



# KAZAKHSTAN



## 2026-2028 IFRC network country plan

28 January 2026

### In support of the Red Crescent Society of the Republic of Kazakhstan



**16**

National Society branches



**17**

National Society local units



**98**

National Society staff



**6,794**

National Society volunteers

### People to be reached in 2026



**12,000**

Climate and environment



**12,000**

Disasters and crises



**335,000**

Health and wellbeing



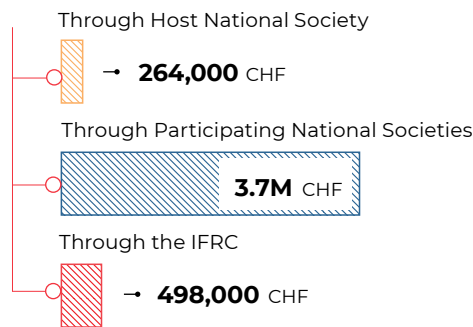
**4,000**

Values, power and inclusion

### IFRC network Funding Requirements

**2026**

**Total 4.5M CHF**



**2027**

**2028**

**Total 4.8M CHF**

**4.3M CHF**

*Projected funding requirements*

### Participating National Societies

Italian Red Cross

Japanese Red Cross Society

Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates

Spanish Red Cross

Swiss Red Cross

### IFRC Appeal code

Longer-term needs:

**MAAKZ002**

## Hazards



Floods and landslides



Earthquakes



Heat waves/  
cold waves



Drought



Population movement

## IFRC network multi-year focus

### Longer term needs

- Climate change adaptation
  - Recurring disasters
  - Social vulnerabilities

### Capacity development

- Humanitarian diplomacy
- Digital transformation
- Organizational development
  - Sustainability

## Key country data links

**INFORM Climate Change Risk Index** **Very Low**

**Human Development Index rank** **60**

**World Bank Population figure** **20.6M**

**World Bank Population below poverty line** **5%**



Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan volunteers support the most vulnerable by distributing warm clothes, blankets, heaters and hot meals during cold wave and snowstorms. (Photo: Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan)

## Detailed funding requirements

	2026		2027		2028	
	Host National Society	IFRC	Host National Society	IFRC	Host National Society	IFRC
<b>Longer-term needs</b>						
Climate and environment		168,000		168,000		168,000
Disasters & crises	121,000	116,000	121,000	180,000	121,000	180,000
Health & wellbeing	27,000	215,000	27,000	215,000	27,000	215,000
Values, power & inclusion	116,000		116,000		116,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>264,000</b>	<b>498,000</b>	<b>264,000</b>	<b>562,000</b>	<b>264,000</b>	<b>562,000</b>

### 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
Italian Red Cross	2026	97,000		49,000	49,000				-
	2027	97,000		49,000	49,000				
	2028	97,000		49,000	49,000				
Japanese Red Cross Society	2026				-	-			-
Spanish Red Cross	2026								-
Swiss Red Cross	2026			-	-	-			-
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent	2026	3.6M						3.6M	
	2027	3.8M						3.8M	
	2028	3.4M						3.3M	

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

# NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Red Crescent Society of the Republic of Kazakhstan** (Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan ) was established in 1937 and was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) in its current form in 2003.

The mission of the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan is to prevent and alleviate human suffering while maintaining respect for human dignity and without discrimination on the grounds of ethnic origin, race, sex, religion, political beliefs, language, disability, social status, nationality and age among others. The National Society annually assists around 10,000 people during emergency and covers more than 100,000 people through various programmes. The Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan acts before, during and after disasters and other crises to meet the needs and improve the standards of lives of people in vulnerable situations. The Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan 's priorities are disaster preparedness and response, first aid training, promotion of voluntary non-remunerated blood donation and social care.

The Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan's Strategy for 2026-2028 outlines three strategic targets:

- Crisis and disaster preparedness and response, including assistance in recovery
- Promotion of healthy lifestyles, opportunities for community development and respect for human dignity
- Social mobilization to achieve inclusive local communities

The implementation of the National Society's Strategy aligns with and supports the 'Kazakhstan-2050' development strategy and the '100 Steps to Implement Five Institutional Reforms' national plan. Internationally, the Red Crescent

Society of Kazakhstan aligns itself with the global humanitarian and development frameworks such as the United Nations Sustainable Development goals (UN SDG), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Global Compact for Migration, the Paris Climate Agreement and others.

Over the past few years, the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan has been working on a draft law to define a new legal status of the National Society, eliminate legal conflicts and establish relations with the state bodies. The Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan will continue this work with the more active involvement of the Parliament members and the support of Movement partners. The Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan recognizes that properly drafted and viable internal documents are a basis of organization efficiency. The Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan strives to strengthen its capacity to save lives and support people, increasing their resilience both individually and in communities. Ongoing humanitarian challenges affect the institutional and organizational basis of the National Society. In the coming years the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan will also focus on the development of its local branches, that are the closest to the affected populations and often are the first to stretch out a helping hand in need. The National Society will integrate into the digital world, enhance the skills of its employees and volunteers, foster a digital culture to facilitate information sharing and provide necessary legal and ethical support where needed.

In 2024, the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan reached approximately 980,000 people with long term services and development programmes and 51,000 people with disaster response and early recovery programmes.



