



Ukraine
and
Impacted
Countries
Crisis

THREE
YEAR
REPORT

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Table of Contents

Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations	4
A Note on Reading This Report	5
Humanitarian Situation in Brief	6
Federation-Wide Response to Date: Ukraine	8
Federation-Wide Response to Date: Impacted Countries and Beyond	10
Ongoing Emergency Response in Ukraine	12
Health and Wellbeing	15
HEALTH AND CARE	15
Ukraine	15
Impacted Countries and Beyond	17
MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT	19
Ukraine	19
Impacted Countries and Beyond	20
Migration and Displacement	21
Ukraine	21
Impacted Countries and Beyond	22
Integration and Inclusion Investment Fund	24
Values, Power, and Inclusion	25
National Society Strengthening	28
National Society Strengthening in Numbers	29
Programmatic Investments Initiative	35
Seed Funding for Resource Mobilisation	36
Preparedness Investment Fund	37
Humanitarian Diplomacy and Communications	38
Membership Coordination	39
Looking Ahead	42
Contact Information	43
Financial Overview	44
ANNEX 1 – METHODOLOGY AND DATA CONSIDERATIONS	48
ANNEX 2	49
The Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	54

Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

BraVO	Branch and Volunteer Development	MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
CEA	Community Engagement and Accountability	MHU	Mobile Health Unit
CPR	Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation	Membership	Refers to Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies that are members of the IFRC
CVA	Cash and Voucher Assistance	Movement	Global humanitarian network comprised of the ICRC, IFRC, and National Red Cross Red Crescent Societies
ERT	Emergency Response Team	OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
Federation-wide approach	An approach that includes the entirety of the IFRC and Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies	Oblast	Regional administrative division in Ukraine
FA	First Aid	Partner National Societies	National Societies that contribute to the response by providing human and financial resources, as well as technical expertise, to responding National Societies and IFRC
HBC	Home Based Care	PFA	Psychological First Aid
HSP	Humanitarian Service Point	PGI	Protection, Gender and Inclusion
IC	Impacted Countries	RCRC	Red Cross Red Crescent
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	REACH	Humanitarian initiative providing granular data, information, and in-depth analysis from contexts of crisis, disaster and displacement
IDP	Internally Displaced People	SESU	State Emergency Service of Ukraine
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross Red Crescent Societies	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IFRC Network	Refers to Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies and IFRC Secretariat	UIC EA	Ukraine and Impacted Countries Crisis Emergency Appeal
IHL	International Humanitarian Law	URCS	Ukrainian Red Cross Society
Impacted countries	Refers to countries where Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies are part of the IFRC Ukraine and Impacted Countries Emergency Appeal		
IOM	International Organisation for Migration		
ITT	Indicator Tracking Tool		

A Note on Reading This Report

The structure of the report is organised around the [IFRC's strategic priorities and enabling functions](#). This narrative presents a progress update against the [Emergency Appeal](#), beginning with the response in Ukraine led by the Ukrainian Red Cross Society (URCS), and expanding to highlight the contributions of Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) National Societies in neighbouring and other impacted countries.

The primary data sources include [the Federation-wide Ukraine and Impacted Countries \(UIC\) Indicator Tracking Tool \(ITT\) and Financial Overview reporting mechanisms](#) as well as the URCS' One Plan Reporting System, in use since 2023. For the first time, this report also includes additional consolidated data on National Society Strengthening investments.

Key points to keep in mind:

- The narrative presents a cumulative account of the response efforts carried out by URCS, National Societies in impacted countries, IFRC and its Membership since February 2022. While it captures the broader operational context, it places particular emphasis on key developments and achievements from 2024 and early 2025. For a detailed overview of activities from February 2022 to February 2024, and the first half of 2024, readers are referred to the [Two-Year Report](#) and [Operations Update No. 11](#), respectively.
- While the narrative spans events from February 2022 to February 2025, with a particular focus on developments in 2024 and early 2025, the data covers the period from February 2022 to December 2024. It is typically presented by calendar year (2022 covering February to December, and 2023 and 2024 as full years) to reduce double counting and provide a clearer picture of progress over time.
- Visuals and field examples help illustrate key results and bring stories of impact to life.
- Data inconsistencies may occur due to differing data systems and reporting standards across National Societies.
- Outlier influence may skew totals, particularly from large or heavily engaged National Societies.
- All data is self-reported and, where necessary, validated and triangulated with previous reports or public information.
- Detailed National Society Response Plans and individual results can be accessed on [IFRC GO](#).
- For access to all additional materials related to the UIC EA, please visit the dedicated page [here](#).

Please note that, in some cases, data may be incomplete, or estimates may be used where gaps exist, following a conservative and transparent methodology, explained in more detail in [Annex 1](#) of this report.

Humanitarian Situation in Brief

As of 2025, at the time of publishing this report, the international armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine continues to disrupt lives and drive widespread humanitarian needs both within Ukraine and across borders.

In Ukraine, while hostilities remain concentrated in line-of-contact oblasts, violence is regularly reported across the country, damaging homes, health facilities, and energy infrastructure.¹ Communities affected are grappling with disrupted access to electricity, water, education, and healthcare, while delivering humanitarian aid remains challenging reaching those in the hardest-hit areas, especially where security restrictions limit access.^{2,3} Over 3.6 million people remain internally displaced⁴, and as some families begin to return to in line-of-contact oblasts, they face significant obstacles: destroyed homes, lack of income, and limited access to essential services, ranging from healthcare to electricity.⁵

There is also a demand for long-term support, including mental health care, physical rehabilitation, and help with reintegration for veterans⁶ and those returning to Ukraine from abroad.

In Europe, while many displaced people are successfully integrating into their host societies^{7,8}, others continue to face significant barriers to employment, housing, education, and healthcare.⁹ Vulnerable groups, including single mothers, older people, and people living with disabilities, are particularly at risk of falling through the cracks of national systems. For some, mounting financial strain and limited support options are prompting difficult decisions about returning to Ukraine prematurely¹⁰, even when conditions for a safe and dignified return are not yet in place.

Although the extension of the Temporary Protection Directive in the European Union until at least March 2026 provides a crucial legal framework for continued protection and access to rights, support systems are shifting. Across Europe, several countries are revising or scaling down financial assistance measures.¹¹ These changes create additional uncertainty and stress for displaced people, especially those in vulnerable situations.¹²

In Ukraine, the Ukrainian Red Cross Society (URCS) leads ongoing efforts to meet humanitarian needs, delivering wide-ranging assistance in line with its [One Plan 2023–2025](#). URCS is supported by the broader IFRC Membership, including Partner National Societies working alongside URCS in-country, as well as others providing technical and financial support remotely. The IFRC Secretariat complements these contributions through coordination and financial and technical support.

In impacted countries, National Societies have transitioned from emergency response to long-term activities, focusing on social integration and inclusion and preparedness for future needs. These actions are also supported through collaboration with IFRC Membership.

While the trajectory of the international armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine remains uncertain, humanitarian needs persist, both inside Ukraine and among displaced communities, requiring continued attention, coordination, and flexible support.

1. OCHA. Ukraine: Humanitarian Situation Snapshots: January – February 2025; October – November 2024.
2. REACH. Ukraine | Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) 2024 - Contextualized Composite Indicator Analysis Brief, December 2024.
3. ACAPS. Ukraine: Quarterly Humanitarian Access Update (Q1 2025).
4. IOM Ukraine. 2024 Annual Report.
5. IOM. Ukraine Return Report, General Population Survey, Round 19, January 2025.
6. Seed and UNDP. Returning Home: Understanding the Perspectives of Veterans in Ukraine after the 24th of February 2022.
7. Centre for Economic Strategy. Ukrainian Refugees After Three Years Abroad. Fourth Wave of Research.
8. Deloitte. Analysis of the impact of refugees from Ukraine on the economy of Poland (March 2024).
9. UNHCR. Regional Refugee Response Plan 2025-2026.
10. IFRC. At a tipping point.
11. Euro News. Refugee allowance and rent compensation: Here's how benefits for Ukrainians are changing in Europe.
12. OCHA. Ukraine: Summary of the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan and the Regional Refugee Response Plan (January 2025).

Vira has remained in her home in Kherson since the escalation of the international armed conflict in Ukraine. "I rarely go outside. I try to avoid shops unless I really need something, like beetroot or onions. It's frightening. There were explosions right here in our courtyard. [URCS] support allows me to stay home during the shelling, with enough food to get by. So thank you — I'm grateful it exists." URCS volunteers are on the ground daily in Kherson, supporting older people and people living with disabilities to meet their basic needs.

© Ukrainian Red Cross Society



© Diana Hohol, IFRC



Displaced from Mykolaiv after escalating shelling and the disappearance of her husband, Yanina left Ukraine in March 2022 with her two children, Makar and Kamila. After a difficult journey through Moldova, the family found safety in Romania. Despite the trauma of separation and uncertainty, Yanina remained resilient. Her daughter Kamila, inspired by her mother, is studying to become a hairdresser and

volunteers with the Romanian Red Cross. "It was very difficult when we first arrived here. The Romanian Red Cross helped me so much. They found out I was good at drawing and offered me the chance to teach children. It made me feel better, working with them and helping them. They also found me an excellent psychologist," says Kamila. We have since learned that Yanina's husband finally returned home in 2025.

Federation-Wide Response to Date: **Ukraine**



Total People Reached

11.79M

people reached in 2022

3.12M

people reached in 2023

3.07M

people reached in 2024

7.6K

volunteers involved in the operation



536K

people trained in First Aid since 2022



200

branches responding



Disasters and Crises



BASIC NEEDS ASSISTANCE

People reached with basic needs support

11.7M
2022

2.7M
2023

3M
2024



SHELTER

People reached with shelter support

379K
2022

42K
2023



CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE *

People reached with CHF 16M in 2022, CHF 93.5M in 2023, and CHF 17.2M in 2024

398K
2022

407K
2023

120K
2024

* The figures under the Cash and Voucher Assistance sector have been revised to more accurately reflect the number of people reached. In the previous report, the 2023 value of 1.7 million included the total number of cash transactions facilitated by URCS to hosts of IDPs, rather than the actual number of support recipients. No adjustments have been made to the 2022 values, as the available data does not allow for a clear distinction between transactions and individual recipients. As a result, the 2022 figures may partially reflect the number of transactions rather than the number of people reached.

Health and Wellbeing



HEALTH AND CARE

People reached by primary health services

129K	426K	651K
2022	2023	2024



REHABILITATION AND SUPPORT

People reached with MHPSS

326K	329K	347K
2022	2023	2024

Migration and Displacement



MIGRATION

People reached with migration support

251K	190K	19K
2022	2023	2024

Values, Power and Inclusion



PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION

People reached with PGI support

89K	294K	193K
2022	2023	2024



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

87% of people received a response to their feedback since 2023

969 volunteers and staff trained in CEA & information provision



Federation-Wide Response to Date: Impacted Countries and Beyond



Total People Reached

2.95M

people reached in 2022

2.47M

people reached in 2023

560K

people reached in 2024

136K

volunteers
involved in
the operation



208K

people trained
in First Aid
since 2022



7K

branches
responding



Disasters and Crises



BASIC NEEDS ASSISTANCE

People reached with
basic needs support

2.7M | **1.6M** | **396K**
2022 | 2023 | 2024

Including 2.1M (2022), 1.5M (2023),
and 368K (2024) people reached
with basic needs support in IC



SHELTER

People reached with shelter
support

227K | **88K** | **23K**
2022 | 2023 | 2024

Including 71K (2022), 26K (2023),
and 8.2K (2024) people reached
with shelter support in IC



CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE

People reached with CHF 16M in 2022,
CHF 93.5M in 2023, and CHF 17.2M in 2024

448K | **224K** | **123K**
2022 | 2023 | 2024

Including 326K (2022), 200K (2023),
and 116K (2024) people reached with cash
and vouchers in IC

Health and Wellbeing



HEALTH AND CARE (INCLUDING MHPSS)

492K	204K	369K
2022	2023	2024

Including 119K (2022), 160K (2023), and 343K (2024) people reached with health and MHPSS in IC



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

947K	464K	187K
2022	2023	2024

Including 443K (2022), 431K (2023), and 184K (2024) people reached with WASH support in IC

Migration and Displacement



MIGRATION

556K	656K	129K
2022	2023	2024

Including 111K (2022), 225K (2023), and 119K (2024) people reached with migration support in IC

Values, Power and Inclusion



PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION

89K	294K	193K
2022	2023	2024

Including 42K (2022), 66K (2023), and 114K (2024) people reached with PGI support in IC



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

24 NSs with established feedback mechanisms

32.1K community feedback collected

89 community feedback produced



Ongoing Emergency Response in Ukraine

URCS ERTs ASSISTED:

110K people in 2024

141K people in 2023

across 22 oblasts in Ukraine.

507

volunteers involved in ERTs' operations across Ukraine in 2024.

1.2K

joint SESU operational field activities in 2024.

Source: URCS One Plan 24-months Progress Report

Find out more about URCS's Mobile Bath and Laundry Complexes that help to address WASH needs in line-of-contact oblasts by watching a video

▶ HERE

Relentless shelling and destruction continued across Ukraine throughout 2024 and early 2025, leaving many people injured, displaced, and with limited or no access to basic services.

To meet immediate humanitarian needs, URCS continues its emergency response, delivering immediate aid to people affected by hostilities.



When emergencies strike, URCS Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) are deployed to support people directly at the scene. They assist with search and rescue operations, help clear debris, and provide both first aid (FA) and psychological first aid (PFA), and distribute immediate relief assistance. ERTs also set up mobile heating points, offering hot meals and drinks to people affected and national emergency responders.

In addition to conflict-related emergencies, URCS ERTs also respond to natural disasters. When flooding hit *Chernihivska* oblast in 2024, URCS was among the first to respond by dispatching volunteers, delivering essential supplies, and helping clean and restore damaged homes.

ERTs often work alongside the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU) during emergencies, reflecting URCS's auxiliary role and close coordination with national emergency services.



To help communities recover fast, URCS is helping to restore essential services and infrastructure in conflict-affected areas. Light and medium repairs of homes, restoration of water and sanitation systems, and reconstruction of key facilities like medical centres support the recovery of both households and institutions. Investments in energy security, including generators, solar panels, power stations and power banks as well as heating equipment, help mitigate the impact of power outages.

The destruction of homes, the disruption of markets, and widespread displacement cause people to experience difficulties in meeting their basic needs for food, hygiene, and shelter. Across Ukraine, URCS is providing in-kind assistance, such as food kits, blankets, and hygiene supplies, and is also offering Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), enabling people to meet their individual needs with greater flexibility and dignity. This includes support for winterisation and early recovery, helping families to rebuild their livelihoods amid ongoing uncertainty.

