

REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL

Europe | Ukraine and impacted countries crisis

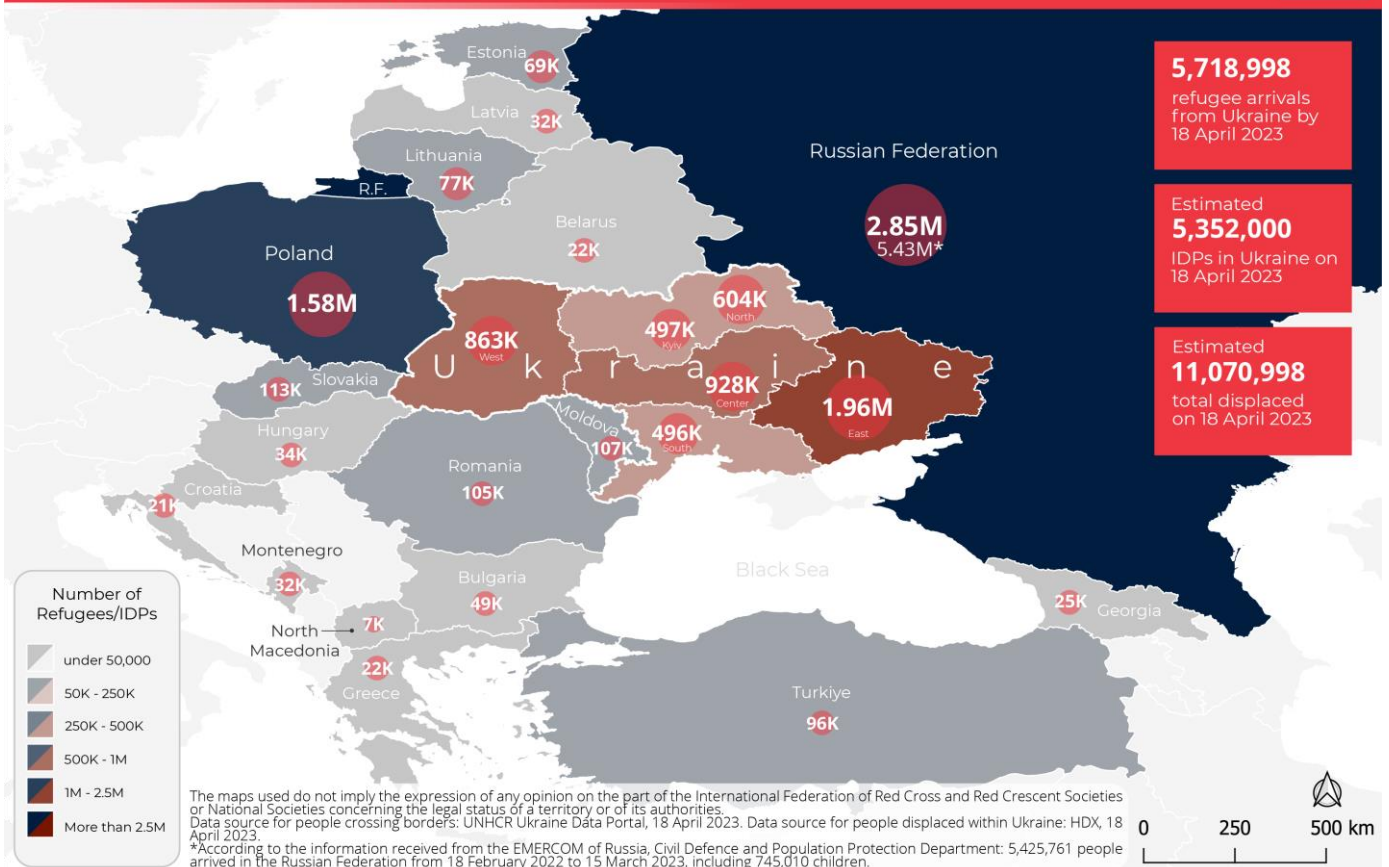


The Ukrainian Red Cross Society (URCS) is at the heart of communities across the country. A community member shows her gratitude to a URCS volunteer in Volyn Oblast in January 2023. Photo: Oleg Legenkyi

Appeal №: MGR65002	IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: CHF 800 million (Increased from CHF 550 million of the Emergency Appeal) Federation-wide Funding requirements ¹ : CHF 2.7 billion (Increased from CHF 1.2 billion of the Emergency Appeal)	
Glide №: OT-2022-000157-UKR	People affected/at risk: Ukraine: 21.3 million Neighbouring countries: 5.9 million	People to be assisted: Ukraine: 17 million Neighbouring countries: 5.65 million (Increased from 3.6 million people)
DREF allocation: CHF 1 million	Appeal launched: 28/02/2022	Appeal ends: 31/12/2025
Appeal Revision	Revision #: 1	Date: 10/05/2023

¹ The Federation-wide ask is the overall funding request to support assistance provided by Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies to people affected in 43 countries. It includes the IFRC Secretariat funding requirement of CHF 800 million, focused on providing international support to the Ukrainian Red Cross Society and National Societies in 17 neighbouring countries, as well as National Societies in 25 countries whose primary sources of funding are domestic.

Magnitude of Refugees and IDPs Ukraine and Impacted Countries Crisis



Situation Overview

Over a year has passed since the escalation of the armed conflict in Ukraine. In that time, the conflict has grown in complexity, producing multi-faceted and wide-reaching impacts.

Humanitarian needs are particularly severe among those who remain at home in conflict prevalent areas and with internally displaced persons (IDPs). At the start of 2023, the number of **IDPs within Ukraine** was estimated at **5.4 million**.²

The spread of the hostilities in Ukraine has also resulted in widespread multinational and multi-faceted displacement. In total, over **20.4 million movements out of Ukraine** have been recorded since the escalation of the international armed conflict.³ Most of the displaced people from Ukraine have entered the immediate neighbouring countries, primarily Poland, Russia, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, and Moldova.

Following the activation of the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) by the European Union, **5.04 million**

displaced people from Ukraine **have registered for Temporary Protection in EU countries**.⁴ However, EU member states have used their discretion to define the scope of the TPD in terms of recognition, registration processes, and applicable rights and access to essential services.

As part of our ongoing analysis of the TPD and the overall EU response to the displacement situation, the Ukrainian Red Cross Society (URCS) and colleagues from the Red Cross EU Office have conducted a survey of EU National Societies on the implementation of the Temporary Protection status at the national level, as well as the main humanitarian challenges, trends, concerns, achievements, and future visions regarding the migration response across Europe towards displaced people coming from Ukraine. This feedback is being used to inform a dialogue with EU institutions (especially the European Commission and European Parliament) and with national authorities (via our National Societies) concerning the needs of people displaced within and from Ukraine.

² [Humanitarian Data Explorer, Ukraine](#), 20 April 2023.

³ [UNHCR Ukraine Situation Data Portal](#), 11 April 2023.

⁴ [Operational Data Portal, UNHCR](#), 18 April 2023.

While the number of people crossing into neighbouring countries is much lower now than at the time of the escalation of the conflict (*Figure 1*), over **11.9 million movements back into the country** have been reported since 24 February 2022, placing a higher demand on reintegration, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and returnee services within Ukraine.⁵ Most displaced people return for short-term reasons such as checking on their property, visiting relatives or helping them to evacuate, while others intend to stay permanently.

