



CUBA

2026-2028 IFRC network country plan



5 March 2026

In support of the Cuban Red Cross



183

National Society branches



1,437

National Society local units



393

National Society staff



39,648

National Society volunteers

People to be reached in 2026



100,000

Ongoing emergency operations



50,000

Climate and environment



200,000

Disasters and crises



300,000

Health and wellbeing



10,000

Migration and displacement



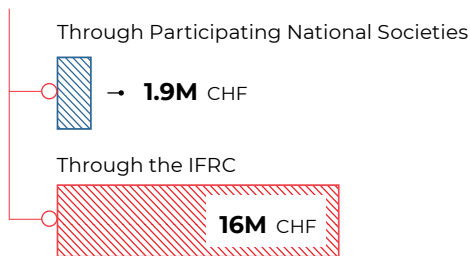
10,000

Values, power and inclusion

IFRC network Funding Requirements

2026

Total 17.9M CHF



2027

Total 1.2M CHF

2028

1.4M CHF

Projected funding requirements

Participating National Societies

Canadian Red Cross Society*

German Red Cross

Italian Red Cross

Red Cross Society of China

Swiss Red Cross

Vietnam Red Cross Society

IFRC Appeal codes

Longer-term needs:

MAACU003

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

Hazards



Hurricanes



Floods



Earthquakes



Population
movement



Disease
outbreak

IFRC network multi-year focus

Longer term needs

- Disaster risk management
 - Health services
- Climate change adaptation
 - Migration-related needs

Capacity development

- Strengthened internal systems
- Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting
 - Volunteering and youth

Key country data links

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index **Low**

Human Development Index rank **97**

World Bank Population figure **11M**



On 24 November, the Cuban Red Cross distributed tool, kitchen and hygiene kits to families affected by Hurricane Melissa in Jiguani, Granma Province (Photo: Cuban Red Cross)

Detailed funding requirements

	2026	2027	2028
	IFRC	IFRC	IFRC
Ongoing emergencies	15M		
Longer-term needs			
Climate and environment	50,000	55,000	60,000
Disasters & crises	500,000	600,000	700,000
Health & wellbeing	400,000	500,000	600,000
Migration & displacement	10,000	10,000	10,000
Values, power & inclusion	30,000	35,000	40,000
Enabling local actors	10,000	15,000	20,000
Total	16M	1.2M	1.4M

Participating National Societies bilateral support

National Society	Year	Funding Requirement	Confirmed Funding	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
German Red Cross	2026	100,000		50,000	50,000				
Italian Red Cross	2026	50,000				50,000			
Red Cross Society of China	2026	1M			500,000	250,000		240,000	10,000
Swiss Red Cross	2026			-		-			
Vietnam Red Cross Society	2026	750,000			250,000	250,000		240,000	10,000

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Cuban Red Cross** was founded in 1909 and admitted to the **International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)** in 1919. The National Society's actions are oriented towards the people and communities affected by diverse vulnerabilities, crises and disasters.

In accordance with its legal base and auxiliary role, it is part of the National Civil Defense system and works closely with the Ministry of Public Health. As part of the Council of Civil Defense, the National Society has a mandate to be active in evacuations, using its trained staff and volunteers. The Cuban Red Cross also provides rescue, restoration of family links, first aid, and psychosocial support in the immediate aftermath of disasters.

The Strategic Plan 2023-2025 is aimed at strengthening the Cuban Red Cross's capacity to respond to disasters, climate change, health needs, and migration, while promoting inclusion and community resilience. It is focused on improving disaster preparedness, supporting vulnerable populations with health and humanitarian services, and building stronger partnerships and institutional capacity. Overall, the plan provides a coordinated framework to guide humanitarian action, resource mobilization, and community support.

In 2024, the Cuban Red Cross reached 203,000 people through its long-term services and development programmes and 1,771 people through disaster response and early recovery programmes.

