



KYRGYZSTAN



2026-2028 IFRC network country plan

25 March 2026

In support of the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan



8

National Society branches



40

National Society local units



154

National Society staff



5,677

National Society volunteers

People to be reached in 2026



22,000

Climate and environment



370,000

Disasters and crises



400,000

Health and wellbeing



125,000

Values, power and inclusion

IFRC network Funding Requirements

2026

Total 1.6M CHF



2027

Total 1.7M CHF

2028

1.7M CHF

Projected funding requirements

Participating National Societies

Italian Red Cross

Swiss Red Cross

Turkish Red Crescent

IFRC Appeal code

Longer-term needs:

MAAKG002

Hazards



Heat waves/
cold waves



Floods



Landslides



Earthquakes



Epidemics



Disease
outbreaks

IFRC network multi-year focus

Longer term needs

- Recurring disasters
- Social vulnerabilities
 - Health needs
- Population movement
- Climate change adaptation

Capacity development

- Communications and resource mobilization
 - Internal system strengthening
 - Organizational development
 - Financial sustainability
 - Partnership development

Key country data links

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index **Low**

Human Development Index rank **117**

World Bank Population figure **7.2M**

World Bank Population below poverty line **26%**



Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent volunteers from a local disaster management team prepare for community resilience in Osh province. (Photo: Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan)

Detailed funding requirements

	2026	2027	2028
	IFRC	IFRC	IFRC
Longer-term needs			
Disasters & crises	800,000	800,000	800,000
Health & wellbeing	800,000	900,000	900,000
Total	1.6M	1.7M	1.7M

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
Kuwait Red Crescent Society	2026							-	
Norwegian Red Cross	2026								-
Qatar Red Crescent Society	2026							-	
Spanish Red Cross	2026				-				
Swiss Red Cross	2026			-	-	-		-	-
Turkish Red Crescent	2026							-	-
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent	2026							-	

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

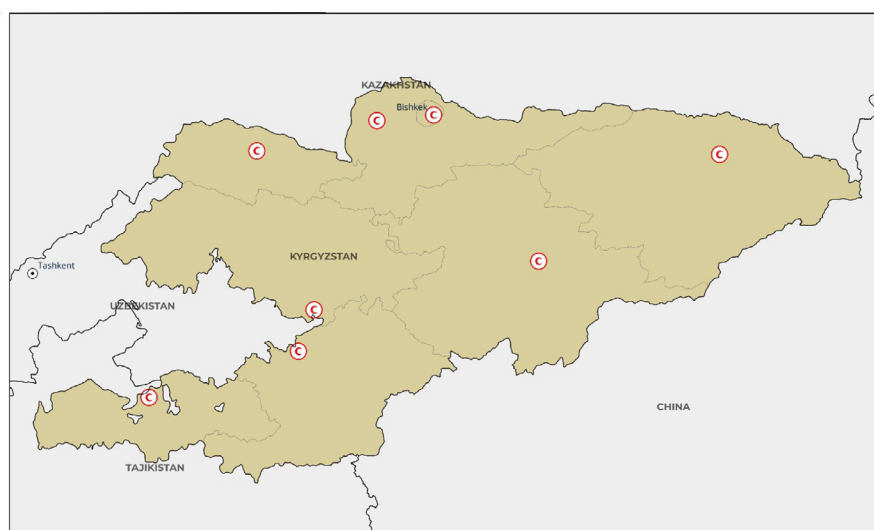
The **Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan** is the leading local humanitarian organization in Kyrgyzstan and was established in 1926. It was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in its current form in 1997. Its auxiliary role is currently regulated by the 2018 National Law on the Red Crescent of Kyrgyzstan and by the national implementation of international humanitarian law. It cooperates with the Government's Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration, Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Culture, Information and Youth Policy. In the field, the National Society has been widely interacting with the local authorities and provincial actors.

The National Society continually promotes and supports its network of volunteers who provide daily social services across the country, respond to emergencies and support communities to build their resilience to various shocks and hazards. In recent years, the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan has responded to multiple disasters and crises, such as cold and heat waves, floods, earthquakes, population movement and disease outbreaks. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan has been actively involved in preparedness and prevention activities across the country, working closely with the Ministry of Health and Social Development, the World Health Organization and other partners.

According to its Strategic Development Plan 2022-2026, the National Society's four strategic aims are to:

- Strengthen the capacity of communities to prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies and provide timely and effective assistance to affected populations
- Promote healthy lifestyle, prevent infectious and non-infectious diseases and support social behaviour change activities to decrease the morbidity and mortality of the population
- Improve the quality of life of vulnerable groups by developing an inclusive society, providing a set of necessary services to meet their social needs and influencing the social behaviour of people
- Ensure the sustainable and comprehensive development of the National Society through ongoing and comprehensive capacity building, the development of a wide range of partnerships and the diversification of the resource mobilization system

In 2024, the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan reached approximately 900,000 people through its health services and 65,000 people in the same year by disaster risk reduction programmes.



Branches of the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan

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

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Kyrgyzstan is a landlocked, lower-middle-income country in Central Asia with an estimated population of 7.3 million in 2025. The country's GDP is approximately USD 20.16 billion, with GDP per capita at around USD 2,790. Average [life expectancy](#) is 71 years. Despite gradual economic progress, Kyrgyzstan remains one of the poorest countries in the region, with approximately one-third of the population living below the national poverty line, reflecting persistent socio-economic vulnerability.

More than 50 per cent of the country's land is used for agriculture, primarily as pastureland; however, the economy remains highly dependent on food imports for key staples such as wheat, vegetable oil and sugar. Rising food prices and sustained inflation continue to erode purchasing power, disproportionately affecting low-income and rural households and contributing to chronic food insecurity and nutritional risks.

Human development indicators remain below regional averages. In 2025, Kyrgyzstan ranked 117 out of 193 countries on the Human Development Index ([HDI](#)), with a score of 0.720. Public health challenges persist, including periodic outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases such as measles, underscoring gaps in immunization coverage, access to health services and epidemic preparedness, particularly in remote and underserved areas.

