



# GEORGIA

## 2026-2028 IFRC network country plan



30 January 2026

### In support of the Georgia Red Cross Society



39

National Society branches



50

National Society local units



221

National Society staff



15,000

National Society volunteers

### People to be reached in 2026



300,000

Climate and environment



35,000

Disasters and crises



420,000

Health and wellbeing



6,000

Migration and displacement



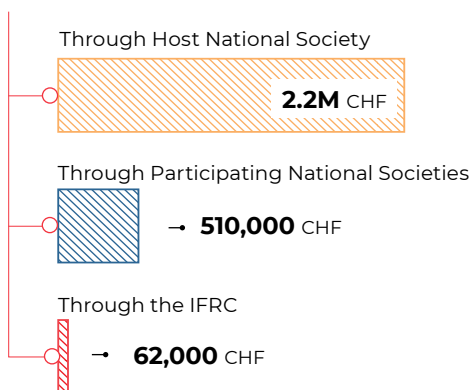
48,000

Values, power and inclusion

### IFRC network Funding Requirements

2026

Total 2.7M CHF



2027

Total 250,000 CHF

2028

Total 250,000 CHF

Projected funding requirements

### Participating National Societies

Austrian Red Cross\*

French Red Cross\*

Italian Red Cross

Norwegian Red Cross

Swiss Red Cross

### IFRC Appeal codes

Longer-term needs:

**MAAGE003**

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

## Hazards



Floods



Conflict



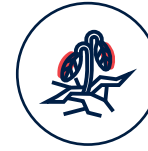
Storms



Earthquakes



Population  
Movement



Drought

## IFRC network multi-year focus

### Longer term needs

- Climate change adaptation
- Health and social Care
- Disaster risk management
- Protracted displacement-related needs

### Capacity development

- Branch development
- Resource mobilization
- Project management

## Key country data links

**INFORM Severity rating**

**Medium**

**INFORM Climate Change Risk Index**

**Low**

**Human Development Index rank**

**57**

**World Bank Population figure**

**3.7M**

**World Bank Population below poverty line**

**9%**



The Georgian Red Cross assisted over a hundred of villages affected by heavy snowfall and cut off from the outside world. (Photo: The Georgian Red Cross)

# Detailed funding requirements

2026

	Host National Society	IFRC
<b>Longer-term needs</b>		
Climate and environment	143,000	
Disasters & crises	771,000	62,000
Health & wellbeing	410,000	
Migration & displacement	25,000	
Values, power & inclusion	199,000	
<b>Enabling local actors</b>	628,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.2M</b>	<b>62,000</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	60,000				60,000			
Norwegian Red Cross	2026								-
Swiss Red Cross	2026	450,000	240,000		-	250,000	100,000		100,000
	2027	250,000				150,000			100,000
	2028	250,000				150,000			100,000

# NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Georgia Red Cross Society** was established in 1918 and was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1997. The National Society was established and re-emerged as an autonomous organization in 1991, 68 years after the establishment of the Georgian branch of the Committee of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR, following the country's independence. In 1993, the Parliament of Georgia ratified the 1949 Geneva Conventions.

The mission of the Georgia Red Cross Society is to assist vulnerable people in coping with the effects of emergencies and socio-economic crises and to protect human life and dignity. It is the largest humanitarian organization in Georgia with a country-wide presence and coverage through its branches and registered volunteers. It has an auxiliary role to the public authorities, according to the Civil Safety National Plan in the humanitarian field and is mandated to coordinate

the civil society sector before, during and after disasters and emergencies.

Following the adoption of the IFRC Strategy 2030 by the IFRC General Assembly in December 2019, the Georgia Red Cross Society started elaborating its Strategic Plan 2021-2025. The Strategic Plan aims at the enhancement of the National Society branch capacities through learning and knowledge sharing in service delivery, and advocacy, as well as through improving links of branch services and volunteer activities to relevant the Georgia Red Cross Society projects and efforts of local authorities and corporate partners to ensure a joint response to local needs.

In 2023, the Georgia Red Cross Society reached 78,553 people through long-term services and development programmes and 9,923 people through disaster response and early recovery programmes.

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## IFRC NETWORK ACTION

### JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Georgia's geographic location between Europe and Asia creates unique potential for its economic, political and social development. The country has been steadily building its governance and state institutions over the 30 years of its independence, including reforming the parliament, courts, executive bodies, civil service, media environment and the civil society sector.

Georgia has experienced quite significant boosts in development in recent decades, triggered by rising domestic and external demand, higher consumption, exports, tourism and remittances. However, three consecutive lockdowns following the COVID-19 outbreak as well as increased population movement from Ukraine, Russia and Belarus had a detrimental effect on Georgia's past economic gains.

Georgia is exposed to geophysical and hydro-meteorological hazards such as frequent hailstorms, floods, landslides, and mudflows which cause regular damage to livelihoods. In some

areas, these hazards happen on an annual basis affecting the same geographical areas often damaging crops and irrigation channels, leaving small-scale farmers deprived of sources of their livelihood, unable to recover, and exposed to longer-term indirect losses.

Georgia has made progress in improving the health of its population, particularly over the past decade by implementing a number of state-based reforms in the health sector to ensure universal access to medical services, improve the primary health care system and decrease the financial risks to the population posed by high out-of-pocket expenditures on health. However, the number of communicable and non-communicable illnesses, injuries and deaths has been steadily increasing due to natural and man-made disasters, road accidents, stress, environmental problems, low awareness of health-related issues, unhealthy lifestyles and other related factors. Special attention should be paid to the climate change impact on human health. The frequency of extreme daily temperatures and heat waves has increased in Georgia, leading to immediate health concerns such as increased incidence of heat stroke, heat exhaustion, heat cramps and skin rash, aggravation of cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, especially among the elderly, and increase in the incidence of vector- and water-borne diseases.