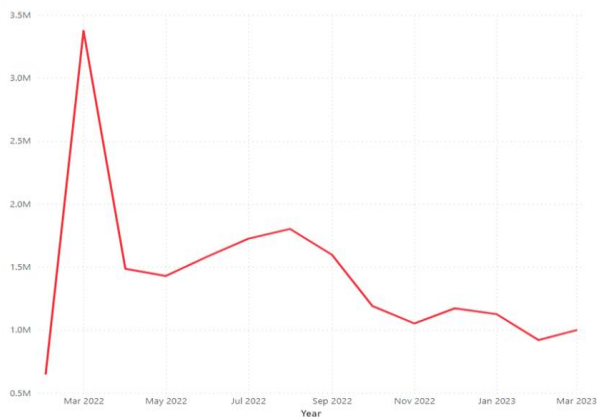


Figure 1. Number of border crossing from Ukraine, 2022 – 2023.

The escalation of the conflict in Ukraine has significantly impacted people’s access to livelihoods and healthcare, worsening the severity of the humanitarian conditions in the country. The economic consequences of the continued hostilities are significantly felt throughout the country due to the lack of jobs, a drop in income levels, and high inflation. Damage to agriculture and production losses continue to mount, placing an enormous strain on the rural population.⁶

Public services, including energy infrastructure, have also been heavily disrupted. Since 28 February 2022, educational institutions have suffered extensive damage from the reported bombing and shelling, resulting in approximately seven million children having no access to schooling in Ukraine.⁷

Across the country, communities and persons in vulnerable situations face increased risks to protection, including older persons, women, and children. People in Ukraine are exposed given their lack of legal documentation to access assistance provided by the government, while persons with disabilities and older people are at further risk of protection issues, with a lack of access to specialised services and independent access to livelihoods and

financial resources. This pressure is especially acute given the large number of people in need of mental and physical rehabilitation, especially in the western part of the country. Ensuring that this population can live in dignity is central to the plan in Ukraine. In addition, women and girls face increased violence, harassment, and abuse within the household or by community members. Parents and caregivers report examples of children avoiding communication and new friendships, fearing the outdoors, and generally feeling unsafe.⁸

As the crisis continues, the needs and vulnerabilities of those leaving Ukraine evolve as well. Among people leaving the country now, many are older adults with limited financial means, or those having difficulties travelling. At the same time, those who have left Ukraine without social and family networks abroad are struggling to find or cover the costs of accommodation.

Alongside the massive displacement from Ukraine, Europe has faced a year of constant changes in migration and displacement trends and policies. This year has been challenging along other migration routes, and for other people on the move, including throughout the Central and Eastern Mediterranean routes, the Western Balkans route, as well as at the borders of Eastern and Baltic states. Many of these routes have seen an increase in the number of crossings and arrivals in 2022, but the result among host communities overwhelmed by the Ukraine response may be a ‘formalisation of neglect’ with other communities on the move, largely unseen or ignored, resulting in many people facing violence, pushback, isolation, lack of access to essential services, and detention during their journeys.

According to feedback gathered by National Societies and the IFRC in various countries during the first year of the operation, via call centres, social media monitoring, online communication channels as well as humanitarian services points, there has been a **steady increase in requests for health**, as well as **psychosocial support (PSS)**, particularly on the availability of medical (including PSS) services, while the top request remained **financial assistance** and information on the **cash and voucher assistance (CVA) programme**. People also raised questions about crossing borders, requesting information as well as legal advice on Temporary Protection status and official documents

⁵ [UNHCR Ukraine Situation Data Portal](#), 11 April 2023. The figure does not indicate permanent returns.

⁶ [Ukraine: Response Programme, January-December 2023](#), FAO

⁷ [Education in Emergency](#), 19 April 2023.

⁸ [Protection Cluster](#)

such as passports. Large numbers of people have been asking for support in finding housing and information on the **shelter** programmes of National Societies, and support in understanding the local labour market as well as finding jobs and using local administrative systems such as banking.

Needs arising **within host communities** also require attention. The energy crisis and inflation currently affecting the European region are pushing families that are already in vulnerable situations into poverty. Communities in neighbouring countries are expressing their concerns related to their own security, access to social support, and employment.⁹ The IFRC has collected comments from host communities requesting similar services to those which displaced people are receiving, and also noted an uptick in comments regarding a perceived increase in insecurity due to the presence of refugees.

After three years of pandemic response, health systems in impacted countries are also struggling to meet increasing demands. The challenges displaced people face in accessing health care services abroad include administrative, linguistic, and knowledge barriers. Beyond rehabilitation and emergency care for the wounded and older displaced people from Ukraine, mental health, outbreak response, vaccination, and long-term treatment conditions also require the health systems of host countries to adjust to the new reality. These efforts are included in the activities listed below, alongside the immense needs within Ukraine. For host communities, this might mean increasing complications in accessing healthcare, placing them at risk of falling into poverty.

Given the nature of the crisis, large segments of the affected population face long-term mental health needs that existing resources may not be able to support. Familial connections have also been severed, deepening psychological issues and other needs. The humanitarian crisis in Ukraine is having a significant impact on the mental health of people who are directly affected by it, as well as those who are experiencing secondary impacts or anxiety as a result of the conflict.

In this highly complex and polarised political environment surrounding the response, strategic communication and engagement with the public, donors, governments, and other concerned

stakeholders is critical – now more than ever. This response has truly tested principled humanitarian action for the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, which will continue to require targeted approaches to help inform and educate. The IFRC and National Societies have maintained a clear and consistent understanding of the needs on the ground, targeting response mechanisms to community needs since the escalation of the conflict in February 2022. The IFRC Secretariat, in shifting its response from an emergency phase during 2022 to a **protracted crisis** scenario from 2023 onwards, recognises the need to remain agile and proactive in what continues to be a highly dynamic environment and to be able to quickly adapt our response to meet the evolving needs. The IFRC response in Ukraine and impacted countries is guided by **three humanitarian goals of the operation**:

- **Humanitarian Assistance and Integration** for those who have been impacted and/or displaced by the conflict.
- **National Society Development**, to ensure that National Societies can sustain their interventions and be ready for subsequent shocks.
- **Humanitarian Diplomacy** tied to advocating for principled and unimpeded humanitarian action, the consistent application of International Humanitarian Law (IHL), access to basic humanitarian services, the protection of people displaced internally and across borders, and the reinforcement of the auxiliary role of National Societies, guided by their commitment to the Fundamental Principles.¹⁰

In addition to the immediate suffering directly produced by the violence of the conflict, the broader dimensions of its impact on global food production and energy supplies has triggered a number of knock-on effects, compounding the impacts of the crisis, the challenges faced by those in need, and magnifying the threat of humanitarian risks within and beyond Europe, particularly in countries struggling with the exit from the COVID-19 pandemic and facing new challenges tied to parallel emergencies, such as the energy crisis and the Türkiye-Syria Earthquake.

⁹ Survey conducted on Meta platforms, IFRC ROE, 2023.