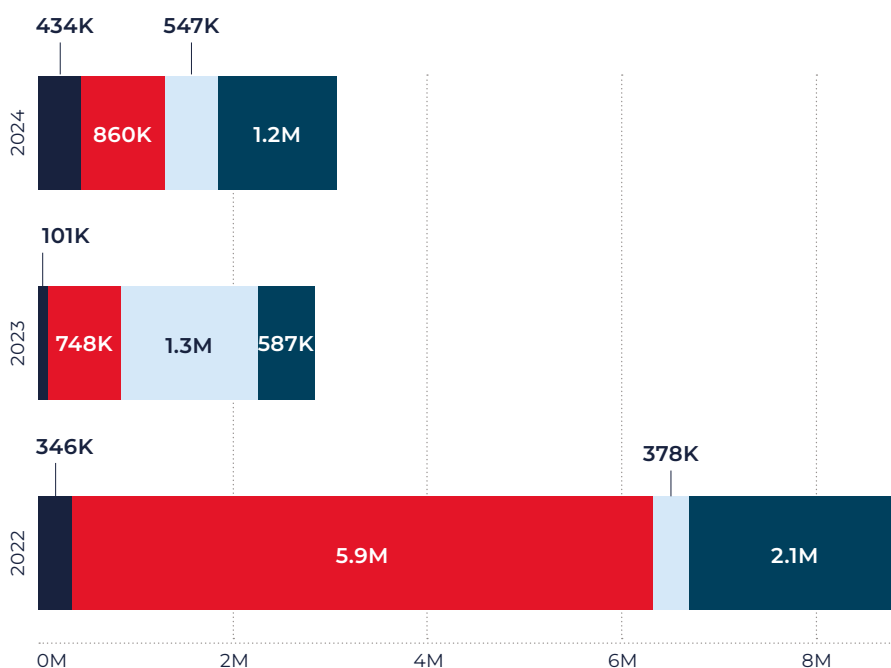


FIGURE 1
People Reached by URCS with Relief Assistance for Basic Needs

■ Clothing and Household Items
 ■ Food (in-kind)
 ■ Primary Healthcare Items
 ■ Wash Supplies

Source: Federation-wide ITT

209

URCS staff trained in disaster risk reduction in 2024.

**PEOPLE INFORMED
ABOUT THE RISKS OF
EXPLOSIVE DEVICES:**

205K in 2024

92K in 2023

113K

schoolchildren trained in mine action activities in educational institutions, in 2024.

18

oblasts where URCS is running the EORE programme.

Source: URCS One Plan 24-months Progress Report

One of the most recent URCS CVA programmes supports families of people missing in relation to the international armed conflict, a group often excluded from traditional aid despite facing serious financial and emotional hardship. The programme helps close the gap and ensures more tailored, dignified support, in coordination with the URCS Restoring Family Links service.

Overall, in November and December 2024, URCS supported 10,672 people with CHF 4.8M in winter cash assistance to cover priority humanitarian and recovery needs.

"My whole family died – my wife, my son... I was left alone. I didn't know how to survive the winter: where to get firewood, how to pay for gas, or how to buy medicine. The temperature in the house was only 12 degrees; I slept under three blankets. Thanks to this support, I was able to order firewood and pay for gas. And, you know, even that depressing state that had been haunting me seemed to fade, because I felt that I wasn't alone."

Testimony from Viktor, a pensioner, who received winter cash assistance from URCS in 2024.¹³

Recurring hostilities exposed the urgent need for stronger local preparedness in Ukraine. By training communities to create local emergency plans, set up volunteer fire brigades, and install early warning systems, URCS provides people with the skills and systems to protect themselves during emergencies.

As conflict areas have been shifting and expanding throughout the years, large parts of Ukraine remain contaminated with mines, unexploded ordnance, and other explosive hazards, posing daily threats to people, especially children. To protect communities, URCS runs Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) programme. URCS educators teach families how to recognise and avoid explosive risks. To strengthen safety on the ground, URCS has installed 13,000 hazard signs in heavily contaminated areas, marking dangerous zones and preventing accidents.

13. Source: [URCS](#).

Health and Wellbeing

HEALTH AND CARE

Ukraine

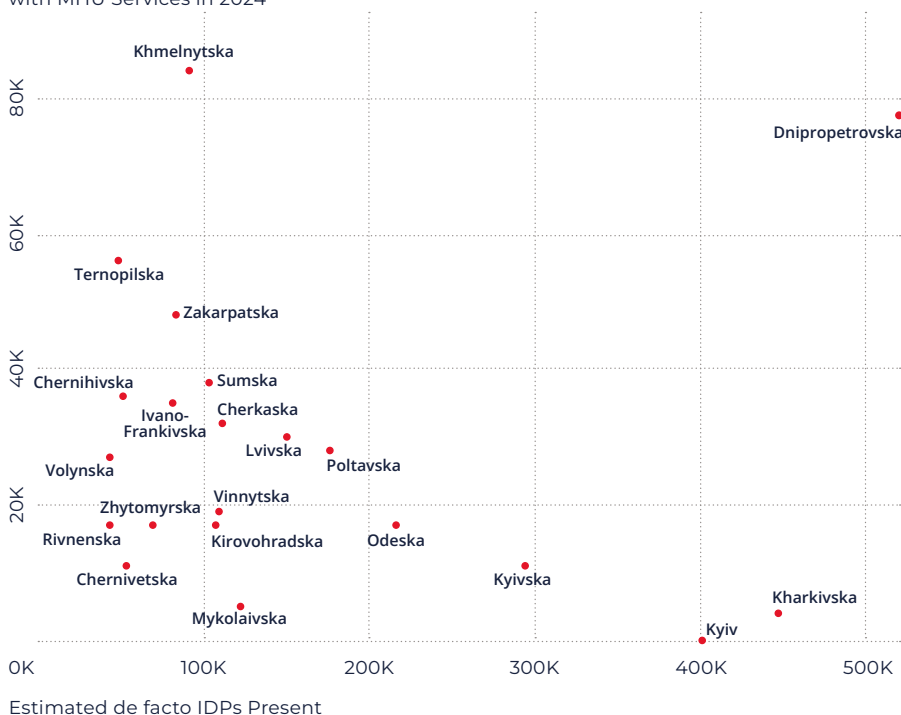
Communities in Ukraine, particularly those in line-of-contact oblasts, hard-to-reach and rural areas¹⁴ face challenges accessing healthcare services and medicines due to financial hardship, reduced availability of medical personnel, limited services, contextual barriers linked to armed conflict, and the long distance to functioning medical infrastructure.^{15,16}

URCS Mobile Health Units (MHUs) operate across Ukraine, delivering medical consultations, essential medicines, and basic healthcare to people in areas where services remain disrupted, healthcare facilities are too distant, or medical staff are scarce.

Figure 2 compares the estimated number of de facto internally displaced people (IDPs) across regions in Ukraine¹⁷ as an example to illustrate part of the MHU reach, based on available disaggregated data. While MHUs also serve other vulnerable groups, limited data means they are not represented in this comparison.

In 2024, MHUs reached particularly high numbers of people in western and central oblasts such as *Ternopil'ska*, *Zakarpatska*, and *Khmelnitska*. These regions were among the first to receive deployments due to a combination of factors, including accessibility, health system pressures, and the presence of displaced populations. In contrast, coverage in line-of-contact areas such as *Kharkiv'ska* was lower due to security constraints and shifting population patterns. Looking ahead, URCS plans to adjust MHU services to better reflect current health needs and gradually increasing its presence in areas closer to hostilities, depending on access conditions.

People Reached by URCS
with MHU Services in 2024



125

URCS MHUs operating
within 23 oblasts in 2024.

URCS MHU SERVICES
REACHED:

547K people in 2024

537K people in 2023

URCS MHUs have delivered
1.1M primary health care
services since 2023, of which:

- **1M** included medication provision
- **95K** consultations included referrals for further healthcare support

URCS HEALTH PROMOTION
AND DISEASE PREVENTION
ACTIVITIES REACHED:

60K people in 2024,
including 1.6K children

21K people in 2023

FIGURE 2
URCS MHU Reach vs. IDP Presence
in 2024: Adapting Health Services
to Evolving Needs

Source: [IOM Ukraine Returns Report Round 19](#) and [URCS One Plan 24-months Progress Report](#)

14. [ACAPS. UKRAINE: Impact of the conflict on the healthcare system and spotlight on specific needs, 2023.](#)
15. [World Health Organization. Factsheet - Access to Health Services in Ukraine Frontline Oblasts 2023–2024.](#)
16. [Insecurity Insight. Ukraine: Violence Against Health Care in Conflict 2023.](#)
17. [Ukraine — Returns Report — General Population Survey Round 19 \(January 2025\) | Displacement Tracking Matrix.](#) This analysis excludes data from Zaporizka, Kherson'ska, Donetsk'ska, and Luhanska oblasts due to data unavailability. An additional 11,000 IDPs with unknown residence locations within Ukraine are also not represented in the figures.

**PEOPLE REACHED WITH
HYGIENE SUPPLIES BY
URCS:**

263K in 2024

587K in 2023

2.1M in 2022

PEOPLE TRAINED IN FA:

122K in 2024

325K in 2023

88K in 2022

*Source: URCS One Plan 24-months
Progress Report and Federation-wide ITT*

Learn more about the joint efforts of URCS, supported by the Canadian Red Cross and the Austrian Red Cross, to restore the pediatric cardiology centre at Ohmatdyt Hospital following the reported attack on the facility in summer 2024, by watching a video

▶ [HERE](#)



While MHUs fill immediate gaps, many communities also need long-term investments to restore destroyed or damaged healthcare infrastructure. To meet this need, URCS has rehabilitated 15 healthcare facilities, built 18 healthcare centres, and installed 244 emergency power solutions for medical institutions since 2023.

The humanitarian crisis in Ukraine has also increased the risk of preventable diseases. Throughout the reporting period, URCS expanded its health promotion activities to raise awareness and support communities in protecting their health during prolonged instability.

Ongoing hostilities expose civilians to injuries, accidents, and medical emergencies, often in areas with limited access to immediate care. In response, URCS delivers FA training across Ukraine, ensuring more people have the skills to respond quickly and effectively. By building local FA capacity, including through special initiatives that make training accessible to people living with disabilities, URCS equips communities with skills necessary to respond faster to emergencies, save lives, and strengthen their resilience.



Prolonged conflict and displacement left older people and those living with disabilities increasingly isolated, often with limited or no access to basic care and support. URCS Home-Based Care (HBC) services are vital in bringing personal assistance, health support, and emotional care directly to people's homes. Between February 2022 and February 2025, URCS has reached 12 thousand people with home-based care services.

URCS provides physical, psychological, and psychosocial rehabilitation to people affected by the international armed conflict, including those with conflict-related injuries as well as other health conditions. Support is delivered through a combination of initiatives: from mobile rehabilitation units (MRUs) reaching people in their homes and communities to contributions to national efforts such as the rehabilitation centre in Lviv.

These services help improve access to care and strengthen local rehabilitation support across the country. Since their launch in 2023, URCS MRUs have provided ongoing support to 468 people and delivered over 3,250 rehabilitation sessions in communities across Ukraine. Among many partners, the Japanese Red Cross Society is one of the key contributors in transferring physical rehabilitation knowledge to URCS colleagues.



Impacted Countries and Beyond

Displaced people from Ukraine continue to face challenges in accessing health-care, medicines, and essential services across impacted countries. Financial hardships, language barriers, a shortage of specialised services, and complex health systems create obstacles, especially for older people, people with chronic illnesses, and people living with disabilities.^{18,19} Throughout 2024 and early 2025, Red Cross National Societies across Europe have helped bridge critical gaps and support stability for those affected by the international armed conflict in Ukraine, through a combination of direct health services, financial assistance, and targeted training initiatives.

Specialised Red Cross transport services in Latvia and Lithuania improved healthcare access for people living with disabilities. In Moldova, Red Cross public health campaigns promoted healthier lifestyles by addressing issues such as smoking, alcohol use, diabetes, and HIV prevention, contributing to long-term community health.

Red Cross Cash for Health programmes in Romania, Russia, and Slovakia enabled displaced people to access essential medicines, manage chronic conditions, and cover urgent healthcare costs. In Bulgaria, the Red Cross

18. [UNHCR. Ukraine Situation: Regional Refugee Response Plan, January 2025 – December 2026.](#)

19. [REACH Ukraine. Multi-Sector Needs Assessment \(MSNA\), 2024.](#)

3K

people reached with CHF 630K by Cash for Health in Hungary, Romania and Slovakia in 2024.

PEOPLE REACHED WITH HYGIENE SUPPLIES IN IMPACTED COUNTRIES AND BEYOND:

187K in 2024 (184K in IC)

464K in 2023 (431K in IC)

947K in 2022 (443K in IC)

PEOPLE TRAINED IN FA IN IMPACTED COUNTRIES AND BEYOND:

49K in 2024 (35K in IC)

47K in 2023 (34K in IC)

17K in 2022 (7K in IC)

Source: Federation-wide ITT and IFRC Cash Operational Monitoring Dashboard

medical expense reimbursement programme supported households struggling to cover healthcare costs. In Poland, medical vouchers provided by the Red Cross allowed displaced people to obtain treatment through cashless pharmacy transactions.

Through the rollout of a Cash for Health initiative, the Hungarian Red Cross supported displaced people suffering from chronic illnesses, while health service points and mobile units provided access to primary care, maternal health services, and health information for displaced communities and vulnerable groups.

“When our house was hit, the iron gate was torn off and struck me. I was seriously injured. Adequate medical care had not been available in my town for a long time. I arrived in Hungary in very poor health. I am deeply grateful to the staff of the Hungarian Red Cross. They took me to the hospital and accompanied me to many doctors. I received financial support to buy the necessary medicines, along with health advice on how to use them. Today, my conditions are being treated.”

Testimony from a displaced person from Ukraine, assisted by the Hungarian Red Cross.



October 2024, to raise awareness of CPR, the Romanian Red Cross organises a flash mob. Community health and FA initiatives play a critical role in strengthening resilience at the local level. In Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, and Romanian Red Cross National Societies continue their FA training programmes, equipping both displaced people and host communities with essential life-saving skills. Since 2022, National Societies across the Europe region (excluding Ukraine) have trained over 208 thousand people in FA.

MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT

Ukraine

Mental health needs are widespread across Ukraine due to the ongoing conflict. Nearly two-thirds of households report emotional distress, driven by continued insecurity, displacement, and trauma.²⁰ Children are particularly vulnerable, with an estimated 1.5 million at risk of developing serious psychological conditions such as post-traumatic stress disorder.²¹ IDPs and those separated from their families are especially affected, often reporting higher levels of mental health challenges compared to the general population.²²

Responding to persistent mental health needs, URCS delivered psychosocial support across Ukraine throughout 2024 and into 2025. URCS volunteers and staff provide regular emotional support sessions for older people living alone and create safe spaces for children to play, learn, and regain a sense of security. Recognising that not everyone can access in-person support, URCS offers counselling through dedicated helplines.



60K

people reached by URCS with basic psychosocial support activities in 2024.

