



UZBEKISTAN

2025 IFRC network country plan



Funding Requirement **CHF 2.8M**

16 April 2025

In support of the Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan



15

National Society
branches



212

National Society
local units



650

National Society
staff



45,220

National Society
volunteers

People to be reached



10,000

Climate and
environment



150,000

Disasters
and crises



800,000

Health and
wellbeing

IFRC network multi-year focus

Longer-term needs

- Recurring disasters
 - Health
- Social vulnerabilities

Capacity development

- Climate change adaptation
- Forecast-based action

Key country data links

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index **Low**

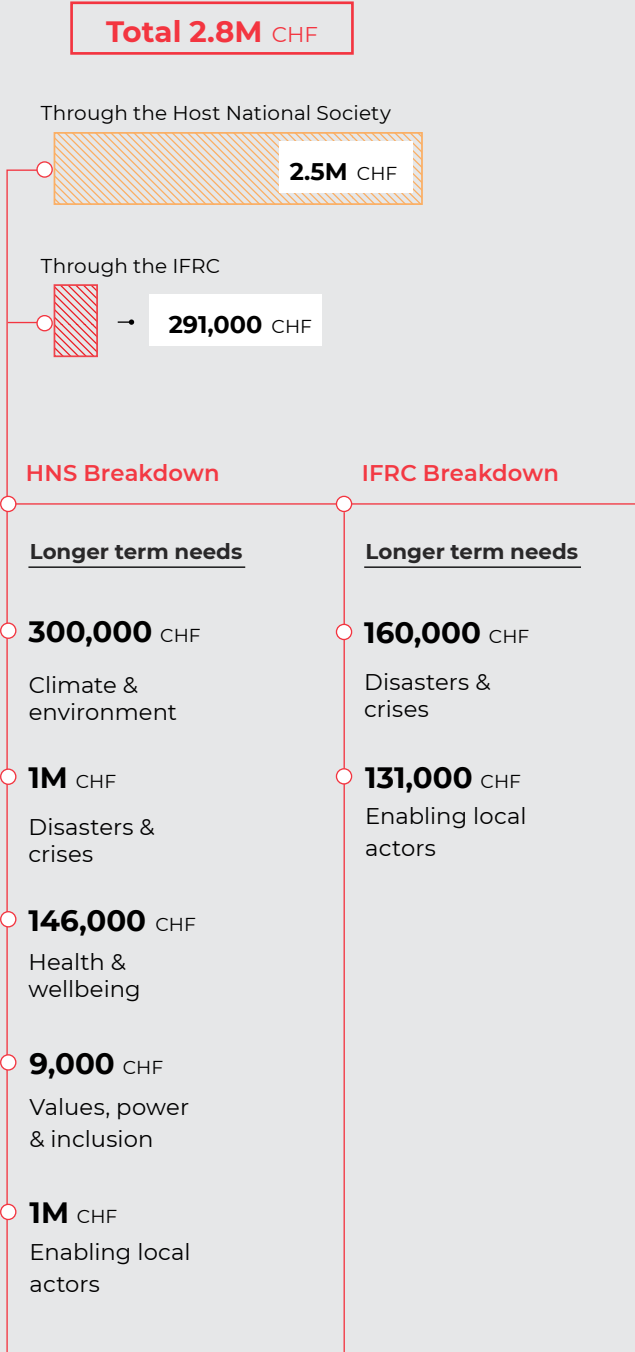
Human Development Index rank **106**

World Bank Population figure **35.7M**

World Bank Population below poverty line **14.1%**

Funding requirements

2025



IFRC Appeal codes

Long-term needs:
MAAUZ002

Hazards



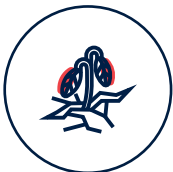
Heatwaves



Floods



Landslides



Drought



Earthquake

See back page for explanatory
note on funding requirements

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan** was established in 1925 and is the longest-standing humanitarian organization in the country. It was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1995, and has 650 staff, 45,000 volunteers, 15 branches and 212 local units across the country. As auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field, it relies on the activities laid out in the President's Decree "On the Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan" (1992), the State Law on the Protection of the Red Cross Red Crescent Emblem (2004), and the State Law on Humanitarian Activities.