Map of the branches of the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan

*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

Kazakhstan, officially the Republic of Kazakhstan, is a transcontinental landlocked country located mainly in Central Asia and partly in Eastern Europe. Kazakhstan has the largest territory in Central Asia with 2.7 million square kilometres – equivalent in size to Western Europe. Kazakhstan borders with China, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. The country dominates Central Asia economically and politically, generating 60 per cent of the region's GDP, primarily through its oil and gas industry. Kazakhstan consists of 17 regions subdivided into 177 districts and three major cities (Almaty, Astana and Shymkent).

As of 2025, the population of Kazakhstan is slightly above 20.4 million people, of which 63 per cent is urban population and 37 per cent is rural population; 49 per cent are males and 51 per cent are females. The country has one of the lowest population densities in the world, at around seven people per square kilometre. According to the latest data, ethnic Kazakhs constitute 71.3 per cent of Kazakhstan's population, while ethnic Russians account for 14.6 per cent.

Kazakhstan is considered an upper-middle-income country, but there are significant gaps between those with resources and those without. According to official statistics, wealth in Kazakhstan remains unevenly distributed, with the top 10 per cent of the population owning nearly two-thirds of the country's wealth, while the bottom 50 per cent possess only one-twentieth of it. With a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.837, Kazakhstan counts as one of the most highly developed economies by the UN definition. As of 2024, approximately

4.8 per cent of the population in the country live below the national poverty line.

Even though labour migration is not significant in relation to the proportion of the total population, there is a continued outflow of highly qualified specialists from the country. Kazakhstan was the first former Soviet Republic to repay all its debt to the International Monetary Fund, seven years ahead of schedule.

The adult literacy rate remains at 99.8 per cent. Education is universal and mandatory through to the secondary level. Kazakhstan is officially a secular state, yet it is predominantly Muslim, with the 2021 census indicating that 69.3 per cent of the population identifies as Muslim, 17.2 per cent as Christian and 0.2 per cent following other religions.

Kazakhstan has the 11th largest proven reserves of both petroleum and natural gas and one of the major energy exporters. Agriculture accounts for approximately 3.94 per cent of Kazakhstan's GDP in 2024. Over 80 per cent of the country's total area is classified as agricultural land, including almost 70 per cent occupied by pasture. The country's major crops include wheat, barley, cotton and rice. Nevertheless, in June 2025 food costs in Kazakhstan increased by 10.6 per cent compared to June 2024.

Since Kazakhstan's economy relies heavily on oil-related revenues, and given the global shift toward decarbonization, the Government is focusing on diversifying the country's economy. The transition to renewable energy needs to be accelerated to ensure a sustainable and resilient economic future. Investing in renewables, implementing carbon taxes, and energy tariff reforms are key areas to achieving this, since pollution of environment is impacting population health, leading to soil degradation.



## Climate and environment

Kazakhstan faces significant climate and environmental challenges, with 75 per cent of its territory increasingly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Temperatures are projected to rise faster than the global average, with potential warming of up to 5.3°C by the 2090s under high-emission scenarios. This acceleration is expected to intensify heatwaves, droughts, and glacial melting, increasing the frequency and severity of natural hazards such as floods, mudflows, landslides, and wildfires. For example, in 2022, wind-driven wildfires in northern Kazakhstan forced the evacuation of nearly 1,841 people and destroyed 91 homes.

Kazakhstan has committed to global climate goals through the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement, adopting the Strategy for Carbon Neutrality by 2060 and updating its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) through 2030. The country is also developing a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) with support from the Green Climate Fund, emphasizing a whole-of-society approach to address localized climate impacts. Despite these efforts, the absence of timely adaptation measures could lead to severe consequences, including a projected 50 per cent decline in spring wheat yields by the 2050s, threatening food security globally as Kazakhstan is a major wheat exporter.

Land degradation and soil salinity pose additional risks to agriculture and livelihoods. UN estimates indicate that pasture degradation has caused USD 963 million in damage, while erosion and salinity have resulted in losses of USD 779 million and USD 375 million, respectively. Approximately 21.3 per cent of Kazakhstan's land is degraded, exposing nearly one-third of the population to land degradation and over half to drought. Desertification affects around 60 per cent of pastureland, disproportionately impacting marginalized groups reliant on natural resources.

Water resources are under severe stress. Reduced river inflows, shrinking lakes such as Balkhash, and the desiccation of the Aral Sea have disrupted ecosystems, fisheries, and livelihoods. The Aral Sea, once a major water body, has lost half its size since the 1960s due to irrigation practices, causing desertification, biodiversity loss and health issues such as respiratory infections and waterborne diseases. Similarly, the Caspian Sea faces environmental risks from oil extraction, with contamination levels potentially higher than other basins.

Kazakhstan also grapples with air pollution, waste management challenges, and reliance on fossil fuels. Despite launching the Green Economy Plan in 2013 and committing to meet 50 per cent of energy needs from renewables by 2050, coal remains dominant, fueling around 70 per cent of electricity generation.