¹⁰ [Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement](#)

Within this environment of overlapping crises, the humanitarian implications are growing, generating protracted and diversified needs within health, migration, safety, and livelihoods, and demanding a comprehensive response.

The IFRC is continuing to closely monitor the movement of people out of and into Ukraine to anticipate their needs, recognising that this response operation may demand parallel services tied to long-term integration within host communities as well as returnee services to ensure stronger outcomes for impacted persons over the longer-term.

Moving forward, as a key determinant of long-term health, employability, and integration outcomes, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) programming will continue to act as a gateway for the IFRC and National Societies to enhance long-term positive outcomes for those affected within Ukraine and in impacted countries.

The services provided by the IFRC and its membership to those affected by the conflict go beyond displacement-based services by approaching humanitarian needs as a set of interacting and dynamic vulnerabilities that may be further magnified by the crisis. In this respect, the IFRC is uniquely positioned in its ability to provide support, with a complex and comprehensive set of services that respond to the emotional, physical, and financial health of people in need, while improving access to caring and welcoming communities.

One of the IFRC's key components to ensuring a strong understanding of the situation on the ground is by actively seeking out and engaging excluded communities and groups, better locate pockets of need, improve proactive response times, and build back better communities in phases of reconstruction.



Red Cross staff and volunteers meet with one of the organisers of a church group which hosts up to 200 displaced people at a time near Kyiv City, where residents receive assistance from the local branch of the Ukrainian Red Cross Society. Photo: Stephen Ryan/IFRC

EMERGENCY APPEAL REVISION

The operation has been increasing the scope of its intervention, working with National Societies in the region that have requested support from the IFRC to provide technical and financial assistance to people in need. In this sense, new needs and approaches have been identified with National Societies, which are reflected in this revision of the Emergency Appeal.

The revised Emergency Appeal **extends the timeframe of the operation until 31 December 2025**, with a transition to Unified Country Planning covering all operations of National Societies afterwards.

It presents a substantial **increase in people targeted**, in the **funding ask** as well as in **geographical coverage**, to support National Societies in assisting people in Ukraine and other impacted countries affected by the crisis. Support from the IFRC Secretariat will focus on the following **18 National Societies**: The Ukrainian Red Cross, Belarus Red Cross, Bulgarian Red Cross, Croatian Red Cross, Estonian Red Cross, Georgia Red Cross, Hellenic Red Cross, Hungarian Red Cross, Latvian Red Cross, Lithuanian Red Cross, Red Cross Society of the Republic of Moldova, Red Cross of Montenegro, Red Cross of the Republic of North Macedonia, Polish Red Cross, Romanian Red Cross, Russian Red Cross, Slovak Red Cross, and Turkish Red Crescent Society, while coordinating with Partner National Societies (PNS) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

A further 16 National Societies are conducting domestic activities as part of multilateral thematic programmes funded by the European Commission, channelled through the Emergency Appeal.

A harmonised **National Society Response Plan revision** was completed to support the formulation of a regional Operational Strategy and revised Emergency Appeal. Seventeen Revised National Society Response Plans are now [available](#), while the URCS One Plan for 2023-2025 has been finalised and will be shared with stakeholders shortly.

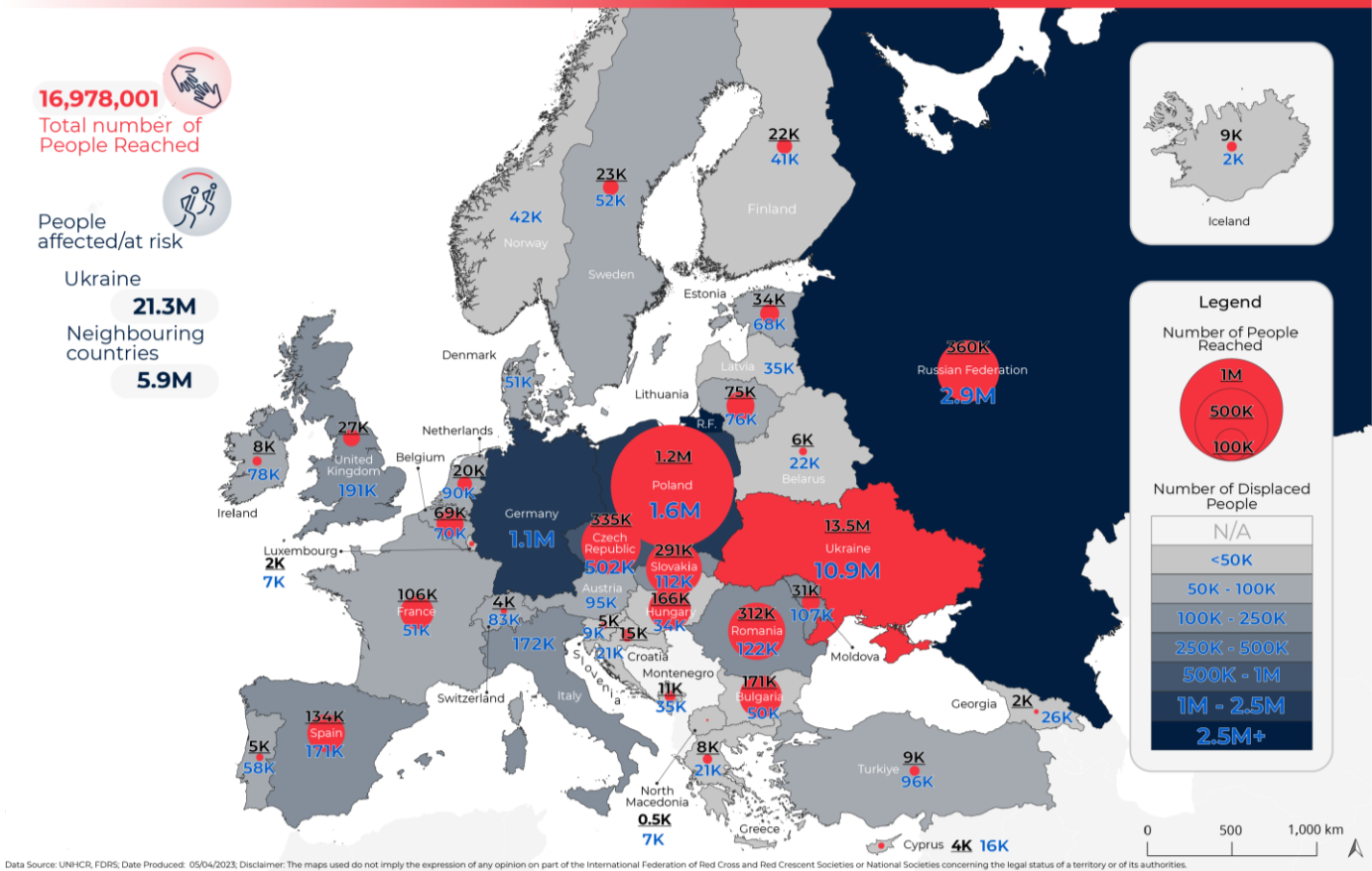
As part of the comprehensive revision process, [IFRC-level operational strategies](#) have been developed for the following sectors and enablers: Health and Care; Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS);

Shelter, Housing and Settlements; Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA); Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI); Migration and Displacement; Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA); National Society Development (NSD); and Information Management. The purpose of these strategies is to guide sectoral planning at regional, sub-regional and country levels, and to help us communicate our sectoral approaches as part of this response to our partners and peers.