External shocks continue to impact national resilience. The prolonged [international armed conflict in Ukraine](#) has exerted indirect pressure through disrupted trade, inflation, currency volatility and reduced remittance inflows from the Russian Federation. These trends continue to negatively affect [migrant-dependent households](#) and heighten socio-economic stress. While bilateral agreements in 2025 resolved longstanding border tensions with Tajikistan and improved local stability, broader regional risks remain, including security, migration and humanitarian concerns linked to the situation in Afghanistan.

Recent shifts in the global funding environment, including the Trump administration's 2025 decision to sharply reduce U.S. foreign assistance by terminating a large share of USAID contracts and restructuring the agency, have contributed to a tightening of humanitarian and development resources in Central Asia.

Independent analysis of the cancelled/retained awards lists suggests Kyrgyzstan's USAID country programme faced an estimated 78 per cent reduction, increasing pressure on national systems and local actors to sustain essential services. In Kyrgyzstan, reported impacts include funding and staffing gaps in community-based health and protection-related services, including TB/HIV outreach and prevention activities, underscoring the need for diversified financing and strengthened partnerships to protect vulnerable groups and maintain continuity of support.

Kyrgyzstan is highly exposed to natural hazards, including [floods](#), landslides, mudflows and [earthquakes](#), driven by its mountainous terrain and increasing climate variability. In 2025, numerous hydro-meteorological and geological events were recorded, reflecting high disaster frequency and significant risks to lives, livelihoods and infrastructure, particularly in rural and mountainous communities. Climate change is expected to further increase the intensity and frequency of these hazards.

At the policy level, Kyrgyzstan continues to engage in regional and international cooperation on disaster risk reduction, humanitarian response and climate resilience, including leadership in global initiatives on [sustainable development](#) of mountain regions. Domestically, recent legal amendments have increased regulatory oversight of non-commercial organizations receiving foreign funding, affecting the operational environment for civil society actors. At the same time, the adoption of a national framework for volunteering for 2025–2030 signals growing recognition of community-based action, volunteerism and civic engagement as key contributors to social cohesion, resilience-building and national development priorities.

In parallel, Kyrgyzstan is overhauling its digital and media legislation. The Digital Code, effective from 2026, consolidates IT, e-governance and data protection laws, making Kyrgyzstan the first country to adopt such a codified framework. Meanwhile, a new 'Law on Mass Media' came into force in Kyrgyzstan in August 2025, introducing mandatory registration for online publications and capping foreign ownership at 35 per cent. Due to broadly worded definitions, there is a risk that websites of NGOs, development projects and research initiatives could be mistakenly classified as media if they regularly publish materials.

In response, the International Centre for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL) has proposed clarifications to the draft Regulation on Media Registration, recommending that registration be required only for resources engaged in professional journalistic activities, not for educational, outreach, or reporting activities.



Climate and environment

Due to its geographical location and exposure to weather-related hazards, Kyrgyzstan is facing adverse effects of climate change. The continental climate leads to large seasonal variations in temperatures. In the Naryn River basin, temperatures can reach below -50°C in winter and exceed 40°C in the summer. In Kyrgyzstan, the average temperature has risen from 4.8°C to 6°C over 20 years. Over a worst-case scenario, [UNICEF](#) reports that the average temperature in Kyrgyzstan could rise by 8°C from today's average temperature over the next century. Rising temperatures are leading to more unpredictable seasonal weather, more frequent and extreme events such as droughts, heat, and cold waves and an increasing number of disasters, such as landslides, mudflows and avalanches.

Another effect of climate change is [glacial melting](#), which is relied upon as a source of fresh water in mountainous regions. As the glaciers shrink, floods occur with greater intensity in some areas and cause water scarcity in others. Combined with population growth and increasing water demand, climate change effects are having a major social impact. Conflicts related to fresh-water access, decreased access to household heating, more intense heat waves, and increased overall demands on local electrical and power grids and hydro-electrical power dams, are becoming more common and causing problems.

Central Asia is also badly affected by increased urban pollution. In the Kyrgyz Republic, over [70 per cent](#) of people rely on coal for winter heating due to limited gas availability, causing [severe air pollution issues](#), particularly in major cities like Bishkek. Last winter, Bishkek ranked as the world's most polluted city, leading to health concerns, including childhood asthma and respiratory diseases.

The country made a commitment to combat climate change and accelerate the transition to climate-resilient, low-carbon, sustainable development models, and has been a member of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) since 2000 and has ratified all relevant, subsequent agreements, including the Paris Agreement. The Kyrgyz Republic has prepared three National Communications which were submitted to the UNFCCC in 2003, 2008, and 2017 and is in the process of drafting a [National Adaptation Plan \(NAP\)](#). [UNEP](#) reports that as part of the NAP process, national strategies and action plans will be updated in the areas of emergency situations, forest and biodiversity, agriculture and water management, human health and energy.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

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

The National Society has adopted [forecast-based financing and anticipatory action](#), which guide the timely and effective implementation of early actions when abnormal weather conditions trigger a high probability of adversely affecting people, especially vulnerable groups such as children, those living with disabilities, and older people.

The Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan is a member of the Steering Committee representing Central Asia in the Regional Climate Action Roadmap. The National Society is implementing components of climate change and adopting traditional [Disaster Risk Reduction](#) activities to more [nature-based solutions](#) (NbS) using local resources and putting at the centre of activities communities themselves.