This contributes to high emissions of sulfur oxides and nitrogen, worsening air quality and increasing respiratory illnesses such as asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Climate projections indicate that by 2030, average temperatures will rise by 1–2°C, and by 2050, by 2–3°C. Precipitation may increase by up to 10 per cent in winter, though southwestern regions could experience declines. Extreme weather patterns, including prolonged heatwaves and reduced cold spells, are expected to intensify, alongside localized shifts in precipitation. Wildfires have already affected 9,400 hectares in 2022 and 60,000 hectares in 2023, while desert and steppe zones face growing dust storms and salinization. Mountain and forest areas are increasingly vulnerable to irregular precipitation and rising fire risks.

Kazakhstan's climate and environmental challenges—spanning land degradation, water scarcity, biodiversity loss, and pollution—underscore the urgent need for integrated adaptation strategies, sustainable resource management, and accelerated transition to renewable energy to safeguard livelihoods, ecosystems, and public health.

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

The National Society 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 aims to secure forecast-based financing through a simplified Early Action Protocol (EAP) for heatwaves and cold waves, enabling timely and life-saving assistance. The approach will leverage scientific forecasting, early response models, innovation and dedicated funding to strengthen preparedness and response across programmes and information campaigns. Additionally, the National Society is committed to minimizing its environmental footprint by adopting a green response plan, ensuring that all activities

preserve life and alleviate suffering without compromising livelihoods, health, or ecosystems, while integrating climate and environmental considerations into its operations.

The objectives of the National Society are designed to contribute to Kazakhstan's national climate adaptation and environmental policies while fulfilling the humanitarian mandate of the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan to protect lives, health and dignity under changing climate conditions. Focusing on this, the National Society aims to:

- Integrate climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction into all programmes
- Invest in early warning and early action using scientific forecasts and innovation
- Develop local response capacity and green response approaches to reduce environmental impact during humanitarian operations
- Reduce climate-related vulnerabilities (e.g., water scarcity, health impacts from pollution, extreme weather)
- Strengthen partnerships with government, civil society and private sector to address environmental degradation, water scarcity and urban climate risks

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### Planned activities in 2026

- Ensure access to safe water and sanitation
- Promote sustainable health and livelihood practices in climate-affected areas
- Support community-led adaptation and environmental stewardship
- Enhance participation of vulnerable groups in environmental decision-making
- Coordinate with potential partners on funding opportunities in forecast-based financing
- Mainstream climate and environmental risk analysis into all operations
- Reduce its ecological footprint in line with sustainable humanitarian principles
- Invest in capacity building of staff and volunteers in climate adaptation, green response and environmental protection

- Conduct training for staff and volunteers on climate change adaptation

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan in advancing its climate and environment agenda through a comprehensive approach. This includes building technical expertise and institutional capacity by providing training for staff and volunteers, conducting a climate risk assessment and developing a Climate and Environment Action Plan aligned with the Paris Agreement and the IFRC Climate and Environment Charter. The IFRC will assist in expanding early warning and early action systems in climate-vulnerable regions, integrating community-based monitoring, hazard mapping and anticipatory financing. Operational standards will incorporate 'green' practices such as renewable energy in field operations, environmentally friendly shelter materials and waste reduction in relief distributions. Pilot projects will promote nature-based solutions, including reforestation in degraded steppe zones and riparian restoration to reduce flood risks.

Further support will strengthen community disaster preparedness programmes focused on climate-induced hazards such as droughts, floods and wildfires, alongside urban resilience initiatives addressing heatwaves and air pollution. The IFRC will also provide technical training in climate science, environmental management and humanitarian diplomacy, while introducing green procurement policies and climate footprint measurement tools within the National Society.

To enhance resilience and reduce vulnerability, the IFRC will back climate-smart agriculture programmes in drought-prone areas, promoting water-efficient irrigation and drought-resistant crops. Livelihood diversification projects will help reduce dependence on climate-sensitive sectors, complemented by inclusive skills training for women, youth and marginalized groups in green economy sectors.

The **Italian Red Cross** has been supporting the National Society with disaster management projects to increase the resilience and reduce the vulnerability of communities in Taskalinskiy, a district of West-Kazakhstan Oblast.



## Disasters and crises

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

Kazakhstan faces a diverse range of natural and man-made hazards, as reflected in its [INFORM country risk profile](#), which rates the nation at a medium risk level overall. Hazard and exposure factors are driven by recurrent extreme weather events, including droughts, floods, severe winter conditions (dzud) and heatwaves, alongside seismic risk in the south and southeast due to proximity to tectonic fault lines. Vulnerability stems from regional socio-economic disparities, with rural and remote communities, particularly in mountainous and semi-arid zones, having limited livelihood diversification and infrastructure resilience. Lack of coping capacity is influenced by challenges in disaster preparedness, response coordination and the strain on local governance structures in sparsely populated regions.

Chronic hazards affecting Kazakhstan include seasonal floods from snowmelt and heavy rains, particularly along major river basins such as the Irtysh and Syr Darya, as well as periodic droughts impacting agricultural zones in the north and west. Climatic hazards—exacerbated by climate change—contribute to land degradation, desertification and water scarcity, which in turn affect agricultural output and rural livelihoods. Earthquakes remain a persistent risk for Almaty and surrounding areas, while industrial accidents, including hazardous material spills, remain a concern due to Kazakhstan's extensive mining, oil and chemical industries.