A **scenario planning** exercise facilitated by the IFRC's Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia, through a series of online and in-person workshops in March and April 2023, and with participation of all National Societies in the Emergency Appeal, has further informed the design of the country response plans and of this Revised Emergency Appeal. Due to the dynamic and protracted nature of the armed conflict and the ongoing displacement of people from Ukraine, it is expected that additional National Societies will request support from the IFRC during the timeframe of the implementation.

FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

Federation-wide Overview Ukraine and impacted countries



Consistent with the priority given to Membership Coordination and in line with the Agenda for Renewal, the IFRC Secretariat continues to strengthen its coordination with the Membership at both strategic and operational levels. The URCS One Plan 2023-2025, the 17 National Society Response Plans, the sectoral strategies, the Emergency Appeal and the Operational Strategy (available on [IFRC GO](#)) are part of the **Federation-Wide Framework and Membership Coordination**. They are based on the needs and response priorities of Operating National Societies across the region and developed in consultation with all Federation members contributing to the response. This approach leverages the capacities of all partners to maximise

the collective humanitarian impact and ensure linkages between all response activities.

IFRC teams, present in Ukraine, neighbouring and impacted countries, are supporting the scale-up of sustainable response operations and technical capacities of National Societies responding to the ongoing crisis.

A total of 58 National Societies have been mobilized around the world, providing on-the-ground, remote, financial, and in-kind support to those affected, with the URCS at the forefront of the response effort. Among them, 43 National Societies are responding domestically to support those who have fled the conflict.

Federation-Wide Overview

Ukraine and Impacted Countries Crisis



An overview of people affected in the countries that are part of the regional Emergency Appeal, and the population that have received humanitarian assistance by the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement's regional response.

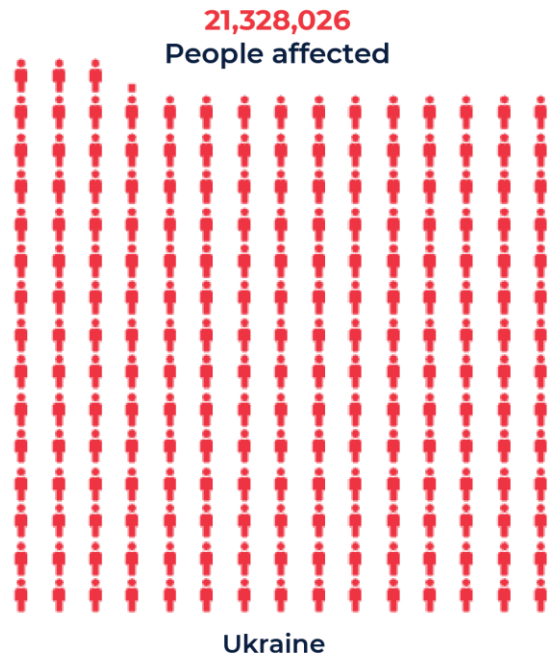
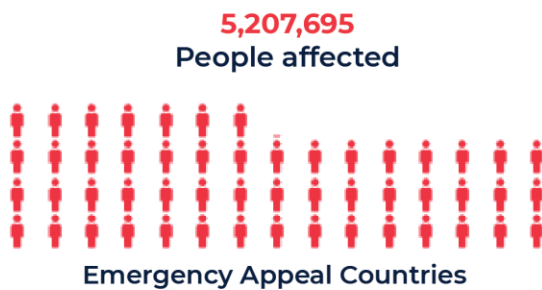
Data sources: IFRC Federation-Wide and Country Plans, UNHCR.

Overview of People Affected in Ukraine and the Impacted Countries

👤 = 100,000 🧑 = People affected

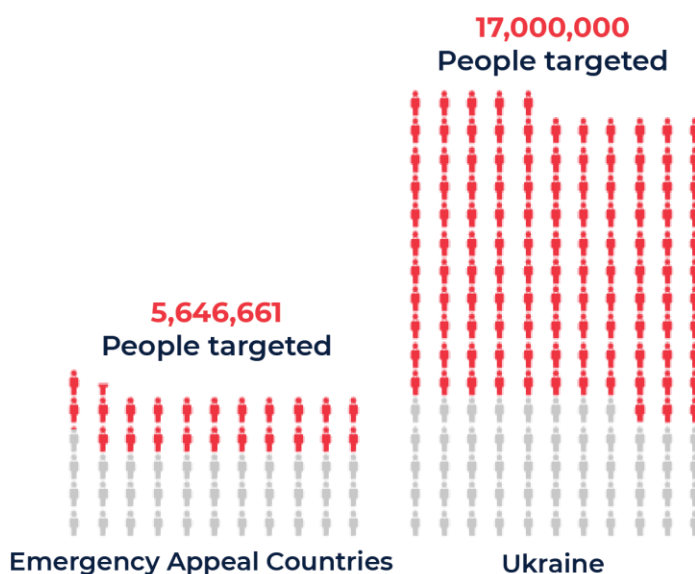
More than **26 million** people are affected **in Ukraine and countries included in the Emergency Appeal.**

In Ukraine, approximate **18 million** people are in need of humanitarian assistance.



Federation-Wide Response - People Targeted vs People Reached

👤 = 100,000 🧑 = People yet to be reached 🧑 = People reached



69% of the targeted population **in Ukraine** have received humanitarian assistance.

40% of the targeted population **in emergency-affected countries**, excluding Ukraine, have been assisted.

793,300
People reached



25 National Societies as part of their domestic response

TARGETING

The number of people affected by the current crisis is estimated to be over 27 million in and outside Ukraine. To date, almost 17 million people are estimated to have been assisted by National Societies in the impacted countries. This **revised Emergency Appeal aims to increase the reach of the Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies to scale-up assistance to 22.6 million people** in the immediate-term and in their medium to long-term integration and transition to recovery.

Together with the URCS and informed by extensive assessments, the IFRC has identified four **priority target groups in Ukraine**:

- People in vulnerable situations, particularly, but not exclusively, those who have remained in conflict-affected areas. This can include older people and persons with disabilities who either do not have the means or are not willing to leave their homes. This is the group in the most vulnerable situation in our response, and the hardest to reach. The IFRC works together with the URCS and ICRC to reach them with the most effective tools at our disposal, such as remote cash assistance.
- A second highly vulnerable group with very limited access to resources are Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). This is the largest target group in Ukraine and includes, among others, older people and female-headed households who are still on the move and need support throughout their journey. Households hosting IDPs are also being supported with cash assistance.
- Persons in need of physical and/or mental rehabilitation as a consequence of the conflict, including those that need to adapt to living with a disability.
- Finally, the IFRC wants to be ready to support the URCS with the reintegration of eventual returnees, and is carrying out assessments together to identify the best ways to complement Ukraine's government reintegration programmes.

Outside of Ukraine, the National Societies will be supporting displaced people in transit as well as those who are settling in at destination countries, with a particular focus on vulnerable individuals by

Red Cross and Red Crescent standards, including unaccompanied minors, women with children, single-headed families, older adults, and persons with disabilities. The operation will also support host communities and other people on the move as needed, promoting social cohesion in line with our principled humanitarian approach.