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Cuba has a population of 11.32 million and is the largest island in the Caribbean and the second-most populous after Hispaniola. The country invests significantly in health and education, because of which its education indicators are among the highest in the world.

Cuba's Human Development Index of 0.764 puts it in the high human development category. The country's GDP was last recorded as USD 107.35 billion. Cuba is the leading Caribbean producer of sugar, though the main activity of the country's planned economy in terms of foreign currency exchange has been tourism which overtook sugar in the mid-1990s.

The country's main challenges include a complex economic situation and limited access to development funds. In three recent years, three consecutive external shocks of the tightening of unilateral sanctions by the United States of

America, the economic and health crisis caused by COVID-19, and the conflict in Ukraine, have adversely affected Cuba. This context has exacted additional challenges on socio-economic conditions faced by the country's population, particularly the most vulnerable.

At the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, Cuba successfully contained the virus and had a very low infection rate. However, at the beginning of 2021, the rates increased significantly, peaking in August. Amid rising cases, the Cuban economy was detrimentally affected by forced border closures and restrictions on non-essential economic activities. The pandemic also led to an almost complete collapse of international tourism, negatively affecting the country's most important economic sector. As a result of these factors, the Cuban economy contracted by 11%.

UNDP's 2024 Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), measuring the complexities of poor people's lives, individually and collectively, indicates low percentages in Cuba. For example, nutrition (6.4%), school attendance (7.5%), housing (13.7%), sanitation (10.8%), electricity (1%) and drinking water (4%).

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Cuba's climate is tropical and seasonally wet. Temperatures are generally high, ranging from 20°C to 26°C. The most variable element is rainfall: on average, 1,300 mm falls annually in most parts of the country. Approximately 80 per cent of the total annual rain falls during the rainy season. Among the meteorological events that affect Cuba's territory, tropical cyclones occupy an important place, and their frequency makes them an indisputable part of the Cuban climate.

Extreme weather events pose a significant threat for people living in Cuba. Over the last 100 years, the country has suffered major losses of life due to hurricanes, particularly the Santa Cruz hurricane in 1932 and Hurricane Flora in 1963. The number of tropical cyclones and hurricanes that affect Cuba is variable, ranging from zero to five per year.

Studies have identified important climatic variations in Cuba and the wider region. Increases in air temperature and frequent extreme climatic events, such as intense rains and severe local storms, characterize the changing climate in Cuba today. The influence of the El Niño Southern Oscillation on the Latin Caribbean region is also contributing to the changing climate in Cuba, with more frequent droughts and fewer hurricanes.

Cuba is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. [Projections show](#) that, without interventions, 21 coastal communities in Cuba will disappear completely by the end of the 21st century due to rising sea levels, and more than 98 will be severely affected by climate-related hazards. With a population of over 11 million people and a water sector dependent almost entirely on rainfall, these impacts significantly heighten risks to water security, public health, and key economic sectors such as agriculture, forestry, and tourism.

In addition, coastal erosion, flooding, saline intrusion, droughts and sea level rises continue to threaten the economic and social gains achieved by the Government's commitment to sustainable development and global warming adaptation through the [Tarea Vida National Plan](#). Rising temperatures are also expected to increase climate-sensitive health risks, including cardiovascular and respiratory illnesses and vector- and water-borne diseases such as dengue and diarrheal infections.

The main priority of the Cuban emergency response system is the preservation of human life. Achieving this will require improving climate change education and strengthening of the country's monitoring and warning systems.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

For the National Society, the focus will be on reducing the current and future humanitarian impacts of climate and environmental crises and supporting people to adapt and thrive in the face of it. This means climate adaptation and mitigation are high on our collective agenda, integrating climate risk management across all programs, operations, and advocacy.

