



INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS &
RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

2023 DONOR PROFILE

PREPARED FOR THE GLOBAL AID CONSORTIUM
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A MESSAGE FROM JAGAN CHAPAGAIN

Secretary General of IFRC

As the Secretary General of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), I am honored to present my vision and forward-looking agenda for our esteemed organization.

Recognizing the evolving nature of humanitarian challenges, I firmly believe that the IFRC must adapt and innovate to remain at the forefront of humanitarian response and preparedness. My vision for the future of the IFRC encompasses three key pillars: Innovation, Collaboration, and Empowerment.

Firstly, Innovation: We live in a rapidly changing world where technology has the power to revolutionize the way we deliver aid and support to those in need. I am committed to fostering a culture of innovation within the IFRC, embracing new technologies, and harnessing the potential of digital solutions. By investing in research and development, we can leverage data-driven approaches, artificial intelligence, and other cutting-edge technologies to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of our humanitarian efforts.

Secondly, Collaboration: No organization can address the complex challenges of our time alone. I emphasize the importance of partnerships and collaboration, both within the Red Cross and

Red Crescent Movement and beyond. By strengthening our partnerships with governments, United Nations agencies, civil society organizations, and the private sector, we can pool our resources, expertise, and networks to achieve greater impact. Together, we can build more resilient communities, enhance local capacities, and respond effectively to emergencies.

Thirdly, Empowerment: Central to our humanitarian mission is empowering individuals and communities to take an active role in their own resilience and well-being. We must prioritize capacity building, knowledge sharing, and community engagement. By working hand in hand with local actors, we can ensure that our interventions are contextually relevant, sustainable, and driven by the needs and aspirations of the communities we serve. I strongly believe in investing in youth and promoting gender equality, as they are vital agents of change and key drivers of innovation and resilience.

Finally, I call upon the global community to support the IFRC's efforts. We need financial resources, technical expertise, and political will to effectively carry out our humanitarian mission. I urge governments, donors, and partners to increase their support to the IFRC and its National Societies, recognizing the crucial role they

play in responding to emergencies and building resilient communities.

Together, let us forge a path towards a future where the IFRC continues to be a beacon of hope and compassion. Let us strive to make a lasting impact on the lives of those most in need. I look forward to working hand in hand with you all, as we collectively create a world where humanity triumphs over adversity.

Thank you, and let us move forward with determination, resilience, and unity.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jagan', with a large, sweeping flourish on the left side.

Jagan Chapagain
Secretary General of the IFRC

Introduction

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

This report was made for the GBLB 422 Aid Consortium for Aid to Development Countries. An Aid Consortium is a collaborative effort among multiple humanitarian organizations, including NGOs, United Nations agencies, and governmental bodies, to address complex humanitarian crises and deliver effective assistance to affected populations. It involves pooling resources, expertise, and coordination mechanisms to maximize the impact and efficiency of humanitarian aid efforts.

The purpose of this report is to enhance the effectiveness and coordination of humanitarian response in complex emergencies or protracted crises. The project aims to promote collaboration and coordination among humanitarian actors. By working together, organizations can align their efforts, share information, avoid duplication, and ensure a coherent and comprehensive response to the crisis. This coordination helps optimize the use of resources, enhance efficiency, and maximize the impact of aid interventions.



Figure 1. Ukrainian voluntary efforts¹.

¹Petra Khoury and Lasha Gogvadze, “The IFRC Response to the Ukraine and Impacted Countries Crisis,” The OECD Forum Network, November 21, 2022, <https://www.oecd-forum.org/posts/a-demonstration-of-solidarity-the-ifrc-response-to-the-ukraine-and-impacted-countries-crisis>.

Section 1

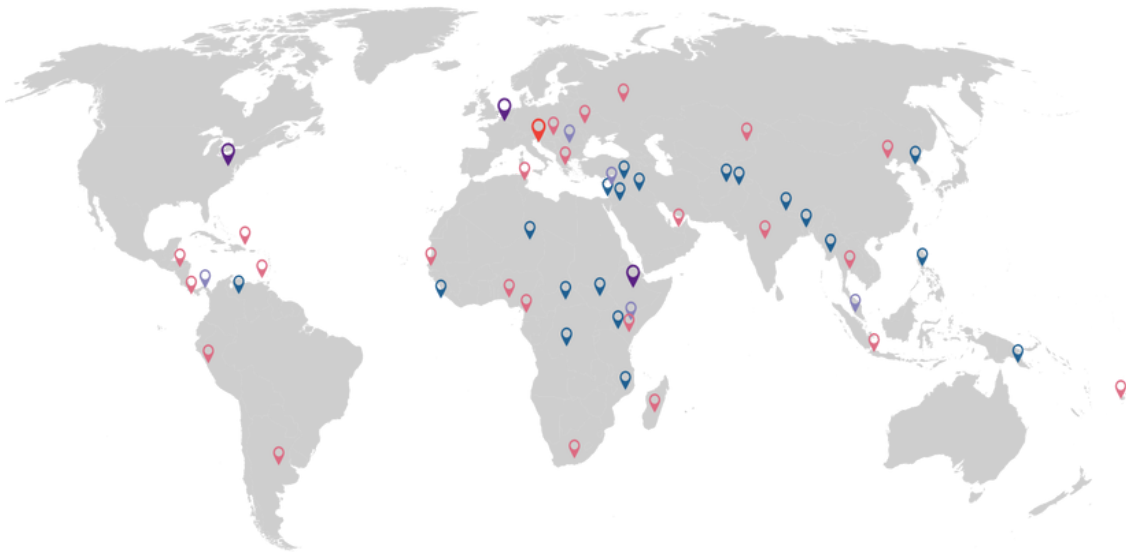
Who is the IFRC?