PLANNED OPERATIONS

The IFRC is shifting its focus from an emergency phase in 2022 to a **protracted crisis scenario from 2023 onwards**, while recognising the need to remain agile and proactive in what continues to be a highly dynamic environment, and to be able to quickly adapt the response to meet changing needs. The three main pillars in the next phase of the regional response are:

A. Humanitarian Assistance and Integration:

Within Ukraine, the IFRC will support the URCS in their work with vulnerable IDPs, hosting families, people living with disabilities, and returnees. Noting the complexities in Ukraine, both relief and recovery programming will coexist in the country in 2023, and possibly further. For more details on the work being carried out in Ukraine, please refer to the dedicated section below.

Outside Ukraine, the IFRC will advocate for the integration of displaced people into national social security systems, such as access to health services, accommodation support, education, and meaningful participation. The IFRC will guide displaced people to reach these services through the provision of information and safe referrals mechanisms, as well as system navigation support and interpretation, among others.

In parallel, the IFRC will complement national/local authorities' services through our own humanitarian assistance, while adapting these services from an emergency phase to a protracted crisis context. The IFRC will continue to monitor the application of protection measures and development of national integration policies and will support National Societies as they identify the areas in which they are best placed to complement their governments' support.

With the aim of guiding and supporting the work of National Societies in their social integration initiatives, the IFRC is facilitating the collaborative development of an 'Integration Framework' covering four interlinked areas:

- Socioeconomic integration

- Socio-cultural integration
- Well-being and protection
- Sense of belonging and meaningful participation

Integration is also a two-way process. Both within and outside Ukraine, the IFRC wants to include host communities in its programming, guided by Community Engagement and Accountability insights, and in close coordination with local/national authorities, to prevent stigma and promote social cohesion. Public communication and education efforts will also be priorities, helping reinforce and support social cohesion perspectives. Enabling National Societies to reach host communities as well as third-country nationals through their programming can ensure a holistic response that leaves no one behind and is in line with our principled humanitarian approach.

B. National Society Development (NSD):

NSD is a key strategic priority for the IFRC, as it underpins the Membership's ability to respond to current and future crises. As the crisis response in Ukraine and impacted countries enters its second year, we are stepping up our efforts on skills and capacity transfer to the responding National Societies, recognising that for many of them, this Emergency Appeal presents a rare opportunity to solidify their core systems, preparedness for response, and priority services. The IFRC is working together with the leadership of each National Society to identify the areas in which they want to grow, and supporting this growth with the ambition to leave every National Society in the operation stronger than they were at the start.

Recognising the diversity of National Societies is central to the NSD approach: each National Society is set in a different institutional environment and, as such, one size does not fit all. Each NSD plan is crafted to meet the development needs of the respective individual National Society, which can include, among others:

- Continuous organisational development, strengthening of core functions, and the mobilisation of relevant technical expertise for long-term support based on the development priorities of National Societies, with a focus on digitalisation and innovations.
- Enhancing branch and volunteer development to ensure the sustainability

and effectiveness of National Societies to deliver humanitarian assistance.

The IFRC also plays a key role in the coordination and Federation-wide integration of NSD support, encouraging and facilitating peer-to-peer and bilateral connections, particularly in:

- National Society preparedness, including Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) and other preparedness and readiness-related activities.
- Capacity building in all relevant sectoral and thematic files, including, but not limited to key focus areas such as Migration and Displacement, Shelter, Health (including MHPSS), Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI).

The support to people displaced by the conflict within and outside Ukraine cannot end in December 2025. With this in mind, the IFRC will help National Societies have the necessary systems in place to absorb these services into their Unified Country Plans once the Emergency Appeal phase is over. One key area of support to achieve this will be around domestic resource mobilisation and financial sustainability.

C. Humanitarian Diplomacy (HD):

Influencing humanitarian action by persuading decision-makers and opinion leaders to act in the interest of the affected people, in full respect of the fundamental humanitarian principles, is a critical strategy to ensure protection and assistance. Leveraging the HD expertise of its global network, including from affected countries and from policy capitals, the IFRC will continue to build its HD support network around this operation. There will be continued engagement with external coordination mechanisms at the country, regional, and global levels (including the Inter-agency Steering Committee, Humanitarian Country Teams, NGO Forum & Working Group, EU civil protection bodies, UN Security Council and UN General Assembly).

As part of the National Society Development agenda, the IFRC will support the strengthening of National Society capacities and competencies in HD and communications to enhance their positioning with national and local authorities, and to strengthen their connections and collaboration with disaster management and social service bodies in their countries. This will not only facilitate their work during this current crisis but leave National Societies

better positioned to carry out their humanitarian mandate in the future.

The IFRC will pursue tangible changes in national policy and law, including an emphasis on integration at the local and national levels. To help anchor this work, the IFRC is currently mapping the sectoral laws relevant to the operation. This will help to identify the strengths and weaknesses in the auxiliary roles of National Societies in their countries and determine the appropriate advocacy approaches to reinforce this role.

A nuanced understanding and forecasting of both geopolitical dynamics and operational realities will guide the IFRC’s humanitarian diplomacy and communications approach. Using community data and insights to inform HD/communication strategies and activities will help position the IFRC Network, develop persuasive evidence and amplify community perspectives and local solutions. While advocating for access to essential services and rights, there are four distinctions the IFRC needs to consider:

- **Ukraine:** The IFRC will support the advancement of the Humanitarian Advocacy and Diplomacy Strategy and Action Plan (developed by the URCS and Movement partners) in Ukraine, while reflecting and responding to operational realities on the ground and contributing to recovery needs.
- **EU countries:** Working closely with our Red Cross EU Office, the IFRC will continue to advocate for the consistent and non-discriminatory application of the Temporary Protection measures by EU countries, while supporting access to essential services, the work around social inclusion and cohesion, resettlement, and planning for returns.
- **Outside the EU:** The IFRC will promote protection, while reinforcing the role and

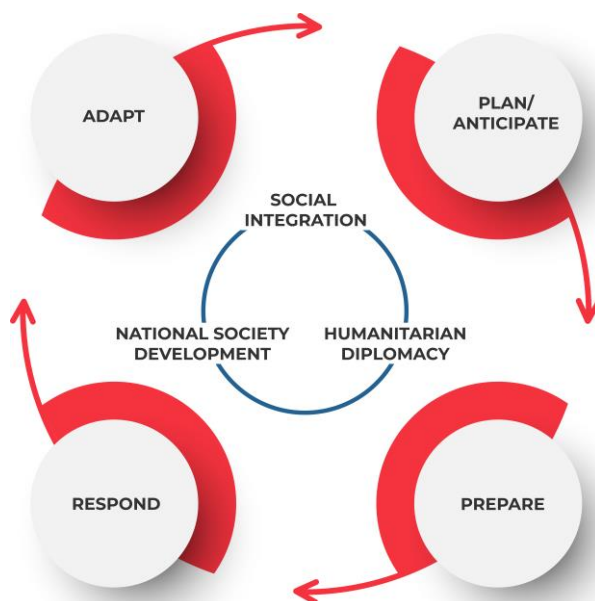
Inside Ukraine: The One URCS Plan 2023-25 and Localisation

The URCS, with the support of the IFRC, has designed an ambitious action plan covering the next three years of the Movement’s humanitarian response. The plan covers the following three main areas: Humanitarian action with a focus on the effect of the armed conflict, resilience and recovery of communities; sustained development and expansion of the service portfolio of the URCS; and strengthening the position of the URCS as an

principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and will also continue to monitor, forecast, and plan for secondary impacts including growing humanitarian needs and increased migration flows.