The population structure of Georgia is reflective of trends in the European region, such as an ageing population and a declining birth rate. The Georgian population aged 65 and above is expected to increase from 15 per cent in 2022 to 33 per cent in 2050. The increase in the share of the older population creates additional challenges for the health and social sector and society in Georgia. The ageing population is prone to chronic diseases, mainly non-communicable diseases which are among the main causes of mortality in Georgia.

As a result of the conflicts in the early nineties in the Abkhazian Autonomous Republic and in the Tskhinvali Region which erupted again in August 2008, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) represent 6 per cent of the total population of Georgia. Georgia has one of the world's highest incidences of internal displacement relative to its overall population. Additionally, Ukraine-related population

movement will further affect Georgia's migration context, both in the areas of economic growth and social protection.

Over the past two decades, Georgia has achieved notable progress in terms of ensuring gender equality and the inclusion and integration of minorities. However, gender equality remains a major issue in the country as conservative gender roles are widely accepted in society. The integration of ethnic, religious, linguistic and other minorities in Georgia remains a challenge. Minority communities' distrust of state political institutions, as well as pervasive ethno-nationalist discourse in the country often lead to their alienation and isolation. Negative attitudes towards the LGBTQ+ community are slowly improving but are still widespread and systemic. People simultaneously belonging to several minority subgroups face extra vulnerabilities and hardships of equal enjoyment of their rights.

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



### Climate and environment

Georgia ranks 41<sup>st</sup> out of 187 countries in the ND-GAIN Index with its latest vulnerability position towards climate disruptions, reflecting a moderate level of climate vulnerability alongside a relatively strong capacity for adaptation. With a vulnerability score of 0.399, the country faces notable exposure and sensitivity to climate risks across key sectors such as food security, water resources, public health, infrastructure, and ecosystems. However, its readiness score of 0.573 indicates that Georgia possesses a solid foundation of institutional, economic, and social resources to effectively implement climate adaptation strategies and build resilience against future environmental challenges.

Over the past two decades, Georgia has experienced significant economic change, urbanization and displaced populations due to conflict and disasters triggered by natural hazards. The main humanitarian challenges in Georgia impacting more than 70 percent of the country are generated as a result of extreme weather conditions. Climate changes are causing more frequent floods, flash floods, landslides, and mudflows, which have devastating effects on infrastructure in Georgia. Since the 1960s, Georgia has experienced increased temperatures of 0.3°C in western areas and 0.4–0.5°C in eastern areas.

A marked increase in hot days has been observed, particularly in the lowlands. Climate projections indicate that Georgia will

face more frequent, intense, and prolonged heatwaves in the future due to climate change. The current median probability of a heat wave is around 3 per cent and Georgia faces an annual median probability of severe meteorological drought of around 4 per cent. By the end of the 21st century, under high emission scenarios, the average temperature in Georgia is expected to increase by up to 4.9°C above the 1986-2005 baseline. Rising temperatures and changes in precipitation patterns could lead to more frequent and intense heatwaves, increased flood risk, and water shortages.

Desertification as a result of both natural factors such as increased temperatures, drought probability, and strong winds as well as economic factors such as agricultural practices, irrigation, and mining is causing an expansion of semi-arid and arid areas in Georgia. This has already led to the reduced quality of the soil. The predicted increase in temperatures over the coming decades is likely to compound the problem of desertification in Georgia. Climate change is expected to impact food production via its effects on crop cultivation.

The agricultural sector accounts for 16 per cent of all jobs and is especially important to employment in poorer and more rural parts of the country, contributing to the mere 6 per cent to the Gross Domestic product of the country. Many of the projected climate changes are likely to disproportionately affect the poorest groups in society, who are more dependent on the

economic sectors that are expected to be most affected. Rural communities in Georgia often rely on agriculture as their main source of income.

Heatwaves, draughts and the associated lower crop yields could lead to lower incomes in rural areas, which in turn would worsen inequality at the national level and drive further outward migration from these areas. In the highly urbanized capital area, [Urban Heat Island \(UHI\)](#) effect has been already shown to amplify the effects of heatwaves. While Georgia is rich in freshwater, rivers that are fed by glaciers and snow are projected to see reduced flow levels of between 30 per cent and 55 per cent by the end of the 21st century, posing a threat to an important source of water supply.

Despite a 13 per cent drop in the share of household income spent on food since 2007, Georgian households still [allocate around 42.6 per cent](#) of their income to food purchases, which is significantly higher than the EU average of 14.8 per cent. It is expected that households that are in socially vulnerable situations, especially outside the urban areas, displaced people, and families with multiple children are disproportionately impacted. In 2024, more than half of [surveyed people \(53 per cent\)](#) reported they had to borrow money to buy food products in the last 12 months period.

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

As an auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field, the Georgia Red Cross Society is committed to building safer, more resilient communities in the face of increasing climate risks, food insecurity, and public health challenges. Leveraging its extensive volunteer network and strong community engagement, Georgia Red Cross Society contributes to national resilience strategies while aligning its efforts with the [IFRC Strategy 2030](#), the Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organizations, and the [Green Response Framework](#).