Some high-level objectives of the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan include:

- Support climate adaptation in communities, considering their specific context and needs
- Increase its role in climate change adaptation and institutionalization and actively participate in the consultation process of the government and stakeholders
- Identify activities that contribute to the government's commitment toward the Paris Agreement

Planned activities in 2026

- Continue implementation of enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessments ([eVCA](#)) in target communities to identify climate-related risks (e.g., drought, floods, landslides, heatwaves)
- Increase implementation of [nature-based solutions](#) and promote it in project activities
- Support integration of climate adaptation measures into disaster risk management (DRM) frameworks and local development plans
- Partner with ministries, NGOs and academia to strengthen coordination and cooperation on climate change related activities
- Support awareness-raising campaigns to promote the Paris Agreement goals among local communities and youth groups

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan with its efforts to implement actions under the regional Climate

Action Roadmap. The Climate Action Roadmap Community of Practice is a platform for mutual learning, and collaboration for jointly tackling climate and environmental crises within Europe and Central Asia. The IFRC will assist the National Society through the provision of new tools, peer-to-peer exchanges and capacity-building support, including through the [Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre](#). It will further assist the National Society with regional coordination and support funding opportunities and project proposals.

The Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan will continue integrating [climate-smart programming](#) and environmental sustainability into its initiatives. With support from the IFRC, the National Society is incorporating principles of [green response](#) and green supply chain management into its operations.

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 the adverse effects of climate change. In 2025, IFRC supported the National Society with heatwaves through an [Early Action Protocol \(EAP\)](#).

The IFRC will support the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan in advocating for [anticipatory action](#), preparedness and locally led adaptation through humanitarian diplomacy.



Disasters and crises

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

The entire territory of Kyrgyzstan is seismic and has nearly [3,000 earthquakes every year](#). Overall, the most common types of disasters in Kyrgyzstan are floods, landslides and earthquakes. Most landslides occur in the southern regions. Over 600 localities are in zones prone to landslides, and are at constant risk from them, with on average, nearly 70 emergencies related to landslides and mudflows every year. The overall economic cost of disasters accounts for [1.5 per cent of Kyrgyzstan's GDP](#) (more than 100 million US dollars) in damage and losses.

9203 different disasters were registered by the Ministry of Emergency Situations in 2025, among which 85 were earthquakes, 15 wildfires, 84 mudflows and others causing damage of approximately CHF 9.17 million.

The region has experienced cross-border tensions and localized incidents, linked to the complex legacy of border delineation, enclaves and competition over land and water resources. The Fergana Valley, shared by Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, is one of Central Asia's most densely populated areas, and demographic pressure can further amplify sensitivities around access to services and natural resources.

Since the early 1990s, unresolved or contested segments of the border have at times contributed to community-level disputes and restrictions on movement, affecting livelihoods and access to irrigation and other critical infrastructure. In particular, serious escalations in 2021–2022 resulted in casualties, displacement and temporary evacuations, underscoring the humanitarian impact of such incidents.

In March 2025, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan signed a border delimitation agreement, which is widely viewed as an important milestone and a constructive step forward.

The situation is stable but some communities continue to require sustained support, particularly in newly affected and resettlement locations linked to the border delimitation process. Key needs include strengthened livelihood opportunities and household economic recovery, enhanced psychosocial support and community capacity to cope with stress and change, and continued awareness-raising and training on disaster risk reduction to reinforce preparedness and resilience.

Food security also remains an issue throughout the region, largely due to growing inflation, price fluctuations in the global food and fuel markets and the disruption of logistic routes. According to the National Statistical Committee, annual inflation in Kyrgyzstan stood at 9.4 per cent in 2025, up from

6.3 per cent in 2024 . World Bank data indicates a year-on-year consumer price index change of approximately 4.0 per cent for 2025, reflecting different methodological approaches. In fact people are concerned with increase of price which is significantly more than officially indicated monitor of what social media shows. Other concern is that apartment rent is becoming unbearable along with the price for apartments, especially in big cities such as Bishkek and Osh. It is critical to monitor all aspects of food security since the region has a low capacity for absorbing shocks, with decreasing levels of resilience and preparedness, all of which amplifies the long-term impact of disasters on people.

Legal preparedness is key to increasing the country's coping capacity to deal with disasters. Legal frameworks for disaster risk management in Central Asian countries tend to be insufficient. The disaster law framework in Kyrgyzstan is mainly focused on disaster response rather than preparedness. The Law on Civil Defense and the Law on International Emergency Assistance provide an overall framework for disaster risk management and international disaster assistance, however, there are no clear legal and policy frameworks guiding climate change or the integration of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan carries out emergency response across the country by mobilizing teams and materials in its seven provincial and 38 district branches, alongside its headquarters in the capital, Bishkek. The National Society counts on 80 primary organizations and more than 100 functional local disaster management committees (LDMC) in various locations across the country. LDMC teams are ready for immediate activation and deployment and carry out emergency needs assessment in the aftermath of a disaster. The Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan has 80 active and trained National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members based in the provincial branches and headquarters. Each team consists of 10 members and includes at least one disaster management expert, a first-aid specialist, a psychosocial support specialist, and experienced volunteers ready to be deployed within a few hours after a disaster strikes.

Beginning in 2022, the National Society implemented the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) exercise which identified priorities and action plans. PER is designed to enhance the capacity of National Societies to respond to disasters and crises through a cyclical process of measurement, analysis, and action planning. It comprises 37 components across five areas, aimed at improving the effectiveness of emergency services and supporting National Societies in assessing, planning, implementing, and monitoring their preparedness for response actions.

The Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan will continue the implementation of its activities in 2026 within the existing programmes and projects which includes contributing to disaster risk reduction by strengthening the capacity of communities to prepare, respond to and recover from emergencies.

Additionally, as a strong partner and auxiliary to the public authorities in disaster response, the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan joined an informal 'Group of Red Cross Red Crescent-National Societies for the Disaster Treaty' to advocate for the adoption of a strong, legally binding treaty on the protection of people in the event of disasters. The Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan will continue to actively engage with the government to communicate the key messages and recommendations on the current national Disaster Law treaty to the state authorities for their consideration.