- **Globally:** The IFRC Network will continue to be a strong voice for all people affected by the armed conflict and pursue its efforts to mobilise a relevant humanitarian response.

The IFRC will work on the key pillars identified above while remaining agile and proactive in what continues to be a highly dynamic environment, by carrying out regular contingency planning and supporting preparedness efforts, in order to quickly adapt its response to meet changing needs. These changes could include further conflict-related population movements and border crossings, but also third-country population movements or other emergencies. Under these scenarios, a two-track approach should allow the IFRC to carry out emergency response while continuing to work on the key response pillars.



auxiliary to its public authorities. The aim is to reach 12 million people through humanitarian aid and million people through recovery services.

The IFRC Secretariat, in accordance with the Agenda for Renewal and its commitment to localisation, is to fully align with the URCS’ plan and to support the realisation of its objectives. The IFRC will do so by:

- **Providing financial support:** The IFRC will help the URCS to mobilise resources that supports its ambitions and plans to respond

to the current crisis while building sustainable organisational systems for future responses.

- Providing technical and strategic support: The IFRC will promote local knowledge development and know-how whenever possible and provide the best people who can positively impact the partnership with the URCS, in addition to promoting and facilitating the exchange of expertise within and outside the Movement.
- Providing coordination support: The IFRC will continue to carry out membership and

- external coordination on national, regional and inter-regional levels, and will help the URCS match their identified needs for support with the right partners. The IFRC also provides an enabling environment for Partner National Societies to work in support of the URCS as required, including the provision of services through integration agreements.

As part of the *One URCS Plan 2023-25*, the IFRC will be supporting the strategic and programmatic development of the following sectors and enablers:



HEALTH

- Mobile Health Clinics
- Home-based Care
- Health Infrastructure Rehabilitation
- Social, Physical and Mental Rehabilitation
- Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

SHELTER

- Shelter Support for IDPs:
 - Financial support for IDPs
 - Financial support to host families
 - Collective centre repairs and utility bill payments
 - Provision of modular houses for IDPs
- Community Infrastructure Support:
 - Provision of heating equipment
 - Community infrastructure and network repairs



CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE

- CVA for IDPs with disabilities and older IDPs (through an agreement with the Ministry of Social Policy)
- CVA for veterans with disabilities (through agreement with Ministry of Veteran Affairs)
- CVA for families hosting IDPs (through an agreement with the Ministry of Communities and Territories Development)

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY



MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT

NATIONAL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT (JOINTLY WITH PNS)

- Branch Development & Support
- Logistics Development
- HR Development
- Resource Mobilisation
- Security Management System
- PMER



Sectoral approaches

The strategy of the Ukraine and impacted countries IFRC response will focus on the following areas:

Health & Care, including Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Health and Care:



The IFRC continues to support the implementation of community-based and emergency health integrative programming to meet the needs of conflict-affected and displaced communities, both in Ukraine and in neighbouring countries. At the same time, the IFRC is strengthening the National Societies' capacities in health and care and supporting the advancement of their auxiliary role in health in their respective countries. As tens of thousands of people are in need of physical or mental rehabilitation (see below), helping these populations adapt to life with a disability will be a key focus in Ukraine.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support:



In close collaboration with Movement MHPSS experts in the region, including the Danish Red Cross, and with support from the IFRC Psychosocial Reference Centre, the IFRC is supporting National Societies across the region to develop their MHPSS capacities and transition from the immediate provision of psychological first aid to alleviate emotional distress during the emergency response to longer-term community-based MHPSS activities which are needed to support populations to heal and recover from the immense trauma they have suffered over the last year and continue to experience. Host communities will also be included in this programming, as some have reached the limit of their coping mechanisms due to protracted displacement and an economic crisis that has exacerbated pre-existing vulnerabilities. The IFRC will also continue to build capacity in caring for staff and volunteers, so that the mental health of caretakers and frontline responders is protected and burn-out is avoided.

Integrated assistance

Shelter, Housing and Settlements:



Medium to long-term shelter assistance as part of this response offers a wide range of solutions that differ from country to country and can include the improvement and decongestion of collective centres, reconstruction and repair of damaged infrastructure, tailored support for hosting families and rental assistance. Skills and knowledge around integrated and coordinated shelter assistance methods that had not been widely implemented in the region before, such as rental assistance programmes, will remain in-country for future localised actions.

Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA):



After being the main response modality in the first year of this operation, CVA will continue to play a key role in the next phase. In line with National Society strengthening and preparedness objectives, the IFRC is transitioning digital CVA systems to the National Societies, so that they can continue to meet the needs of crisis-affected populations in a dignified, appropriate and effective manner,

both during this crisis and in future responses. The IFRC will also continue to advise and support sectoral strategies in their use of CVA as a response modality, and to support vulnerable households as they transition out of multi-purpose cash assistance into government sponsored social protection mechanisms and/or income-generating activities.

Livelihoods:



Building on the existing experiences and expertise of several Partner National Societies (e.g., Spanish Red Cross, British Red Cross, and others) and with support from the IFRC Livelihoods Resource Centre, the Emergency Appeal will support National Societies in line with their strategic priorities and capacities, to implement sustainable livelihoods assistance programmes to promote the socioeconomic integration and economic security of affected populations. Livelihoods and life skills programmes will foster linkages with relevant local economic stakeholders and can include initiatives such as language classes, information sessions on the local labour market, translation support for CVs, and other relevant counselling.

Protection and Prevention

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Safeguarding:



To fulfil the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement's PGI and Safeguarding commitments, the IFRC will continue strengthening the PGI network of National Societies in the region to enable quality programming for minority groups in the most vulnerable situations during the crisis; and to ensure that women, men, boys, girls, the older population, and persons with disabilities have the right to safety and protection, and remain free from violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse, and discrimination.

Migration and Displacement:



The IFRC is guiding National Societies as they plan their long-term support for displaced people, working across all sectors in the response to ensure a holistic approach, in line with the Movement's approach to Migration and Displacement and facilitating cross-border coordination and collaboration to capitalise on the membership's vast integration experience. The continuous analysis of trends, needs, and the policy landscape will also be key to informing the operation in the years ahead. At the same time, the IFRC will continue to support National Societies in their preparedness capacity to effectively respond to population movements, as well as strengthen evidence-based advocacy.

Community Engagement and Accountability:



The IFRC is monitoring the changing needs of the affected populations through strengthened feedback mechanisms and perception analysis exercises that include both displaced persons and host communities, and ensuring that these insights inform the design of the response. The IFRC will also continue to provide contextually and culturally appropriate information to affected communities so they can make informed decisions and know how and where to get the help they need. At the same time, the IFRC is strengthening the CEA capacities of National Societies and encouraging the institutionalisation and mainstreaming of the approach across all their programming.