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies has a long history of being engaged in aid and disaster preparedness and mitigation. The organization originally began as a movement, wherein a Swiss man Henry Dunant proposed the idea of relief societies in 1863 after the Battle of Solferino. Dunant was alarmed by the number of people who

Movement became part of the first Geneva Convention and continued to expand through the unified symbol of the red cross on a white background. Dunant's movement became known as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)³.

After the first World War, Henry Davison, the president of the American Red Cross War Committee, founded the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (previously known as the League of Red Cross Societies) in Paris of 1919.

Figure 2. Map of IFRC Offices around the world⁴.



died in the battle simply due to a lack of care, and wanted to create an organization that encouraged people to work as volunteers to relieve suffering during battle times and disasters². The Red Cross

The League's founding members were the National Societies of France, Great Britain,

²“The Beginning of the Red Cross,” British Red Cross, 2023, <https://www.redcross.org.uk/about-us/our-history/the-beginning-of-the-red-cross#:~:text=The%20Internati>

onal%20Red%20Cross%20and,due%20to%20lack%20of%20care.

³“Our History and Archives: IFRC,” IFRC, 2023, <https://www.ifrc.org/who-we-are/about-ifrc/our-history-and-archives>.

⁴“People and Structures: IFRC,” IFRC, 2023, <https://www.ifrc.org/who-we-are/people-and-structures>.

Italy, Japan, and the United States, who agreed upon the simple objective that countries should collectively “improve the health of people in countries that had suffered greatly during the war”⁵.

Now, the IFRC has over 192 National Societies and nearly 15 million volunteers around the world⁶. The impact of the IFRC has been far reaching and impacts many communities both on the receiving and giving sides.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies has the ultimate goal of providing support to people before, after, and during disasters, conflicts, or health emergencies. The IFRC reports that 160 million people are reached each year through long-term services⁷. The ultimate mission of the organization is to “inspire, encourage, facilitate, and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies”⁸.

National Societies of the IFRC

The IFRC is located in Switzerland and around the world through the network of National Societies that provide country-specific services to the areas in which they serve. They are not considered “wholly separate” non-governmental organizations (NGOs), but instead act as auxiliaries to the organization of the IFRC,

following our specific values⁹. The auxiliary role is defined in the Statutes of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement as,

a specific and distinctive partnership, entailing mutual responsibilities and benefits, based on international and national laws, in which the national public authorities and the National Society agree on the areas in which the National Society supplements or substitutes public humanitarian services.¹⁰

These National Societies are focused in Africa, North and South America, Asia, Pacific, Europe, and Middle Eastern and Northern Africa. For example, Uganda is a country that has a National Society of the IFRC. In Uganda’s Country Plan, outlined for each country with a National Society, the specific strategic priorities are ongoing emergency operations (110,000 people targeted), value power and inclusion (550,000 targeted), migration and identity (500,000 targeted), growing gaps in health and wellbeing (1,050,000 targeted), evolving crisis and disasters (900,000 targeted), and climate and environmental crisis (700,000 targeted). There is 44.6% of funding coverage in the country through the IFRC, with partner National Societies in Austria,

⁵Ibid.

⁶“Our Volunteers: IFRC,” IFRC, 2023, <https://www.ifrc.org/get-involved/volunteer-us/our-volunteers>.

⁷“About the IFRC: IFRC,” IFRC, accessed May 20, 2023, <https://www.ifrc.org/who-we-are/about-ifrc>.

⁸Ibid.

⁹“About National Societies: IFRC,” IFRC, November 5, 2023, <https://www.ifrc.org/who-we-are/international-red-cross-and-red-crescent-movement/about-national-societies>.

¹⁰“Auxiliary Role: IFRC,” IFRC, September 2, 2021, <https://www.ifrc.org/who-we-are/international-red-cross-and-red-crescent-movement/about-national-societies/auxiliary#icon-block-drawer-id6266>.

Belgium, Germany, and the Netherlands¹¹. The system of National Societies through the IFRC is impactful in that it brings together nations through new partnerships and disaster mitigation techniques. The IFRC builds a team of people passionate and knowledgeable about every area they serve by building each National Society in areas in which community members understand their communities' needs.

IFRC's Structure

In addition to the structure of the IFRC with the **National Societies**, the IFRC has a **Secretariat** with a leading **Secretary General**. The Secretariat is responsible for global advocacy and representation, support and coordination during emergencies, and supporting the development of the National Societies through developing programs and



Figure 3. IFRC Volunteer in Uganda working on the Ebola vaccine stockpile¹².

building the foundation of the organizations¹³. In charge of the Secretariat is the Secretary General, Jagan Chapagain, who is also the Chief Executive Officer of the IFRC. Jagan has been renewed for a second term, appointed by the IFRC Governing Board¹⁴. Alongside the Secretary General and the Secretariat, the **General Assembly (GA)** is the highest decision making body of the IFRC. All 192 National

¹¹ "Welcome to IFRC GO!," Uganda, accessed May 17, 2023, <https://go.ifrc.org/countries/176#risk>.