PEOPLE TRAINED IN MHPSS:

2.6K

 in 2024

2K

 in 2023

4.2K

 in 2022

Source: URCS One Plan 24-months Progress Report and Federation-wide ITT

To understand how URCS, with support from the Danish Red Cross, the German Red Cross, and the European Union, is delivering psychosocial support to people in remote areas, watch a video

▶ [HERE](#)

20. [OCHA. Ukraine Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2025.](#)
21. [UNICEF. War in Ukraine pushes generation of children to the brink, warns UNICEF.](#)
22. [REACH Ukraine. Multi-Sector Needs Assessment \(MSNA\), 2024.](#)

Community resilience begins with empowered local actors. In 2024, URCS continued to invest in knowledge-sharing and capacity-building across Ukraine, recognising that the first responders in any crisis are often neighbours, educators, and community members themselves. URCS delivered PFA to a wide range of local actors, including volunteers, school staff,

and educators from higher education institutions, equipping them with practical skills to support others in distress. These activities form part of the EU4Health project, the largest MHPSS initiative for the IFRC Membership in Europe, implemented in response to the armed conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine.



**PEOPLE REACHED WITH
MHPSS IN IMPACTED
COUNTRIES AND BEYOND:**

369K in 2024

162K in 2023

466K in 2022

**PEOPLE TRAINED IN
MHPSS IN IMPACTED
COUNTRIES AND BEYOND:**

8.5K in 2024

8.2K in 2023

2.7K in 2022

Source: Federation-wide ITT

Impacted Countries and Beyond

In impacted countries and beyond, RCRC National Societies have remained committed to addressing the mental health impact on displaced people and communities affected by the international armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine. For those affected, the psychological toll continues long after physical safety is secured. Experiences of loss, disconnection, and prolonged instability have highlighted the importance of providing accessible mental health and psychosocial services in host communities.

In this context, RCRC volunteers and staff have played a key role in reducing emotional distress and rebuilding a sense of normalcy, especially for those experiencing trauma, social isolation, or barriers to accessing traditional services.

In Bulgaria, for example, dedicated Red Cross helplines and psychological consultations are helping displaced people navigate stress and anxiety. In Poland and Moldova, MHPSS activities have been embedded in local communities through trained volunteers, tailored support groups, and school-based awareness campaigns. In Hungary and Slovakia, trained Red Cross responders, including Ukrainian-speaking psychologists, offer culturally sensitive support and referrals, reaching people in both formal centres and informal settings.

From training teachers in Estonia to peer support groups in Lithuania, National Societies are making mental health care accessible, sustainable, and rooted in communities. In Iceland, the Red Cross provides community-based mental health support to displaced people from Ukraine, offering activities like art therapy, relaxation sessions, and peer groups to build coping strategies and reduce isolation.



Many of the MHPSS activities across Europe — from community-based counselling and PFA to staff well-being initiatives and child-friendly spaces — have been made possible through the EU4Health project. The project supports RCRC National Societies in strengthening the quality, reach, and sustainability of MHPSS services as part of their national responses. Its contribution has helped ensure that people affected by conflict, displacement, and long-term stress receive timely and appropriate care.

To learn more about the EU4Health project in [Ukraine](#) and [across Europe](#), and to hear stories directly from those involved, visit the [MHPSS Hub webpage](#).

The project is supported by the EU Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety.

Migration and Displacement

Ukraine

Since 2022, URCS has delivered comprehensive, multi-sectoral support to IDPs. Under the *Prykhystok*, cash-for-shelter project, alone, URCS has helped displaced people access shelter by providing financial assistance through over 1.7 million transactions to households hosting IDPs, amounting to more than CHF²³ 70 million since 2022.

Beyond addressing shelter needs, URCS invests in economic recovery and resilience, supporting IDPs, veterans and others affected by the conflict. Through its *Redpreneur.UA* programme, a two-year social entrepreneurship initiative, people receive training, mentorship, and support to develop socially oriented businesses. Projects like inclusive taxi services, community bakeries, and rehabilitation equipment rental centres have already emerged, showcasing how entrepreneurship can empower vulnerable groups.

URCS also rolled out the *Reboot* programme offering career counselling, vocational training, microgrants for business development, and psychosocial support. This initiative is helping IDPs and others in vulnerable situations to rebuild their livelihoods with confidence and dignity.

At the same time, URCS makes sure that IDPs have access to healthcare through MHUs, HBC, and MHPSS services deployed to regions with large IDP populations. The targeting of URCS winter support, for example CVA, heating equipment, and emergency shelters, includes, among other vulnerable groups, IDPs facing hardship.

Over **200K** unique hosts hosted IDPs within Prykhystok programme between June 2022 and May 2024

Source: URCS One Plan 24-months Progress Report

To learn how the URCS Reboot programme, supported by the Spanish Red Cross and the Swiss Red Cross, helped Svitlana, who was displaced to Kirovohradska oblast, learn a new profession. Watch a video

▶ [HERE](#)



An internally displaced household receives the keys to their new home in Zhytomyrska oblast, part of a modular housing settlement comprising 56 houses, built by URCS with support from Italian Red Cross.

23. UAH 2.9 billion.



In June 2024, URCS carries out the evacuation of older people and people living with disabilities from care homes in Kharkivska oblast to safer locations in Kyivska. The operation is conducted in coordination with local and state authorities and involves ERTs from Kharkivska, Sumska, and Dnipropetrovska oblasts.

Evacuating people from areas affected by active hostilities remains a core responsibility of ERTs. In 2024 alone, URCS provided evacuation services to over 14,000 people from conflict zones and supported 4,000 people with transportation, helping them reach safety with dignity. In 2023, 5,000 people received evacuation support.



PEOPLE SUPPORTED IN OFFICIAL PROCEDURES:

34K in 2024 (24K in IC)

145K in 2023 (132K in IC)

548K in 2022 (107K in IC)

PEOPLE ASSISTED WITH TRANSPORTATION OR EVACUATION:

1.2K in 2024 (1.1K in IC)

4.4K in 2023 (3.8K in IC)

32K in 2022 (6.6K in IC)

Impacted Countries and Beyond

Across Europe, RCRC National Societies are helping displaced people from Ukraine navigate the social, legal, and economic challenges. With support from the IFRC and Partner National Societies, activities focus not only on meeting basic needs but also on strengthening self-reliance, inclusion, and community cohesion.

National Societies prioritise support for those facing persistent challenges, such as language barriers, insecure housing or employment, and risks of social exclusion or potential exploitation, ensuring they can access opportunities and rebuild their livelihoods with dignity in host communities.

In Bulgaria, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Russia, and Slovakia, Red Cross integration and inclusion programmes led by Red Cross National Societies offer a pathway towards stability through language classes, vocational training, legal counselling, and cultural orientation.

The Polish Red Cross operates 16 Integration Centres, providing a wide range of support including childcare, digital literacy, legal counselling, and psycho-social assistance. In Moldova, Red Cross Unity Hubs serve as one-stop spaces offering coordinated educational, legal, psychological, and employment support. Similarly, in Slovakia and Estonia, targeted vocational training and employment support initiatives have helped displaced people gain new skills, and improve their job prospects. The Turkish Red Crescent supports displaced people from Ukraine through its Special Needs Fund, offering financial assistance for accommodation, and medical costs, while also referring people to local social services.

Beyond impacted countries, the Swiss Red Cross, for example, provides essential services to displaced people from Ukraine in Switzerland, while the Spanish Red Cross plays a central role in the national reception system, supporting thousands with shelter, legal assistance, psychological care, and employment services, including those without access to the national safety net. In Ireland, the Irish Red Cross Community Centre has become an important hub for displaced people from Ukraine, offering a safe, welcoming space for social connection, physical activity, and community support. Across Sweden, the Swedish Red Cross supports displaced people from Ukraine through its local branches with language assistance, psychosocial support, health services, and migration advice, helping reduce stress, improve well-being, and increase awareness of rights and available services. In the UK, the British Red Cross supports displaced people with casework, helping them understand their rights and access vital services. British Red Cross emergency support provisions have reduced the risk of destitution and homelessness, while the Refugee Rent Deposit Scheme enables access to private rental housing with tenancy support.

Throughout 2024, CVA remained a key tool for meeting immediate needs of displaced people from Ukraine in impacted countries. Red Cross National Societies provided winter grants, supermarket vouchers, and multipurpose cash to newly arrived displaced people and host communities in vulnerable situations. In countries such as Bulgaria, Estonia, Moldova, Romania, and Slovakia, Red Cross support helped people cover essential needs, ranging from food and hygiene items to medicines and transport, depending on the needs and programme design.

In order to support the transition out of the Ukraine and Impacted Countries Emergency Appeal, the IFRC Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia is launching a Regional Integration and Inclusion Programme in June 2025. Building on the [existing regional framework](#), the programme aims to secure long-term resources to enable 14 National Societies to continue their migration and integration work, ensuring displaced people are supported beyond the emergency phase through sustained efforts in inclusion, protection, and participation.

PEOPLE REACHED WITH SOCIAL COHESION ACTIVITIES:

12K in 2024 in IC

51K in 2023 (48K in IC)

PEOPLE REACHED AT RCRC HSPs:

86K in 2024 (in IC)

544K in 2023 (128K in IC)

17K

people reached with Cash for Shelter in Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia between February 2022 and December 2024.

PEOPLE REACHED WITH WINTERISATION TOP-UP CVA IN IMPACTED COUNTRIES:

76K

between October 2022 and May 2023

17K

between October 2023 and May 2024

1.3K

between October 2024 and December 2024

Source: Federation-wide ITT and [IFRC Cash Operational Monitoring Dashboard](#)

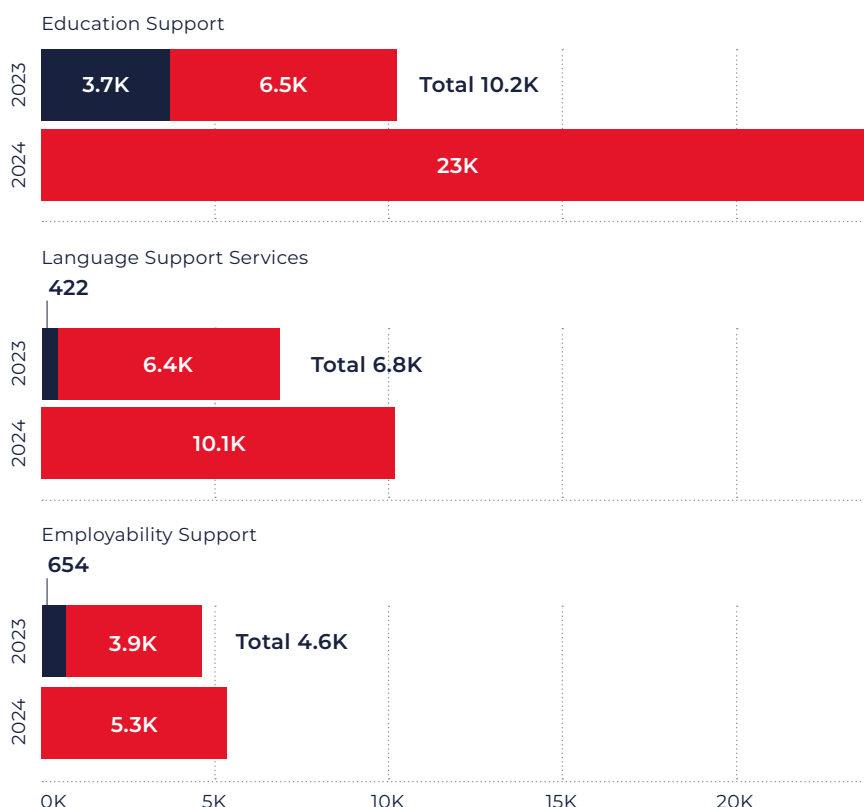


FIGURE 3
People Assisted with Integration Support in Impacted Countries and Beyond

■ Beyond
■ Impacted countries

Source: Federation-wide ITT



Vita (on the left) saw her household grow from two to eleven people during the early days of arrivals from Ukraine to Moldova. She welcomed her sister, other relatives, and even people she had barely known before. At times, there was not enough space — even on the floor.

Vita shares that they were fortunate to have kind neighbours who helped accommodate everyone in need. Her home can be heated with gas, but the cost is high, particularly in winter, when expenses rise with the number of people living under one roof. The Red Cross Society of Moldova, together with the IFRC, supported Vita and many other households through cash assistance.

Integration and Inclusion Investment Fund

The Integration and Inclusion Investment Fund is a dedicated funding mechanism under the UIC EA, with CHF 700,000 allocated to support Red Cross National Societies in Europe. It recognises that many displaced people from Ukraine may remain in host countries and aims to build National Society capacity to support their integration and inclusion activities. While the fund primarily targets displaced people from Ukraine, its principled approach ensures support extends to broader migration programming.

In Bulgaria, the funding enables the expansion of integration activities, including English classes, women-led refugee group initiatives, and mobile teams providing MHPSS and health services in underserved regions. Renovations at the Sofia community centre are creating more space for language and psychosocial support, including a strengthened child-friendly space.

In Estonia, the Red Cross is building a more sustainable integration and inclusion model by transitioning to volunteer-led activities. A newly appointed Volunteer Manager is working with local branches to organise inclusion-focused events and develop practical tools and methods that can be scaled and replicated across the country.

In Latvia, the Red Cross initiated preparations for a school-based buddy system to support Ukrainian students' adaptation and well-being. Youth volunteers will lead or facilitate these efforts, with school outreach already underway to ensure broad national participation.

In Romania, Red Cross staff and volunteers from 11 branches work on improving their skills in delivering livelihoods assistance, with support from the Livelihoods Centre and Spanish Red Cross. This learning will be put into action through vocational training activities aimed at improving the self-reliance and long-term resilience of displaced people and local communities.

In Slovakia, funding helps sustain three Red Cross offices of first contact at key locations that support both displaced people and host communities. These offices provide safe, inclusive spaces where trained staff offer practical support related to legal status, access to services, and pathways for integration and inclusion.

Values, Power, and Inclusion

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) have been core to the humanitarian response across Europe since the outset of the crisis in 2022 — not as standalone efforts, but as cross-cutting foundations for more inclusive, dignified, and effective support. Throughout 2024 and into early 2025, National Societies have further strengthened these approaches, ensuring that people affected, especially those at heightened risk, are protected, heard, and actively involved in shaping the support they receive.

In Ukraine, the URCS Information Centre, together with their Feedback Sector colleagues, use multiple channels to ensure people from diverse backgrounds can access information, ask questions, and [share feedback](#), including through pro-active telephone surveys. [In 2024 through the Information Centre and other feedback channels](#), URCS received and managed more than 95,000 enquiries – creating a total of more than 280,000 enquiries since 2022. A dedicated Veterans Line, launched in partnership with national authorities, connects veterans and their families with tailored support and services and received almost 40,000 calls in 2024.