Some of the main objectives of the National Society are:

- Strengthen the integration of climate resilience and risk-informed approaches across all core areas of programming
- Raise public awareness of climate-related risks and promoting community preparedness remains a key priority
- Enhance climate change awareness and education by developing and implementing community-focused initiatives and information sharing activities, that promote understanding of climate change, its impacts, and practical adaptation measures
- Continue its active engagement in national policy processes to advocate for climate responsive, health-inclusive, and socially just policies

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### Planned activities in 2026

- Embed climate-smart practices in disaster management, health, youth and volunteer development, thereby enhancing institutional and community preparedness
- Contribute to [locally-led adaptation](#) by promoting inclusive community engagement, participatory planning, and the use of evidence-based tools to assess and reduce vulnerabilities, with a special focus will be placed on building adaptive capacity in rural and high-risk areas
- Work with relevant partners to disseminate timely information, co-develop localized response measures, and strengthen communication with at-risk groups, including through [early warning systems](#) and climate-health assessments
- Implement the [Red Cross and Red Crescent Green Response Framework](#) into preparedness work, assessment and planning, as well as the implementation of the National Society's humanitarian assistance, and strive to reduce its own climate and environmental footprint
- [Empower young people](#) as catalysts of behavioural change and community resilience by promoting youth engagement, climate education, leadership development, and volunteerism

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Georgia Red Cross Society by mobilizing resources for standalone programming of climate and environmental interventions and providing technical guidance during planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and learning. This includes support from the [IFRC's Climate Centre](#) in exploring and promoting community-led climate adaptation initiatives through [youth engagement](#). Community-led adaptation will also be advanced through participatory risk assessments, [nature-based solutions](#), [anticipatory action](#), and the integration of traditional knowledge. The IFRC will also support capacity strengthening of the Georgia Red Cross Society staff and volunteers in climate-smart programming, promote the use of climate science, and early warning systems in local decision-making, and facilitate partnerships with academic, governmental, and civil society actors. These efforts aim to enhance community resilience, reduce climate-related risks, and ensure that vulnerable groups are at the centre of adaptation planning and action.



## Disasters and crises

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

According to 2024 INFORM Risk Index, Georgia classifies as a country with moderate overall risk profile for humanitarian crises and disasters, with 70 per cent of the country's overall territory and 60 percent of the populated areas susceptible to [the risks of different hazards](#). The country's risk profile is shaped by three key ones: hazards & exposure, vulnerability, and lack of coping capacity.

Georgia is exposed to [frequent geo-physical and hydrometeorological hazards](#) such as hailstorms, floods, landslides, and mudflows, which contribute to increased vulnerabilities of the population at the local level. In some areas, such hazards happen annually, affecting the same geographical areas and often damaging crops and irrigation channels, leaving small-scale farmers unable to recover and exposed to longer-term indirect losses. Vulnerability is influenced by socioeconomic factors including regional disparities in income, education, and healthcare access. In many rural areas, house maintenance is often neglected, especially in deprived or economically challenged areas, which results in preventable damage to physical infrastructure, especially during heavy rain.

The effects of climate change are expected to exacerbate the situation, leading to even greater damage and losses. In recent years, the escalation in both frequency and intensity of natural disasters has become a concerning trend, with the [average number of floods per year rising](#) from 3- 5 before 1995 to between 2-20 in 2020s. Areas previously considered less susceptible to such events are now facing heightened vulnerability. Flash floods in the mountainous regions are often followed by the activation of landslides and mudflows, amplifying the shorter-term livelihoods loss with longer-term damage to people's residences and surrounding infrastructure. The National Environmental Agency has recorded [1,250 active landslides in Georgia in 2024](#).

With this shift in sight, it becomes increasingly crucial to prioritize disaster preparedness, mitigation strategies, and resilience-building efforts across all regions.

Georgia, as part of the seismically highly active Caucasus region is [susceptible to the effects of both, high intensity and medium intensity earthquakes](#). Two medium-to-higher intensity earthquakes recorded in the 20th century have caused hundreds of deaths, tens of thousands of people evacuated or left homeless. The capital and bigger cities are more susceptible to experiencing disproportional negative human loss and economic effects of even a medium-scale event more dearly due to dense urban layout and aging building stock.

While Georgia has made progress in strengthening its institutional and infrastructural capacity at national level, gaps remain in disaster preparedness and response systems, especially in rural and underserved areas.

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

The Georgian Red Cross Society is the largest civil society organization in the country with a country-wide presence through a wide network of branches and volunteers. It has effective and well-established partnerships with key stakeholders in the Government Emergency and Environmental departments and with other key civil society players in disaster risk reduction, mitigation, and climate change.

Disaster and emergency preparedness and response is a key strategic priority of the Georgia Red Cross Society. The local presence of the National Society's Disaster Response Teams (DRTs) in the communities of Georgia is a significant contribution to community engagement and local operational disaster response capacity.

The aim of the Georgia Red Cross Society will be to strengthen capacity building in this direction, ensuring institutional preparedness with relevant human resources at both national and local levels, as well as relevant technical assets to provide rapid support to affected people. The organization will also ensure the existence of [digitalized tools](#) (such as assessment forms) to ensure proper and timely assessment of situations and needs.

As a pilot case, the National Society implemented the first ever foodbank in Georgia in Tskaltubo municipality. The region hosts a significant proportion of internally displaced people and socio-economically vulnerable households. Following the establishment of the foodbank, the National Society received state authorization for charitable food distribution activities, confirming compliance with national legislation and standards, preparing the ground for the Georgia Red Cross Society to proceed with operationalised model for food collection, storage, and distribution, including establishing partnerships with retail chains, food producers, and local farms for regular food donations.