Recent and ongoing disasters have included the severe spring [floods of 2024](#), which displaced thousands and damaged critical infrastructure across multiple regions. Prolonged drought conditions in 2021–2023 reduced grain harvests and livestock health, compounding rural poverty. Technological hazards have also occurred, such as industrial fires and oil pipeline leaks. While Kazakhstan is largely stable politically, localized tensions over land use, environmental degradation and economic inequalities occasionally intersect with disaster impacts, amplifying humanitarian needs.

The humanitarian consequences of these events have been significant, with recurrent losses of life, widespread property destruction and extensive damage to farmland and pastures. Overlapping impacts such as drought-induced crop failures combined with livestock losses from harsh winters undermine food security and increase rural-to-urban migration pressures. The scale of humanitarian needs varies by event but can involve tens of thousands requiring emergency shelter, food, health services and livelihood support.

Food insecurity levels remain relatively low in urban centres but can be acute in rural and drought-prone regions, especially during consecutive poor harvest years. According to FEWS NET

and other sources, Kazakhstan is expected to remain generally food-secure nationally but will face localized stress during periods of agricultural disruption, with future projections warning of increased volatility due to climate change and global market fluctuations.

Kazakhstan's coping capacity is anchored in a well-developed state emergency management system under the Ministry for Emergency Situations, supported by regional and municipal disaster units. State services are generally effective for rapid mobilization but face logistical challenges in remote and sparsely populated areas.

Humanitarian response is occasionally hindered by access constraints to remote mountainous or steppe regions, harsh seasonal weather limiting transportation and the need for better integration of local communities in preparedness planning. Acceptance and coordination among various stakeholders are generally strong, but bureaucratic procedures can delay some forms of assistance.

Kazakhstan has a robust legal and policy framework for disaster risk management, anchored in its Law on Civil Protection, the State Programme for Emergency Situations Prevention and Elimination and sectoral strategies on climate adaptation and environmental protection. It is a signatory to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and participates in regional cooperation mechanisms through the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and Central Asian [cross-border emergency coordination](#) platforms. The government maintains national and regional coordination councils and has formalized response protocols that include cooperation with humanitarian organizations, although continued investment is needed to ensure preparedness for compounding and large-scale events.

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

The Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan will strengthen its [auxiliary role](#) to the public authorities by analysing risks, raising awareness and preparing for disasters to ensure community resilience. The National Society seeks to improve disaster response through technology and innovation, enhancing forecasting and early responses. Over the next five years, the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan aims to reduce the humanitarian impact of crises, focusing on vulnerable communities and assisting the government in strengthening legal preparedness for climate-related disasters.

The Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan and other humanitarian actors provide critical support to the public authorities, focusing on community preparedness, disaster risk reduction and immediate relief. International partners, including UN agencies and the IFRC network members engage

in capacity building and technical assistance, especially in climate resilience and emergency response.

The aim of the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan is to:

- Achieve inclusive and widespread community engagement, a better understanding of community-level vulnerabilities and invest in community preparedness, including humanitarian diplomacy activities
- Enhance capacities of the staff and volunteers in disaster preparedness and cash-based programming
- Remain a strong partner and fulfil its auxiliary role in disaster response, and proactively contribute to shape policies and regulations

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### Planned activities in 2026

- Conduct risk assessment in the pilot communities and develop risk profiles
  - Conduct risk-informed awareness campaigns in target communities based on the results of risk assessments, including those related to climate change
  - Continue implementing small-scale disaster risk reduction projects, both structural and nature-based, guided by risk assessments and enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA) results, while engaging community resources and partnerships
  - Integrate cash programming into all new programmes or Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operations
  - Strengthen its response capacity by providing shelter and essential household items training as well as establishing and replenishing stocks
  - Train young volunteers and engage them in preparedness and response
  - Strengthen the capacities of its staff and government partners on disaster law and legislative advocacy, including on climate-smart disaster laws
  - Facilitate peer learning and networking with the public authorities and other partners on key disaster law areas, including with Centre for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction (CESDRR)
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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support to the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan aligns with the National Society's existing legal and policy frameworks for disaster risk management, which include national laws, state programmes and sectoral strategies on climate adaptation and environmental protection. The country's commitments under international frameworks such as the Sendai Framework and regional cooperation platforms strengthen coordination and information sharing. However, ongoing investment is necessary to improve preparedness for complex, large-scale disasters, enhance the integration of local communities into planning, and streamline bureaucratic processes to facilitate timely assistance.

The IFRC's sustained engagement with the National Society centres on advancing inclusive community engagement through risk-informed awareness campaigns and risk assessments that incorporate climate change considerations. Continued implementation of small-scale disaster risk reduction projects, both structural and nature-based, builds community resilience by leveraging local resources and partnerships. Capacity enhancement of the National Society focuses on embedding cash programming in all relevant operations, reinforcing response capabilities with training in shelter, essential household items and stock management, and mobilizing young volunteers for preparedness and response efforts. Furthermore, the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan is supported to strengthen its role as a key auxiliary to response by public authorities by building expertise in disaster law and legislative advocacy, promoting climate-smart policies and facilitating peer learning and networking with authorities and partners through platforms such as the CESDRR network.

The **Italian Red Cross** plans to support the National Society in 2026 on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in Mangystau region. Support in promotion of the Red Crescent law is another component of the project. With this support, the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan was able to attend different meetings with government officials in Astana and have external technical support on drafting the Law. The Italian Red cross intends to support the National Society to guarantee the continuation and expansion of the CBDRR project initiated in 2019.