The National Society aids the most vulnerable groups of the population, including lonely older people, people with disabilities or with chronic illnesses, multi-children families on low-incomes and orphans. It promotes healthy lifestyles, helps in the prevention of infectious diseases, provides first aid training, and participates in disaster response and disaster

preparedness activities. It also helps unite separated families, disseminates knowledge on international humanitarian law (IHL), develops youth activities, attracts volunteers and ensures its own organizational development and fundraising activities. In 2023, the National Society reached 12,000 people by its disaster response and early recovery programmes over time.

In July 2022, the National Society's General Assembly approved the National Society's Strategic Development Plan 2021-2025, with the following three strategic goals:

- Ensure effective disaster preparedness, response and recovery in communities
- Promote healthy lifestyles leading to safe and dignified life in communities
- Mobilize communities, ensuring inclusiveness and peace in communities



Volunteers and staff of the Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan educate people on the importance of personal hygiene, distribute medical masks and information materials in crowded places. (Photo: Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan)

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Uzbekistan, a double-landlocked country in Central Asia, shares borders with Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Afghanistan. Its diverse terrain encompasses deserts, plains and mountains, with the Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers supporting agriculture despite a predominantly continental climate marked by hot summers and cold winters.

With a population nearing 36 million and over 50 per cent residing in urban areas, Uzbekistan faces challenges associated with rapid urbanization, including infrastructure and planning. The country has a young demographic, with a median age of 27.8 years and a substantial portion below the age of 14. Ethnic Uzbeks constitute the majority, followed by Russians, Tajiks, Kazakhs, Karakalpaks and Tatars. Regional

insecurity, particularly stemming from Afghanistan, remains a significant concern.

Uzbekistan boasts a diversified economy focusing on agriculture, industry, services and natural resources, notably cotton production. Despite gradual market-oriented reforms since the early 2000s, the state plays a substantial role in economic activities relying on remittances from labour migrants mainly working in Russia. The Russia-Ukraine conflict's ramifications are felt in Uzbekistan, with anticipated decline in exports to Russia and remittances, alongside increased prices for imported cereals such as wheat due to disrupted shipments from Ukraine.

Persistent challenges in Uzbekistan include poverty, income inequality, limited access to quality healthcare and water, gender inequality, climate change impacts and food insecurity.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Uzbekistan faces complex and interrelated environmental challenges, primarily driven by climate change, desertification and water scarcity. These issues threaten ecosystems, biodiversity, agricultural productivity and socio-economic stability, requiring urgent intervention and adaptation strategies.

A significant portion of Uzbekistan's territory consists of arid and semi-arid land, making it highly susceptible to desertification. Climate change has intensified this process by accelerating land degradation, reducing vegetation cover, and causing soil erosion. The loss of fertile land not only reduces agricultural productivity but also threatens biodiversity and rural livelihoods.

One of the most pressing environmental disasters in Uzbekistan is the desiccation of the Aral Sea, primarily due to the overuse of water from the Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers for agricultural irrigation. This has led to severe ecological destruction, salinization of soils, and loss of biodiversity. The exposed seabed releases toxic dust, worsening respiratory illnesses and contributing to high poverty and unemployment

rates in surrounding communities. Efforts to mitigate the crisis include international and national projects focused on water management, sustainable agriculture, and partial sea restoration.

Uzbekistan's water deficit, currently at 3 billion cubic meters, is projected to increase to 7 billion cubic meters by 2030 and up to 15 billion cubic meters by 2050. The decline in water availability from the Amu Darya and Syr Darya river basins will significantly impact irrigation-dependent agriculture, worsening food security. Additionally, glacial melting threatens mountain communities with outburst floods, posing further risks to infrastructure, settlements, and livelihoods.

Climate projections indicate that by the end of the century, Uzbekistan will experience temperature increases exceeding 35°C, leading to more frequent and intense heatwaves. Vulnerable groups such as the elderly and outdoor workers are at heightened health risks due to extreme heat. Other extreme weather events, including droughts, heavy rainfall, and mudflows, are becoming more common, disrupting ecosystems and economic activities.