The high-level multi-year objectives of the National Society are to:

- Strengthen institutional capacity through investment in systems, procedures and human resources to ensure sustainable and scalable disaster response operations
- Enhance the operational readiness and effectiveness of the National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs) through regular training, simulation exercises, equipment upgrades and improved coordination mechanisms
- Provide timely and effective assistance to people affected by disasters and crises as they arise
- Provide training for community leaders and members on relevant issues of disaster risk reduction and related areas
- Contribute to [disaster risk reduction](#) by strengthening the capacity of communities to prepare, respond and recover from emergencies
- Advocate for, promote and revise legislative initiatives (the Law on the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan, International Humanitarian Assistance Law and related to volunteering, charity, state social services, etc.) to support the National Society's work and impact on national disaster response
- Collaborate closely with the Ministry of Education and Science in disaster management, including disaster risk reduction
- Advocate the need for integrated projects including areas such as health in emergencies, migration and climate

Planned activities in 2026

- Provide annual training and re-training of members of the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) using updated materials and input from specialists

- Develop and use training modules on disaster risk reduction, safer access, adaptation to climate change, early warning, emergency assessment, first aid, psychosocial and humanitarian assistance, considering innovative approaches
- Develop standards for the preparation, conduct, monitoring and evaluation of simulation/training exercises at the community level
- Revise and update the Action Plan following the Preparedness Emergency Response

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC has supported the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan through two Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operations in relation to mudflows and earthquake in 2025.

The IFRC will further continue its support of the disaster law initiatives of the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan with the long-term objective of expanding its leadership in disaster law and legislative advocacy based on the National Society's

auxiliary role mandate, including the area of climate-smart disaster laws. These activities will form part of the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan's contribution to implementing Resolution No. 7 on 'Disaster Laws and Policies that Leave No One Behind', adopted during the 33rd International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, as well as contribution to the Tbilisi Commitments on the climate crisis and humanitarian diplomacy, adopted at the 11th European Regional Red Cross and Red Crescent Conference.

From July 2025 onwards, a new project has been implemented under the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO)-supported Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP). Through this initiative, the National Society receives IFRC support to strengthen institutional preparedness, including the development of multi-hazard contingency plans, revision of training curricula for National Disaster Response Teams, testing and validation of plans, enhancement of city-level contingency planning in disaster-prone areas, and technical assistance through the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process.



Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent volunteers deliver essential relief and assist with cleanup after severe mudflows impact households. (Photo: Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan)



The healthcare system of the Kyrgyz Republic is overseen by the Ministry of Health, which leads national health policy development, regulatory oversight and the supervision of public healthcare institutions. Service delivery is provided through an extensive network of primary healthcare centres, family medicine groups, hospitals and specialized facilities across both urban and rural settings. Health financing operates under a mixed model, combining state budget allocations with contributions from the Mandatory Health Insurance Fund (MHIF), which manages the State-Guaranteed Benefits Programme and aims to ensure equitable access to essential services. In 2025, reforms continued to focus on strengthening governance, advancing the digitalization of health records and improving pharmaceutical regulation and procurement processes. Administrative and leadership changes within the Ministry reflected ongoing efforts to streamline coordination and align strategic planning with national health priorities. Public health functions such as disease surveillance, immunization and epidemiological monitoring remain central, particularly given recent communicable disease outbreaks.

Overall, the Kyrgyz health system continues to evolve through regulatory updates, institutional restructuring and modernization measures designed to enhance efficiency, quality and accountability across all levels of care.

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) constitute the dominant share of the country's disease burden and place a heavy strain on the health system and the national economy. Current estimates indicate that NCDs account for about 71 per cent of all morbidity and roughly 83 per cent of deaths in the country, with cardiovascular diseases alone responsible for more than half of NCD-related mortality.

Ischemic heart disease and stroke remain the leading causes of death, exacerbated by high rates of hypertension, tobacco use, unhealthy diets and low physical activity. Cancer also contributes significantly to the burden of disease: more than 33,400 cases are currently registered, and mortality remains high, particularly in late-stage breast, cervical and lung cancers. Measures to strengthen early detection, expand screening programmes and introduce preventive interventions—such as the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine, now reaching more than 60 per cent of eligible girls, have been implemented, though substantial gaps persist in diagnostic capacity, treatment access and long-term care, especially outside major cities. NCDs are estimated to cost nearly 30 billion soms annually, or about 4.8 per cent of GDP, through healthcare spending, productivity losses and premature mortality, highlighting the urgency of investing in prevention and integrated chronic disease management.

Infectious diseases continue to pose a significant public health challenge in Kyrgyzstan, with tuberculosis (TB), HIV, viral hepatitis, vaccine-preventable diseases and zoonotic

infections requiring sustained attention. TB incidence remains high at an estimated 112–116 cases per 100,000 population and multidrug-resistant TB is of particular concern due to its treatment complexity and costs. While programmes supported by partners focus on early diagnosis, laboratory expansion and improved treatment adherence, major gaps remain nationwide. Current efforts in Bishkek and the Jalal-Abad region contribute to improved detection and support, yet many people affected by TB remain untreated or at risk of interrupting therapy. Early TB detection through systematic and targeted screening is critical to preventing continued transmission, severe disease progression and drug resistance. There is a strong need to expand screening among high-risk groups such as people with alcohol addiction, sex workers, migrants, former prisoners, older persons and those with chronic conditions. Strengthened outreach, contact investigation and community-based adherence support will be essential to curbing transmission nationally.

HIV cases continued to rise in 2025, with more than 15,000 registered cases reported by the Republican Center for the Control of Hemocontact Viral Hepatitis and HIV. Increased testing and antiretroviral therapy (ART) coverage have expanded access to treatment, but stigma, late diagnosis and inconsistent linkage to care remain chronic obstacles. Measles has re-emerged as a major vaccine-preventable threat due to declining routine immunization coverage and growing vaccine hesitancy. Nearly 8,962 cases were reported in 2025, predominantly among children, with several deaths. Coverage levels remain below the 95 per cent threshold required for herd immunity, leaving significant cohorts of zero-dose and under-vaccinated children. National catch-up campaigns are underway to close immunity gaps and reduce transmission. Viral hepatitis cases also increased in 2025, driven by limited systematic screening, inadequate preventive measures and delays in diagnosis and treatment. The rising burden of hepatitis B and C underscores the need for stronger national programmes, including wider screening, improved hepatitis B vaccination and expanded access to antiviral therapy.