Kazakhstan faces various health challenges, being among WHO Europe region's [18 highest-priority tuberculosis \(TB\)](#) countries and among the [top 30 high burden countries](#) for Multi-Drug Resistant TB.

While officially registered HIV cases remain low, the HIV epidemic is on the rise. According to the latest UNAIDS estimates in Kazakhstan [2500](#) people were newly infected with HIV in 2024 and [43,000](#) people (prevailing numbers between the age 15-49) were living with HIV as of end of 2024.

As per WHO, in 2024 the country has achieved high immunization rates, with [98 per cent](#) coverage for three doses of diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP), showcasing its strong performance in national immunization.

According to the Kazakhstan's national statistics, the total non-communicable diseases (NCD)-related deaths accounted approximately [50.5 per cent of all deaths](#) in 2023. This figure is notably lower than the previously reported [81 per cent](#) in 2022, which may reflect a change in classification, reporting methodology, or a shift in mortality patterns. Kazakhstan achieved an impressive [25 per cent reduction](#) in premature NCD mortality, meeting the WHO 2025 target ahead of schedule. This reflects improvements in early detection, treatment and health system strengthening.

Climate vulnerability poses health risks, with rising temperatures potentially resulting in the increase in deaths from cardiovascular diseases and aggravating mental health conditions. Rising temperatures are contributing to an increased incidence of [climate-sensitive infectious diseases](#) such as cholera, hepatitis A, dysentery, tick-borne encephalitis and malaria.

Kazakhstan has made significant progress in improving access to safe drinking water. According to the latest available [data by the Kazakhstan government](#), as of the end of 2024, 99.5 per cent of the urban population and 97.8 per cent of the rural population have access to safe drinking water. The government introduced a new [Water Code](#) and it continues to invest in water infrastructure, aiming for universal access by 2025.

However, disparities remain, especially in rural areas where only about [60 per cent of households](#) are connected to piped water, with others relying on public standpipes or wells. Additionally, outdated infrastructure and inefficient water use contribute to significant water losses, declining service quality and missed economic opportunities.

Kazakhstan's water security faces persistent challenges. [Over 44 per cent of the country's available water](#) comes from transboundary rivers: notably the Irtysh and Ili from China and the Syr Darya from Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan,

making Kazakhstan highly vulnerable to upstream usage and regional politics.

Climate change is intensifying water shortages. Forecasts suggest that by 2040, Kazakhstan could face water shortfalls amounting to [50 per cent of its needs](#). Glaciers, which feed many of the country's rivers, have already lost about 30 per cent of their mass and may retreat by another half by 2050, threatening seasonal water availability. Prolonged heat waves and droughts are expected to further impact regional water supplies and heighten the risk of waterborne diseases.

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

The Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan aims to reduce morbidity and mortality within the population by promoting behaviour change, advocating for healthy lifestyles and preventing diseases. The National Society will enhance the capacities of its staff and volunteers in community-based health and first aid ([CBHFA](#)), mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) and [epidemic and pandemic preparedness](#).

The Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan seeks to advocate with relevant public health authorities for the inclusion and clear definition of its role in the country's pandemic and epidemic preparedness and response plans.

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### Planned activities in 2026

- Commercialize home care services to ensure sustainability
  - Expand its new initiative on road safety education for school children, in collaboration with the [Global Road Safety Partnership](#) and corporate partners, using the [VIA project](#) model
  - Develop and disseminate information, education and communication (IEC) materials promoting healthy lifestyle and prevention of NCDs, with active involvement of communities
  - Conduct country assessment of climate change on health and livelihoods in Kazakhstan, in cooperation with the [IFRC Climate Centre](#) and [Kazakhstan's Meteorological Institute](#)
  - Conduct training of trainers on [first aid](#) and [MHPSS](#) and cascade these training sessions to all its branches
  - Develop and print first aid training and IEC materials promoting first aid education and epidemic and pandemic preparedness for the public
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## Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society to strengthen health facilities, raise awareness of health issues, improve the capacity and training of health staff, provide direct health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, anticipate and alleviate the health needs of populations in vulnerable situations and promote stronger physical, mental and psychosocial health outcomes.

The IFRC also supports the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan in expanding the National Society's home care programme and initiating new tuberculosis and HIV care and support activities. The IFRC supports the National Society in promoting epidemic and pandemic preparedness and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) integration into preparedness through humanitarian diplomacy.



The Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan teams support the families affected by the explosion at the Kostenko mine in Karaganda. (Photo: Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan)



## Migration and displacement

Kazakhstan has been a refuge for people from Afghanistan, Syria and other countries, leading to challenges with labour migration. The country attracts migrant workers from neighboring Central Asian states, but many lack regular status, leaving them vulnerable to human trafficking, diseases and social integration difficulties.

Internal migration in Kazakhstan is increasing due to urbanization, leading people from rural areas to [seek opportunities](#) in larger cities. The influx of [people from Russia](#)

has surged since sanctions were imposed against Russia, with thousands obtaining temporary residence permits in Kazakhstan, potentially impacting job competition in sectors such as IT.