Planned activities in 2026

- Train staff and volunteers on climate change, climate action, and [climate-smart programming](#)
- Engage with national authorities to secure their coordination with existent climate change frameworks and provide inputs for the revision of national legal frameworks

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Cuban Red Cross by strengthening communications to address climate change impacts, build strategic alliances, and enhance institutional capacity. This includes supporting the development of an environmental policy aligned with IFRC and national frameworks, improving knowledge and action on climate change through national workshops on climate action and climate-smart programming, strengthening community-level responses through Environmental Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (EVCAs) in selected communities, and promoting sustainable environmental practices through the introduction of the IFRC environmental policy.



Disasters and crises

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

Cuba's governing structure is the [National Civil Defense](#), established by law in July 1966 with the aim of protecting the population and the national economy in exceptional situations. The system operates throughout the country to support mobilization efforts, emergency planning, early warning systems, recovery and urgent repair, search and rescue efforts, and the reduction of risks and vulnerabilities.

The country's geographical location and the [frequent hydro-meteorological hazards](#) that strike the island have forced the [Cuban Civil Defense system](#) to progressively develop forecasting and early warning for the effective protection of people and material goods in risk areas. The preventive activity is the essential purpose, due to the impact of natural disasters on economic and social development. The context in Cuba demonstrates that disasters occur not only due to increasingly recurrent and extreme weather events, but because of vulnerabilities that have accumulated over time. Over the past 20 years, Cuba has been affected by around 30 major atmospheric events, including tropical storms and hurricanes, with early warning systems playing a key role in reducing loss of life despite extensive damage.

The frequency and impact of extreme weather events has a devastating effect on the population and economy, while [Cuba's location](#) in the seismic belt leaves it vulnerable to geological risks. Seismic hazards are particularly significant in the southeastern region of the country due to tectonic plate activity. Emerging and re-emerging disease outbreaks are a significant issue for people living in Cuba. The country also faces technological dangers from its own economic development. These include industrial and transportation-related accidents, such as chemical spills affecting surrounding communities.

[Hurricanes](#) have caused considerable damage to the island's infrastructure and economy in recent years. Recent high-intensity

hurricanes have resulted in billions of dollars in losses to housing, agriculture, and industry, underscoring the scale of economic vulnerability despite strong preparedness systems.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Focus on [preparedness](#) and readiness to respond to shocks, enhancing [community risk reduction](#), and resilience.
- Meet the needs of people affected by crises and disasters through access to in-kind assistance and support that is timely, adequate and flexible
- Respond effectively to the wide spectrum of evolving crises and disasters, and leverage their auxiliary role in emergency response
- Expand leadership in the field of [disaster law](#) and improve official/legal recognition of their auxiliary role

Planned activities in 2026

- Raise awareness among communities of risks, and the work of the Red Cross in the mitigation of, preparedness for, and response to those risks
- Take hurricane season preparedness actions
- Organize induction sessions for staff and volunteers to familiarize them with the forecast-based financing approach

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to work with the Cuban Red Cross in preparedness and risk mitigation initiatives to strengthen the local capacity at the headquarters and provincial levels.



Health and wellbeing

In Cuba, universal health access and coverage are based on three key principles: health as a human right, equity, and solidarity. The Cuban authorities have made health a priority since 1959, dedicating efforts and resources to the development and consolidation of the national health system under its governing body, the [Ministry of Public Health](#). Legal regulations are contained within the Constitution of the Republic and under Law 41 on Public Health, which establishes

the right to health protection and the responsibility of the State to guarantee this right.

The [national health policy](#) prioritizes health as an essential component of human wellbeing and as a strategic objective of development. Accordingly, all social sectors must share the objectives of universal health coverage and guarantee equal access to comprehensive and quality health services for everyone. The [national health service is universal](#), free

of charge, accessible, regional, and comprehensive, reaching both rural and urban communities. It is structured on three territorial levels (national, province and municipality) and three levels of care based on a network of integrated, comprehensive, general, specialized, and regional services. The first level of care is represented by family doctors and nurses, polyclinics, and other services; the second level is represented by hospitals; and the third level is made up of highly specialized hospitals and research institutes. Primary health care is the strategy and fundamental axis of the national health system, with a strong emphasis on prevention, community-based services, and the active participation of citizens.