¹² "UNICEF, Who, IFRC and MSF Announce the Establishment of a Global Ebola Vaccine Stockpile: IFRC," IFRC, January 12, 2021, <https://www.ifrc.org/press-release/unicef-who-ifrc-and-msf-announce-establishment-global-ebola-vaccine-stockpile>.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ "Secretary General: IFRC," IFRC, October 5, 2023, <https://www.ifrc.org/who-we-are/people-and-structures/secretary-general>.

Societies are represented and each representative votes on all IFRC-wide policies, plans, strategies, and budgets. The GA meets every two years to discuss the steering issues for the IFRC, and in between each GA meeting, there is a **Governing Board** to rule on all urgent decisions. Additionally, there are many other opportunities to serve through committees and commissions across the IFRC¹⁵.

Fundamental Principles

As an International Non-Governmental Organization, the IFRC has seven fundamental principles; humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity, and universality¹⁶. The first fundamental principle of humanity is what ultimately motivates the work of the IFRC. It is a call to action to alleviate suffering and protect people who are vulnerable. The IFRC uses the principle of impartiality to guide their work to say that there is no discrimination against race, class, political opinion, or religious beliefs. Due to the fact that the IFRC deals with conflicts that can be divisive, such as trying to assist people displaced from the Syrian crisis, there is a need to be respectful and impartial to all people seeking help¹⁷. Similarly, another

fundamental principle of the IFRC is neutrality; meaning that the IFRC does not take sides in any conflicts or controversies over politics, religion, or any divisive topics¹⁸. The IFRC also values independence, asserting that their National Societies, while they are specific to each country that they serve in terms of their services, must at all times maintain autonomy¹⁹. Voluntary service is an essential aspect of the IFRC, as the organization relies

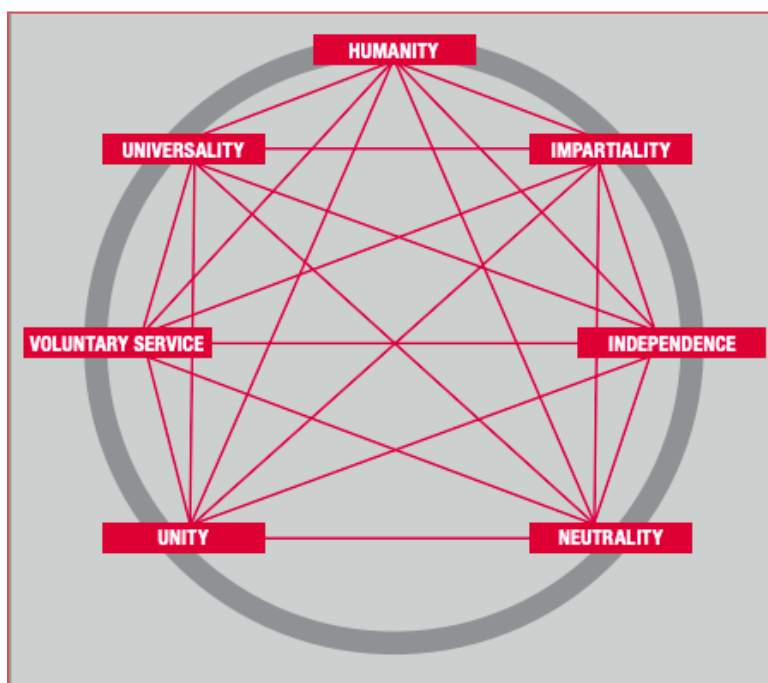


Figure 4. Diagram of the interconnectedness of IFRC's Fundamental Principles²⁰.

on volunteers to help people around the world that are in need. In 2015, it was estimated that the value of the volunteer's service globally was around 6 billion dollars

¹⁵“General Assembly: IFRC,” IFRC, 2023, <https://www.ifrc.org/who-we-are/people-and-structures/ifrc-governance/general-assembly>.

¹⁶“Fundamental Principles: IFRC,” IFRC, 2023, <https://www.ifrc.org/who-we-are/international-red-cross-and-red-crescent-movement/fundamental-principles>.

¹⁷International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, *The Fundamental Principles of*

the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (Geneva, Switzerland: IFRC, 2015).

¹⁸Ibid, 42.

¹⁹Ibid 54.

²⁰Ibid, 89.

per year²¹. The last two fundamental principles are unity and universality, which promote inclusion, accessibility, community, and equity among all of the National Societies. Figure 3 shows the connectedness of the IFRC between its seven fundamental principles.

Strategy 2030

Another aspect of the IFRC on the global stage is Strategy 2030, which according to the organization “represents the collective ambitions of our 192 National Societies”, and was consulted on with over 10,000 members, partners, and experts²². Strategy 2030 has 3 goals: “people anticipate, respond to, and quickly recover from crisis”, “people lead safe, healthy, and dignified lives and have opportunities to thrive”, “people mobilize for inclusive and peaceful communities”²³. In addition, Strategy 2030 identifies four key focus areas to achieve its goals:

a. Save Lives and Prevent Suffering: The IFRC aims to strengthen its efforts in disaster response, emergency preparedness, and risk reduction to save lives, alleviate suffering, and support affected communities in times of crisis.

b. Enable Healthy and Safe Living: The IFRC recognizes the importance of

promoting health, preventing diseases, and ensuring access to quality health care, water, sanitation, and hygiene services.

c. Promote Social Inclusion and a Culture of Non-Violence and Peace: The Strategy 2030 emphasizes the IFRC's commitment to addressing social exclusion, promoting diversity, inclusion, and gender equality, and working towards a culture of non-violence and peace.

d. Strengthen National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies: Recognizing the critical role of National Societies, the IFRC aims to enhance their capacity and effectiveness, fostering partnerships and supporting their development.