Some other objectives of the National Society include:

- Increase community resilience to different and changing hazards by strengthening its local branches, expanding trained volunteer networks, promoting community-based disaster preparedness, and fostering public awareness, and ownership through inclusive, multi sectoral engagement
- Meet the needs of the people affected by crises and disasters through access to timely, adequate, flexible

assistance, including through diverse needs and vulnerability assessments, and direct provision of relief and [cash assistance](#)

- Respond effectively to the wide spectrum of evolving crises and disasters and exercise its auxiliary and coordinator mandate in disaster risk management within the scope of the Civil Safety National Plan
- Expanding its leadership in the field of [Disaster Law](#) establishing auxiliary mandate as an advocate for positive legislative and social changes, contributing to safer, more resilient communities across Georgia

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## Planned activities in 2026

- Further development and strengthen the [cash and voucher assistance \(CVA\)](#) in the National Society
- Reinforce anticipatory action and early warning efforts by using existing data and forecasting tools to trigger early intervention before the onset of predictable hazards
- Cooperate with [People in Need \(PIN\)](#) and local authorities (civil society actors and municipalities) to reduce food waste and increase the food security of populations in vulnerable situations
- Ensure that disaster risk management strategies remain inclusive and protective, prioritizing the needs and participation of groups in vulnerable situations such as women, children, older people, persons with disabilities, and minority communities
- Address food insecurity through equitable and sustainable approaches will be further explored through innovative models and local partnerships
- Maintain and expand its current Food Bank project to contribute to the development of inclusive food systems that promote access, reduce waste, and improve long-term food security

## Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide technical support to the Georgian Red Cross Society to integrate lessons learned from previous disaster management operations where applicable. The institutional disaster response readiness of the National Society will be strengthened based on a comprehensive [PER](#) approach to inform and expand preparedness actions.

The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement contingency plan will be updated in support of a coordinated and complementary response to humanitarian needs in emergencies in line with the Movement Coordination for Collective Impact Agreement (MCCIA) when a crisis situation triggers a collective response of the Movement. The IFRC will provide technical expertise from its cluster delegation in Tbilisi and regional delegation for Europe and Central Asia.

IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises. In 2025, IFRC provided DREF allocations for an emergency in Georgia. The DREF allocation has been described below:

[IFRC-DREF Georgia Snow Storm](#): the DREF allocation of CHF 254,298 in March 2025 supported the Georgian Red Cross Society in assisting more than 6,000 people. The National Society provided rapid emergency assistance to the snowstorm-affected population in Western Georgia to address their urgent needs, mainly basic needs, shelter, health, WASH, and livelihoods, through a timely cash and voucher assistance (CVA) modality over a four-month period.

[IFRC-DREF Pluvial/Flash Floods](#): the DREF allocation of CHF 224,005 in October 2025 supported the Georgian Red Cross Society in assisting more than 3,500 people affected by sudden displacement due to conflict. The National Society supported the targeted people over a five-month period with assistance in addressing their urgent needs, primarily basic needs and livelihoods, through a timely cash and voucher assistance intervention modality.

The **Swiss Red Cross** will support the National Society with Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) preparedness, implementation, and knowledge sharing.



The Georgian Red Cross teams reached snowfall affected areas with relief items for those in need. (Photo: The Georgian Red Cross)



## Health and wellbeing

Global indicators concerning the health and well-being of communities around the world have shown Georgia to have made significant improvements in recent decades. The country adopted several state-based reforms in the health sector to ensure universal access to high-quality medical services, improve the primary healthcare system, and decrease the financial risks to the population posed by high out-of-pocket expenditures on health. Public health metrics in Georgia continue to reflect steady progress in community health and overall well-being. Since the launch of the Universal Healthcare Program in 2013, about 90 per cent of Georgian citizens have gained access to essential healthcare services. Public health spending nearly tripled between 2014 and 2022.

As a result, out-of-pocket costs for medical care have significantly decreased from 73 per cent in 2013 to just 41 per cent by 2024. Despite this progress, the financial burden remains substantial, especially for the over one million people who rely solely on retirement pensions or social benefits.

Georgia qualifies as one of the ageing nations, growing at an average annual rate of 1.29 per cent which translates into a growing demand for care. It is facing a significant demographic shift, with an ageing population and declining birth rates. By 2050, it is expected that nearly one-third of the population will be over 60, with an increase in those aged 80 and above. However, despite the growing needs of older adults, social services for seniors remain underdeveloped.

Mental health services in Georgia are also insufficient, and they are poorly integrated into the primary care system. The current system focuses on in-patient care. There is a lack of

trained social workers and other mental health professionals which leads to limiting the potential for providing services at the community level. Psychiatric care is still exclusively provided in specialized mental health institutions including hospitals and social psychoneurological centres. Rising mental health issues such as depression and anxiety place increasing strain on people, communities, and health systems. Linked to this are increasing rates of loneliness, involuntary isolation and emerging areas of digital isolation that prevent people from having socially connected lives.

Communicable and non-communicable diseases are on the increase in Georgia. Related challenges and interrelation create a double burden on the health system, which is already limited in its capacity to provide adequate health care to the country's population. Cardiovascular diseases are the highest contributor to Georgia's mortality rates, constituting 42 per cent of deaths in 2024, which is significantly higher than 33 per cent of European average (2022), followed by cancer at 13 per cent and respiratory diseases at 8 per cent.

The greatest vulnerabilities and threats to health resilience over the next decade are going to be a result of multiplier effects from changing demographics and disease patterns, urbanization, emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases, natural and technological disasters, and climate change, conflicts and the unprecedented number of people on the move. As a result, underlying vulnerabilities, stigma, and inequalities within and across communities will push already vulnerable and marginalized people into even more precarious states of poverty and ill health.

Georgia has demonstrated substantial progress in maintaining a low adult HIV prevalence rate (0.4 per cent), thanks to its [state-funded provision](#) of comprehensive HIV/AIDS diagnostics and management for Georgian citizens. However, since the onset of the [international armed conflict in Ukraine](#), the waves of displacement from Ukraine and other affected countries have exposed a gap in access to HIV services for non-Georgian citizens living with HIV. Beyond the personal harm experienced by these people, the lack of inclusive healthcare coverage poses broader risks to Georgia's overall public health landscape.

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

The Georgian Red Cross Society has identified healthcare as one of its key strategic directions. It carries out extensive interventions through a network of healthcare-dedicated volunteers, in disease prevention includes diabetes, [first-aid](#), community health, emergency health, [mental health](#), promotion of healthy lifestyle, and voluntary blood donation. The National Society's people-centred healthcare programming is focused on supporting the state health authorities in their efforts towards building universal health coverage (UHC), based on the principle of 'leaving no one behind'.