The impacts of climate change disproportionately affect Uzbekistan's most vulnerable populations, including those living in poverty, women-headed households and ethnic

minorities. Women-headed households, which make up 20 per cent of the total, are particularly at risk, with incomes significantly lower than those of male-headed households. Many families struggle to afford necessities, often resorting to negative coping mechanisms such as reducing food intake, selling assets, or taking out loans. Declining agricultural yields, driven by climate variability, will further exacerbate economic hardships, particularly for communities reliant on farming.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan 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 Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan will further develop [forecast-based financing](#) with a focus on heat waves for timely

and effective implementation of early actions. It will also work to reinforce [early warning systems](#) at community level for a range of hazards and increase public awareness on climate risks for heat waves.

Planned activities for 2025

- Build/strengthen communities' resilience to climate change by investing in climate change preparedness, adaptation and response
- Develop [forecast-based financing](#) with the focus on the simplified early action protocol ([EAP](#)) for heatwaves
- Conduct community capacity building activities and train population to respond to emergencies in the face of climate change
- Organize work with youth in the context of climate change and strengthen their abilities and skills to respond to climate change related disasters

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan through its [forecast-based financing](#) mechanism and [Early Action Protocol](#) that provide frameworks for proactive responses to extreme weather events such as heatwaves, cold waves, floods and droughts.



Disasters and crises

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

Uzbekistan is among the ten countries with highest earthquake risk globally. Major urban areas in the region are particularly vulnerable due to [high population density](#) and continuing concerns over the seismic safety of buildings and infrastructure. Tashkent ranks first among nine cities in Central Asia and the Caucasus in terms of earthquake hazard and the share of the population exposed to seismic risk. Over 20 per cent of the population resides in buildings with high [seismic vulnerability](#).

Although less than 15 per cent of the country's territory is at very high seismic risk, the danger is concentrated in the [Tashkent and Bukhara regions](#), home to more than half the country's population and accounting for 65 per cent of the country's GDP. Another major earthquake in Uzbekistan could have impacts on the scale of 30 per cent of GDP. The 1966 earthquake resulted in losses (adjusted for inflation) equivalent to over [USD10 billion](#).

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen community-based emergency preparedness and response
- Strengthen [community-based disaster risk reduction](#), school safety and community preparedness for possible disasters
- Build awareness of young volunteers, adolescent girls and boys in disaster risk-prone areas and engage community in disaster preparedness and comprehensive school safety
- Enhance cash preparedness of the National Society by assisting most disaster-prone communities with cash and voucher assistance ([CVA](#))
- Conduct preparedness for effective response ([PER](#)) self-assessment, develop plan of action to identify institutional preparedness priorities and timelines, draft or revise multi-hazard contingency plans and develop SOPs for the headquarters [Emergency Operations Centre](#)

Planned activities in 2025

- Replenish the central warehouse with emergency supplies of essential household items
 - Implement Early Action Protocol (EAP) for heatwaves
 - Conduct seminars, training, competitions and tests among both schoolchildren and teachers on first aid, emergency response and climate change
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Health and wellbeing

Uzbekistan's healthcare system is primarily public, with services divided into national, regional and city levels. The government remains the main employer of healthcare workers and the primary provider of health-related goods and services. Despite efforts to improve healthcare, the country faces significant health challenges, particularly in maternal and infant health. Uzbekistan ranks 114th in maternal mortality (29 deaths per 100,000) and 93rd in infant mortality. Additionally, life expectancy remains relatively low at 74.8 years, ranking the country 125th globally.

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are the leading cause of death, accounting for approximately 85 per cent of all fatalities, with cardiovascular diseases as the primary cause of premature mortality. Uzbekistan is also among the world's top 30 countries for multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) and is one of the 18 highest-priority countries for TB control in the WHO Europe region, with an incidence rate of 83 per 100,000 people (2022).

Access to safe drinking water remains a critical issue, particularly in rural areas, where 30.2 per cent of the population lacks safely managed drinking water services (2022). Poor water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) conditions contribute to 17 per cent of deaths from diarrhoea-related illnesses. These issues collectively impose an economic burden of approximately USD 635 million annually, equivalent to 1.3 per cent of Uzbekistan's GDP.