With all of the goals that the IFRC sets out to do through Strategy 2030, there are objectives that will display to the IFRC has met its goals. For example, one transformation that Strategy 2030 aims to do is inspire more volunteerism. The IFRC says that they will know they were successful if the IFRC sees more diversity and growth in the number of IFRC volunteers by 2030. In consideration of their key focus area of their National Societies, the IFRC notes that a signal of success will be increased partnership between National Societies at all levels.

Ultimately, Strategy 2030 is a snapshot into how IFRC's National Societies are organized, run, and what they seek to do as an organization in the next seven years. In addition to their overall report, IFRC publishes a Global Plan before the start of every year and conducts an Annual Disaster Report often. The IFRC is extensively

²¹Ibid, 64.

²²“Strategy 2030: IFRC,” IFRC, accessed May 20, 2023, <https://www.ifrc.org/who-we-are/about-ifrc/strategy-2030>.

²³International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, *Strategy 2030* (Geneva, Switzerland: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, 2021).

thorough in how it reflects on their progress and activity as an organization and goals for the future. Through these measures, the IFRC is heavily focused on continuing to provide disaster support before, during, and after disasters at an intensive level.

Overall, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent

Societies is a far reaching organization with specified support in a majority of countries around the world. In the next sections, we will dive deeper into the IFRC's priorities and programs, budgetary priorities, and specific examples of what the IFRC has done for disaster relief.



Figure 5. Display of IFRC's most recent reports: Strategy 2030, World Disaster Report 2022, Global Plan 2023.

Section 2

What does the IFRC do?

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is committed to supporting communities around the world by addressing a variety of their needs such as education and agriculture. Its primary objective is to help people and communities affected by disaster, conflict, and health emergencies to recover and rebuild their lives in the long term. The organization has seven priority areas of interventions: disaster response, epidemics and pandemics, health, migration, social inclusion, preparedness, and climate and environment.

In terms of disaster response, the IFRC aims to ensure that communities and governments are better prepared to respond and recover from disasters such as floods, earthquakes, and hurricanes. The organization provides immediate relief assistance, including shelter, water, sanitation, first aid, and psychosocial support.

The IFRC is also focused on preventing and controlling the spread of epidemics such as COVID-19. It works with governments and local communities to promote public health measures that reduce the risk of transmission. Through its health interventions, the IFRC helps provide access to health care services, including vaccinations, maternal and child health, and disease prevention programs.

The IFRC recognizes the importance of social inclusion and works towards ensuring that vulnerable populations, including migrants and refugees, are included in humanitarian relief efforts. The organization provides access to basic needs such as food, shelter, and health care, while promoting social inclusion and community support networks.

To achieve its goals, the IFRC relies on the support of its National Societies, which are spread across the globe. The organization is funded by governments, private donations, and corporate partnerships. The IFRC is committed to transparency and accountability, and it regularly publishes financial reports outlining its activities and spending.

In conclusion, the IFRC plays a vital role in providing humanitarian relief in times of crisis. The seven priority areas of interventions of the organization, including disaster response, epidemics and pandemics, health, migration, social inclusion, preparedness, and climate and environment, are testament to its commitment to the well-being and sustainability of communities around the world.



Figure 6. Moderate or severe food insecurity in percentages²⁴.

Education and Agriculture

Education is a fundamental human right and a key to reducing poverty and inequality. The IFRC believes that every child should have access to quality education, regardless of their geographic location and socio-economic status. The organization's education initiatives include educational facilities rehabilitation and

construction, teacher training, and school materials provision²⁵.

The IFRC recognizes that quality education is critical in reducing vulnerability to disaster and conflict. Also, investing in education enables communities to build a more sustainable future. For instance, the organization provides training for the instructors on how to respond appropriately in emergencies, contributing to reducing the impact of disasters, and follows the psychosocial support models, specifically addressing the challenges faced in times of crisis.

In addition to education, the IFRC invests in agriculture programs, aimed at

²⁴<https://www.ifrc.org/our-work/inclusion-protection-and-engagement/education>.

²⁵“Education: IFRC.” Homepage. Accessed May 21, 2023.

promoting food security, improving agricultural practices, and enhancing small-scale farmers' livelihoods. The organization's goal is to support local communities to improve agriculture-related aspects to ensure that there is enough food for everyone.

To achieve this, the IFRC participates in several initiatives. For example, the organization provides seeds and agricultural tools, promotes vegetable and fruit farming in schools and communities, and supports small-scale farmers to improve their crop yields and storage capacity. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that communities produce enough food and enhance their income to become more resilient to disasters, conflicts, and other shocks.

The programs offered by the IFRC are mostly supported by donations and often target vulnerable populations affected by poverty, disasters, and conflict. The organization works closely with local communities and governments to ensure that their programs address the specific needs of each community and promote self-reliance.

Food Security

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) plays a crucial role in addressing food security issues around the world.

Emergency Food Assistance: The IFRC provides emergency food assistance to communities affected by disasters such as conflicts, droughts, floods, and other emergencies. This assistance often includes

the distribution of food parcels, ready-to-eat meals, or vouchers, ensuring that affected populations have access to nutritious food during crises²⁶.