Approximately three and a half million working migrants, representing about 20 per cent of Kazakhstan's population, reside in the country. As of January 2025, Kazakhstan hosts over [530,000 international migrant workers](#). The country's residence permit policy for refugees is shorter than that

for other foreigners thereby limiting their access to rights and services.

As per UNHCR data, in 2024 Kazakhstan hosted 259 asylum seekers (including 118 people from Afghanistan, 5 from Burundi, 5 from China, 5 Cameroon, 5 from Iran, 7 from Israel, 18 from Russia, 5 from Syria, 146 from Ukraine and 5 from Uzbekistan) and 322 refugees under UNHCR mandate (including 202 people from Afghanistan, 5 from China, 11 from Syria, 99 from Ukraine and 5 from Uzbekistan).

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

The Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan is part of the IFRC three-year Global Route Based Migration Programme, which aims to improve the safety and dignity of people on the move along deadly and dangerous land and sea-based migration routes across Africa, the Americas, Europe and the Middle East and North Africa. The programme aims to support 4.7 million people on the move and people in host communities annually through three operational pillars: (1) improving access to assistance and protection, including through humanitarian service points; (2) strengthening National Society capacities; and (3) local to global humanitarian diplomacy.

The Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan's objective is that the migrants and displaced persons have access to humanitarian assistance and protection at key points along migratory routes as well as access to durable solutions when appropriate. Restoring Family Links (RFL) remains a key priority for the National Society. Through the global network of family links within the Movement, the National Society will continue supporting individuals in tracing missing

relatives, reuniting families and re-establishing contact lost due to conflict, disasters, migration, displacement or other humanitarian crises.

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### Planned activities in 2026

- Develop information materials on legal rights and access to basic services for migrant communities
- Translating material to relevant languages and establish information provision points for labour migrants
- Retain additional volunteers for provision of information to working migrants and training those volunteers in Red Cross Red Crescent induction, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and protection
- Prepare and actively engage in responding to potential refugees and other types of crises

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan in strengthening its role in addressing the humanitarian needs of refugees, asylum seekers and other displaced persons. This includes working with partners to advocate for these needs and encourage government engagement in finding sustainable solutions. While there are currently no joint activities planned under IFRC programming, the realization of the National Society's multi-year objectives for humanitarian assistance to migrants and displaced populations will be pursued in close collaboration with UNHCR and other relevant stakeholders.



## Values, power and inclusion

In 2024, approximately nine million people in Kazakhstan live on less than CHF 113 per month, which is below the living wage and around one million experience food insecurity. The unrest in January 2022 and post-COVID-19 challenges have amplified social vulnerabilities and income inequality. Additionally, the influx of migrants from Russia, fleeing mobilization for the international armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine, contributed to inflation rising to 20.3 per cent—the highest rate in two decades. This disproportionately affected economically vulnerable households, as food prices increased significantly, deepening overall vulnerability.

Although Kazakhstan is a relatively young nation, the proportion of people aged 65 and older is projected to rise from 8.7 per cent in 2024 to 14 per cent by 2050, reaching 3.4 million people. Regional differences are notable: the north-east

and parts of central Kazakhstan (excluding Astana) resemble ageing patterns seen in Europe, while southern and western regions and Astana have lower shares due to higher birth rates. Gender disparities in life expectancy remain significant, with women living 9.9 years longer than men in 2024. Among those aged 65 and older, there are up to 1.8 times more women than men.

As of January 2023, approximately 740,000 people with disabilities were reported in Kazakhstan, representing about 3.8 per cent of the population, including 105,000 children. Accessibility remains a major challenge, with 80 per cent of facilities inaccessible and only 20 per cent partially accessible. Early 2022 data indicate that around 22,000 children are orphans or without parental care; 78 per cent live under guardianship or foster care in Kazakh families, while 21 per

cent reside in institutional care. The [government continues](#) to implement UN recommendations to reduce reliance on residential facilities and strengthen foster care programs.

Kazakhstan has made legislative strides toward gender equality since independence in 1991, including [establishing](#) the National Commission on Women, Family and Demographic Policy. In 2024, the country enacted the 'Law on Ensuring Gender Equality' to address persistent issues such as domestic violence, workplace discrimination, and the gender pay gap. Key provisions include stricter measures against gender-based violence, initiatives to increase women's participation in decision-making, and mandates for equal pay. These reforms were accelerated by high-profile [cases of gender-based violence](#), notably the conviction of former economy minister Kuandyk Bishimbayev for killing his wife, which sparked public debate and reform momentum. Despite progress, women still earn about 30 per cent less than men on average.

According to the 2025 [Human Development Report](#), gender gaps in education and health have narrowed, but disparities persist in political representation and wages. Even with equal employment, women perform twice as many household chores as men. Kazakhstan's ranking in the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report fell from 76th to 92nd among 148 countries in 2025, reflecting ongoing challenges.

Education remains universal and mandatory through secondary level, with an [adult literacy rate](#) of 99.8 per cent. Urbanization [trends indicate](#) that by 2050, 69.1 per cent of the population will live in cities, according to UN DESA projections.

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

The Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan has been actively working with vulnerable groups through provision of food and essential household items, children's educational centres- 'Care', centre for the education of people with visual impairments and the 'Only Mom' project for single mothers.

The Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan will work with public authorities to share insights on policy gaps and advocate for improved policies and social support for vulnerable women.

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### Planned activities in 2026

- Enhance its capacity to implement inclusive programming that considers risks, vulnerabilities, capacities, gendered roles and protection issues
- Strengthen the implementation of community engagement and accountability ([CEA](#)) approaches across all operations
- Pilot a feedback mechanism and process incoming feedback according to preferred communication channels
- Strengthen the mobilization of volunteers and ensure diversity and inclusivity of their backgrounds
- Develop and adapt the CEA/ protection, gender and inclusion ([PGI](#)) tools and policies
- Build capacity of volunteers to prepare them for addressing the community issues

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** supports the National Society with policies, procedures, training and workshops tied to [protection, gender and inclusion \(PGI\)](#) and to improve the identification and support for the diversified needs of target communities. This includes establishing sub-regional coordination through PGI focal points in the Central Asia National Societies, to discuss and share best practices and lessons learnt on related topics. CEA and PGI online training in English and offline training in Russian will also provide technical support, covering feedback mechanisms, behaviour change communication, data collection and analysis to ensure the National Society is able to develop and adapt programming in line with community knowledge, attitudes, practices, needs and preferences for greater impact.

The **Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates** has been supporting the programme 'Orphans' since 2005, covering 4,000 children each year by providing CHF 1,740,000 annually. With this support, the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan works to keep children within their biological families by promoting early identification of family challenges and advocating for comprehensive assistance from state authorities for families in difficult situations.

## ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan 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 in relation to a wide range

of organizational capacities. The Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan is also committed to the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process and is at the action and prioritization and analysis phase. The PER Approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyze 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

- Develop a robust membership system by conducting an in-depth analysis, studying best practices with the IFRC and participating National Societies, and adopting a membership policy to increase member engagement
- Increase domestic fundraising efforts to support the priorities outlined in the unified plan

#### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan to strengthen its resource mobilization efforts. This includes backing the launch of a Face-to-Face fundraising programme in 2026 to promote individual regular giving and generate unearmarked funds for sustainable operations. The IFRC will also provide comprehensive support to strengthen the National Society's resource mobilization including building staff and

volunteer fundraising skills through targeted training on donor mapping, proposal development and the design of fundraising products. To inform strategy, national and regional analyses of market trends and public perceptions of charitable giving will be undertaken. Joint resource mobilization initiatives, such as visibility events and donor engagement meetings, will be organized to promote unified plan objectives and enhance partnerships.

The Swiss Red Cross will support the National Society under the four-year project 'Capacity Development and Resource Mobilization for Long-Term Programming in Kazakhstan' (2025–2028). One of the key objectives of this project is to build the capacity to raise funds from private sources within the country for climate-related emergency response and recovery. The project allocates CHF 78,936 for the fundraising component, distributed as CHF 30,936 in 2026, CHF 22,500 in 2027 and CHF 21,500 in 2028.



### National Society development

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

- Develop and implement a Fundraising Strategy for 2026–2030, aligned with its Strategy 2026–2030, statutory mandate and IFRC network priorities
- Ensure stable, diversified and flexible domestic funding sources to sustain statutory activities and secure unrestricted funds for rapid emergency mobilization

- Regularly review and update the institutional framework, amending existing documents and developing new ones to ensure effective coordination in a changing environment
- Align internal rules and procedures with national and international standards across key areas, including human resources, financial management, record keeping, archiving, procurement, administrative support, emergency response, programme implementation and audit and compliance

- Strengthen human resource capacity by improving management systems, defining clear staff selection criteria, attracting specialized experts, introducing a staff qualification framework and implementing performance evaluation mechanisms
- Support branch development to enable effective local-level operations and stronger engagement with communities, ensuring alignment with national priorities and humanitarian decision-making
- Strengthen volunteer engagement and management, promoting inclusiveness, peer-to-peer approaches and community involvement, while leveraging global best practices in volunteer management
- Foster intergenerational collaboration among volunteers, combining experience and knowledge sharing from older volunteers with digital innovation and adaptability from youth
- Optimize organizational activities through resource sharing, knowledge exchange and common standards, while building branch capacity for independent decision-making during emergencies

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the implementation of an electronic document management system, funded through the [IFRC Capacity Building Fund \(CBF\)](#), to streamline internal processes and improve operational efficiency.

Under the project titled 'Expanding Impact and Sustainability through Establishing Volunteer and Youth Centres to

Strengthen Branch Development and Community Resilience in Kazakhstan' the IFRC aims to enhance the reach and influence of the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan in underserved regions. Under this initiative, four Volunteer and Youth Centres will be established: two in Almaty (including outreach to Konaev), one in Semey (Abay region) and one in Taldykorgan (Zhetisu region). These centres will serve as hubs for volunteer recruitment, training and engagement, and will lay the groundwork for opening new branches in the future.

The project will strengthen branch capacity through sustainable volunteer engagement and income-generating activities, such as paid First Aid and Earthquake Preparedness training. Revenue will be reinvested to maintain the centres and support volunteer programmes, ensuring long-term sustainability. Funded by the IFRC CBF with CHF 75,000, the 15-month initiative aims to attract at least 400 new volunteers, train 12 first aid instructors and reach up to 36,000 people through free awareness and training activities. This project aligns with the National Society's strategic goals by improving disaster preparedness, strengthening branch development and engaging youth in humanitarian action, thereby fostering a more resilient and active Red Crescent community in Kazakhstan.