Zoonotic diseases such as brucellosis and echinococcosis remain endemic and continue to affect populations living in agricultural and pastoral areas. National data indicate an increase in brucellosis cases in 2025, reflecting ongoing transmission linked to livestock exposure and occupational risks. Echinococcosis, including both cystic and alveolar forms, persists at stable but concerning levels, requiring complex and lengthy clinical management. These zoonotic infections illustrate the importance of One Health approaches that integrate human, animal and environmental health strategies to reduce transmission and mitigate long-term impacts.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The National Society aims to achieve the following objectives:

- Maintain and improve the health of people and communities through their active involvement in health promotion programmes
- Reduce morbidity and prevent epidemics and pandemics through the implementation of infectious disease prevention programmes
- Strengthen the capacity and resilience of communities by enhancing local preparedness, promoting healthy behaviours, building volunteer networks and supporting community-based response mechanisms to public health emergencies and other health-related risks

Planned activities in 2026

- Strengthen coordination with national health authorities and advocacy platforms to align actions with national health strategies and priorities
- Promote the auxiliary role of the National Society in emergency preparedness and response through active engagement and evidence-based advocacy
- Support equitable access to primary health care and essential services at the community level, focusing on vulnerable and hard-to-reach populations
- Enhance community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) capacity, including emergency response readiness and volunteer mobilization
- Implement health education and awareness campaigns to encourage healthy lifestyles and improve disease prevention across all age groups
- Conduct vaccination, screening and disease prevention initiatives, including school-based health checks and outreach services

- Integrate mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) into community health activities and ensure continuity of care during emergencies
- Promote hygiene and sanitation practices through water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) awareness, training for volunteers and emergency water and sanitation response
- Distribute protective equipment and hygiene supplies to strengthen infection prevention and control measures during outbreaks and emergencies
- Build partnerships with government institutions, NGOs and other stakeholders to scale up health interventions and strengthen resilience at community level

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC has supported the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan through one Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operation in relation to the increased incidence of [measles cases in 2025](#).

Building on progress achieved over the past three years in strengthening epidemic preparedness under the ECHO PPP project, the IFRC will continue supporting the National Society through the new two-year Global Thematic Programme Partnership (GTPP) initiative, funded by DG ECHO from November 2025. Longer-term priorities include expanding inclusive first aid programmes, ensuring accessibility for persons with disabilities, including those with visual impairments by mobilizing additional resources in 2026–2027. The IFRC will also work with the National Society to advance climate adaptation and health resilience, clarifying its role and contributions to the national climate agenda. Support will focus on developing strategic partnerships to broaden health and social care services, integrating mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) into emergency preparedness and advocating for epidemic and pandemic readiness through humanitarian diplomacy.



Migration and displacement

Kyrgyzstan continues to experience significant labour mobility. The latest nationally comparable baseline remains the 2022 Population and Housing Census, which recorded 1.094 million people temporarily absent from their usual place of residence (up to one year), with around 80 per cent (876.9 thousand) abroad, predominantly in the CIS, and mainly in the Russian

Federation. Since 2022, available administrative and analytical sources suggest a degree of rebalancing in migration patterns, including higher rates of return migration and a reduction in the number of Kyrgyz citizens working in the Russian Federation compared to 2022, while cross-border labour mobility remains substantial. Remittances continue to play an

important macroeconomic role: the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic reports USD 1.497 billion in remittance inflows in the first half of 2024, with the Russian Federation remaining the principal source.

Lately, Kyrgyzstan is becoming also a country receiving labour migrants mainly from Bangladesh, India and Pakistan. They are occupied in sewing workshops and frequently appear in social media due to their illegal status and poor living conditions. According to the information of State Border Services in 2025 20,978,965 foreign citizens had arrived to the country accounting for 18.6 per cent compared to 2024.

Most of the labour migrants according to assessment on needs of internal and external migrants face challenges with access to healthcare, exposure to occupational hazards, discrimination, trafficking and labour rights violations. Families left behind, particularly children, often face psychosocial and economic hardship, contributing to a rise in 'social orphans.' Return and reintegration remain underdeveloped, with many returnees lacking support for employment or business development. Internal migration is also significant, with over 217,000 people relocating within the country between 2020 and 2024, largely from rural to urban centres, driven by economic, housing and educational needs.

In 2024, Kyrgyzstan continued to host people in need of international protection. UNHCR reporting indicates 1,738 asylum-seekers and 269 refugees (including both mandate and Convention refugees), as well as an estimated 23,412 people in a 'refugee-like situation'. Recognized refugees were reported to be primarily from Afghanistan (183), Syria (49) and Ukraine (21). UNHCR notes that the 'refugee-like situation' category is descriptive and may include groups facing protection risks similar to refugees where formal status has not been ascertained, and that related figures can be estimates (including based on public reporting). The national asylum framework is governed by the Law on Refugees (2002, as amended on 19 April 2023, No. 91), and Kyrgyzstan acceded to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol in 1996.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan is committed to strengthening its role as a recognized humanitarian actor in the migration space. Building on priorities identified through needs assessments, the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan will expand and systematize its migration-related services to better respond to the needs of migrants in all situations, including returnees and people on the move. The Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan will enhance operational cooperation and referral pathways with the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic to improve complementarity, coordination and service delivery.

The Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan plans to integrate migration as a core thematic area in its new institutional strategy to be developed in 2026 for the following five-year

cycle. It is already actively engaged in migration-related initiatives, aligning its activities with priority needs identified through migrant needs assessments.