Agricultural Support: The IFRC works to strengthen agricultural practices and enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities through initiatives such as agricultural training, seed distribution, provision of farming tools and equipment, and promotion of sustainable farming techniques. These efforts aim to improve food production and increase communities' self-sufficiency.

Nutrition Programs: The IFRC focuses on addressing malnutrition and improving nutritional outcomes, particularly among children and vulnerable groups. This includes supporting community-based nutrition programs, providing nutritional supplements, and promoting education on proper nutrition and hygiene practices. **Community Resilience and Livelihoods:** To enhance food security in the long term, the IFRC engages in activities that build community resilience and improve livelihood opportunities. This may involve initiatives such as income-generating projects, vocational training, and the promotion of alternative livelihood options to reduce dependency on food aid.

Climate Change Adaptation: The IFRC recognizes the impact of climate change on food security and supports communities in adapting to climate-related

²⁶“Food Security and Livelihoods: IFRC.” Homepage, July 10, 2022. <https://www.ifrc.org/our-work/disasters-climate-and-crises/food-security-and-livelihoods>.

challenges. This may include implementing climate-smart agriculture techniques, promoting sustainable water management, and assisting communities in diversifying their income sources²⁷.

It is important to note that the IFRC collaborates closely with National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, governments, and other partners at the local, regional, and international levels to implement its food security initiatives effectively.

IFRC Programs

The IFRC implements a wide range of programs and initiatives to address humanitarian needs and support vulnerable communities around the world.

Disaster Response and Preparedness: The IFRC is involved in disaster response activities, including providing emergency relief supplies, setting up temporary shelters, conducting search and rescue operations, and offering medical assistance. The organization also focuses on disaster preparedness, working with communities to enhance their resilience and ability to respond to emergencies.

Health and Epidemic Control: The IFRC plays a significant role in public health, including epidemic control and disease prevention. The organization supports community health initiatives, promotes hygiene practices, and provides

²⁷ “Climate-Smart Disaster Risk Reduction: IFRC.” Homepage, October 10, 2022. <https://www.ifrc.org/our-work/disasters-climate-and-crises/climate-smart-disaster-risk-reduction>.

training and capacity building to strengthen local health systems.

Migration and Displacement:

Given the global challenges related to migration and displacement, the IFRC is engaged in programs that aim to protect and support vulnerable migrants, refugees, and internally displaced persons (IDPs). These programs provide humanitarian assistance, access to essential services, and support for livelihoods and community integration²⁸.

Community Resilience and

Capacity Building: The IFRC focuses on building community resilience by providing training and support to local volunteers and National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. This includes capacity building in disaster risk reduction, first aid, emergency response, and community-based health and social care.

Climate Change Adaptation:

Recognizing the impacts of climate change, the IFRC works on climate change adaptation programs that aim to reduce vulnerability and build resilience in communities. These programs often involve disaster risk reduction strategies, climate-smart agriculture, and sustainable livelihood initiatives.

Protection and Social Inclusion:

The IFRC is committed to promoting and protecting the rights and dignity of vulnerable individuals and communities. This includes programs addressing gender-based violence, child protection,

²⁸ “Global Plan 2022: IFRC.” Homepage. Accessed May 21, 2023. <https://www.ifrc.org/document/global-plan-2022>.

psychosocial support, and social inclusion for marginalized groups.

Advocacy and Policy Influence: The IFRC advocates for humanitarian issues and influences policies at local, national, and international levels. The organization works to ensure that the voices and needs of the most vulnerable are heard and considered in policy-making processes²⁹.



Figure 7. Display of flooding in Bangladesh.

²⁹Ibid.

Section 3

How does the IFRC do its work?

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) operates in numerous countries around the world, providing humanitarian assistance, supporting local communities, and addressing various challenges³⁰.

Africa: The IFRC has a significant presence throughout Africa, working in partnership with National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and other stakeholders. Its programs and initiatives cover a wide range of areas, including disaster response, health and epidemic control, community resilience, migration and displacement, and climate change adaptation.

Americas: The IFRC works in countries across North, Central, and South America, responding to emergencies, supporting disaster-prone communities, and addressing social and health issues. Its programs focus on disaster management, community resilience, health promotion, and social inclusion.

Asia Pacific: The IFRC has a strong presence in the Asia Pacific region, working in partnership with National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and other organizations. It supports communities affected by disasters such as earthquakes, floods, cyclones, and tsunamis, while also

addressing health challenges, climate change impacts, and migration-related issues.

Europe: The IFRC operates in various countries across Europe, providing support and assistance to vulnerable communities. Its programs cover a wide range of areas, including disaster response and preparedness, health and epidemic control, migration and social inclusion, and climate change adaptation.

Middle East and North Africa: The IFRC is active in countries throughout the Middle East and North Africa region, responding to emergencies, supporting health initiatives, and addressing the needs of vulnerable populations affected by conflicts, displacement, and natural disasters.

It's important to note that the IFRC works closely with National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in each country, utilizing their local knowledge, networks, and resources to implement effective programs and initiatives.³¹

Success Stories

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has been involved in numerous successful initiatives and programs around the world.