Capacity development of the National Society will also focus on expanding training opportunities for staff and volunteers through partnerships with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), participating National Societies, UN agencies, academic institutions and national universities.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

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

- Strengthen public communication and engagement with potential corporate and individual donors

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan to undertake [humanitarian diplomacy](#) and supports networking

between the National Society and relevant stakeholders and coalitions. The IFRC will also support visibility and branding by promoting the National Society's unified plan priorities and fundraising campaigns. Technical support will be provided for producing high-quality communication materials.



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

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

- Integrate a functional Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system to manage, track and communicate effectively with corporate and individual donors
- Enhance donation transparency by publishing all contributions on its website and provide standardized reports for corporate donors based on agreed templates
- Implement robust systems for budgeting, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) to strengthen programme implementation and accountability

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC provides financial and technical support to the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan in accountability and agility areas such as strengthening the financial and administrative base of the National Society and improving the [digital transformation](#) and communications to ensure transparency and accountability.

The IFRC also supports the National Society in adopting cross-cutting policies such as prevention of fraud and corruption, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and [child protection](#) in the local context.

The IFRC will also provide visibility support by amplifying published donor transparency reports and success stories through IFRC regional and global communication channels.

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## THE IFRC NETWORK

### The IFRC

The IFRC Central Asia Country Cluster Delegation is based in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan and has a country presence in Almaty, Kazakhstan. The IFRC supports the National Societies of the region to collaborate through formal and informal exchange platforms, exchange visits and conduct 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.

In addition, the IFRC is supporting the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan in disaster risk reduction activities, contingency planning, hygiene promotion in communities and schools,

community level disaster management and public awareness on disaster risk reduction and preparedness. The IFRC is working with the National Society's resource mobilization and disaster management teams in developing resource mobilization capacities and cash preparedness. The support will be further extended to include contingency planning, national disaster response team training and forecast-based action.

In recent years, the IFRC supported the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan through several Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operations in relation to floods, cold waves and droughts.

## 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 following participating National Societies provide support to the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan:

The **Canadian Red Cross** will support the National Society to implement an action plan in the coming years, focusing on updating disaster management policies, improving coordination with authorities, and strengthening staff and volunteer capacity. This will be based on the findings from the Preparedness for Effective Response ([PER](#)) assessment conducted in 2024 to evaluate the National Society's disaster preparedness.

Since November 2021, the **Italian Red Cross** has supported the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan's Disaster Management projects aimed at enhancing community

resilience and reducing vulnerability in the Taskalinskiy district of West Kazakhstan. The initiative focuses on implementing community-based disaster risk reduction ([CBDRR](#)) projects in three communities including schools, and raising awareness about threats, vulnerabilities and risk mitigation measures. Two small-scale mitigation projects were completed during the project period.

Starting in 2026, the **Japanese Red Cross Society** plans to support the National Society in various areas including disaster and crisis management as well as health and wellbeing.

The **Swiss Red Cross** maintains a bilateral agreement with the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan to advance Cash and Voucher Assistance ([CVA](#)), resource mobilization and capacity building within the National Society.

With the support of the **Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates**, the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan provides financial assistance to orphans, children from low-income families, and multi-child families without fathers. The partnership began in 2002 with a joint project benefiting 50 children and has since expanded significantly, reaching approximately 4,000 children in 2023. Each child receives an annual allowance of CHF 475.27, equivalent to CHF 39.6 per month, until they reach adulthood.



*The Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan teams supported thousands of people affected by massive floods in Northwestern Kazakhstan. (Photo: Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan)*

## Movement coordination

The Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan 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 Society in strengthening its capacity across several areas, including the dissemination of International Humanitarian Law ([IHL](#)), legal frameworks,

restoring family links ([RFL](#)), [disaster preparedness](#) and [first aid](#). Following the activation of RFL services by the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan after the civil unrest in January 2022, the ICRC and the National Society have worked in close coordination to deliver these services.

The ICRC has been a long-standing partner of the National Society in supporting the RFL project, with funding typically ranging between CHF 30,000 and CHF 35,000. However, due to recent budget constraints, confirmation of continued support for the coming years has not yet been provided.

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## Coordination with other actors

The UNHCR remains a key partner of the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan, supporting projects that assist refugees and asylum seekers from Afghanistan and other regions. At the national level, strong partnerships exist with entities such as the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) and the National Guard, formalized through a Memorandum of Understanding with the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan. The National Society also plays an active role in the Interagency State Commission on Disaster Preparedness, contributing to national resilience efforts.

Collaboration with the Centre for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction enhances information sharing, coordination and networking. Locally, the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan works closely with emergency departments, medical institutions, law enforcement agencies

and city administrations to strengthen disaster response and preparedness.

In addition, the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan partners with various non-governmental organizations, including the National Volunteer Network and its branches to promote volunteer development, protect women's rights and support vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities and older people. Corporate partnerships also play a role, with Total Energy Kazakhstan contributing to road safety education for schoolchildren.

The Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan branches across the country maintain partnership agreements with regional Departments of Emergency Situations, reinforcing disaster response capabilities at the local 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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