Another important step is making resilience-building activities more inclusive, so that people in vulnerable situations have equal opportunities to learn essential skills and stay informed. For example, by adapting first aid education to be accessible for people living with disabilities, URCS continues to expand its outreach to those most at risk.



In Slovakia, Red Cross social workers maintain close, trusted relationships with displaced families through home visits, regular calls, collecting and responding to their feedback and local referrals. In Georgia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Poland, inclusive community events and cultural activities are helping build stronger connections and mutual understanding between host communities and displaced people.

IN UKRAINE:

Children welcomed
in child-friendly spaces:

193K in 2024

294K in 2023

89K in 2022

During 2024, URCS trained:

- **1.6K** staff and volunteers in PGI
- **196** staff and volunteers in Safeguarding
- **669** staff and volunteers in CEA and information provision

Source: URCS One Plan 24-months
Progress Report and Federation-wide ITT

IN IMPACTED COUNTRIES & BEYOND:

Children welcomed
in child-friendly spaces:

62K in 2024 (56K in IC)

18K in 2023 (16K in IC)

67K in 2022 (36K in IC)

People trained
in PGI and Safeguarding:

1.2K in 2024 in IC

1.8K in 2023 in IC

57 in 2022

Staff, volunteers,
and leadership trained in CEA:

636 in 2024 in IC

281 in 2023 in IC

Source: Federation-wide ITT

Cash assistance is also being applied in protection-sensitive ways. In Bulgaria and Hungary, Red Cross Cash for Protection programmes offer targeted support to survivors of gender-based violence, people living with disabilities, and families living in unsafe or unstable housing conditions. In Montenegro, a Cash for Education initiative helps families cover school-related expenses, easing financial pressures and supporting children's access to education and inclusion within Montenegrin society.

National Societies are expanding CEA systems through a mix of direct engagement and digital tools that make it easier to listen to and act on people's feedback. For example, Red Cross in Moldova, Georgia and Slovakia run dedicated call centres that help people find services, collect their concerns, and ensure their voices are heard. In Hungary, Latvia, and Lithuania, National Societies are using surveys, online forms, and regular volunteer outreach to better understand what communities need and to adjust their services based on what people say.

National Societies beyond Ukraine and impacted countries are also placing strong emphasis on protection. The Spanish Red Cross, for example, carries out trafficking detection at key arrival points for displaced women and children, trains staff on gender-based violence, and leads awareness workshops on gender equality and violence prevention. Through its Women in Social Difficulty programme, it also monitors, coordinates, and intervenes in cases of vulnerability, connecting women to specialised external support services.

Similarly, the British Red Cross has strengthened its domestic anti-trafficking efforts by delivering refresher training and facilitating case study discussions for teams supporting displaced people from Ukraine.



Amid the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Ukraine, URCS is scaling up its Community Centres. Rooted in the URCS Strategy 2021–2025, the Community Centres aim to strengthen local service delivery by offering a wide range of social support to people in vulnerable situations — spanning psychological aid, healthcare access, and legal or administrative assistance — while acting as inclusive, accessible spaces for all.

Prioritising areas where humanitarian needs remain acute, URCS is expanding its network of Community Centres to deliver integrated,

people-centred services. Trained staff and volunteers deliver these services in cooperation with local authorities and partners, adapting activities based on evolving needs. Regular community consultations and feedback ensure services remain relevant, inclusive, and locally grounded.

URCS Community Centres place decision-making closer to affected communities, reduce barriers to support for marginalised groups, and create inclusive spaces that strengthen dignity, local ownership, and equitable access.



National Society Strengthening

Over the past three years, National Societies have strengthened their institutional and operational capacities with support from the IFRC Secretariat and bilateral contributions from Partner National Societies, focused on priority areas identified by the National Societies themselves. In line with Strategy 2030 and the IFRC's [National Society Strengthening \(NSS\) policy](#), this investment reflects the IFRC Membership's shared commitment to building strong, independent, and well-functioning RCRC National Societies. Nearly CHF 40 million from the UIC EA has been allocated to NSS as part of broader efforts to transform and strengthen the IFRC Network.



Blackouts, explosions, shelling, and harsh winters. Amidst these challenges, URCS and IFRC have worked tirelessly since the escalation of the armed conflict in 2022 to scale up their efforts and meet growing humanitarian needs.

Before the escalation, URCS managed 1,000 m² of storage space, around 100 vehicles, and a team of just seven logistics staff. Today, that capacity has expanded to 32,000 m²

across Ukraine, a fleet of over 614 vehicles, and 24 logistics professionals at the National Committee level.

Recognising the strategic role of logistics in humanitarian response, IFRC launched a National Society Logistics Development (NSLD) partnership with URCS in 2023.

URCS now operates five national strategic logistics hubs, three of which were supported by IFRC

through the purchase of two large warehouses in Lviv and Chop, and a leased facility in Vinnytsia. Partner National Societies, including the Norwegian Red Cross, among others, also contributed to the logistics development efforts under the NSLD.

This transformation in Ukraine did not happen in isolation. In several impacted countries, National Societies also recognised the need to enhance their logistics systems. In Croatia, the Red Cross centralised its warehouse operations to improve coordination, reduce duplication, and speed up the dispatch of relief items. In Bulgaria and Montenegro, Red Cross teams upgraded their warehouse facilities and transport capacity, enhancing their ability to store, organise, and quickly distribute essential goods. In Romania, the Red Cross equipped regional warehouses with vehicles and introduced systems that now enable more efficient stock management and logistical coordination across the country.

This support has served a dual purpose. A substantial share was directed towards enabling National Societies to deliver UIC EA activities effectively, covering operational costs such as staff and volunteer remuneration, core institutional running costs, premises, vehicles, and other logistical needs essential for service delivery. These investments ensured that National Societies had the capacity to implement programmes at scale, in rapidly changing and often high-risk environments.

In parallel, the UIC EA has supported longer-term institutional development, helping National Societies to fulfil their auxiliary role and deliver sustainable humanitarian services. This has involved upgrading internal systems and processes, enhancing governance, developing policies and procedures, advancing digital transformation, and improving financial sustainability. Support has also focused on volunteer management, staff and volunteer training.

Recognising the critical role of local structures in reaching communities, particular emphasis was placed on expanding and strengthening National Society branch networks, ensuring they have the capacity, resources, and leadership to deliver timely and locally driven humanitarian services.

Together, these investments in NSS reflect the multifaceted nature of IFRC Membership support, aimed at making National Societies more effective, accountable, and sustainable, both during the current crisis and in the face of potential future challenges. The following section, National Society Strengthening in Numbers, highlights the scale and impact of this support between February 2022 and December 2024.

National Society Strengthening in Numbers²⁴

HUMAN RESOURCES: ENABLING LOCAL RESPONSE THROUGH STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS

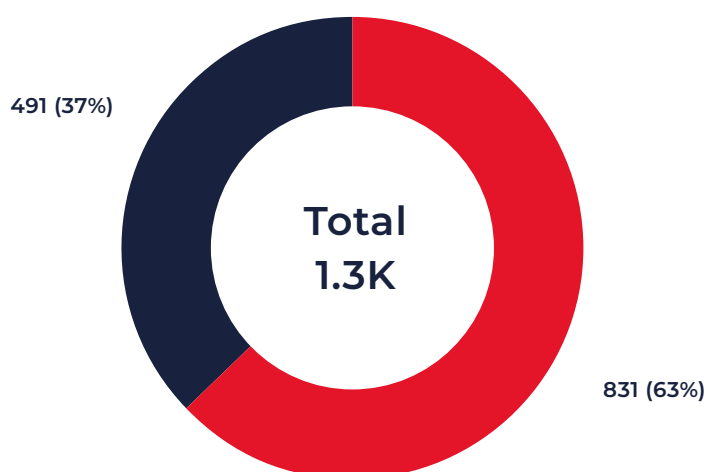


FIGURE 4
Human Resources Support
Through the UIC EA

— Ukraine
— Impacted countries

Source : NS Strengthening ITT

The scale and complexity of the international armed conflict in Ukraine created an urgent need for more people to support RCRC operations full-time. In response, National Societies across the region increased their human resource capacity by bringing in more staff and restructuring teams to ensure continuity in delivering assistance to people affected.

In Bulgaria and Poland, for example, the Red Cross delivered specialised staff training, expanded volunteer databases, and ran targeted recruitment campaigns to quickly scale up their capacity in response to growing humanitarian needs.

24. Data reflects submissions from 17 out of the 18 National Societies covered under the IFRC Emergency Appeal for Ukraine and Impacted Countries Crisis. The information was collected between March and May 2025, via the UIC National Society Strengthening ITT form.

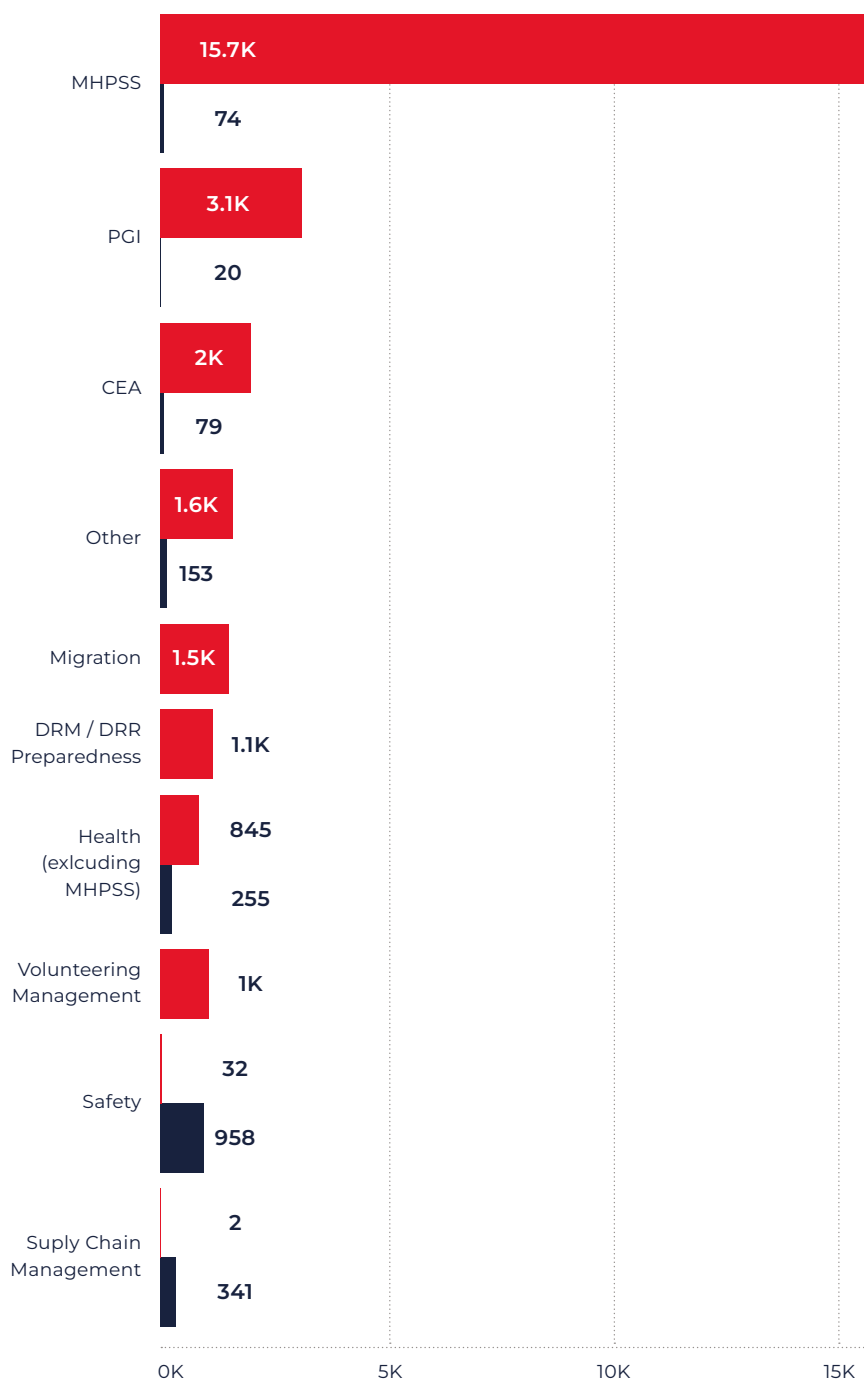
With support from the UIC EA, National Societies recruited 1,306 local staff and deployed 16 embedded IFRC personnel within National Societies, 75% of whom worked in Ukraine. These embedded roles provided direct technical support and facilitated knowledge transfer to local teams, enabling National Societies to focus on sustainable recruitment and to build the capacity of local staff through on-the-job learning.

With the scale-up of dedicated staff and volunteers, ensuring teams were ready to deliver appropriate and effective assistance became a clear priority. To build and retain capacity, National Society teams took part in regular training and learning events at all levels. These sessions responded to evolving needs, diverse operational contexts, and the growing demands placed on staff and volunteers. National Societies shaped the content based on their own priorities, covering a wide range of themes illustrated in Figure 5.

FIGURE 5
Number of Staff and Volunteers
Trained by Thematic Area

■ Ukraine
■ Impacted countries

Source: NS Strengthening ITT



The high number of people trained in MHPSS reflects the serious toll the conflict has taken on mental health in Ukraine and neighbouring countries, driving the need to equip staff and volunteers with the skills to provide appropriate support. This was reinforced by the EU4Health project, which specifically aimed to increase the number of professionals capable of delivering MHPSS services across the region.

The large number of personnel trained in PGI and CEA highlights the importance of these cross-cutting areas, with teams across departments, learning how to embed inclusive and accountable approaches into everyday work.

In Ukraine, the high number of people trained in safetysecurity and supply chain management shows the complexity and risks of operating in an active conflict. The Red Cross focused on strengthening capacity in both areas to ensure safe operations and the efficient delivery of emergency aid.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT: ENABLING EFFECTIVE SERVICE DELIVERY

To meet urgent and evolving needs, RCRC National Societies expanded their responsibilities, taking on a broader range of programmes and operations.. This created a growing need to provide volunteers and staff with appropriate spaces and equipment to deliver a more effective, locally led response, which UIC EA funds helped address through targeted investments.

Figure 6 shows the number of branches equipped with essential infrastructure and equipment for the response, with URCS receiving the largest share. Figure 7 highlights the number of National Societies that reported receiving support for different types of infrastructure and equipment. URCS reported support across all categories, while “Items for Operations in the Field” emerged as the most frequently reported type, with 13 out of 17 National Societies indicating investment in this area. Support provided to National Societies, particularly URCS, enabled them to scale up their response and reach those most affected by the crisis. At the same time, it strengthened their readiness to deliver domestic services and respond to future emergencies.