Cyclone Idai Response in Mozambique (2019): When Cyclone Idai hit Mozambique in March 2019, causing widespread devastation, the IFRC mobilized its resources and worked in collaboration with the Mozambique Red Cross Society.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ "Evaluations and Research: IFRC." Homepage. Accessed May 21, 2023. <https://www.ifrc.org/evaluations>.

The IFRC supported emergency response efforts, including search and rescue operations, provision of clean water and sanitation services, health care support, and distribution of relief items. The coordinated response helped save lives, alleviate suffering, and support affected communities in their recovery.³²

Ebola Outbreak Response in West Africa (2014-2016): During the Ebola outbreak in West Africa, the IFRC played a significant role in coordinating the response and supporting affected communities. The organization worked alongside National Red Cross Societies and other partners to provide crucial services such as community-based surveillance, contact tracing, safe burials, health education, and psychosocial support. The collaborative efforts contributed to the containment of the outbreak and the strengthening of local health systems³³.

Community Resilience Building in Bangladesh: The IFRC has been involved in community-based programs in Bangladesh aimed at building resilience and reducing the impact of natural disasters. Through initiatives such as early warning systems, disaster preparedness training, and livelihood support, the IFRC has helped vulnerable communities become better

prepared and more resilient to cyclones, floods, and other hazards³⁴.

Health and Epidemic Control Programs: The IFRC has implemented successful health programs worldwide, addressing various diseases and public health challenges. For example, the organization has been instrumental in supporting vaccination campaigns, promoting hygiene practices, and providing health education in communities affected by diseases like measles, cholera, and COVID-19.

Cash Transfer Programs: The IFRC has implemented cash transfer programs in several countries, providing direct financial assistance to vulnerable households affected by disasters or emergencies. These programs enable individuals and families to meet their immediate needs, restore livelihoods, and regain self-sufficiency.

These examples illustrate the IFRC's dedication to supporting vulnerable communities and its ability to mobilize resources and collaborate with partners to achieve positive outcomes. However, it's important to note that the IFRC's success stories are numerous and varied, and the organization continues to make a significant impact through its ongoing programs and initiatives.

³² International Committee of the Red Cross. "Cyclone Idai: Our Response in Mozambique." International Committee of the Red Cross, November 30, 2020.

<https://www.icrc.org/en/document/cyclone-idai-our-response-mozambique>.

³³"UNICEF, Who, IFRC and MSF Announce the Establishment of a Global Ebola Vaccine Stockpile: IFRC." IFRC, January 12, 2021.

<https://www.ifrc.org/press-release/unicef-who-ifrc-and-msf-announce-establishment-global-ebola-vaccine-stockpile>.

³⁴ "Bangladesh 2023 IFRC Network Country Plan (MAABD001) - Bangladesh." ReliefWeb, November 30, 2022.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/bangladesh-2023-ifrc-network-country-plan-maabd001>.

Millions of Swiss francs	BUDGET	PROJECTIONS			
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Income					
Statutory contributions	36,5	36,5	36,5	36,5	36,5
Voluntary contributions	200,0	200,0	200,0	200,0	200,0
Donations	220,0	220,0	220,0	220,0	220,0
Service fees	40,0	40,0	40,0	40,0	40,0
Other income	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5
Total income	500,0	500,0	500,0	500,0	500,0
Expenditure					
Regular resources	110,0	120,0	130,0	140,0	150,0
Other resources	357,0	347,0	337,0	327,0	317,0
Supplementary services	33,0	33,0	33,0	33,0	33,0
Total expenditure	500,0	500,0	500,0	500,0	500,0
Surplus/(deficit)	-	-	-	-	-

Figure 8. IFRC Budgetary Projects 2021-2025³⁵.

IFRC's Budget

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies creates a budget on a four year basis, currently in the budgetary plan for 2021-2025. There are five strategic priorities of this cycle's budget: climate and environmental crises, evolving crises and disasters, migration and identity, growing gaps in health and well-being, and values, power, and inclusion³⁶. These goals work in conjunction with the Strategy 2030 refocusing, as many of the budgetary goals align with the IFRC's

priorities of what needs to be prioritized in order to reach those goals. The budget and plan of the IFRC was created with consultation from over 250 in the organization and branches of the IFRC, alongside the Donor Advisory Group members. The budget gained the ultimate approval of the General Assembly at the end of 2019. In Figure 8, it shows the budget projects for the IFRC for 2021 through 2025, with a total income and expenditure of 500 million Swiss francs each year, including regular resources, other resources, and supplementary services. While these are only projections, the IFRC plans to use the resources for emergency operations and annual operational plans. In Figure 8, the priorities for the IFRC's regular resources are shown.

³⁵International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, *IFRC Plan and Budget 2021-2025* (Geneva: IFRC, 2020).

³⁶Ibid, 6.