Enabling approaches

The sectors outlined above will be supported and enhanced by the following enabling approaches:

Coordination and Partnerships



The Emergency Appeal will facilitate enhanced cooperation among IFRC membership for greater technical and operational complementarity through established coordination mechanisms, including through thematic technical working/advisory groups at different levels and will foster existing and new partnerships among the National Societies in relevant technical areas, including migration, health, livelihoods, integrated assistance, CEA, PGI, and National Society readiness and development, among others. The operation will continue to promote cross-border collaboration and will ensure learning among IFRC members, stemming from the extensive experiences of respective National Societies.

Humanitarian Diplomacy (HD):

As described above, HD is a key area of the next phase of the IFRC's response. For more details on the HD pillar, please refer to page 10 under the Planned Operations section.



IFRC Secretariat Services

The Secretariat will provide support to National Societies for the implementation of this Appeal, based on the needs and operational priorities in the respective countries, and considering the development plans/vision of National Societies.

National Society Strengthening



As described above, NSD is a key area of the next phase of the IFRC's response. For more details on the NSD pillar, please refer to page 10 under the Planned Operations section.

In line with its global commitments, the IFRC has been proactively strengthening its assurance model across the operation. This includes enhancing its second line function with crucial risk management expertise and putting in place dedicated internal audit, investigation and safeguarding specialists.

Informed by a robust global risk management policy, the IFRC has designed and embedded a bespoke risk management plan for the operation to identify, assess, manage and monitor the risk landscape. The IFRC proactive approach to risk management has enabled the implementation of an optimal set of controls allowing for sufficient assurance over the operations while capturing new opportunities with an optimal amount of risk

maximising the effectiveness and efficiency of the operations (e.g., utilising digital technology in our cash programming). The IFRC has invested time and resources into enhancing risk management capacity across the operation, including Partner National Societies, and is committed to continue doing so.

The dedicated team of internal audit, investigations and safeguarding specialists allow the IFRC to obtain independent assurance over the operations and continuously enhance the existing systems and processes. With a dedicated investigations capacity, the capabilities of both the IFRC and National Societies are maximised to prevent, detect and respond to suspicions and allegations of fraud and safeguarding.

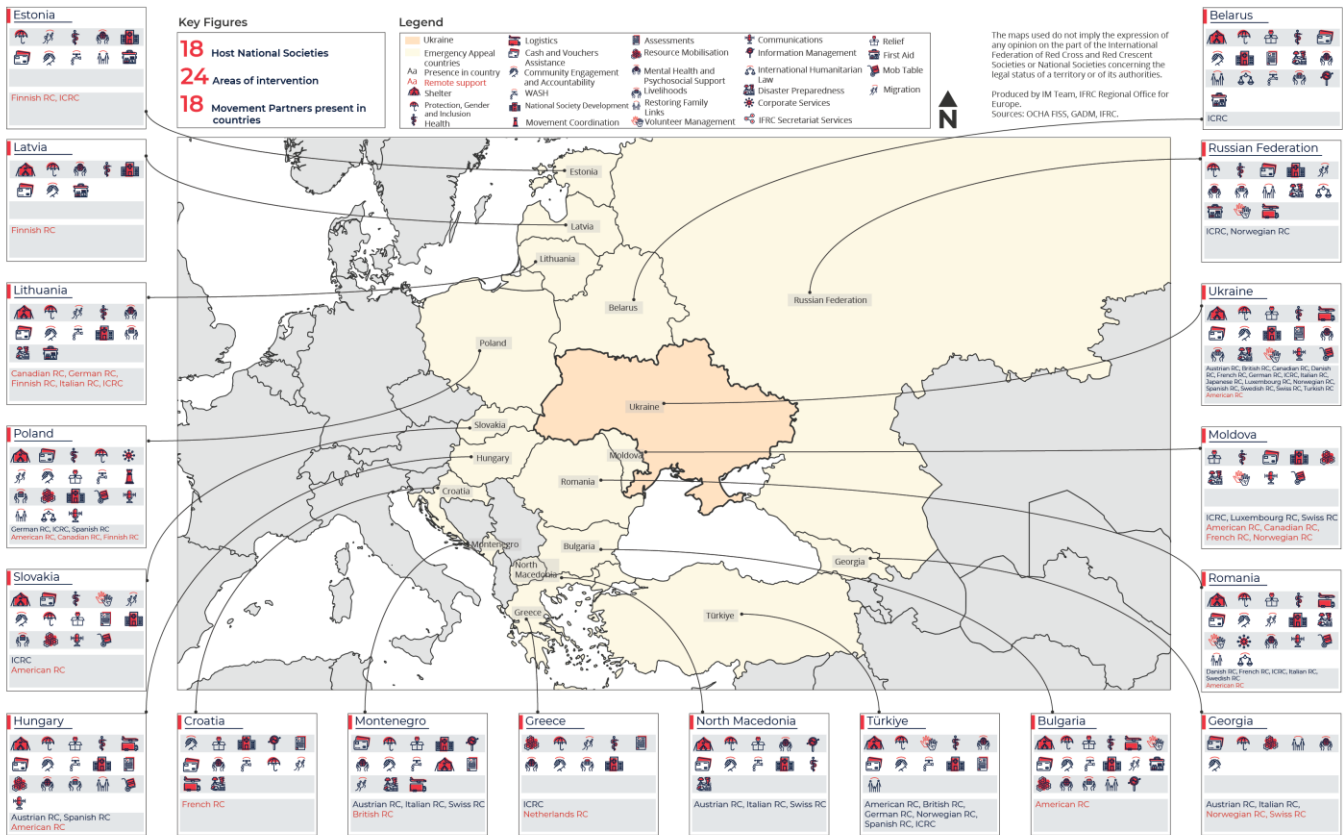
RED CROSS RED CRESCENT FOOTPRINT



Activities, Presence and Remote Support Ukraine and Impacted Countries Crisis

Last update:
27 April 2023

The map depicts sectoral priorities and activities being implemented by Host National Societies and Movement partners responding to the Ukraine conflict and impacted countries.



IFRC Membership Coordination (the IFRC Network)

The scale and extent of this crisis is unprecedented and has mobilised a significant response from across the IFRC Network. Many National Societies have responded internationally to support sister National Societies, such as the URCS, either through the IFRC Emergency Appeal or through bilateral support, while many others are working in their own countries to support displaced people from Ukraine. The modality of this support varies from a presence in-country to remote support as outlined in the map of activities, presence, and remote support.

The IFRC Secretariat has mobilised Membership Coordination support through the Regional Office for Europe to build appropriate channels for membership engagement and coordination at the regional and country levels in Ukraine, neighbouring countries, and countries beyond those bordering Ukraine. This includes online meetings in addition to partnership meetings in Budapest, Ukraine, and

Geneva (March 2022, June 2022, September 2022 and April 2023).

Working together with the [Red Cross EU Office](#), the IFRC maintains coordination relations between Movement actors in the EU, EU member states, decision-makers, and key stakeholders, sharing operational highlights and extensive experience and expertise of the membership. Sixteen National Societies outside this Emergency Appeal are working together with the IFRC under large thematic programmes funded by the European Commission's DG SANTE (Mental health and psychosocial support for displaced people coming from Ukraine) and DG HOME (Safe Homes Programme).