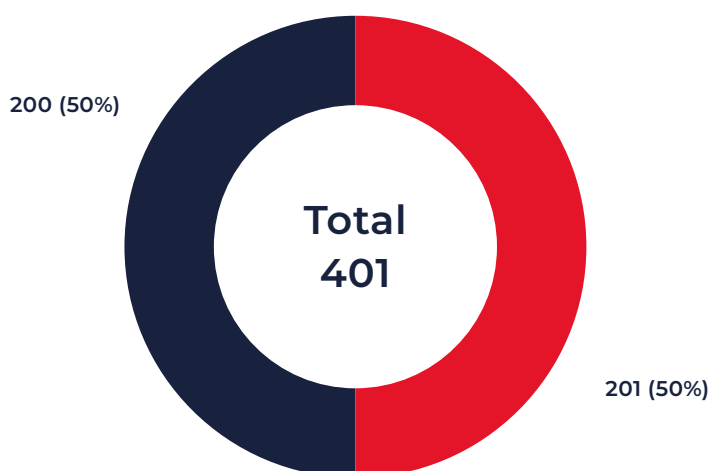


FIGURE 6
Number of National Society
Branches Equipped with Essential
Infrastructure and/or Equipment
for the UIC EA Response

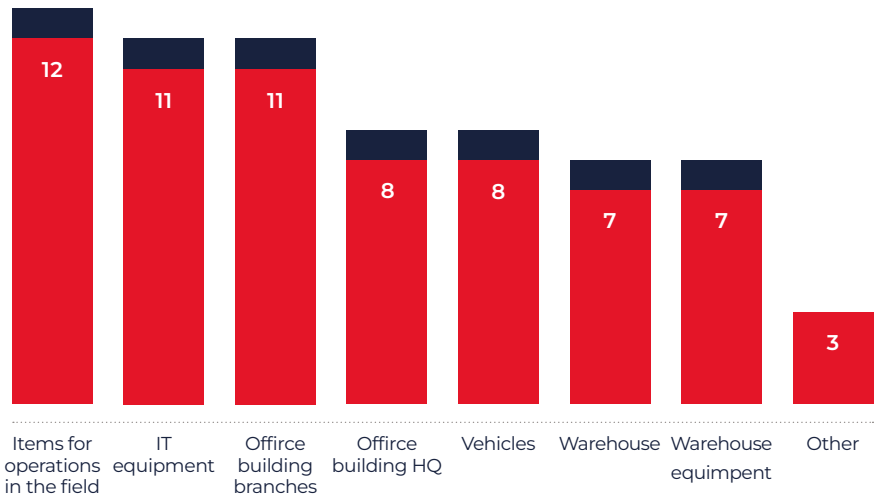
■ Ukraine
■ Impacted countries

Source : NS Strengthening ITT

FIGURE 7
Number of National Societies Reporting Infrastructure and/or Equipment Support for the UIC EA Response by Type

■ Ukraine
■ Impacted countries

Source : NS Strengthening ITT



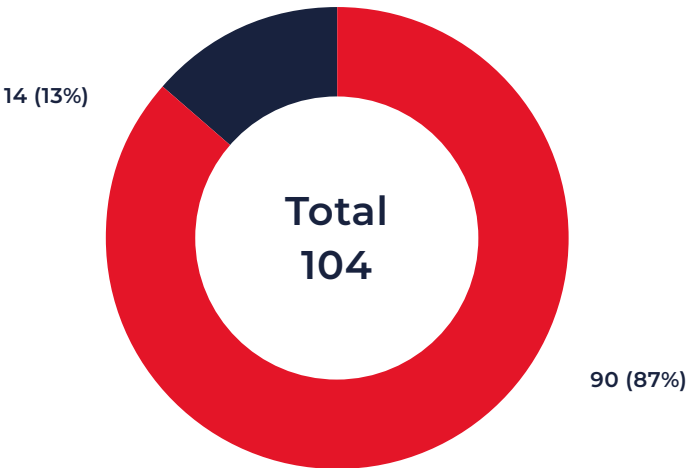
STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE THROUGH POLICY ENHANCEMENT

In 2022, the rapidly evolving situation in the region made it clear that National Societies needed to adapt their internal policies and procedures to support expanding operations, growing volunteer networks, and rising expectations around integrity and accountability. As shown in Figure 8, between 2022 and 2024, UIC EA funding supported National Societies in developing or reviewing 104 policies and procedures. These updates focused on a broad range of thematic areas, reflecting the complexity of the response.

FIGURE 8
Number of National Society Branches Equipped with Essential Infrastructure and/or Equipment for the UIC EA Response

■ Ukraine
■ Impacted countries

Source : NS Strengthening ITT



National Societies used these improvements to lay the groundwork for more sustainable, and effective and accountable operations. As shown in Figure 9, PGI was the most frequently reported area of policy improvement, addressed by 11 out of 17 National Societies, followed by finance management, CEA, communications and disaster preparedness. This focus has translated into tangible action on the ground: National Societies have adopted safeguarding policies, created child-friendly spaces, appointed PGI and CEA focal points, and established working groups with branch-level representation. Staff and volunteer training on PGI and CEA has also expanded across impacted countries. National Societies such as the Lithuanian and Romanian Red Cross have conducted PGI-specific assessments, demonstrating regional leadership in this area.

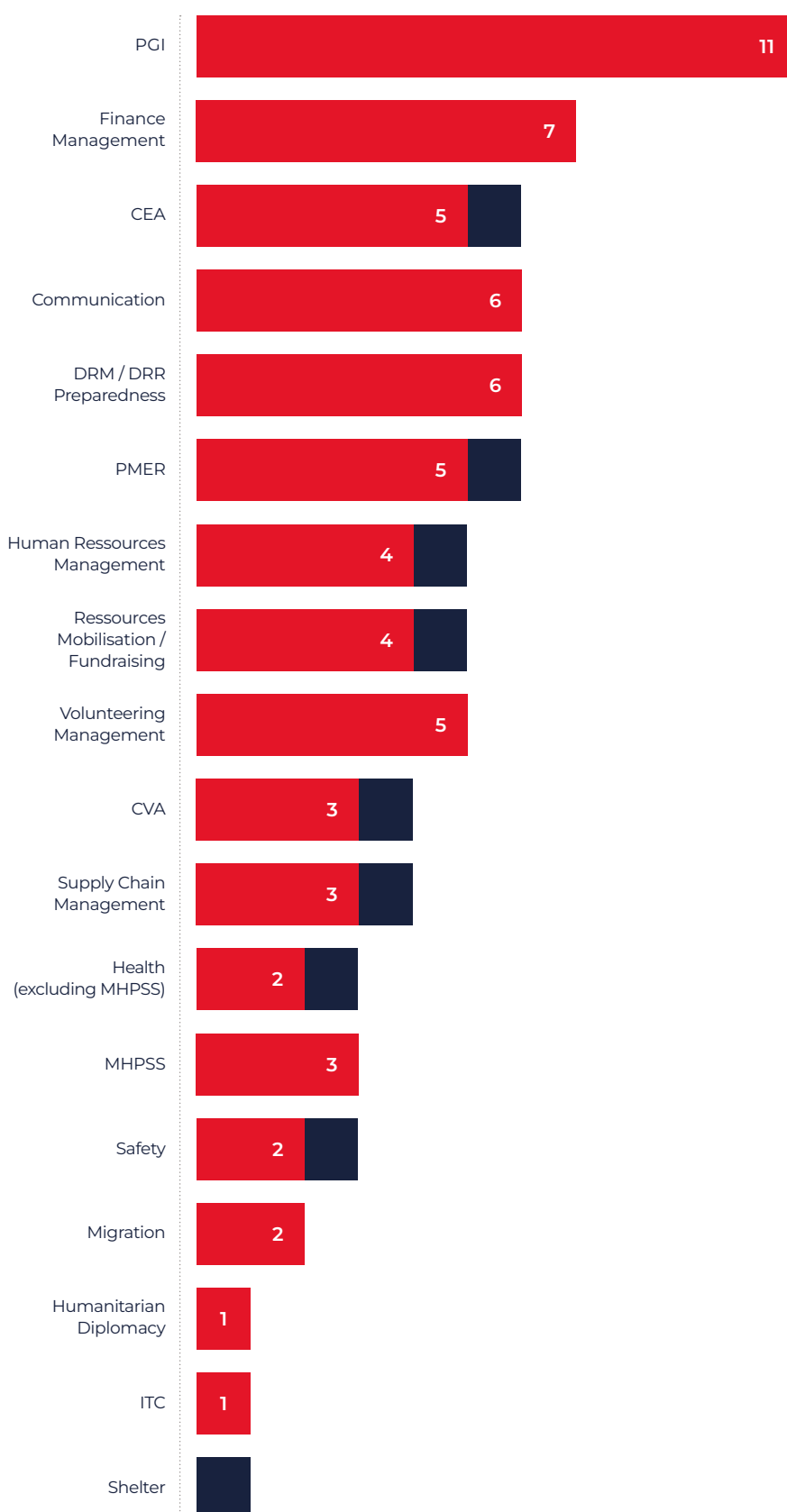


FIGURE 9
Number of National Societies Reporting Policy and/or Procedure Improvements with UIC EA Funding by Thematic Area

■ Ukraine
 ■ Impacted countries

Source : NS Strengthening ITT

Others, for example, the Bulgarian Red Cross, scaled up national-level communications capacity, while National Societies in Croatia and Moldova expanded their outreach to strengthen community connections and build public trust. URCS alone developed or updated 14 policies across key areas, including shelter, CEA, PMER, human resources, and health.

DIGITAL SYSTEM UPGRADES

Between 2022 and 2024, nearly all National Societies, 16 out of 17, implemented improvements to their digital systems using UIC EA funding. These upgrades supported more efficient coordination, information management, and service delivery during a period of significant operational scale-up.

FIGURE 10
Number of National Societies
Reporting Digital System
Upgrades with UIC EA Funding
by Thematic Area

■ Ukraine
■ Impacted countries

Source: NS Strengthening ITT

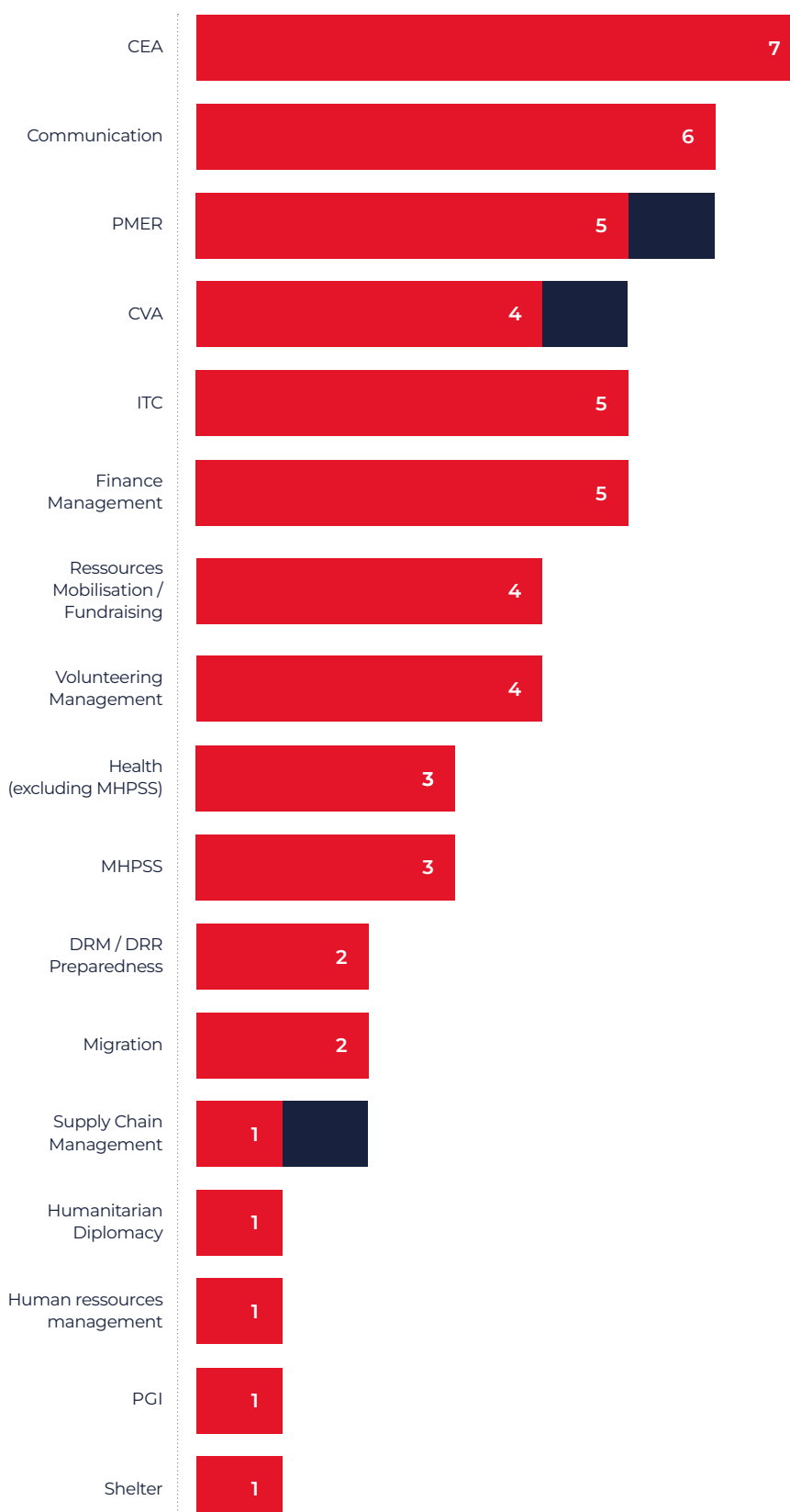


Figure 10 highlights the number of National Societies that upgraded their digital systems, with progress shown across key thematic areas. These investments in digital transformation led to practical improvements, including more effective accountability to communities, faster internal communication, data collection using digital tools. In Hungary, Poland, and Ukraine, Red Cross National Societies introduced digital tools to manage volunteer engagement and communication more efficiently, leading to faster coordination and broader outreach. The Slovak Red Cross rolled out a national volunteer management platform and upgraded its IT infrastructure. In Moldova, the Red Cross expanded its digital systems and began developing an online fundraising platform.

In addition to the achievements reflected in numbers, using [OCAC tool](#) National Societies in the region laid the groundwork for long-term institutional development. This tool informed internal reforms in National Societies in Moldova, Hungary, Slovakia, and North Macedonia, leading to stronger governance and better coordination across branches. The Slovak Red Cross combined OCAC and [PER assessments](#) into a unified development plan, which now guides both institutional reform and its next Strategic Plan, a clear example of evidence-based, locally owned transformation.

Volunteering remained a strategic focus across the region. In 2024, several National Societies took concrete steps to professionalise and protect their volunteer networks: 11 adopted standardised volunteer policies aligned with IFRC guidance and eight enrolled their volunteers in insurance schemes. These changes have enabled National Societies to improve accountability, reduce risk, and ensure safer, more consistent volunteer engagement across operations. In Ukraine, the BRaVO programme expanded further in 2024, strengthening volunteer structures and enabling URCS to manage thousands of volunteers in a highly complex environment.