The National Society's health and care framework outlines four interconnected areas within the strategic priority: strategy, policy and advocacy, community health, and emergency health. The Georgian Red Cross Society's community-based healthcare services include a nation-wide platform to deliver social services through social centres across the country, provide space for socialization, psychosocial support and inclusion activities, and promotion of healthy aging. Additionally, the Georgia Red Cross Society is a key player in the homecare sector in Georgia. It provides services within municipal programs in four municipalities - Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Ambrolauri, and Rustavi - as well as within the state homecare programme.

Some of its objectives are to:

- Protect and improve the health and well-being of communities through provision of sustainable, affordable, appropriate, and quality community healthcare services during the life course
- Ensure communities at risk from pandemics and epidemics have increased access to affordable, appropriate and environmentally sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services
- Prioritize parallel provision of [mental health and psychosocial support](#) (MHPSS) and the duty of care of all its volunteers and staff in all contexts
- Ensure communities have increased access to affordable, appropriate, and environmentally sustainable [water, sanitation, and hygiene](#) (WASH) services

- Maintain its institutional recognition as a leading health partner within public health preparedness and response mechanisms
- Capitalize on its auxiliary role to ensure its position on relevant country-level public health strategy, advocacy and policy platforms and mechanisms
- Maintain the health and dignity of communities in emergencies by providing access to appropriate health and mental health services

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### Planned activities in 2026

- Expand the coverage, quality, and financial sustainability of [first aid](#) activities, including training of volunteers, staff, and the general public, as well as the development of appropriate commercial first aid models
- Meet the [mental health and psychosocial support](#) needs of communities, as well as volunteers and staff through conducting psychosocial training for the employees and volunteers on municipal and local levels, advocacy, first psychosocial support, redirecting people to relevant institutions through a hotline
- Build and maintain community-level capacity in effective prevention, detection, and response to infectious disease outbreaks
- Have a defined and active health/WASH strategy

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** is committed to providing sustained and long-term support to the National Society in strengthening health systems and building climate-resilient communities. This includes ongoing technical assistance, capacity development, and resource mobilization to enable the Georgia Red Cross Society to design, implement, and scale community-based health interventions that are adaptive to climate risks. Through long-term engagement, the IFRC aims to help the National Society in transitioning from reactive emergency response models to proactive, anticipatory approaches that protect health, strengthen resilience, and uphold the dignity and well-being of vulnerable communities in a changing climate.

The **Italian Red Cross** will support the National Society with healthcare programming, including in the areas of social care and integrated homecare for older people and mitigating the risks of communicable infectious diseases through awareness raising.

The **Swiss Red Cross** will continue supporting the homecare direction within the Georgia Red Cross Society to provide homecare services to groups in vulnerable situations, including older people.



Historically, Georgia has been a country of emigration. Since the mid-1990s, Georgian migrants have been moving to Western Europe countries as well as to the United States of America to flee the socio-economic challenges of the post-Soviet period. In 2020, the number of Georgian emigrants was 860,000 with 52 per cent of them residing in the Russian Federation and 21 per cent in European Union countries. The main push factors for Georgian migrants have been mainly economic. Others have moved abroad to study or for family reunification reasons, but also to due to political instability.

Additionally, Georgia registers about 286,442 internally displaced people, with displacement waves stemming from the armed conflicts in Autonomous republic of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region in 1992-1993 and 2008.

In 2024, the number of non-Georgian migrants in the country has doubled from 32,455 in 2014 to 70,375. The Russian Federation and Ukraine represent the biggest countries of origin out of the total and men are in the majority at 57 per cent. While in 2024 a significant proportion of migrants in Georgia came from neighbouring countries such as the Russian Federation, Türkiye, Armenia, and Azerbaijan. However, over the past decade, a notable shift has occurred with the share of migrants from India having surged by 500 per cent compared to 2014. This notable increase may be linked to the growing availability of higher education opportunities for foreigners in Georgia, which are attracting a new wave of international students.

Due to its geographical location, Georgia often serves as mobility hub, connecting the major transit and migration routes linking the Middle East, Central Asia, Eastern Europe, and the European Union. Complex instabilities in the neighboring regions can further trigger the displacement waves to and through Georgia, as observed with the start of the armed conflict in Ukraine. In less than a year since the international armed conflict commencement, Georgia served as a transit route for 172,000 people from Ukraine.

In 2025, around 29,000 people from Ukraine are estimated to be in Georgia. A new migration pattern linked to the international armed conflict in Ukraine is potentially expected to intensify from September 2025, as Russian authorities may deport people in irregular situations across the Russia-Georgia border. Stranded in the buffer zone while awaiting Ukrainian identification documents, their numbers are projected to rise to 800, far exceeding the shelter capacity provided by Georgian authorities and leaving many without basic living conditions. Although the Georgian authorities announced expansion of shelter capacity, basic relief needs such as food, hygiene and medicines will stay a gap to be filled.

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

Restoring Family Links (RFL) is one of the Georgia Red Cross Society's primary priorities. It processes tracing requests, which include tracing relatives who lost contact as a consequence of disaster and migration, requests for assistance in locating burial places (World War II), and tracing documents confirming captivity, forced departure, and labour. As a result, the Georgia Red Cross Society has joined the RFL Leadership Platform, the RFL Strategy Implementation Group, and the Application Group for the RFL Code of Conduct on Data Protection.

It provides relevant RFL services to the people with the belief that people should receive information, means, and tools from the National Society to maintain or restore contact with their loved ones. When communication systems have broken down or risk putting people in danger, people must be offered connectivity by the components of the Movement, in cooperation with other stakeholders, to maintain and restore contact with their loved ones and to obtain relevant information.