Key coordination themes with partners include, among others: Supporting long-term, strategic positioning of the National Society domestically, and ensuring both a needs analysis and clear communication of needs to better guide investments.

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Coordination (all Movement components)

Building on the [Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation \(SMCC\) initiative](#), and in alignment with the Movement Coordination for Collective Impact Agreement ([Seville Agreement 2.0](#)), the response has been conducted in full coordination with the entire International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, bringing together the expertise and capacities of all actors.

Based on decisions made during mini-summit meetings held across most countries covered by this Appeal (Ukraine, Poland, Moldova, Russia, and Hungary), the centrality of host National Societies has been reaffirmed as the principal convener in their own countries, with support from the IFRC and ICRC as co-conveners, based on agreed roles and responsibilities. The primary responsibility of the convening role is to bring around the table all Movement components that wish to contribute to the collective response as per their available resources and know-how. Strategic coordination between the two international components remains a priority at all levels of operational implementation. This is supported by Movement coordination between the IFRC and ICRC at the regional level, through the two Regional Offices and at a technical support level in Geneva. An Administrative Services Agreement has been signed between the IFRC Global Services Centre and ICRC in Budapest to facilitate the establishment of the ICRC Regional Office since mid-March 2022. This mechanism is replicable in other countries as needed.

Further to [Seville 2.0](#), Movement Coordination takes place at strategic, operational, and technical levels.

In Ukraine, the Movement has built upon the robust, existing Movement Coordination functions and relationships to support coordination, with the URCS at the centre. A Movement Coordination Officer was deployed and has set up a Movement Coordination framework of strategic, operational, and technical-level meetings and support. These include strategic level meetings between the URCS, IFRC, and ICRC and operational level coordination meetings, including the Movement Emergency Operations Centre (MEOC) involving Partner National Societies. Technical-level Coordination Working Groups (WGs) were also set up to help coordinate thematic responses (e.g., cash programming, relief, logistics, and health – to name a few.) These coordination mechanisms are critical for the successful

implementation of the One URCS Plan 2023-25, and will be instrumental in ensuring the sustainability of URCS operations in the years to come.

In countries neighbouring Ukraine, the IFRC is working closely with National Societies to develop a clear strategy to respond to the rapidly evolving situation in each context. This has included working with Host and Partner National Societies in each country to provide technical and human resources support scaling-up services for people on the move or staying in their countries. Support for areas such as cash assistance scale-up or volunteer management and deployment of digital solutions are key areas of focus, among many others. The ICRC is also engaged in the following five countries: Belarus, Moldova, Poland, Romania, and Russia. Movement Coordination frameworks have been set up to bring together Movement actors and streamline approaches, with coordination and technical support from both regional and Geneva levels.

Given the sensitivities of this context, official communications from the IFRC, ICRC, and affected National Societies are being developed in close coordination and cooperation. All Movement partners carefully consider messages to ensure the safety of volunteers and staff directly involved in the response operations, and access and acceptance in the affected areas, as well as to gain the trust of local communities and all parties involved.

In addition to the country-level coordination, the IFRC and ICRC have agreed on a regular coordinated approach to Movement reporting through the “Movement Picture” that is updated every quarter. Coordinated reporting ensures that the larger RCRC Network is well-informed of the Movement’s impact in Ukraine and globally.

External coordination

The IFRC has been engaged in inter-agency coordination (UNHCR, other relevant UN agencies and international non-governmental agencies) since the escalation of the conflict. It is also engaged at the global leadership level under the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) structures. A liaison function with the EU, including the EU Civil Protection Mechanism, has also been set up. National Societies provide humanitarian services in close cooperation with external stakeholders in their respective countries, including the relevant national

agencies, national and international humanitarian aid organisations, and local and central departments of relevant ministries. This Emergency Appeal enables the IFRC to support National

Societies to further enhance their auxiliary role and ensure strong partnerships with key external organisations.



Volunteers of the Polish Red Cross and IFRC staff working in a Cash Assistance distribution centre. Friendly spaces for kids and exit surveys are being implemented as part of the project. Photo: Carla Guananga/IFRC

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Federation-wide Funding Requirements

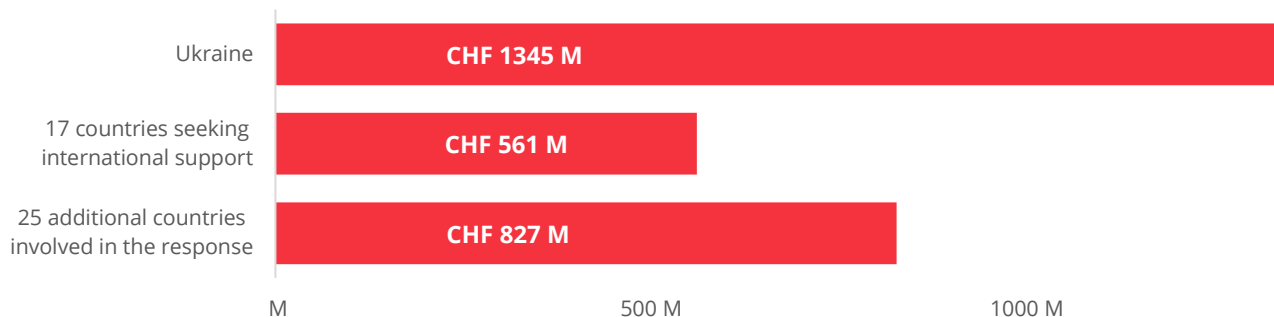
The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) remains steadfast in its commitment to supporting the millions affected by the crisis in Ukraine and impacted countries. The IFRC is seeking, on behalf of its network and the IFRC Secretariat, **CHF 2.7 billion to provide crucial and long-term humanitarian aid** to meet a wide range of needs, standing side-by-side with impacted communities in 43 countries. Of this total, this Emergency Appeal specifically seeks **CHF 800 million for multilateral assistance** provided through the IFRC Secretariat to National Societies and for IFRC Secretariat services and functions.

**CHF 2.7
Billion**

Federation-wide
Requirements

**CHF 800
Million**
Emergency Appeal
Requirements

Federation-wide Funding Requirements



The Federation-wide fundraising ask is an estimation based on the data reported by National Societies through the Ukraine Federation-wide financial overview form and the IFRC Appeal.

IFRC Appeal Funding Requirements

The IFRC is grateful for the generous contributions that partners have made to date, which have enabled responding National Societies to make a significant impact in the lives of millions of people affected by the conflict. Despite these contributions, **a significant funding gap of CHF 361 million or 45% remains**. To continue supporting National Societies around the world to play their key role in supporting people impacted by the crisis, the IFRC calls for partners to renew their commitment to accompanying the IFRC Network in its response by further contributing to the IFRC Appeal.

The funding provided through this revised Emergency Appeal covers both allocations to member National Societies and financial support for the work of the IFRC Secretariat. It includes allocations to the 18 National Societies that requested international assistance and incorporates funding for 16 National Societies that are conducting activities in their respective countries, supported by domestic funds as well as multilateral thematic programmes funded by the European Commission and channelled through the IFRC Secretariat Appeal.

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Reference



Click here for:

- [Ukraine and impacted countries crisis](#)