The [BOCA tool](#) has supported branch development efforts across several National Societies. The Bulgarian Red Cross upgraded infrastructure in all 28 regional branches and held national consultations to align local activities with its overall strategy. In Moldova, Poland, and Slovakia, National Societies strengthened their branch networks through development grants and coordination forums. For the Russian Red Cross, branch development is a key priority under its new strategy. Through BOCA workshops, the Russian Red Cross identified systemic issues in branch operations and began developing unified tools to improve performance across its entire structure.

Programmatic Investments Initiative

In 2024, the IFRC Secretariat launched a Programmatic Investments initiative under the UIC EA, allocating CHF 5 million to address remaining gaps in National Societies' operational capacities. This marked a continuation of broader NSS efforts, aimed at enabling National Societies to sustain their operations by strengthening their resource mobilisation efforts, and respond more effectively to potential emergencies.

Originally established to strengthen operational delivery under the UIC EA, this initiative also aimed to support National Societies in enhancing their financial sustainability and improving access to funding opportunities. Over time, it evolved into a strategic umbrella initiative that brings together complementary funding streams — Seed Funding, the Preparedness Investment Fund, and the Integration and Inclusion Fund (see page 24) — to provide more targeted support. Collectively, these mechanisms are designed to bolster long-term institutional resilience and readiness.

To find out more about the impact of NSS work in National Societies, please read stories from the field

► [HERE](#)

Seed Funding for Resource Mobilisation

Launched by IFRC's Regional Resource Mobilisation Capacity Building team, the Seed Funding initiative aims to strengthen National Societies' ability to raise flexible, long-term income, particularly during emergencies.

In practice, Seed Funding enabled National Societies to take concrete steps towards building more sustainable domestic fundraising systems, supported by IFRC through the provision of dedicated tools, knowledge-sharing, and financial resources.

Several National Societies applied this learning in real time. For example, the Polish and Czech Red Cross launched successful domestic fundraising campaigns in response to floods in 2024, securing significant contributions from local donors. Drawing inspiration from Nordic National Societies, the Lithuanian and Ukrainian Red Cross Societies went on to establish their own face-to-face fundraising programmes, which are already showing promising results.

Others focused on strengthening their long-term fundraising strategies. The Red Cross Societies in Bulgaria, Moldova, and the Czech Republic completed market research studies to better understand their national fundraising environments, while similar studies are currently underway in Estonia and Latvia. The Russian Red Cross was supported in drafting new Resource Mobilisation strategy. Croatia's Christmas campaign marked its first success in securing regular donors, and based on this experience, the National Society is preparing a second campaign via digital channels. Meanwhile, the Red Cross of Montenegro introduced a donation management system and is laying the groundwork for its first digital fundraising campaign.

The success in Resource Mobilisation highly depends on profound financial forecasting and assessing the priorities for investments. To support the National Societies in taking decisions based on benchmarking the tool for financial forecasting, called RedPlanner has been developed and introduced and is already used by five National Societies.

"With systematic technical and financial support, and knowledge sharing from the IFRC, which enabled our National Society to establish tools and platforms to support fundraising efforts and donor tracking, we managed to set up targeted donation campaigns and are now very close to opening the Inclusion Café in Banská Štiavnica as a result of one of the campaigns. The support our fundraising and communication staff receive has a positive impact on our fundraising results and direct support to people affected."

Testimony from Zuzana Rosiarová
Secretary General, Slovak Red Cross

Preparedness Investment Fund

The Preparedness Investment Fund supports National Societies in strengthening their capacity to respond effectively to all types of emergencies, including those related to the international armed conflict in Ukraine.

In practice, the Preparedness Investment Fund has helped National Societies to strengthen the systems and teams they rely on to respond quickly and effectively in emergencies. Across the region, Red Cross teams used the funding to train volunteers, improve coordination, and ensure they were ready to act when disasters struck.

In Bulgaria, the Red Cross designed a new Emergency Operations Centre and procured a digital radio network to improve disaster coordination at the national level. In Estonia, a new Advanced First Aid volunteer team was created and trained to respond to national crises. In Latvia and Slovakia, teams carried out emergency simulations, developed clear response procedures, and improved coordination between branches. The Latvian Red Cross also began setting up evacuation points and is now reviewing its broader role in future crises.

In Hungary, the Red Cross focused on building long-term disaster management capacity by updating procedures, conducting training at multiple levels, and preparing for a national field exercise. Meanwhile, in Lithuania, the Red Cross equipped search and rescue teams with drones, thermal cameras, and tents, which are now in use during both training and real emergencies.



In Moldova, the Red Cross continued training volunteers and setting up mobile emergency teams. In Montenegro, the Red Cross teams carried out procurement and training for both disaster response and mental health support, while also supporting regional efforts during recent flood emergencies. In North Macedonia, the Red Cross completed procurement for a new disaster response team and began planning its training rollout.

The Polish Red Cross used the funding to pilot new technologies, including drones and satellite tools, and to run simulations that strengthened their ability to respond in real time. In Slovakia, the National Society revised its original plan to focus on preparedness for delivering CVA in future emergencies.

Humanitarian Diplomacy and Communications

The IFRC Network's humanitarian diplomacy and communications work aims to ensure that the needs and rights of people in vulnerable situations are considered in policymaking and public communication, while also expanding humanitarian access, strengthening our positioning, and enabling the mobilisation of critical resources. Through engagement with key stakeholders (e.g. governments and authorities, donors including the EU, multilateral institutions and networks, media and the broader public), the IFRC Secretariat and National Societies advocate for principled and locally-led humanitarian action, inclusion of displaced populations and others experiencing vulnerability, and sustained support for humanitarian operations in Ukraine and impacted countries.

Throughout 2024 and into early 2025, the Red Cross and Red Crescent network worked together to ensure that the needs of people affected by the international armed conflict remained visible to the public, governments, donors, and decision makers.

National Societies across Europe and beyond engaged with their own authorities to promote inclusive policies and better access to services for displaced people, while the IFRC supported these efforts at the regional and global level. For example, at a [high-level event co-hosted with the European Commission and Red Cross EU Office](#), the IFRC Network shared its work providing MHPSS to displaced people from Ukraine across 24 countries, highlighting the importance of early access to care and the challenges many still face — such as language barriers, stigma, and lack of information. At the UN in Geneva, [the IFRC drew global attention](#) to the long-term needs of people returning to conflict-affected areas of Ukraine.

Led by a humanitarian analyst, who draws on data from across the network and other sources, quarterly humanitarian impact forecasts help anticipate changes in vulnerability and [emerging needs across impacted countries and Ukraine](#). By highlighting trends such as population movements, economic strain of displaced persons, or service gaps, the analysis supports the IFRC and National Societies in making informed operational decisions, adjusting strategic priorities, and strengthening advocacy with governments and donors for early and well-targeted support. These forecasts were complimented with amplifying voices and local storytelling from affected communities. This work was instrumental in the development of the IFRC's communications activation on the [three-year anniversary of the international armed conflict](#).

The IFRC team leveraged the Network's collective strengths through peer-to-peer collaboration, capacity building, and coordinated risk management. Through impactful storytelling, communications ensured humanitarian action remained visible, relatable and rooted in people's lived experience. Over 30 National Societies actively engaged in joint campaigns that positioned the work in response to the international armed conflict, amplified by IFRC's partnerships with Meta and TikTok, reaching millions across Europe and beyond.

Membership Coordination

The humanitarian response in Ukraine is driven by the collective power of the IFRC Network. While the IFRC Secretariat coordinates efforts, Partner National Societies bring in funding, technical expertise, and proven approaches. Thirteen Partner National Societies are active in-country, working closely with URCS, while others support remotely through technical advice and flexible funding.

Recognising URCS as a cost-effective, innovative frontline responder, the IFRC Membership has put the URCS at the centre, and operates in accordance with the priorities articulated by the URCS One Plan 2025-2027 as well as associated sectoral plans and strategies. Aligning human and technical resources with URCS strategies and plans has been crucial in this regard. The Membership has put increased focus ensuring increased efficiency and effectiveness through complementarity and leveraging comparative advantages as well as alignment of efforts based on individual strengths and operational capacity of partners.

Through formal coordination mechanisms, the Membership enhances efficiency and collective impact, supporting URCS in its role as a key government auxiliary. Joint humanitarian diplomacy and shared messaging reinforce this role, ensuring a united voice.

Alongside ICRC, the IFRC Membership ensures a coherent Movement response, promoting joint planning, shared analysis, and coordinated action across sectors. IFRC also co-leads or participates in key clusters and working groups, helping align Red Cross activities with national and international humanitarian efforts.

URCS is leading a long-term transformation of nursing and HBC in Ukraine. By establishing a Professional College and accredited Qualification Centre, URCS is addressing the national shortage of trained care workers and creating new professional pathways, especially in underserved areas. French Red Cross funding plays a key role in shaping the model, while IFRC has supported everything from legal accreditation to digital learning and infrastructure planning. This initiative not only improves access to quality care but also strengthens URCS's role as a key humanitarian and health actor in the country.



© Ukrainian Red Cross Society

Beyond Ukraine, Partner National Societies are supporting impacted countries to meet the needs of displaced people and host communities. In Moldova, Romania, Georgia, and Poland, Red Cross initiatives, led by the British, French, Spanish, Swedish, and Swiss Red Cross, are improving access to healthcare, education, livelihoods, and protection, including efforts to prevent human trafficking.

The unprecedented scale of the crisis has triggered a wide-reaching response across the IFRC Network. Many National Societies have contributed through the UIC EA or bilateral support, reinforcing IFRC's coordination role. This collaboration has delivered concrete results, improving services for affected communities and strengthening National Societies' capacities.

The following examples illustrate the tangible impact of coordinated efforts across technical areas:

- In Information Management (IM) and Digitalisation, we have the valuable support from [the Netherlands Red Cross' data and digital unit 510](#), providing digital solutions to National Societies.
- In Health, the Danish Red Cross supported MHPSS capacity strengthening through HR deployments, regional trainings, peer exchanges, community-based activities, and the development of frameworks. The Norwegian Red Cross supported the IFRC through HR deployments focused on increasing the uptake of CVA for health outcomes and complementary health interventions.



© Ukrainian Red Cross Society

URCS and the Korean Red Cross hand over 40 fully equipped ambulances to the Ministry of Health of Ukraine to strengthen emergency medical care during the conflict.



URCS provides medical consultations to people in remote areas. These activities are supported by the Austrian Red Cross and the Finnish Red Cross, among other partners.



The newly renovated infectious diseases department at Tsarychanka Central District Hospital now offers modern, comfortable care for residents and IDPs — thanks to URCS supported by the Luxembourg Red Cross.

- In Resource Mobilisation and Partnerships, it is important to highlight the support provided by the Swiss Red Cross in voluntary giving, the Danish Red Cross in institutional resource mobilisation, and the British Red Cross, along with other partners, in strengthening the long-term financial sustainability of the URCS.
- In CVA, American Red Cross provided technical and financial support for the development of [AccessRC](#), while the British Red Cross continues to provide staffing for CVA IM and CVA Preparedness and support through the CashHub.
- For PGI, Canadian Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross provide technical support directly to URCS to implement PGI specific programs and mainstream PGI, while British Red Cross supports integrating Safeguarding into the work of URCS. PGI is also supported by Canadian Red Cross and Irish Red Cross in other countries, for example, Bulgaria, Hungary, Lithuania, and Poland.
- In Livelihoods, the Spanish Red Cross Reference Center for Livelihoods cooperates with IFRC Regional Office, in addition to National Societies in Ukraine, Poland, and Slovakia, to promote livelihoods and employability programs across the region.
- Several National Societies have supported Humanitarian Diplomacy and communications, and contributed to IFRC coordinated initiatives and crisis responses, including American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, and Swedish Red Cross.

In addition to the examples mentioned here, many more Partner National Societies are playing a vital role in building local capacity and strengthening National Societies in Ukraine and impacted countries.

Looking Ahead

The emergency in Ukraine remains ongoing. Recent developments across Europe and globally point to a range of possible trajectories in the coming months and year, including continued escalation, a protracted stalemate, or progress towards peace.

Based on recent analysis and scenario planning across the IFRC Network, the IFRC has decided to extend the UIC EA for an additional two years, until December 2027. The revised appeal will primarily focus on Ukraine, where the humanitarian situation remains critical. The crisis is complex, marked by widespread displacement, destruction, and urgent needs across multiple sectors. The conflict remains unpredictable, with a prolonged crisis highly likely. Even if the situation stabilises, Ukraine's recovery will require sustained humanitarian support and long-term investment in reconstruction, infrastructure, and socio-economic development.

Given the large number of displaced people from Ukraine in Russia, as well as increasing internal displacement within the country and the vulnerabilities faced by displaced people in the Republic of Moldova, the UIC EA will continue to accept funding contributions to address humanitarian needs in both countries.

In other impacted countries, while many displaced people have begun to settle and participate in community life, significant barriers to employment, housing, education, and healthcare remain. National Societies in these contexts will continue to support those in vulnerable situations through long-term initiatives focused on socio-economic and cultural integration and inclusion, and preparedness for future needs. The IFRC and Partner National Societies will maintain support for these actions through their respective IFRC [Network Country Plans](#).

Programmatic priorities and funding needs for the revised UIC EA are currently being defined in consultation with the Ukrainian Red Cross Society, Partner National Societies, and the National Societies that will remain within the scope of the UIC EA. Final details will be released by the end of 2025, alongside the IFRC Network Country Plans for countries transitioning out of the appeal.