The social security system comprises two subsystems: the social security system and the social assistance system. The former guarantees adequate protection to any person disabled by old age or sickness, and provides, in addition to pensions, cash benefits for maternity leave for working women and sickness or accident benefits. The social assistance system provides care for the elderly and the disabled in social institutions through programmes aimed at improving quality of life and societal integration for those who require it.

Although many of Cuba's health indicators are among the best in the region of the Americas, in 2011, a reorganization of the health services was decided upon, in line with the process of updating the Cuban economic and social model that was taking place in all sectors of the country.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Cuban Red Cross will ensure that everyone has safe and equitable access to health, water, sanitation, and adequate living conditions. This will involve the expansion of integrated community-based healthcare and first aid and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programmes to address the unmet needs

of vulnerable or marginalized groups. The National Societies will also invest in epidemic and pandemic preparedness, training local actors, networks, and volunteers as community-based responders to detect and respond to disease outbreaks and other health risks. They will capitalize on their auxiliary roles to ensure their position on relevant country-level public health strategy, advocacy, and policy platforms and mechanisms.

To achieve this, the IFRC Secretariat will support National Societies to expand the scale and quality of their health and water, sanitation and hygiene services at the community level in both emergency and non-emergency settings.

Planned activities in 2026

- Maintain the health and dignity of communities in emergencies and disease outbreaks by providing access to appropriate health services
- Coordinate with the Ministry of Health to undertake hygiene promotion and provide safe water for emergency situations
- Implement psychosocial first aid and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) training for volunteers
- Train hygiene promoters

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will assist the Cuban Red Cross in assuming its role in coordination and advocacy platforms. It will aid the National Society in implementing various training for volunteers and its coordination with the Ministry of Health to undertake hygiene promotion and provide safe water during emergencies.



Distributions of humanitarian aid in the El Aguacate community in Santiago de Cuba, after Hurricane Melissa (Photo: IFRC)



Migration and displacement

Cuba hosts [180 refugees](#) and asylum-seekers from over 16 countries under UNHCR's mandate. The migratory flows consist of many people from different countries such as Haiti, Syria, Afghanistan, Iran, and Sudan. Of these, 54 per cent lack legal status in the country, and 33 per cent are women and children. At the same time, Cuba plays a dual role in regional migration dynamics, acting both as a country of arrival for migrants—particularly Haitian nationals arriving by sea in eastern coastal provinces—and as a country of departure amid significant outward migration.

Between 2012 and 2022, the country suffered 19 disasters such as storms, floods, and wildfires which internally displaced [4.2 million people](#). Internal displacements are still underway with the November 2023 floods forcefully relocating [17,689 people](#) in the region of Santiago de Cuba, while [76,221 people](#) had to evacuate to centres set up by local government authorities or to the homes of friends and family due to Hurricane Ian.

Historically, the National Society has supported migrants arriving in Cuba and within Cuba with shelter, medical attention, WASH facilities and protection measures. National Society staff and volunteers continuously responding to the needs of the affected population in coordination with the authorities. Since early 2022, the Cuban Red Cross has also assisted more than 1,200 Haitian migrants arriving by sea, providing hygiene kits, first aid, medical screening, psychosocial support, and Restoring Family Links services in coordination with national authorities and humanitarian partners.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Cuban Red Cross continues to promote the safety, protection and human dignity of people on the move. The National Society will continue to support the work of its branches in attending to the needs of migrants while closely working with National Authorities.