As one of the new directions in early action, the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan will undertake scenario and response planning on border conflict. The protocol will facilitate preparedness for possible escalation of the situation, including capacity building for staff and volunteers on population movement. The National Society will also explore new methods of work with displaced people, including strengthening needs assessment and providing psychosocial support, and ensure a strong focus on the protection needs of vulnerable people on the move.

The National Society's objectives aim to:

- Increase the National Society's role in providing assistance to people on the move
- Continue working with the related ministries to look after displaced people, including family members left behind by migrants

Planned activities in 2026

- Develop targeted interventions tailored for vulnerable communities, such as labour migrants and 'social orphans'
- Build the capacity of the staff and volunteers to restore family links ([RFL](#)) and provide mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) for migrant communities
- Disseminate information for migrants and promote knowledge sharing for programme improvement

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to provide support to the National Society through ECHO PPP, under which training of trainers was held with technical support from IFRC on migration and methods of work with displaced people, including a psychosocial support component.

The first Migration Working Group Meeting entitled "Strengthening Cooperation in Central Asia" took place in Almaty, Kazakhstan on November 20, 2023. It provided a space for 15 staff of Central Asia National Societies to have a common understanding of the migration trends in Central Asia, and to share knowledge and experience with each other. The Terms of Reference were also reviewed to set up the Working Group to better coordinate efforts in Central Asia and deliver tailored support to migrants in the region. The meeting was followed by a training on the Humanitarian Service Points ([HSP](#)). The training equipped the National Society to provide HSP services to labour migrants and their families and referrals to basic services.

The **Italian Red Cross** will support the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan with planned activities focusing on needs assessment, HSP training and HSP simulation.

The **ICRC** will provide the National Society support with the Restoring Family Links (RFL) programme.



Values, power and inclusion

As of 2025, social vulnerability remains a significant challenge in Kyrgyzstan. National data indicates that more than 221,000 persons with disabilities live in the country, many of whom face barriers in access to healthcare, employment, education and social services, particularly in rural and remote areas.

Demographic trends also demonstrate the gradual ageing of the population. Approximately 440,000 people (around 6 per cent of the population) were aged 65 years and above at the beginning of 2025, while the total number of pensioners reached about 813,538 people by the end of the year.

In addition, a considerable number of families continue to live in vulnerable socio-economic conditions, including multi-children households, female-headed families and migrant households, many of whom require regular humanitarian and social assistance.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan works closely with regional and municipal authorities to identify vulnerable households, coordinate beneficiary lists and ensure transparent delivery of assistance. Each year, the National Society supports around 25,000 vulnerable families through food parcels, Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), disability support items, services for migrant households, social and community-engagement activities for older people and persons with disabilities and seasonal or emergency humanitarian aid. It also implements livelihood programmes for vulnerable women, particularly mothers with multiple children, with approximately 1,200 women annually benefiting from vocational training such as sewing and tailoring to strengthen economic resilience. Volunteer-led home-based visits provide important social support, improving inclusion and wellbeing for older people and persons with disabilities.

Through the Turkish Red Crescent's Kızılaykart programme, around 1,000 vulnerable families receive regular cash assistance, while additional institutional and seasonal support is provided to social centres, including during Ramadan. Across all programmes, the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan continues to strengthen its Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms to ensure that vulnerable groups are meaningfully included in decision-making and service delivery.

The National Society aims to:

- Improve the quality of life of people in vulnerable situations
- Strengthen inclusive and community-based social services
- Maintain and scale up volunteer-led home-based services
- Enhance coordination and partnerships with local authorities and international partners
- Promote active and dignified ageing
- Ensure accountability, safeguarding and protection standards across all programmes

Planned activities in 2026

- Strengthen and scale up already established systems and mechanisms, emphasizing sustainability and institutionalization
- Further institutionalize inclusive standards for social and humanitarian assistance
- Strengthen referral pathways for Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV)
- Improve safeguarding and Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSEA) procedures
- Continue livelihood support programmes for vulnerable women (including sewing courses and income-generating skills development)
- Maintain and expand digital feedback mechanisms piloted in regional branches
- Strengthen cooperation with local authorities on accessibility advocacy (ramps, inclusive sanitation facilities)
- Continue supporting approximately 25,000 families through coordinated humanitarian and social assistance mechanisms
- Reinforce and improve existing CEA, PGI and volunteer-based home care systems, ensuring long-term sustainability and alignment with IFRC standards

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will support the National Society through establishing sub-regional coordination with PGI focal points of Central Asian National Societies to discuss and share best practices and lessons learnt on related topics.

In October 2024, with support from the completed [DG ECHO PPP](#) project, a CEA self-assessment was conducted in Bishkek, bringing together key focal points to identify strengths and gaps in institutionalizing CEA. This exercise led to the development of a CEA Plan of Action for the National Society. Training sessions on CEA and [Protection, Gender and Inclusion \(PGI\) in emergencies](#) were also delivered with the IFRC support. A dedicated committee was established, comprising leadership representatives, the CEA/PGI team and the Human Resources department. Community feedback was systematically reviewed by the CEA team, and a feedback mechanism was piloted across seven regional branches using QR codes linked to a centralized data collection system. To ensure secure data management, the National Society adopted a licensed Bitrix server for data storage.

The **Italian Red Cross** will provide support in training women in vulnerable situations. This support will be offered by giving them the opportunity to attend sewing courses, thereby enabling them to earn an income independently in the future.

The **Qatar Red Crescent Society** will support the National Society for Cash and Voucher Assistance ([CVA](#)) to families in vulnerable situations.

The **Swiss Red Cross** will support the National Society in improving access to and quality of eye care services for communities in vulnerable situations of southern provinces, active and dignified ageing in Kyrgyzstan and empowerment for resilience (CBDRM Phase III).

The **Turkish Red Crescent** will provide support to the National Society on improving the quality of social life through active community involvement.

The **Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates** will support the National Society to assist children in female-headed families.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan is committed to pursuing institutional strengthening and carried out the self-assessment part of the [Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification \(OCAC\)](#) process in 2023. The self-assessment is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies as a whole in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities. The Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan is also committed to the [Preparedness for Effective Response \(PER\)](#) process and is at the workplan phase. The PER approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyse the strengths and gaps of its preparedness and response mechanism and ultimately take necessary action to improve it.