Despite these challenges, Uzbekistan has made significant progress in immunization coverage. As of 2023, 99 per cent of children received the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine, and the same percentage were vaccinated with the first dose of the diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis-containing vaccine. Additionally, Uzbekistan's Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Service Coverage Index is 75 (2021), reflecting moderate access to essential health services.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC's overarching regional objective for Central Asia is to continue its commitment to being the primary responder in a crisis or disaster, while improving response mechanisms.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan plays a crucial role in health preparedness and response, working in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Emergency Situations, National Epidemic Committee, WHO and other partners. It focuses on risk communication, community engagement and public awareness campaigns, distributing informational materials on epidemic prevention and conducting training sessions in local communities. The National Society aims to strengthen these initiatives to improve health outcomes, particularly for vulnerable populations in rural areas.

Planned activities in 2025

- Continue promoting health, including supporting prevention of communicable diseases, such as tuberculosis and non-communicable diseases
 - Contribute to providing better access to sustainable, affordable, appropriate and quality health services to vulnerable communities
 - Produce and distribute flyers, manuals and video on first aid and information materials on healthy lifestyles
 - Host seminars for staff and volunteers on first aid, home care, provision of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) assistance, promotion of healthy lifestyles and hygiene for prevention of infectious diseases
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Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC's overarching regional objective for Central Asia is to strengthen health services, raise awareness of health issues, improve capacity and training for health professionals, provide direct health and WASH services, anticipate and alleviate the health needs of vulnerable populations, and promote stronger

physical, mental and psychosocial health outcomes. Over the past ten years, the Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan has

financed its activities in the field of health and social services with its own resources.



Migration and displacement

Remittances from Uzbek labour migrants, primarily in Russia and Kazakhstan, play a crucial role in poverty reduction, especially for the poorest communities. With around 2.5 million Uzbek citizens working abroad, these financial inflows constitute a significant portion of household income. The 2017 removal of the restrictive “propiska” system marked a major reform, allowing greater internal migration and helping address regional economic disparities. However, the Russia-Ukraine conflict has disrupted remittance flows, as economic instability and the exodus of Russian citizens to Central Asia have impacted sectors such as IT, finance and creative industries. This decline in remittances has had widespread economic consequences for Uzbekistan and other Central Asian countries.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan does not have a specific role in migration management due to government oversight in this area. However, it supports vulnerable migrants and their families through its disaster risk management and health and wellbeing programmes, integrating migration-related assistance into its broader initiatives.

Planned activities in 2025

- Provide medical, psychosocial, legal and educational aid, alongside labour law services to labour migrants, potential migrants from the non-working segment of the population and graduates of educational institutions

Longer term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will encourage the Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan to hold observer status in the Central Asian Migration Group.



Values, power and inclusion

Uzbekistan's reform strategy has focused on economic empowerment and social inclusion. In 2019, the government removed restrictive residence permit policies (propiska) and introduced tax reforms that encouraged formal employment, leading to nearly one million new taxpayers. Around 13.5 per cent of the population may have some form of disability, with 2.3 per cent officially recognized as disabled. Since 2017, tertiary enrollment has increased by 60 per cent and gender equality reforms have aimed to ensure equal pay, reduce gender-based violence and protect the rights of persons with disabilities. Despite progress, disparities remain, particularly in economic participation.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan provides essential support to elderly individuals, persons with disabilities, large families and those who have lost their primary income earners. Financial assistance, equivalent to twice the basic calculation amount, is granted annually to eligible beneficiaries alongside humanitarian aid in the form of household necessities.

The Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan aims to support people with special needs through its main programmes on disaster risk management and health and wellbeing.

Planned activities in 2025

- Strengthen its commitment to diversity and foster inclusive participation for all
- Develop and implement a sustainable, principled strategy that upholds gender equality and ensures women's leadership at all levels

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC's overarching regional objective for Central Asia is to support the National Societies with policies, procedures, training and workshops tied to protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), and to improve the identification of and responsiveness to the diversified needs of target communities. This will include establishing sub-regional coordination through PGI focal points in each of the Central Asia National Societies to discuss and share best practices and lessons learnt on related topics.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan is committed to pursuing institutional strengthening and carried out the self-assessment part of the Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process in 2012. 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 Uzbekistan is also committed to the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process and is at the orientation 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.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Society will improve its resource mobilization to expand its programmatic breadth and reach, alongside the strengthening of its capacities. It will also implement the Community Strategy for 2020-2025 that includes activities aimed at improving coordination