The main migration programming objectives of the National Society include:

- Increase the knowledge and understanding of restoring family links (RFL) services among the staff and volunteers
- Ensure the financial sustainability of RFL services for the provision of effective and unceasing RFL services to people in need
- Increase the accessibility and availability of RFL services for the affected people
- Strengthen partnerships with key governmental and non-governmental stakeholders/partners
- Strengthen and empower the Families of Missing Persons' Committee Network

### Planned activities in 2026

- Strengthen Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) programming tailored for displaced and migrant populations to provide timely, flexible, and dignified support, complementing in kind assistance and enhancing local market responsiveness
- Prioritize inclusive approaches in disaster response and recovery by ensuring vulnerable groups within displaced and migrant populations-including women, older persons, children, people with disabilities, and minorities-are meaningfully engaged and protected

- Promote sustainable volunteer networks and community engagement among displaced and host communities to improve local response capacities and social cohesion
- Maintain and expand the existing Food Bank project to provide essential food and non-food, as well as hygiene items, as part of broader preparedness and response efforts targeting displaced people affected by disasters

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide sustained, long-term support to the Georgia Red Cross Society in addressing the complex and evolving needs of migrants, displaced people, and host

communities. Rooted in its humanitarian mandate and guided by the [IFRC Global Migration Strategy](#), the IFRC will work to ensure that the National Society is well equipped to deliver needs-based and principled assistance and protection to people on the move regardless of their legal status. This includes technical support in strengthening migration sensitive programming, building institutional capacity in [protection, gender, and inclusion](#) (PGI), and fostering [community engagement and accountability](#) (CEA).

The ICRC will provide technical support to the Georgia Red Cross Society in restoring family links (RFL).



## Values, power and inclusion

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In Georgia, gender equality and inclusion have seen gradual progress. However, some challenges remain in fully realizing these goals, primarily due to societal attitudes and informal barriers rather than legal frameworks that have been significantly strengthened in recent decades, including the [laws on gender equality and violence against women](#), anti-discriminatory legislation, and legal frameworks to secure rights for people with disabilities. Although inclusive educational practices are part of all teacher training courses, there is a shortage of teachers to provide human rights education classes in schools.

The share of youth aged 15-29 represents [17.5 per cent of Georgia's total population](#). According to the [UN Women Georgia 2023 study](#), 31 per cent of this age group is not engaged in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET). The NEET status is higher in women, people aged 25-29, non-Georgian speaking youth, and youth living the rural areas. Youth participation in the labour force and employment has been decreasing over the past years, with only 7 per cent of youth reporting working and studying at the same time in 2023. Gender disparity has a persistent effect on youth employment and educational choices in Georgia. More young men enter the labour force compared to young women, who also suffer from a widening pay gap in the labour market.

Reports also highlight the slow progress in [improving ethnic minorities' proficiency in the Georgian language](#). According to the most recent census in 2014, 44.5 per cent of Armenian-speaking and 73.9 per cent of Azerbaijani-speaking citizens report low competence in Georgian. This language barrier is further compounded by limited access to preschool education — only 25.5 per cent of children in minority-populated areas are enrolled, compared to the national average of 65 per cent. Additionally, the insufficient inclusion of Georgian as a second

language in school curricula restricts non-Georgian-speaking minorities' ability to engage in everyday communication, access education, and obtain essential services. These factors significantly hinder their social integration and overall inclusion in society.

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

The Georgia Red Cross Society will actively focus on strengthening the relevant political documentation to elaborate or/revise and upgrade to ensure the integration of the direction in all the areas of the National Society's work. The main objectives of the National Society include:

- Adopt a comprehensive [protection, gender, and inclusion](#) (PGI) approach across operations and programmes
- Upgrade the [community engagement and accountability](#) (CEA) direction, elaborate the relevant strategies and policies, as well as strengthen the Central Feedback Mechanism to ensure two-way effective communication
- Mainstream an overarching legal perspective through its overall operations through the integration of essential international, national, and local regulations into the organization's policies and practices

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### Planned activities in 2026

- Expand programmes and services that directly aim at facilitating the integration of groups that are marginalized or discriminated against

- Elaboration PGI, child safeguarding, and prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) policies
- Integrate and implement standard operating procedures for sensitive complaints into the CEA Feedback Mechanism
- Mainstream CEA and PGI in child-friendly spaces with a focus on Child Safeguarding and the DAPS framework
- Continue its activities regarding non-formal education among youth at educational institutions to ensure the access of the youth to non-formal education and build their soft skills
- Provide participatory and inclusive mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) through child-friendly spaces which are conducted in schools for Ukrainian children displaced in Georgia, as well as providing psychological first aid for teachers and caretakers

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Georgia Red Cross Society with mainstreaming the CEA and PGI compliance across all operations and within the organizational setting. This includes the rollout of updated IFRC PSEAH Policy and assessment, as well as technical support and capacity strengthening opportunities for the focal staff.

## ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Georgia Red Cross Society is committed to pursuing its institutional strengthening, having gone through the IFRC Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process. It is one of four National Societies to have achieved certification in 2015. The OCAC process is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies as a whole in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities.

The Georgia Red Cross Society is also committed to the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process and is in the action and accountability phase. The PER approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyze the strengths and gaps in their preparedness and response mechanisms and ultimately take the necessary action to improve.



### Strategic and operational coordination

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

- Actively engage and support the IFRC to address the priorities for Movement Coordination and Cooperation, as established in the Council of Delegates meeting in 2019
- Lead coordination efforts with national and local state and non-state actors within its auxiliary role to its authorities
- Further develop and fulfil its mandate to provide essential humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable populations in the country

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

The IFRC will support the Georgia Red Cross Society in maintaining consistent communication and collaboration

with Movement partners, particularly with National Societies currently in Georgia. The IFRC facilitates membership coordination, ensuring information exchange and alignment among all contributing partners. It will support the National Society in its resource mobilization efforts including accessing donor funding and increasing domestic fundraising. The IFRC also helps identify and communicate funding and training opportunities to strengthen the National Society's operational capacity.