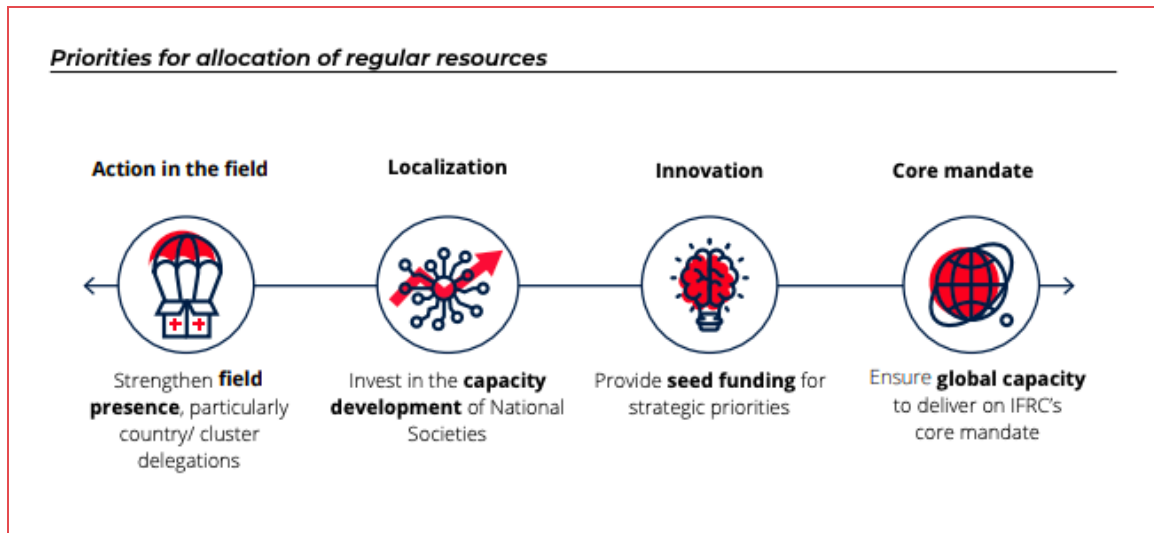


Figure 9. Allocation priorities for regular resources³⁷.

The IFRC's priorities and its budget are quantified by the targets for the year of 2025. In each priority, there are several targets that must be met that show that the IFRC has met its goals. For example, one priority of the IFRC is to focus more on evolving crises and disasters. By 2025, the IFRC hopes to reach 50 million people per year with support services, engage at least 100 National Societies in foundational building and preparedness for disaster, support new legislation for disaster law in at least 30 governments, and mobilize 500 million Swiss Francs for crisis and disaster response³⁸. Similarly in their migration and identity section, the 2025 targets are to have at least 75% of National Societies conduct a migration and displacement needs assessment and have all National Societies operating on main migratory routes. The overall goal of the IFRC plan and budget to be completed by 2025 is to mobilize

³⁷Ibid, 15.

³⁸Ibid, 10.

National Societies to take on more people and projects or foundational development to increase the IFRC's capacity in those places.

In addition to the IFRC's total budget, the organization recognizes that humanitarian funding needs to grow in a meaningful way. In 23 of the 29 Development Assistance Committee member countries, they saw an increase in their development aid spending with priorities of food security, hunger, gender and equality, and climate³⁹. The priorities of countries receiving development assistance is important, as it shows where countries who need it most are prioritizing funds and helps the IFRC to better assess where funds can be the most efficient and impactful. In the same report, the IFRC has expressed that the majority of contributions to the organization have been for emergency responses, such as COVID-19 and Ukraine in 2022. Since so much of the IFRC's work revolves around responding to crises when countries need it the most, this is not lost on the organization.

³⁹Ibid, 13.

Each year, in the Global Plan, a more specific budget, including the budget of the National Societies, is published by the IFRC. Seen in Figure 10, the grand total budgeted by the IFRC network for 2023 is 3,167,000,000 CHF (Swiss Francs), which totals to about \$3,524,677,813 USD.

Figure 10. IFRC Funding Requirements for 2023⁴⁰.

