRC (Photo: IFRC)



## Health and wellbeing

Brazil's health situation is shaped by multiple, converging challenges linked to its size and climatic diversity. Noncommunicable diseases remain the leading cause of mortality, accounting for around 70% of deaths, including a high share of premature mortality, underscoring the need to address key risk factors and strengthen primary care for early detection and long-term management. Vector-borne diseases are also a major concern: between 2023 and 2024 Brazil experienced a historic dengue epidemic that strained health services, while malaria continues to affect over one hundred thousand people annually, mainly in the Amazon. Despite progress in sexual and reproductive health, significant territorial inequalities persist, and Brazil continues to record the highest number of HIV cases in the region, even with broad antiretroviral coverage in urban areas. Mental health needs are rising due to post-pandemic impacts and socioeconomic stressors, but service delivery is constrained by limited infrastructure, workforce shortages, and long waiting times. Recent climate-related disasters have further exacerbated public health risks through injuries, disease outbreaks, service disruptions, and displacement, highlighting the importance of community first-aid training to strengthen health system resilience.

### Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

Most of the subsidiaries evaluated through institutional diagnoses are already carrying out activities in the area of

Health and consider them a priority in their planning for next year. Among the main lines of work are:

- Primary Health Care (PHC)
- Prevention and control of vector-borne diseases
- First Aid
- Attention to communities in vulnerable situations
- Vaccination
- Dental Health
- Safety, health and rehabilitation (SSyR).
- Safety, health and rehabilitation (SSyR).

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC Southern Cone Delegation will provide technical support to the affiliates to ensure the continuity and strengthening of their actions in the area of Health, contributing to the sustainability of the programs and the improvement of care for vulnerable communities. This accompaniment will include support in Mental Health, especially in contexts of climate risk, first aid training and technical assistance for interventions in situations of violence, guaranteeing a comprehensive approach that meets both the physical and psychosocial needs of the affected populations.



## Migration and displacement

Between 2024 and 2025, Brazil strengthened its role as a key destination for migrants and refugees in South America, particularly Venezuelans, who now exceed 600,000 residents; in 2024 alone, nearly 195,000 migrants entered the country, mainly through the northern borders of Roraima and Amazonas, with onward movement to the Southeast and South. The government has continued **Operação Acolhida** as the core reception and integration strategy, supporting regularization, internal relocation, and access to basic services in coordination with international partners and civil society, though funding constraints intensified in 2025 as international support declined. While labor integration has shown strong results—over 24,000 Venezuelans formally employed in 2024 and more than 130,000 since 2012—significant challenges remain in municipal capacity to meet demands for health, education, and housing, as well as in protecting vulnerable groups from exploitation and trafficking.

### Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Brazilian Red Cross has focused its efforts on the Roraima area and on migration at the regional level, establishing a coordination system with support from the ICRC and its FCR programme. In addition, as part of the IFRC's global migration programme, over the past year the branches have strengthened their focus on host communities, expanding the scope of their interventions and integration with other National Societies in the region.

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The National Society is part of the IFRC's [Global Route-Based Migration Programme](#), which aims to improve the safety and dignity of people on the move along dangerous and deadly land and sea migration routes. The program seeks to support

4.7 million people around the world annually, either in transit or living in host communities. It does this through three operational pillars: (1) improving access to assistance and protection, including through humanitarian service points; (2) strengthening the capacities of National Societies; and (3) to promote humanitarian diplomacy from the local to the global level.

The Southern Cone DCC, as part of the IFRC's global migration programme, will continue to support technical strengthening in support and assistance to migrant and host communities. Above all, it will advocate for the stabilization of the institutional situation of the National Society in order to enable it to present proposals to international donors in the field of Migration



## Values, power and inclusion

Brazil continues to face high levels of violence, despite a slight decline in overall figures. In 2024, at least 38,722 violent deaths were recorded—an average of 106 per day—and in 2025 (January–August) a violent death occurred every six hours, alongside persistent concerns over police violence, particularly affecting Afro-descendant communities and peripheral areas. Gender-based violence remains a national emergency: 1,450 femicides were registered in 2024, the highest since the crime was classified, with most cases occurring in domestic settings, and nearly 84,000 rapes were reported in 2023; by 2025, 765 femicides had already been recorded, close to four per day. Violence against trans and transvestite people is also critical, with Brazil among the countries with the highest number of trans killings globally, disproportionately affecting young, Afro-descendant individuals in vulnerable conditions. Despite existing legal frameworks and protection mechanisms, responses remain insufficient due to overcrowded shelters, uneven service provision, barriers to access for marginalized groups, and gaps in disaggregated data, underscoring gender-based violence as a structural issue requiring sustained, intersectional action.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The subsidiaries that participated in institutional diagnoses, in order to maximize humanitarian impact, also committed to strengthening their programmatic and response capacity. A key commitment is to carry out a **comprehensive mapping of the needs of the communities with the aim of defining clear indicators of impact and scope.**

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

**The IFRC** will provide sustained technical support to the Brazilian Red Cross with the aim of unifying the conceptualization of violence and ensuring that all activities implemented by the affiliates are aligned with common standards. This support will include assistance in the systematization of methodologies and the development of tools for program planning and monitoring. In this way, it will seek to strengthen the institutional capacity of the subsidiaries, optimize internal coordination and maximize the humanitarian impact of actions to prevent and respond to violence.

## ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The National Society is committed to pursuing its institutional strengthening. In line with the restructuring plan agreed upon by the National Society and the Compliance and Mediation Committee, the Brazilian Red Cross [Strategic Plan](#)

[\(2021-2025\)](#) proposes to apply and improve compliance and internal control techniques. This will be done through the strengthening of the Compliance and Internal Controls Department to assist management activities and to maintain the necessary independence to conduct supervision and control activities in accordance with the legislation in force in Brazil and in the world.



## Strategic and operational coordination

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### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Increase its cooperation and coordination with external partners to address the main challenges faced by communities
- Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of humanitarian actions, and shift the mindset towards a network-wide Federation, leading to increased trust within the network
- Ensure effective coordination of the refugee cluster with partners inside and outside the network in addition to taking on a greater role in coordinating the refugee cluster
- Work towards increasing its financial resources, both through national fundraising and by providing greater international support to National Societies

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC is committed to providing sustained support to the Brazilian Red Cross to strengthen its strategic and operational coordination, through technical assistance, accompaniment in the reactivation of the secretariats' forums and support in the constitution of a central body that articulates the state affiliates. This accompaniment will seek to ensure effective governance, facilitate national and international representation of the National Society and ensure that its actions are aligned with the standards and priorities of the IFRC network, thus improving planning, decision-making and the effectiveness of the humanitarian response.



## National Society development

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### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Continue to work as a network of relevant local organisations that are the trusted partners of choice for local humanitarian action with the capacity to act in the global network
- Prioritise the development of youth volunteerism and action as critical catalysts for behaviour change and local action, ensuring access, and building trust in all contexts
- Hold a General Assembly of the National Society, in order to renew the authorities, strengthen the institutional decision-making mechanisms, redefine the guidelines for mandatory contribution and the approval of new financial procedures, balance sheets, and compliance
- Improve the National Society's transparency and accountability system
- Revise the Statutes of the National Society together with the Joint Commission of Statutes
- Implement an extraordinary governance mechanism to restore organisational stability and re-engage volunteers and communities

- Select and appoint a General Secretariat to drive institutional strengthening, sustainability, and good governance
- Organise urgent, democratic, and transparent elections to re-establish legitimate governance of the National Society
- Continue institutional capacity assessments at branch level, including reviews of financial management and operational capacity

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide technical support to the Brazilian Red Cross to strengthen the institutional foundations necessary to enable the development of more advanced institutional capacities. This includes the promotion of transparency and the fight against corruption, the reconstitution of governance mechanisms and the organization of elections, as well as the promotion of democratization and the active participation of branches and members of the National Society. Work will also be done to strengthen institutional identity, ensuring that the Brazilian Red Cross can consolidate its role within the IFRC network and respond more effectively to the country's humanitarian and social needs.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Constitute a transitional Central Government Body to restore institutional governance
- Reposition the Brazilian Red Cross's image and credibility with authorities, strategic partners, and civil society
- Strengthen institutional communication through clear messages of transparency and accountability
- Promote constructive dialogue with the State and international donors to secure technical and financial support during the transition

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC is committed to supporting Brazilian affiliates in strengthening their institutional and operational capacities, ensuring technical support, regional coordination and access to international networks that facilitate the integration of their actions in the framework of humanitarian diplomacy and emergency response.



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Adopt agile operational procedures aligned with community needs
- Conduct comprehensive community needs mapping and define clear impact indicators
- Develop and implement an annual operational plan with monitoring, budgeting, and annual targets
- Strengthen the auxiliary role with local authorities to ensure coordinated emergency response
- Formalize and implement policies and procedures to reinforce accountability and internal controls

- Establish risk management, fraud, and corruption mitigation policies approved by the Governing Board
- Ensure compliance with statutory, financial, and reporting requirements, including audits and risk reporting
- Guarantee data protection and PSEA compliance through trained volunteers and effective oversight mechanisms

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC, through the Southern Cone RCD, is committed to continue carrying out institutional diagnoses during 2026, with the aim of achieving the commitment of a greater number of subsidiaries in the established development lines and strengthening their response and strategic planning capacity.



Assessments underway in flood-affected communities of Rio Grande do Sul, including Passeio Estrela (Photo: IFRC)

# THE IFRC NETWORK

## The IFRC

The Brazilian Red Cross receives support from the Southern Cone Delegation of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). The IFRC has been present in Buenos Aires, Argentina, since 1996. In Brazil, the IFRC has a headquarters agreement in Brazil that has not yet been ratified.

The Southern Cone office coordinates the activities of IFRC network partners, represents the Brazilian Red Cross

internationally, and supports its organizational strengthening. It also supports accountability as a cross-cutting theme. In recent years IFRC supported the Brazilian Red Cross through the Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) and Emergency Appeals operations in relation to floods in Rio Grande do Sul.

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## 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.

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## 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.

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## Coordination with other actors

As part of the Second Capacity Building Fund, dialogues were strengthened with diplomatic representations in Geneva and Buenos Aires as well as in Brasilia, including meetings with officials of the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The main objective was to keep the authorities informed about the seriousness of the institutional crisis of the Brazilian Red Cross and to reiterate the need for government support for the normalization of the National Society.

In parallel, the IFRC Regional Office (ARO) was asked to map potential partners and donors for the Brazilian Red Cross,

which is currently under construction. At the private sector level, multiple approaches and exploratory calls were made with companies that have provided timely support in the call and that could constitute future alliances, including platforms such as TikTok and Erickson. During 2025, cooperation with the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) has also been strengthened. However, the strengthening of these ties and the construction of new alliances will depend on the reconstitution of internal governance, since the current institutional context limits the possibility of accessing financing and fully participating in cooperation networks.



**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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