Additionally, healthcare activities will be supported by participating National Societies including the **Austrian Red Cross**, the **Italian Red Cross**, and the **Swiss Red Cross**.

The ICRC, in tandem with the IFRC, will provide to Georgia Red Cross Society with all necessary methodological tools, guidelines, and training modules in addition to engaging experienced co-facilitators to conduct a cycle of sessions and training.



## National Society development

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

- Function effectively as a strong, effective, and principled local humanitarian actor in Georgia
- Strengthen volunteering development and youth engagement as catalysts of behavioural change and local action, ensuring access and nurturing trust in all contexts
- Progressively assesses the abilities and knowledge of its leaders in local branches to foster effective governance and management demonstrated in increased volunteer and youth involvement, resource mobilization and advocacy
- Elaborate on the new financial model to increase its resources and reach the financial sustainability needed for the proper functioning of the organisation at all levels

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will support the Georgia Red Cross Society's National Society Development (NSD) efforts through the provision of representatives from the IFRC Regional Office who will offer their expertise to ensure that the National Society receives the guidance it needs.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** will assist the National Society with branch development direction and through the twinning cooperation, which will aim to build a strong connection between the two National Societies. The Norwegian Red Cross will support the National Society with the development of the F2F model in the country.

The **Swiss Red Cross** will support the National Society with resource mobilization and communication direction, involving relevant counterparts to ensure comprehensive development. It will continue to support the Georgia Red Cross Society with its in-house F2F fundraising initiative.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

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

- Increase visibility and public trust by improving how the National Society communicates about its services, its values, and the help it provides to people in vulnerable situations
- Strengthen relationships with decision-makers and partners to help shape policies that support humanitarian access, preparedness, health, migration, and climate related action
- Develop internal capacity for communication and humanitarian diplomacy by training staff and volunteers, creating clear messages, and improving coordination between departments
- Take part in national and international platforms to bring attention to the needs of people in vulnerable situations in Georgia and the region

- Respond to harmful information and misinformation to protect the image and safety of the National Society as a neutral and independent actor
- Advocate for principled humanitarian action, both nationally and through regional initiatives, including through events, campaigns, and engagement with media and government

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will work closely with the Georgia Red Cross Society to strengthen diplomatic ties and engagements with government authorities at national and municipal levels across Georgia. The IFRC will also collaborate with the National Society to design and implement strategic advocacy campaigns aimed at promoting the organization's mission, achievements, and ways of working to policymakers, partners, and the public. Additionally, it will also support the influencing of policy changes and updates that align with humanitarian principles and contribute to more effective and efficient humanitarian action in Georgia.



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

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

- Increase accountability of its management structures with the supervision of the leadership to serve the volunteers and vulnerable communities as effectively and efficiently as possible
- Ensure that branch staff and volunteers are trained and confident in using digital tools and information systems already in place during preparedness and response operation

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Georgia Red Cross Society by working towards the primary focus on bolstering the accountability of the National Society's management structures and fortifying the organization's capacity to serve volunteers and vulnerable communities with utmost effectiveness and efficiency. It will also support the National Society in setting up, implementing, and managing a Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system, both as part of its strategy on [community engagement and accountability](#) (CEA) and strategic partnership and resource mobilization. The latter will streamline processes, automate donation management, and provide insights for effective resource utilization and donor engagement.

## THE IFRC NETWORK

### The IFRC

The IFRC has had a presence in Georgia since 1992, supporting the Georgia Red Cross Society with strategic and operational coordination, humanitarian diplomacy and National Society development. In recent years, the IFRC has supported the

Georgia Red Cross Society through numerous Emergency Appeals and [Disaster Response Emergency Fund](#) (DREF) operations.



The Georgian Red Cross teams reached snowfall affected areas with relief items for those in need. (Photo: The Georgian Red Cross)

## 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 contributing to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The **Austrian Red Cross** has worked closely with the Georgia Red Cross Society since 2012 and runs a regional office for the South Caucasus in Tbilisi. The Austrian Red Cross support for the National Society focuses on financial and technical assistance in the Strategic Priorities 'Climate and Environmental Crisis', 'Evolving Crisis and Disasters' and 'Growing Gaps in Health and Well-being'. The Austrian Red Cross international and local staff based in Georgia have implemented programmes jointly with Georgia Red Cross Society in disaster relief, disaster preparedness, and disaster risk reduction, in health including home care, psychosocial support and pandemic response and in climate change adaptation related to awareness raising, advocacy and heatwave response.

The **Italian Red Cross** has cooperated with the Georgia Red Cross Society since 2009, in alternating phases that grew into the appointment of a designated delegate first working remotely (2018) and finally on-site from 2021. The cooperation is regulated under the Project Implementation Agreement (PIA). Currently, the Italian Red Cross focuses its support to the Georgia Red Cross Society under health and well-being in the areas of HIV health and risk reduction and most recently, with the COVID-19 pandemic, in the planning of the testing and vaccination campaign. The Italian Red Cross is also co-financing a Multilateral Project on Health & Active Ageing.