Planned activities in 2026

- Establish fixed or mobile [humanitarian service points \(HSPs\)](#) to support migrants arriving at the coast
- Conduct training for staff and volunteers on migration issues
- Participate in regional migration platforms
- Conduct [community engagement and accountability \(CEA\)](#) training for staff and volunteers with a focus on migration

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC teams work to support and strengthen response capacity at the provinces with the continuous migration of people from islands nearby. In the specific provinces where the IFRC has responded before, Villa Clara for example, the IFRC teams work with Cuban Red Cross to ensure prepositioned household and relief items to assist the Cuban authorities while they support the receipt and safe return of migrants.



Values, power and inclusion

The Cuban state is committed to the empowerment of women, and has enacted a series of laws and policies to promote women's equal and active participation in society. A [report by the Overseas Development Institute \(ODI\)](#) shows remarkable progress made towards women's economic empowerment and gender equality – and this is due to the provision of universal and free education, state employment opportunities, equal pay for equal work, maternity protection and childcare facilities. However, the report also reveals that these measures have fallen short of challenging deeply entrenched gendered social norms about female and male roles in the family and society. Despite these advances, gender disparities persist in areas such as unpaid care work and early marriage, which continue to affect women and girls disproportionately.

[Humanity and Inclusion](#) reports that although people with disabilities receive free medical care, the lack of transportation services and of modern, specialized equipment (such as hearing tests) limit access to healthcare. People with disabilities are particularly vulnerable when natural disasters such as hurricanes occur.

Regarding attitudes and acceptance towards the LGBTQ+ community, independent reports note more tolerant attitudes in recent years. In 2018, the National Assembly voted to legalize same-sex marriage with a constitutional referendum to be held in February 2019, but it was later removed from the draft constitution. In May 2019, the government announced that the Union of Jurists of Cuba was working on a [new Family Code](#)

which will address same-sex marriage. Discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity is illegal in Cuba.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Promote positive change grounded in humanitarian values and principles.
- Strengthen National Society capacities to reach more local branches, increase awareness, and drive action through youth and education-sector engagement.
- Foster more inclusive and diverse work dynamics while protecting people and their dignity.
- Contribute to building community resilience and peaceful, cohesive environments.

Planned activities in 2026

- Train protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) staff and volunteers on community engagement and accountability approaches

- Conduct community engagement and accountability (CEA) training for staff and volunteers with a focus on migration

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC continues to make efforts to ensure safety and inclusivity, ensuring dignity, access, and participation for people of all identities. The IFRC aims to contribute to a positive change in communities through wider understanding, ownership, dissemination and application of the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values, focusing especially on young people's knowledge, skills, and behavior.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The National Society is committed to pursuing institutional strengthening and are engaged in the IFRC Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process. The Cuban Red Cross

is at the action and accountability phase. The approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyze the strengths and gaps in their preparedness and response mechanism, and ultimately take the necessary action to improve it.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Society aims to:

- Increase cooperation and coordination with external partners to address major challenges facing communities
- Ensure membership coordination to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in humanitarian actions, and the shift in

its mindset towards a Federation-wide approach leading to increased trust within the network

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Cuban Red Cross with IFRC guidance and information of interest. It will also help the National Society to obtain remote Internet connection at headquarters and then progressively at its branches.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Societies will work to further their development by:

- Ensuring that they are trusted partners of choice for local humanitarian action with the capabilities to act in the global network
- Prioritizing volunteering development and youth action as critical catalysts of behavioural change and local action.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Cuban Red Cross in revising the Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment ([BOCA](#)) and develop strategies to address identified gaps in capacity. It will also support the National Society in implementing [CEA minimum commitments](#) and advise the use of CEA tools. In 2023, the IFRC continued the efforts support the Cuban Red Cross in National Society development and held an introduction to the Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification ([OCAC](#)) and BOCA.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