Key Institutional Indicators

The National Society has put in place the following:

- National Society development plan
- Youth engagement strategies
- Digital transformation roadmap
- Data management system



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Diversify resource mobilization through fundraising and promotion of projects

- Develop collaboration of the National Society with other actors through engagement within the Movement, as well as other public and private partners
- Update the legal basis for cooperation with the government for social and humanitarian assistance to the population enhancing its [auxiliary role](#)

- Strengthen organizational capacity by enhancing staff competencies and reinforcing the role of volunteers

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan with its development in the areas of capacity building and training of the staff, resource mobilization and fundraising, and partnership development. It will also assist in mobilizing resources to support initiatives, particularly in areas where the National Society plays a crucial auxiliary role to the government.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

Following the [OCAC](#) process in 2023, the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan identified six key priority areas for National Society development: human resources, communications, branch capacity, logistics and IT, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting ([PMER](#)), and financial sustainability. To achieve this, the National Society will focus on:

- Complete [Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment \(BOCA\)](#) training in all branches
- Commemorate its 100-year anniversary and complete key institutional processes
- Improve commercial First Aid training
- Strengthen partnerships with government, international organizations and business sector
- Expand and diversify services by offering occupational safety and health (OSH) briefings, workplace safety instructions and simulation based emergency exercises for companies and institutions, helping them strengthen regulatory compliance, staff preparedness and workplace risk reduction
- Develop and conduct commercial sessions on mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) and workplace accident prevention
- Enhance community interactions for better service provision, accountability and advocacy
- Improve the financial and administrative base of the National Society
- Develop overall sustainability of the National Society
- Finalize its new strategy based on its current strategy initially developed for 2022-2026
- Revise its statute, conduct General Assembly and thematic public campaigns and relevant activities

For several years, the **Swiss Red Cross** has been supporting the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan in enhancing its domestic fundraising capacities, with a particular focus on both individual and corporate fundraising. This collaboration has contributed to strengthening the National Society's financial sustainability and independence. Soon, additional support is envisaged for the introduction of a Face-to-Face (F2F) fundraising mechanism, which is expected to further diversify income streams, foster closer engagement with the public and ensure the long-term sustainability of its humanitarian activities.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC continues to support the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan following the Preparedness for Effective Response ([PER](#)) workshop conducted under the [DG ECHO Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#). As a result of this process, the National Society developed and began implementing a PER Plan of Action. The IFRC is now assisting with the mid term review to identify the next steps required to advance the PER process and strengthen overall preparedness. In addition, staff of the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan are actively promoting the PER approach and have co-facilitated PER exercises with a sister National Society.

With support from Red Cross Red Crescent partners, the IFRC is also helping the National Society reinforce its financial management systems. A joint review of internal financial procedures was completed, forming the basis for a draft financial management strengthening plan aimed at improving transparency, accountability and efficiency throughout the National Society. This effort will not only enhance operational performance but also reinforce donor confidence and contribute to the long term sustainability of the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan's humanitarian mandate.

In addition, the IFRC supported the Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment ([BOCA](#)) across six branches to evaluate leadership, governance, financial management, human resources and programme delivery capacities. Findings from the assessment will guide tailored capacity building measures to help each branch strengthen its systems and address specific challenges. Following the BOCA exercise, branch directors were trained as facilitators to conduct regular self assessments and follow up on self identified priority actions, fostering a culture of continuous improvement across the National Society.

The Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan is in the process of drafting and submitting the next application for the IFRC Capacity Building Fund ([CBF](#)) for National Society development.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Mainstream Humanitarian Diplomacy across all programmes and operational areas
- Ensure consultation process on humanitarian diplomacy among Red Cross Red Crescent stakeholders
- Strengthen the auxiliary role and credibility of the National Society in humanitarian diplomacy
- Influence humanitarian policies and legislation at national and regional levels
- Develop strategic partnerships to amplify humanitarian advocacy
- Promote humanitarian values, International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and Red Cross Red Crescent fundamental principles
- Enhance public awareness and support for humanitarian issues

- Consider humanitarian diplomacy as a key concept in developing its strategy for the next period
- Collaborate with government to promote the implementation of relevant resolutions adopted in the 34th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC, together with Red Cross Red Crescent partners, is supporting the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan in strengthening its institutional approach to humanitarian diplomacy. This includes providing training and technical assistance to staff and volunteers on humanitarian diplomacy, policy development and engagement with legislative and governmental processes. Through this support, Movement partners are helping the National Society promote principled humanitarian action and enhance its capacity to advocate effectively across its humanitarian mandate.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Prioritize quality and accountability in the framework of humanitarian mission
- Strengthen its positioning and improve internal communication through the implementation of a communication strategy
- Improve and systematize the logistics, warehousing and resource management
- Reinforce digital transformation by upgrading its digital infrastructure
- Develop and reinforce policies on staff management, protection, countering fraud and corruption enhancing transparency and integrity within the National Society
- Enhance financial management across the National Society including headquarters and branches
- Institutionalize financial and programme analyticity with relevant tools, approaches and training for the relevant staff
- Launch regular training programmes on planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), communication, analytics and strategy

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC and the Red Cross Red Crescent counterparts will continue to support the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan in strengthening financial management, standardizing the procurement processes, improving the material base, warehouse and inventory management and systematically training staff in areas such as PMER.

With the support of Red Cross Red Crescent partners, the National Society will pursue digital transformation. The digital transformation plan will capture short-term activities and long-term ambitions for digital transformation and a suggested development structure.