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Financial Overview

Ukraine and impacted countries crisis
Federation-wide Overview | February 2022 - December 2024

Three Year Report

Income

TOTAL INCOME

CHF 2,384M

This represents the total income of the Network reported by National Societies and the Secretariat since the beginning of their response to the Ukraine crisis, excluding internal Network transfers.*

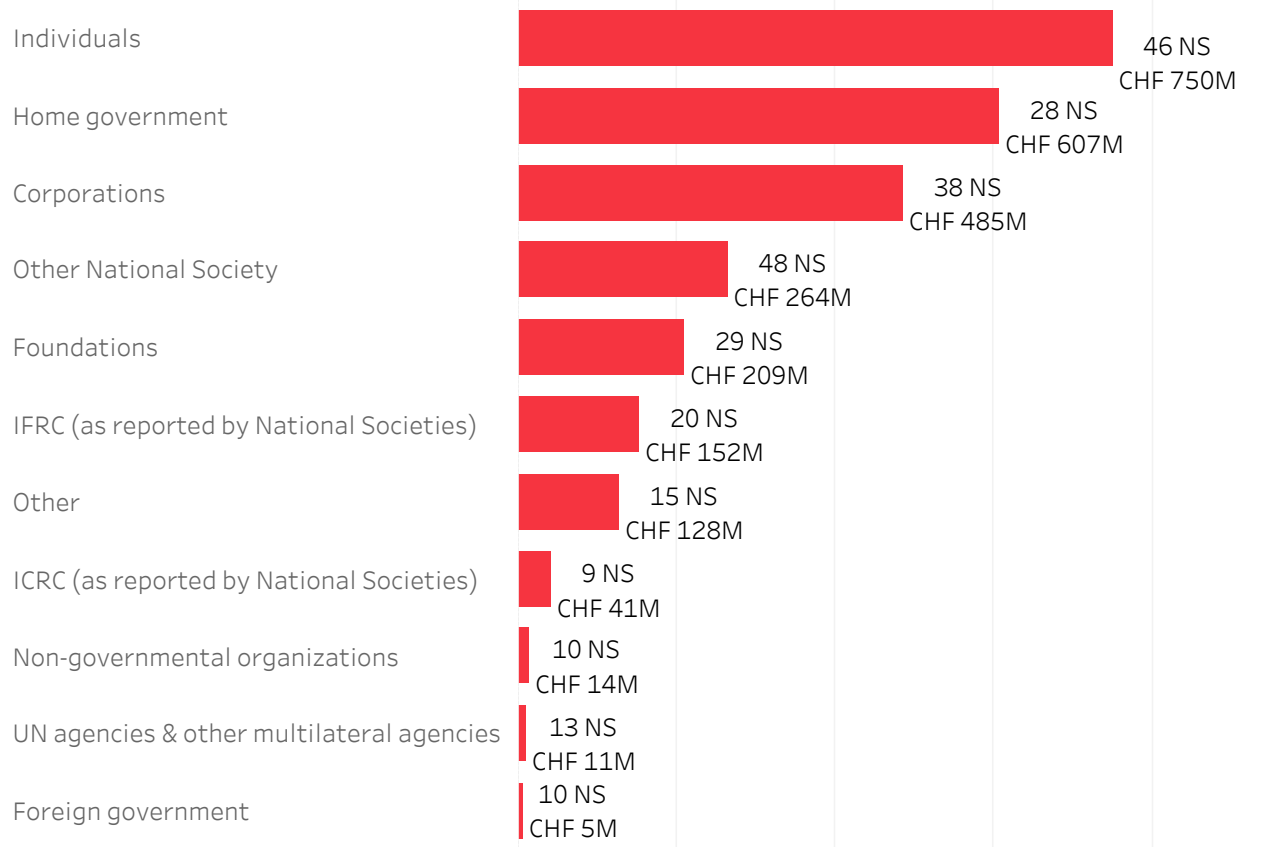
Report	IFRC & NS Reports: Total Income	CHF 3,215M
Network transfers	IFRC Report: Received from National Societies	CHF 374M
	IFRC Report: Total amount spent to support other National Societies	CHF 165M
	NS Report: Total amount spent to support other National Societies	CHF 292M
Total Income	Total Income, excluding network transfers	CHF 2,384M
Expected income	Additional expected income: total soft pledges	CHF 2,441M

*Network transfers are calculated as follows:
IFRC Secretariat and National Societies allocated funds to support other National Societies + IFRC Secretariat received income from National Societies (as per IFRC Financial Report)

INCOME SOURCE BREAKDOWN - NATIONAL SOCIETIES



*In green: Asia Pacific, 6 NS reporting, 4% of total global income



Expenditure

TOTAL EXPENDITURE

CHF 1,860M

This represents the total expenditure of the Network reported by National Societies and the Secretariat since the beginning of their response to the Ukraine crisis, excluding internal Network transfers.*

Report	IFRC & NS Reports: Total Expenditure	CHF 2,712M
Network transfers	IFRC Report: Total amount spent to support other National Societies	CHF 165M
	NS Report: Total amount spent to support other National Societies	CHF 292M
	NS Report: Allocated to IFRC	CHF 395M
Total Expenditure	Total expenditure, excluding network transfers	CHF 1,860M

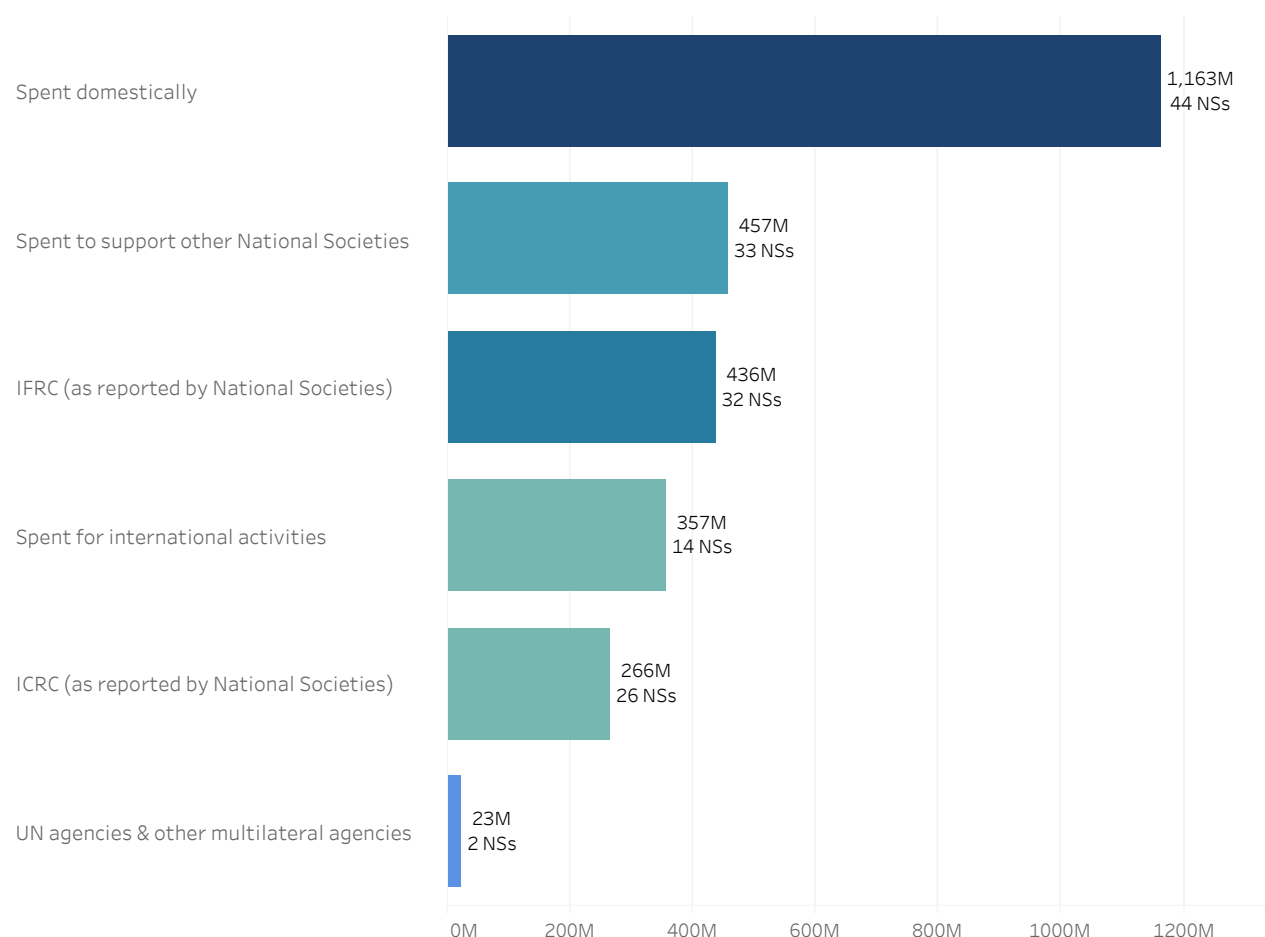
*Network transfers are calculated as follows:

IFRC Secretariat and National Societies allocated funds to support other National Societies + National Societies allocated funds to IFRC (as reported by National Societies)

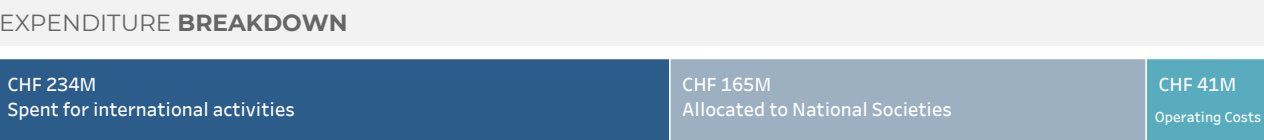
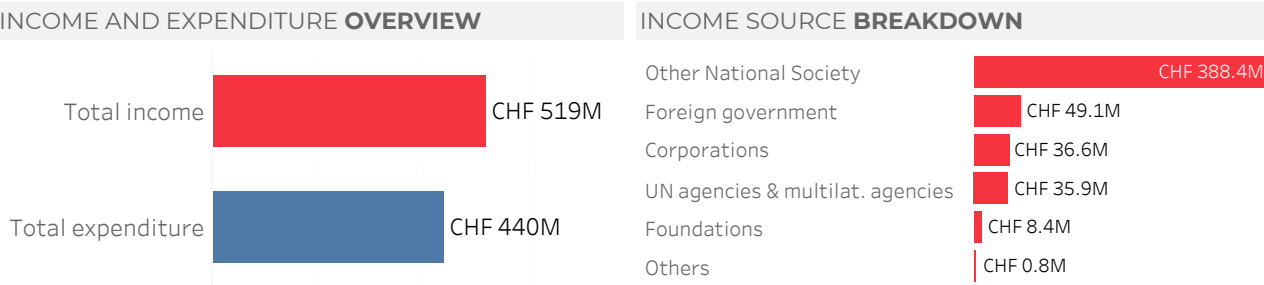
TOTAL EXPENDITURE AND SPENDING BREAKDOWN

Many National Societies have highlighted that reports are based on estimations and allocations may not only reflect **expenses to date** but also include **pledges** that can change over time.

National Societies can report financial figures in their local currency. FDRS uses an average exchange rate over the month before the reported date to convert the currency to Swiss Francs.



IFRC Secretariat

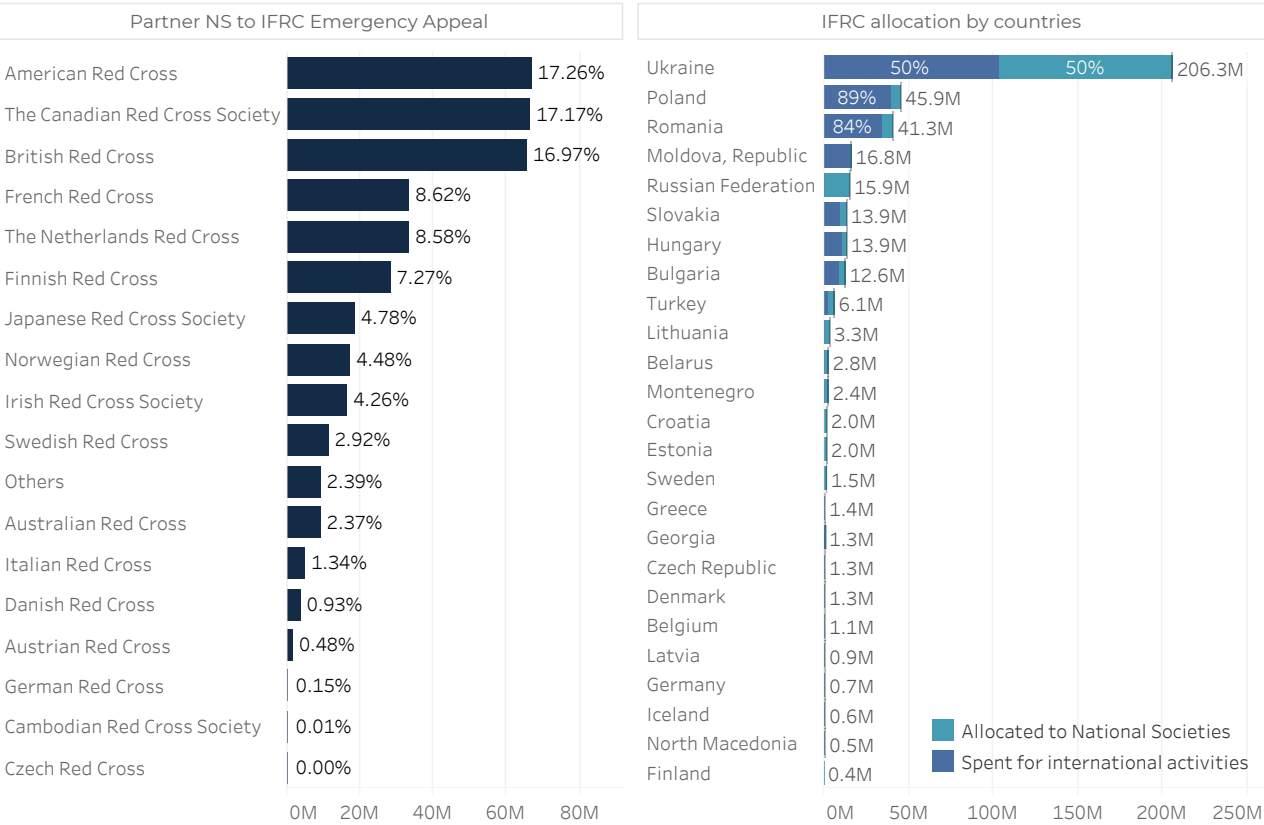


The international activities of the Secretariat include programmatic activities such as CVA or International Procurement of goods. The operating costs include support services from clusters and the Europe regional office, including human resources expenses. IFRC support in-country expenses, such as delegate costs, are included within the international activities expenses.

IFRC DONOR RESPONSE BREAKDOWN

The work of the IFRC is made possible in large part by the contributions of National Societies and their respective governments. The below graphs show the allocations from top 15 Partner National Societies to IFRC Emergency Appeal and IFRC expenditure breakdown by impacted countries.

Visit <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MGR65002.pdf> to access the complete list of partner National Societies.



Data Source - Reporting Period: February 2022 to December 2024
Federation-wide National Societies Financial Reports, as of 31/12/2024. IFRC Operation Strategy Report & Financial Management Report, as of 31/12/2024.
Note: The IFRC Secretariat's total income reporting methodology in the Federation-wide financial picture was revised in March 2024 by including deferred income to better represent the total funding available for the IFRC Emergency Appeal. As deferred income is not yet received, figures may be subject to fluctuations over time due to differences in values between registered pledges and received pledges.

RCRC International Expenditure by the IFRC & Participating National Societies

Allocation of RCRC international expenditure, including international programming expenditures and funds transferred to Host National Societies, for Ukraine and impacted countries.

International Expenditures by

■ IFRC

■ Participating National Societies



Note: International expenditure outside the 18 emergency appeal countries is not shown; thus, the total percentages do not sum to 100%.
Data Source: Federation-wide Financial Overview, as of December 2024

ANNEX 1 – METHODOLOGY AND DATA CONSIDERATIONS

Data in this report is based on self-reported figures submitted by Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies (NSs) through [the Federation-wide Indicator Tracking Tool \(ITT\)](#), covering the period from February 2022 to December 2024. Figures reflect either cumulative or yearly reach, depending on the reporting cycle. Due to the diversity of NSs' activities and data systems, some reported values may represent the number of services provided rather than unique people, potentially leading to double-counting. Conversely, underreporting may occur due to data gaps or inconsistent submissions.