IFRC continues to work with Cuban Red Cross to build their capacity for effective Humanitarian Diplomacy, including through cooperation in the IFRC network. The IFRC engaged with the Cuban Red Cross in strengthening its auxiliary role in humanitarian matters, ensure the participation of the National Society in the relevant forum of Humanitarian interest. It will continue the dialogue with the authorities for joint planning and including the national society in different coordination mechanism with civil defense and relevant parties on disaster

preparedness, as well recognize the role that national society volunteers play in different aspect of response activities.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC works together with the National Society and its partners, to increase the visibility of the Cuban Red Cross, including minimum enhancing of the image of the facilities, equipment as well the Volunteers personal equipment. The goal is also to mitigate and minimize the impact of the current context in which Cuba is dealing with sanctions, lack of material difficulty of banking system.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Risk management: The risk register for Cuba needs to be carefully and continuously updated since new procedures are often being introduced.
- Find efficient ways to mitigate the difficulty in Banking services by ensuring that alternative ways.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Cuban Red Cross in applying the IFRC's Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) capacity assessment tool, in accordance with the National Society's needs and priorities. It will also provide staff with related capacity building and technical support.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC supports the National Societies in Cuba through its Latin Caribbean Country Cluster Delegation based in the Dominican Republic. It operates with support from an extended regional team of specialists in different areas, including disaster risk reduction, community health, emergency response, logistics, finance, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, and information management.

In recent years, the IFRC has supported the National Society in Cuba through [Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) and Emergency Appeals operations. These operations have supported emergency responses to tornados, hurricanes, floods, droughts and population movement in [Cuba](#), and tropical storms, hurricanes, floods.

To support the response to Hurricane Ian in Cuba, the IFRC deployed a response team from the Americas Regional Office and Latin Caribbean Country Cluster Delegation. The IFRC also employed an operation manager as part of the surge capacity scheme for two months, providing a permanent presence in Cuba until long-term staff can be assigned to the operation. Through its global appeal on the COVID-19 pandemic, the IFRC supported both National Societies during their COVID-19 responses with funding and technical assistance.

All procurement processes are coordinated through the IFRC regional logistics unit in Panama to ensure material availability and expedite the procurement process. Managing procurements from the regional logistics unit is more expeditious as there is limited availability of materials and supplies in Cuba.



Distributions of humanitarian aid in the El Aguacate community in Santiago de Cuba, after Hurricane Melissa (Photo: IFRC)

IFRC membership coordination

The IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations, and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance, and space; mobilizing funding and

other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance, and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The National Society in Cuba along with other National Societies in Central America, also receive support from [IFRC Reference Centre for Institutional Disaster Preparedness \(CREPD\)](#) hosted by the Salvadorean Red Cross and supported by IFRC. Communication and coordination channels across the region are available for the exchange of information on

operational activities and different contextual analyses, with meetings held on a regular basis. The centre assists National Societies in strengthening their disaster preparedness capacities through the development of methodologies, tools and harmonization processes, complemented with the expertise and best practices of National Societies.

Movement coordination

The Cuban Red Cross 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](#).

Through its regional [delegation in Venezuela](#), the ICRC carries out work relating to its mandate and operations to meet immediate needs in Cuba.. It works with the Cuban Red Cross to advance work in International Humanitarian Law and [Restoring Family Links \(RFL\)](#). As part of this work, the ICRC provides information and technical support to migration, gender, and inclusion focal points at the National Societies as part of this initiative to enhance their responses.

Coordination with other actors

The Cuban Red Cross works in coordination with Cuban authorities, primarily civil defense, local government, management centres for risk reduction and the Ministry of Public Health. The National Civil Defense system integrates all levels, from nation to community, with measures for prevention, mitigation, and preparedness. It is also responsible for the dissemination of guidelines on the protection of the population, their property, and the national economy. The National Civil Defense general staff is the main governing

body of this system, in charge of overseeing compliance with civil defense measures and international conventions related to civil protection. It is also responsible for coordinating international cooperation and assistance during disasters. In times of emergency, the National Society liaises closely with authorities and oversees the arrival of humanitarian goods, which must pass through several government approvals to enter Cuba.



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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