The **Turkish Red Crescent** will support the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan to continue the implementation of a mobile volunteer management application. This innovative tool is designed to enhance and fully automate the National Society's internal volunteer management processes, encompassing volunteer registration, training, engagement in humanitarian activities, performance evaluation and the generation of comprehensive statistical reports and insights. By leveraging this application, the National Society aims to optimize operational efficiency, strengthen volunteer coordination and ultimately increase the impact of its humanitarian programmes.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC's Central Asia Delegation is based in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. It supports the National Societies to collaborate, through formal and informal exchange platforms, exchange visits, and online and in-person meetings.

The IFRC supports the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan in disaster management and preparedness, disaster risk reduction, health, community engagement and accountability (CEA), cash and voucher assistance (CVA), disaster law, humanitarian diplomacy and positioning with authorities, branch and volunteer development, leadership support

and development, financial sustainability and systems development. The IFRC also supports accountability as a cross-cutting theme.

In recent years, IFRC supported the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan through a number of Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operations in relation to population movement linked to floods and mudslides, border conflicts, earthquakes, heat and cold waves, and disease outbreaks. IFRC-DREF support includes an Early Action Protocol for heatwaves with a validity of five years.



Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent volunteers lead activities to keep older people active and socially engaged across communities. (Photo: Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan)

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 Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan is part of the IFRC network's Global Thematic Programme Partnership (GTPP) with DG-ECHO. Designed to reinforce the leadership and capacities of National Societies as first responders and community-embedded actors, GTPP fosters an enabling environment for principled, effective and contextualized humanitarian action. It translates political will into operational reality by building sustainable institutional systems, strengthening operational readiness and enabling adaptive, evidence-based approaches. By strengthening the foundation of local action and embedding principled approaches across governance, systems and services, the GTPP moves the humanitarian sector from a fragmented, internationally driven model toward one anchored in localized, equitable and trusted humanitarian leadership.

The **Italian Red Cross** has been engaging with National Societies in the region through projects and activities for more than ten years and has had its own permanent office in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan since 2018. In Kyrgyzstan, it has supported the National Society in the development of its legal framework, in promoting women's empowerment in the country through economic and social inclusion and in enhancing its disaster preparedness and response capacities.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** made a needs assessment visit and intends to launch support for the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan in the areas for enhancing accountability and transparency of the National Society.

The **Canadian Red Cross** provided technical support in the development of the strategic documents on Disaster Management and Contingency plan. Currently negotiations on further support to develop Safeguarding related documents are in process.

The **Swiss Red Cross** has been collaborating with the National Society since 2014, driven by a common goal around the sustainable implementation of programmes in support of the most vulnerable people in Kyrgyzstan. Current partnership

projects are aligned with the National Society's strategic priorities in social care, public health, disaster risk reduction and organizational development. The multi-year partnership framework agreement covers the areas of fundraising, volunteer management and institutional preparedness for effective emergency response.

The partnership on the 'Active and Dignified Ageing' programme began in 2014 with the first phase of the project. Since then, the programme has been implemented through several consecutive phases. The fourth phase, currently ongoing, is approaching completion in 2026. At this stage, no further phases of the project are foreseen. Over the years, this long-term partnership has significantly strengthened community-based social services, volunteer-led home-based care and social inclusion mechanisms for older people across Kyrgyzstan, with key approaches now integrated into the National Society's regular programming.

The **Turkish Red Crescent** established its delegation for Central Asia in 2019. Based in Bishkek, its aim is to extend its level of partnership with National Societies in the region. It cooperates with the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan to improve its preparedness in the fields of disaster management and social development, in line with the National Society's strategic plan. It will continue supporting the National Society in cash and voucher assistance through the Kizilaykart programme and the support of social centres.

In 2024, the leadership of the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan actively engaged in several high-level international and regional events. In September, they participated in the 'Red Cross Red Crescent New Ways of Working' (NWoW) conference in Oslo, Norway, alongside representatives from multiple National Societies and the IFRC. In October, the leadership attended the Red Cross Red Crescent Statutory Meetings in Geneva, including the General Assembly, Council of Delegates and International Conference. This was followed by participation in the Donor Advisory Group (DAG) High-Level Annual Meeting in the Hague in November, which brought together key donors and partners from across the globe for constructive dialogue. In December, with IFRC support, the Central Asia Regional Leadership Meeting was held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, gathering all five National Societies and the IFRC to review achievements, challenges and opportunities for cooperation. Additionally, regular Partner Coordination Meetings continue to be held in Bishkek to monitor progress within the framework of the Red Cross Red Crescent humanitarian mission in Kyrgyzstan, involving the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan, the IFRC, the ICRC and participating National Societies including the Italian Red Cross, the Swiss Red Cross and the Turkish Red Crescent.

Movement coordination

The Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) 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 2026, the relevant workshop and following the trilateral agreement is planned.

In Kyrgyzstan, **the ICRC** helps victims of violence, visits detainees, promotes International Humanitarian Law ([IHL](#)), renovates and supplies health facilities, works with the authorities on the issue of missing persons and helps train the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan. The ICRC's support for Kyrgyzstan is covered by its regional delegation in Uzbekistan.

Coordination with other actors

In line with its auxiliary role, the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan maintains close collaboration with national authorities. The National Society actively participated in coordination platforms such as the risk communication group, which included representatives from key ministries, public health institutions and international partners such as the UNICEF, DCRU, contributing to unified planning processes.

The National Society also partners with international organizations such as UNDRR, UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR, UNFPA and OSCE to strengthen programme implementation and impact. Due to shifts in United States global policy, Kyrgyzstan experienced a significant decline in partner engagement during 2024–2025.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Emergency Situations, it supports the implementation of the Law on International Humanitarian Assistance, contributing to the development and adoption of regulatory and legal frameworks that enhance institutional capacity for effective humanitarian response. This collaboration is expected to continue, reinforcing the sustainability of the national humanitarian assistance system.

Furthermore, the National Society remains committed to promoting knowledge of International Humanitarian Law ([IHL](#)) and the [Fundamental Principles](#) of the Movement. It actively participates in the interagency commission on IHL implementation and will continue efforts to integrate IHL standards at the national level.



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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