To address this, monthly values reported within a given year have been carried forward to subsequent months if no value or zero (used for unknown) was provided. This ensures reported reach per indicator is at least as high as the last known value within that year.

Key updates in this report:

- **People Trained excluded from People Reached totals:** Unlike previous reports, people trained are not considered within people reached figures. This change has reduced total reach figures for some indicators. For example, in the Federation-wide Response to Date: Impacted Countries and Beyond section under Health and Care, including MHPSS, the 2022 values decreased from 582K to 492K, and the 2023 values from 232K to 204K. Similarly, the total reach for 2023 decreased from 2.48 million to 2.47 million.
- **Yearly reach calculation:**
 - **2022:** February to December 2022.
 - **2023:** January to December 2023. Calculated by subtracting 2022 values from cumulative figures reported for February 2022 to December 2023.
 - **2024:** January to December 2024. Values from January to May were calculated similarly to 2023. From June 2024 onward, the ITT shifted to annual reporting, and values reported from this point were taken as yearly totals without further adjustment.
- **Data assignment by end of reporting period:** In contrast with the [Two-Year Report](#), data is now assigned to the year corresponding to its actual reporting end date rather than submission date. This change improves accuracy by ensuring data from early 2023 (or 2024) isn't incorrectly attributed to 2022 (or 2023).
- **Avoiding double counting:** Within each sector and year, totals were determined by selecting the maximum value reported per indicator and NS. This conservative method minimises overlaps between indicators.
- **Rounding approach:** Figures are not rounded to preserve precision across indicators and totals.
- **IFRC Secretariat Total Income:** Calculated by summing "Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)" and "Deferred Income", covering the period from February 2022 to December 2024. The "Donor Response as per 16 May 2025" line in [Annex 2](#) of the Operational Strategy Report reflects the IFRC Secretariat income as recorded on the date the report was downloaded from the system.

This methodology aims to ensure consistency, transparency, and accuracy in representing the reach and scope of NS-supported activities under the Ukraine and Impacted Countries Emergency Appeal.

ANNEX 2

bo.ifrc.org > Public Folders > Finance > Donor Reports > Appeals and Projects > Operational Strategy - Standard Report

Page 1 of 5

Operational Strategy

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/02-2024/12	Operation	MGR65002
Budget Timeframe	2022-2025	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 16 May 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MGR65002 - Ukraine and impacted countries crisis

Operating Timeframe: 05 Feb 2022 to 31 Dec 2025; appeal launch date: 28 Feb 2022

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Total Funding Requirements	800,000,000
Donor Response* as per 16 May 2025	526,542,788
Appeal Coverage	65.82%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Op Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	82,215,815	91,685,779	-9,469,964
PO02 - Livelihoods	2,137,544	2,104,667	32,877
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	151,340,079	149,919,447	1,420,632
PO04 - Health	50,857,595	37,579,152	13,278,443
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	5,206,765	4,612,752	594,013
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	5,005,018	5,556,615	-551,598
PO07 - Education	166,141	61,856	104,285
PO08 - Migration	64,613,477	48,511,929	16,101,549
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	-10,868,049	5,782,889	-16,650,938
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	2,153,838	2,305,775	-151,937
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	297,985	86,971	211,014
Planned Operations Total	353,126,208	348,207,832	4,918,376
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	12,808,614	10,683,282	2,125,332
EA02 - Secretariat Services	47,351,907	35,106,128	12,245,778
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	55,120,292	46,270,492	8,849,800
Enabling Approaches Total	115,280,813	92,059,902	23,220,911
Grand Total	468,407,021	440,267,734	28,139,287

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2024/12

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	504,122,243
Expenditure	-440,267,734
Closing Balance	63,854,509
Deferred Income	15,152,685
Funds Available	79,007,194

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	1,293,301	Reimbursed :	1,293,301	Outstanding :	0
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Operational Strategy

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/02-2024/12	Operation	MGR65002
Budget Timeframe	2022-2025	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 16 May 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MGR65002 - Ukraine and impacted countries crisis

Operating Timeframe: 05 Feb 2022 to 31 Dec 2025; appeal launch date: 28 Feb 2022

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance						0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
Albanian Red Cross	20,000				20,000	
Altera Infrastructure	13,750				13,750	
Amadeus IT Group	1,570				1,570	
American Red Cross	66,610,801		438,222		67,049,023	
Ameriprise Financial	95,117				95,117	
Analog Devices Foundation	35,285				35,285	
Arcadis NV	204,460				204,460	
Argentine Red Cross	665				665	
Assurant Inc	759				759	
Astra Zeneca	8,867				8,867	
Australian Red Cross	7,708,883		104,950		7,813,833	
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)	1,386,294				1,386,294	
Austrian Red Cross		1,861,689			1,861,689	
Austria - Private Donors	52				52	
Barry Callebaut AG	30,000				30,000	
Belgian Red Cross (Francophone)	1,112,640				1,112,640	
Bio Rad	1,725				1,725	
Bloomberg	72,229				72,229	
Boler Company	95,137				95,137	
British Red Cross	39,625,838		313,584		39,939,422	
British Red Cross (from British Government*)	25,995,593				25,995,593	
Bulgarian Red Cross	10,000				10,000	
Business for Ukraine Group	24,640				24,640	
California Community Foundation	24,251				24,251	
Cambodian Red Cross	34,032				34,032	
Camlog Biotechnologies GMBH	10,000				10,000	
Canadian Government		288,088			288,088	
Charities Aid Foundation	209				209	
Charities Aid Foundation (from Analog Devices Founda	82,245				82,245	
Charities Aid Foundation (from Cisco*)	496				496	
Charities Aid Foundation (from Dow Chemical Compar	144,686				144,686	
Charities Aid Foundation (from Meta*)	139,200				139,200	
Charities Aid Foundation (from Schwab Charitable Glo	936				936	
Charities Aid Foundation (from Vanguard*)	22,803				22,803	
Chilean Red Cross	21,164				21,164	
China - Private Donors	250				250	
Choice Hotels Licencing B.V.	2,760				2,760	
Circle K	967,807				967,807	
Cisco	6,804				6,804	
CNH Industrial International SA	355,269				355,269	
Coca-Cola	98,682				98,682	
Coca-Cola Europacific Partners	208,936				208,936	
Coca Cola Foundation	931,980		7,600		939,580	
Coca-Cola (from Coca Cola Foundation*)	6,856				6,856	
Coyotte Logistics	4,660				4,660	
Croatian Red Cross	10,313				10,313	
Crypto.com	868,683				868,683	
CVC Philanthropy Ltd	254,689				254,689	
Cytel Inc	14,100				14,100	
Czapek & Cie SA	20,000				20,000	

Operational Strategy

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/02-2024/12	Operation	MGR65002
Budget Timeframe	2022-2025	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 16 May 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MGR65002 - Ukraine and impacted countries crisis

Operating Timeframe: 05 Feb 2022 to 31 Dec 2025; appeal launch date: 28 Feb 2022

Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
Czech Red Cross	4,000				4,000	
Danish Red Cross	3,196,773		409,707		3,606,480	
Danone	3,584,741				3,584,741	
Denmark - Private Donors	101				101	
Diageo plc	1,016,170				1,016,170	
Dia Sorin	26,461				26,461	
Don Quixote ASBL	50,842				50,842	
Electrolux Food Foundation	60,152				60,152	
Ericsson	402,847				402,847	
EU-DG SANTE	20,981,581				20,981,581	9,353,799
EU-Directorate General for Migration and Home Affairs	4,662,387				4,662,387	661,474
Eurofins Scientific Foundation	26,292				26,292	
European Commission - DG ECHO	105,054				105,054	
European Investment Bank Institute	700,679				700,679	
European Society Gastrointestinal Endoscopy	10,188				10,188	
Exor NV	1,032,877				1,032,877	
Fasanara Capital	8,972				8,972	
FIA Foundation	511,711				511,711	
Fidelity	89,091				89,091	
Finnish Red Cross	26,926,765	905,405	426,075		28,258,245	
FlexCar	2,925				2,925	
Fortum Oyj	206,421				206,421	
France - Private Donors	100				100	
French Government	5,425,002				5,425,002	45,699
French Red Cross	19,743,505	13,752,057			33,495,562	
German Red Cross		588,899			588,899	
Germany - Private Donors	511				511	
Great Britain - Private Donors	6,387				6,387	
Hellenic Red Cross (from Greece - Private Donors*)	417,903				417,903	
Hong Kong Red Cross, Branch of the Red Cross Socie	495,083				495,083	
Icelandic Red Cross	194,350		80,813		275,163	
Icelandic Red Cross (from Icelandic Government*)	160,650				160,650	
IFRC at the UN Inc	897,620				897,620	
Inficon Holding AG	25,000				25,000	
Intercontinental Hotels Groups(IHG)	236,200				236,200	
International Inner Wheel	11,905				11,905	
Interogo Holding	5,120,830				5,120,830	
Ireland - Private Donors	1,444				1,444	
Irish Government	4,905,283				4,905,283	2,769,949
Irish Red Cross Society	16,565,546				16,565,546	
Italian Government	2,044,948				2,044,948	
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	488,511				488,511	
Italian Red Cross	1,151,268				1,151,268	
Italian Red Cross (from Coca-Cola*)	4,045,100				4,045,100	
Japanese Government	7,948,406				7,948,406	4,590
Japanese Red Cross Society	18,557,919				18,557,919	
Johnson & Johnson foundation	4,699,560				4,699,560	
Kimberly-Clark Corporation	50,808				50,808	
Knockward Ltd	10,038				10,038	
KPMG International Cooperative(KPMG-I)	223				223	
Land Rover		172,208			172,208	
Lars Amundsen Foundation	100,000				100,000	
Latvian Red Cross	25,404				25,404	
Lesaffre & Cie	18,880				18,880	

Operational Strategy

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/02-2024/12	Operation	MGR65002
Budget Timeframe	2022-2025	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 16 May 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MGR65002 - Ukraine and impacted countries crisis

Operating Timeframe: 05 Feb 2022 to 31 Dec 2025; appeal launch date: 28 Feb 2022

Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
Liechtenstein Red Cross	450,000				450,000	
Lincoln Electric Co	23,093				23,093	
Lindt & Sprüngli	1,000,000				1,000,000	
Lithuania Government	98,918				98,918	
Luxembourg Government	511,711				511,711	
Luxembourg - Private Donors	3,680				3,680	
Malaysian Government	56,057				56,057	
Mondelez International Foundation	698,369				698,369	
Mongolia Government	48,422				48,422	
MS Amlin Insurance SE	48,278				48,278	
Nestle	1,307,064				1,307,064	
Netherlands - Private Donors	50				50	
New Zealand Red Cross	1,323,551				1,323,551	
Nissan Europe	534,519				534,519	
Norstat AS	144,531				144,531	
Norway - Private Donors	250				250	
Norwegian Red Cross	539,617				539,617	
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)	16,873,844				16,873,844	
Offshore Technology Conference Inc (OTC)	24,701				24,701	
Olympus Corporation	471,735				471,735	
On Line donations	388,695				388,695	
Other	-31,966		287		-31,679	
Paraguayan Red Cross	38,088				38,088	
Procter & Gamble	1,356,691				1,356,691	
Red Cross of Monaco	349,509				349,509	
Red Cross Society of China	280,287				280,287	
Red Cross Society of Georgia	200,000				200,000	
Robert Half	487				487	
Russia - Private Donors	140				140	
Salesforce	474				474	
Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy	506,297				506,297	
Singapore Red Cross Society	816,524				816,524	
Slovenian Red Cross	863,236				863,236	
Sonoco Products Co	46,813				46,813	
Spain - Private Donors	103				103	
Spanish Government	1,447,625				1,447,625	
Spanish Red Cross		419,960	81,639		501,599	
Spanish Red Cross (from Amadeus IT Group*)	504,500				504,500	
Splunk	378				378	
Swedish Government	12,398,814				12,398,814	
Swedish Red Cross	10,941,019	120,851	299,144		11,361,014	
Swiss Government	5,306,930		76,413		5,383,343	
Swiss Red Cross	3,721,354	130,020	8,919		3,860,294	
Switzerland - Private Donors	200				200	
Synopsys Inc	205				205	
Taiwan - Private Donors	934				934	
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	260,040				260,040	
Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Ltd	2,278,441				2,278,441	
The Alcon Foundation, Inc.	46,317				46,317	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	60,833,958	5,582	333,336		61,172,876	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	5,523,493		10,395		5,533,888	
The Muslim World League	906,863				906,863	
The Netherlands Red Cross	16,315,944				16,315,944	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	16,650,120		53,200		16,703,320	

Operational Strategy

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/02-2024/12	Operation	MGR65002
Budget Timeframe	2022-2025	Budget	APPROVED

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All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MGR65002 - Ukraine and impacted countries crisis

Operating Timeframe: 05 Feb 2022 to 31 Dec 2025; appeal launch date: 28 Feb 2022

Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands - Privat	310,184				310,184	
The Philippine National Red Cross	46,394				46,394	
The Red Cross of Serbia	37,000				37,000	
The Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina	63,958				63,958	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	700,000	247,964			947,964	
TMF Group BV	93,896				93,896	
Turkish Red Crescent Society			53,200		53,200	
Uber Technologies Inc.	247,248				247,248	
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme (fron	93,190				93,190	
United States Government - PRM	9,069,477				9,069,477	
United States Government - USAID	2,194,037	145,651			2,339,689	2,317,174
United States - Private Donors	115,508				115,508	
Volvo	26,993				26,993	
Write off & provisions				-563,938	-563,938	
Total Contributions and Other Income	483,350,322	18,638,374	2,697,485	-563,938	504,122,243	15,152,685
Total Income and Deferred Income					504,122,243	15,152,685

The Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

Humanity

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, born of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, endeavours, in its international and national capacity, to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found. Its purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being. It promotes mutual understanding, friendship, cooperation and lasting peace amongst all peoples.

Impartiality

It makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It endeavours to relieve the suffering of individuals, being guided solely by their needs, and to give priority to the most urgent cases of distress.

Neutrality

In order to enjoy the confidence of all, the Movement may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

Independence

The Movement is independent. The National Societies, while auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always maintain their autonomy so that they may be able at all times to act in accordance with the principles of the Movement.

Voluntary service

It is a voluntary relief movement not prompted in any manner by desire for gain.

Unity

There can be only one Red Cross or Red Crescent Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry on its humanitarian work throughout its territory.

Universality

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in which all societies have equal status and share equal responsibilities and duties in helping each other, is worldwide.



Ukraine and
Impacted
Countries Crisis

THREE YEAR REPORT