The **Swiss Red Cross** extended cooperation with the Georgia Red Cross Society in 2017 in the frame of the National Society Development, supporting the National Society in strengthening and developing the Resource mobilization and Communication direction. The Swiss Red Cross established its cooperation with the Georgia Red Cross Society in 2020, during the COVID-19 response. Based on an assessment, the parties have identified the following areas of the Georgia Red Cross Society programmatic activities to be supported by the Swiss Red Cross: development of Georgia Red Cross Society home-based care and first aid services, improved institutional preparedness by institutionalization of Cash and Voucher Assistance, further development of Georgia Red Cross Society project management and resource mobilization activities, enhanced humanitarian aid, emergency response, early recovery and reconstruction and rehabilitation activities following disasters or conflict in all parts of the country, depending on needs and capacities and based upon prior agreement of both national societies.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** cooperates remotely with the Georgia Red Cross Society within the TWINNING cooperation partnership, which started in 2016 in which local branches work bilaterally on a peer-to-peer basis. Through twinning cooperation, the Norwegian Red Cross works bilaterally and remotely with the Georgia Red Cross Society on branch development from its headquarters and two district branches. Significant work is conducted to support local branches in the development of the different fields such as disaster management, health and care including First Aid, youth and volunteering, etc., as well as supports the Georgia Red Cross Society to build its capacities in the areas of resource mobilization and communication. The Norwegian Red Cross supports the National Society's Resource Mobilization direction, supporting the In-House Face-to-Face project with expertise, including by deploying headquarters staff members to support the launch project.

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## Movement coordination

The Georgia Red Cross Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the [Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation \(SMCC\)](#) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The [ICRC](#) helps reconnect families separated by conflict and supports people whose lives are affected by the administrative boundary lines. It seeks to clarify what happened to missing people and provide support to their families. It works to improve the living conditions of people affected by past conflicts and of the detainees that we visit, while at the same time promoting international humanitarian law.

## Coordination with other actors

The Georgia Red Cross Society is taking a proactive approach in fulfilling its coordination role authorised by governmental structures to ensure the effective delivery of humanitarian aid, as outlined in the Civil Safety National Plan adopted by Decree 508 of the Parliament of Georgia in 2015. This plan builds upon the foundation laid by the State National Disaster Response Plan on Natural and Technological Emergencies, adopted by Decree No. 415 of the President of Georgia in 2008. The Georgia Red Cross Society Disaster Management Department has active cooperation with governmental structures, such as the Emergency Management Service of the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia, the Ministry of Environment, and non-governmental structures, UNDP, Salvation Army, Rural Development for Future Georgia (RDFG), Caucasus environmental NGO Network (CENN), People in Need (PIN) etc., acting in Disaster Management field.

The Georgia Red Cross Society has been a member of the Georgian Harm Reduction Network (GHRN) since 2008 and a member of the TB National ACSM (advocacy, communication, and social mobilization) working group since 2010. Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) are signed between the Georgia Red Cross Society and National Centre for Disease Control and Public Health (NCDC), National Centre for Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases (NCTBLD), LEPL Youth Agency of Georgia, National Emergency Management Service, City Hall of Batumi, Georgian Harm Reduction Network (GHRN), one of the main Georgian HR Network Member Organization "New Vector", Jo-Ann Blood Bank, Tbilisi Blood Transfusion Station, LTD "Blood Bank" and Batumi Blood Bank "Hema 2012".

The National Society launched a Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support (MHPSS) Coordination Platform, including all relevant non-governmental organizations and professional groups in the country working in MHPSS response to the COVID-19 crisis, with the aim to contribute to sharing information, experience and lessons learned between the key stakeholders in the humanitarian sector and coordinating activities to reach and support maximum number of vulnerable people living in Georgia. The MHPSS Coordination

platform continued its work and responded to the Ukrainian Crisis afterwards, as well as Shovi and other emergencies. The platform will continue working at this stage uniting up to 30 organizations.

Besides above mentioned, the Georgia Red Cross Society has established good and active partnerships with the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development, Ministries of Healthcare, Education and Science, Culture, Sport and Youth Affairs, Youth Agency, Emergency situations; with the diplomatic corps and development agencies, such as USAID Georgia, Embassies of Austria, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland; with the UN agencies, including UNFPA, UNDP, WHO. Strong cooperation is in place with Municipalities, Crisis Management State Department, Rescue Service, and local community authorities.

The Georgia Red Cross Society has further developed relations with the corporate, including, WAIKIKI, The Coca Cola Foundation, WISSOL, Elit-Electronics, TBC Bank, Bank of Georgia, Orbeliani Bazaar, Skillwill, Wolt, Glovo, OPPA (Paybox), GINO holding, Majorel, Golden AEA LLC, MEP solutions, Nexia LLC, Noca, Clean House, Libo Group, Kervan, Korida, GEPHA, "Mtiebi" School, Adjara Group, Marco Polo Gudauri, Gallereia Tbilisi, Georgian Football Federation, Georgian Basketball Federation, Inn Group, Tbilisi Central, City mall, Nikora, BENE, APM Terminals Poti, CARREFOUR, BADAGONI, SILKNET, Georgia Investing Group "Energia LLC", Mondelez Georgia LLC, Flat Rock Technologies LLC, The Biltmore Hotel Tbilisi, Hotel Borjomi, Hilton Hotel in Batumi, Georgian Post, Assorti, Nugbari, Beeline, Geocell, Magticom, FORBES Woman Georgia.

At international level the Georgia Red Cross Society is a member of the various IFRC working groups, among them the Global TB Working Group, the European Red Cross Red Crescent Network on HIV/AIDS and TB (ERNA), First Aid European Educational Network (FAEEN) European Network on Psychological support (ENPS), IFRC Global Health Reference Group, IFRC Global Health and Climate Reference Group and the IFRC Health and Ageing Advisory Working Group (HAAWG).



## 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](#)

### Contact information

#### Andrej Naricyn

Head of Strategic Partnerships & Resource Mobilization  
IFRC Regional Office for Europe,  
Budapest  
T +367 0430 6528  
[andrej.naricyn@ifrc.org](mailto:andrej.naricyn@ifrc.org)

#### Sumitha Martin

Lead  
IFRC Global Strategic Planning  
& Reporting Centre  
New Delhi  
[sumitha.martin@ifrc.org](mailto:sumitha.martin@ifrc.org)