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the alignment and coordination of technical capacity building in resource mobilization. Support may also be provided in reference to peer exchange among National Societies in the region, focusing on identified priorities.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The focus of the National Society is to identify funding for conducting OCAC and Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) assessments to classify and set development priorities. These assessments can serve as a foundation for developing a National Society development plan. This plan will serve as a strategic roadmap, guiding the strengthening of organizational effectiveness, resource allocation and overall performance. Other objectives include:

- Expand and strengthen the volunteer base
- Improve internal and external communications

- Improve digital environment within the organization and improve staff capacity to utilize it
- Enhance the professional and technical capacity of branches

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide continuous technical support in all aspects of National Society development, tailored to the specific needs and context of the Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan, in line with IFRC's global policies, standards and tools. This support may include financial sustainability, volunteer management and logistics, as well as capacity building resources such as peer support, knowledge sharing and remote expert assistance.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen external communications, peer National Society collaboration, knowledge exchange, learning initiatives, systems analysis and remote expert support
- Enhance visibility through strategic communication efforts, including activities planned for the 100th anniversary celebration in 2025
- Serve as a bridge to help the government understand the local impacts of climate change and the adaptation

needs of vulnerable populations while fostering collaboration for localized solutions

- Identify opportunities to launch public awareness campaigns on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, engaging stakeholders and influencing policy development

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society by facilitating visits of its leaders to humanitarian and development agencies, along with relevant ministries.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Society is dedicated to maintaining financial discipline through strict controls and ensuring the transparent and targeted use of resources. The Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan will prioritize strengthening its monitoring, reporting and performance indicators to enhance accountability. It aims for clear and transparent reporting to all stakeholders, including vulnerable communities and partners. Additionally, the National Society will focus on

improving its digital infrastructure and building the capacity of staff and volunteers.

Longer term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will assist the National Society in adopting and adapting cross-cutting policies (e.g. prevention of fraud and corruption, protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and child protection) to the local context.

The IFRC will also provide support in developing and reviewing the National Society's strategies, policies, procedures and relevant mechanisms, analysis of needs and implementation of subsequent plans.



Volunteers and staff of the Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan replenish the central warehouse with emergency supplies of essential household items. (Photo: Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan)

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC, through its cluster office in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, supports the Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan to collaborate through formal and informal exchange platforms, exchange visits and online and in-person meetings. By working together and with the IFRC, the National Societies in Central Asia stay up to date, relevant and influential in their approach to addressing humanitarian trends and challenges.

The IFRC also provides technical support to the National Society in health, [WASH](#), risk communications and community engagement and accountability ([CEA](#)) to affected populations, disaster preparedness and response, finance, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER). The IFRC supports accountability as a cross-cutting theme.

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 National Society engages in peer-to-peer collaboration with other Central Asian National Societies.

Movement coordination

The Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan 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](#).

The ICRC supports the National Societies in Central Asia on restoring family links, International Humanitarian Law ([IHL](#)), mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) and emergency preparedness response programming. The ICRC, through its Tashkent delegation, helps national authorities in their work on IHL and other humanitarian norms dissemination and integration into national legislation, academic curricula and the practices of military and security forces.

Coordination with other actors

The Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan is the only non-governmental organization within the State System of Prevention and Action in Case of Emergencies, leading and coordinating disaster response efforts alongside national and local authorities. It maintains an ongoing partnership with the Ministry of Health, providing social care to vulnerable households, including people with disabilities, older individuals and families living below the poverty line. During the COVID-19 response, the Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan collaborated with the Ministry of Health, the World Health Organization (WHO), and the Risk Communication and Community Engagement sub-group, supporting WHO by translating informational and training materials into Uzbek and Karakalpak

languages. The National Society has distributed thousands of informational materials and conducted workshops on self-protection and the use of personal protective equipment. As the only non-governmental organization officially recognized for emergency response under the 171st decree of the Cabinet of Ministers, the Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan continues to operate in close cooperation with state organizations. In 2024, it signed a network agreement with the Ministry of Health and remains engaged with the Ministry of Emergency Situations, contributing to Uzbekistan's progress in implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.



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 2025 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 Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2025 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 Global Plan and IFRC network country plan](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [IFRC Evaluation and Research Databank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

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