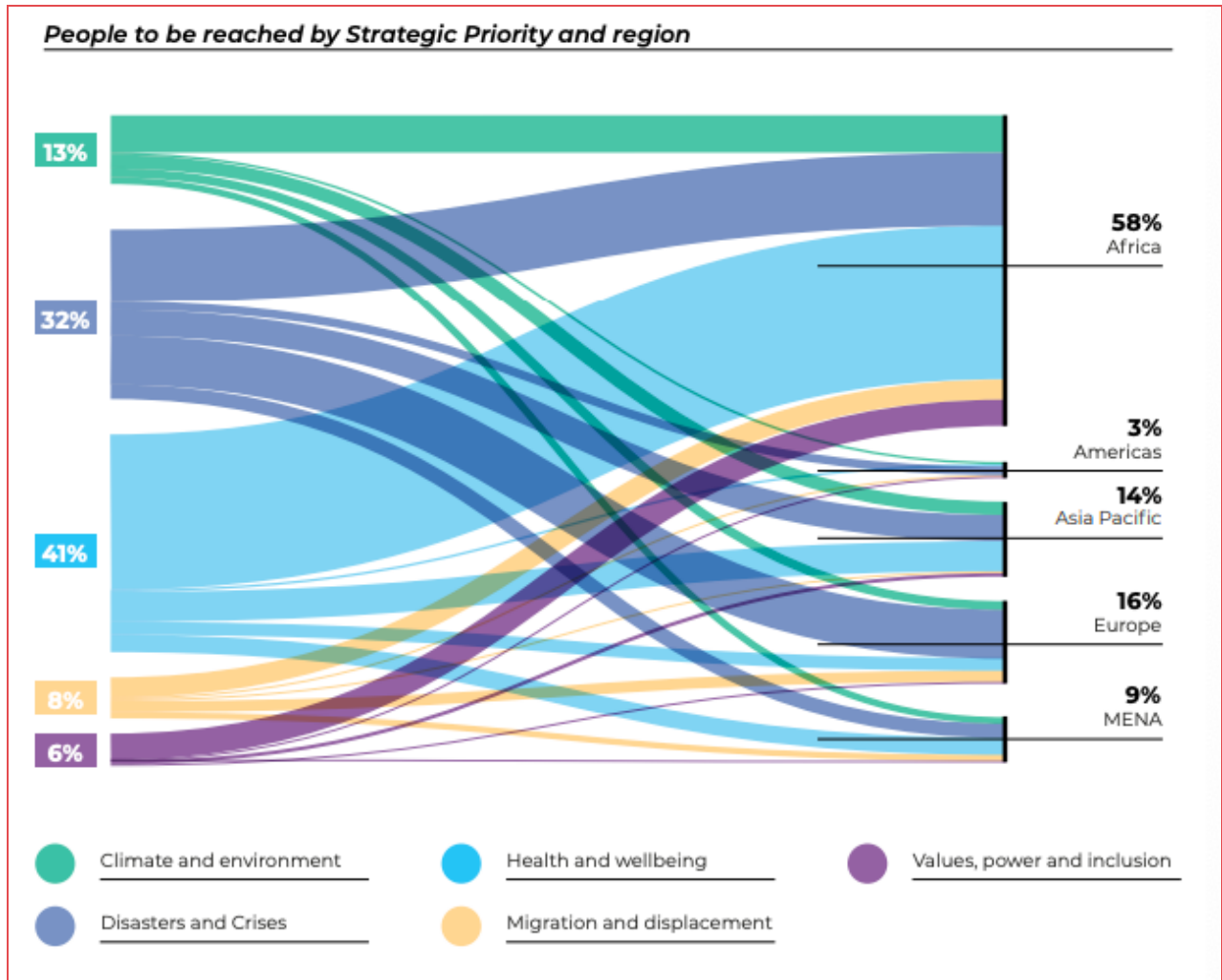
2023 Funding requirements		
	People to be reached millions	Funding requirement CHF millions
Strategic priorities		
Climate and environment	14.8	63
Disasters and crises	36.9	388*
Health and wellbeing	46.9	143
Migration and displacement	8.8	74
Values, power and inclusion	7.3	43
Sub-total Strategic priorities		693
Core functions		
Strategic and operational coordination		
National Society development		
Humanitarian diplomacy		
Accountability		
Sub-total Core functions		230
Special purpose funds		
DREF		75
Capacity building fund		15
NSIA		12
Sub-total special purpose funds		102
Emergency appeals		
Emergency appeals ongoing in 2023		412
Ukraine and impacted countries crisis		550
Estimation of new emergency appeals to be launched in 2023		200
Sub-total emergency appeals		1,162
GRAND TOTAL IFRC 2023		2,205
Participating National Society funding requirements**		309
Host National Societies domestic funding requirements		653
GRAND TOTAL IFRC NETWORK 2023		3,167

* This includes CHF 226 million for the ESSN programme (amount may differ due to exchange rates)
 ** Does not include CHF 650 million of support for Ukraine and impacted countries crisis appeal, to be revised in Q1 2023

⁴⁰Ibid, 14.

In the Global Plan, the IFRC couples the amount of funding required with the people to be reached by the amount of money in the budget. For example, the

can be measured as well through the region in which support is going. Figure 11 shows this data.



strategic priorities of focusing more on disasters and crises utilizes 388 million CHF and serves 36.9 million people. The health and wellbeing priorities serve the most people 46.9 million with only 143 million CHF. The five full strategic priorities: climate and environment, disasters and crises, health and wellbeing, migration and displacement, values, power and inclusion

Figure 11. Strategic Priority reach in regions around the world⁴¹.

One aspect of the strategic priority reach that the IFRC is particularly up front about is that 59% of the people reached by the priorities and the National Societies in 202 are in the region of Africa⁴². Similarly,

⁴¹“Global Plan 2023”, IFRC.

⁴²Ibid.

through bilateral work, or from one National Society to another, the region of Africa will receive 139.7 million CHF⁴³. In terms of who provides the most bilateral support, the Danish Red Cross provides 46.8 million CHF, while South Sudan receives the most bilateral support of 13.4 million CHF⁴⁴. The last unit of funding for the IFRC is their Reference Centres and labs or other initiatives. These entities are either funded or organized by the IFRC, a National Society, or a group of National Societies. These smaller organizations hone in on a policy or issue area, for example the Global First Aid Reference Centre. The GFRC requires 1.1 million CHF for the 2023 fiscal year and envisions that by the year 2030, one person will be trained in First Aid in every home, workplace, or school around the world.

Overall, the IFRC has several entities that are concerned when the organization is deciding the budget; regular resource funding, funding associated with strategic priorities, funding for National Societies and for smaller organizations and initiatives. The IFRC is a multifaceted organization both in its approach and the many policy issues that the organization focuses on. With so many branches and National Societies working across the world, assistance and support from the IFRC is specialized to the needs of all people in areas that the IFRC serves. Ultimately, the IFRC is committed to all people around the world for the alleviation of suffering and essential progress on the mitigation of pressing natural disasters, conflict, and health emergencies.

⁴³Ibid, 68.

⁴⁴Ibid, 69.

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The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies serves over 192 countries and has over 15 million volunteers around the world. Considered one of the largest humanitarian organizations globally, the IFRC provides disaster relief and developmental support through its National Societies that identify specific needs of the communities they serve. Since 1919, the IFRC has been committed to saving lives and promoting humanitarian efforts.