



OPERATION UPDATE

Ukraine and Impacted
Countries Crisis

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| BRaVO | Branch and Volunteer Development | Membership | Refers to Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies and IFRC |
| CEA | Community Engagement and Accountability | MDH | Misinformation, disinformation, and hate speech |
| CRM | Customer Relationship Management | Movement | Global humanitarian network comprised of the ICRC, IFRC, and National Red Cross Red Crescent Societies |
| CVA | Cash and Voucher Assistance | MRU | Mobile Rehabilitation Unit |
| 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 |
| GBV | Gender Based Violence | 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 |
| HPDP | Health Promotion and | PGI | Protection, Gender and Inclusion |
| HSP | Humanitarian Service Point | PS Centre | IFRC Reference Centre for Psychosocial Support |
| ICRC | International Committee of the Red Cross | PSEA | Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse |
| IDP | Internally Displaced People | RCRC | Red Cross Red Crescent |
| IFRC | International Federation of Red Cross Red Crescent Societies | SAF | Safer Access Framework |
| IFRC network | Refers to Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies and IFRC | TPS | Temporary Protection Status |
| IHL | International Humanitarian Law | UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| Impacted countries | Refers to countries where Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies are part of the IFRC Ukraine and Impacted Countries Emergency Appeal | URCS | Ukrainian Red Cross Society |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration | WHO | World Health Organization |
| MHPSS | Mental Health and Psychosocial Support | | |
| MHU | Mobile Health Unit | | |

A NOTE ON READING THIS REPORT

The structure of the report is organised by the IFRC strategic priorities and enablers. By offering a Federation-wide perspective, each section of the report highlights the achievements of the Ukrainian Red Cross Society (URCS), the IFRC Secretariat, and its Membership in Ukraine. This is followed by a summary and field examples that showcase the outstanding work of National Societies in the Europe region under the Ukraine and Impacted Countries Emergency Appeal. The narrative provides updates on activities initiated during the spring and summer of 2024, building upon the ongoing efforts of National Societies.

The report includes figures illustrating the number of people reached and services delivered each year since the operation began, showcasing the collective impact of our work. For 2024, the figures cover eight months—from 1 January to 31 August 2024 for the impacted countries and six months—from 1 January to 30 June 2024 for URCS—in accordance with the URCS One Plan 2023–2025 reporting framework, unless stated otherwise.

The main source used to represent URCS achievements is the URCS One Plan Reporting System, in use since 2023. Additionally, the Federation-wide ITT is used as the source for 2022 achievements and URCS One Plan updates for 2023 and 2024. Key figures presented across the report cover the period from February 2022 to June 2024, unless stated otherwise.

The primary source of data used in the report is the Federation-wide Data System for Ukraine and the impacted countries. This includes the Federation wide Indicator Tracking Tool (ITT), which has gathered quantitative data on key standard indicators from National Societies involved in the response, and the National Societies Financial Overview which has compiled financial data from National Societies that have raised funds to address the crisis.

Detailed National Society Response Plans and the achievements of each responding National Society can be found on [IFRC GO](#).

The maps used in the report do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the IFRC Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Federation-wide Data System data scope and limitations:

Data inconsistencies: National Societies’ diverse data collection systems may not align with standardised indicators, resulting in inconsistencies across reporting tools. Data may not be available for all indicators, leading to potential discrepancies.

Data aggregation: Since June 2024, Federation-wide ITT reporting has shifted to an annual format to minimise double counting. In some cases, values reported before this data have been disaggregated by year to achieve the same objective.

Outlier influence: The reported data may be influenced by large National Societies and key National Societies involved in the response.

Reporting bias: The data is self-reported by each National Society, which may introduce bias. To ensure accuracy, the IFRC triangulates the data with previous data and public domain information.

Values in 2024: In this report, the figures for 2024 cover eight months (from 1 January to 31 August 2024) for the impacted countries and six months (from 1 January to 30 June 2024) for URCS, in accordance with the URCS One Plan 2023–2025 reporting framework, unless stated otherwise.

1 - National Society that was originally included in the Emergency Appeal but is currently suspended: Belarus Red Cross. No new funding from the Emergency Appeal has been provided to the National Society as of the date of its suspension.

2 - Funding from the Emergency Appeal is being implemented across 32 territories of the Russian Federation, specifically Bashkortostan Republic Regional Branch, Belgorod Regional Branch, Bryansk Regional Branch, Ivanovo Regional Branch, Kaluga Regional Branch, Khabarovsk Krai Regional Branch, Krasnodar Krai Regional Branch, Kursk Regional Branch, Lipetsk Regional Office, Moscow City Regional Branch, Moscow Regional Branch, Nizhny Novgorod Regional Branch, Novgorod Regional Branch, Oryol Regional Branch, Penza Regional Branch, Perm Regional Branch, Primorsky Krai Regional Branch, Rostov Regional Branch, Ryazan Regional Branch, Samara Regional Branch, St. Petersburg Regional Branch, Stavropol Krai Regional Branch, Tambov Regional Branch, Tatarstan Republic Regional Branch, Tula Regional Branch, Tver Regional Branch, Ulyanovsk Regional Branch, Vladimir Regional Branch, Volgograd Regional Branch, Vologda Regional Branch, Voronezh Regional Branch, Yaroslavl Regional Branch.

National Societies that are part of the IFRC Ukraine and Impacted Countries Emergency Appeal¹



| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Ukrainian Red Cross Society | Red Cross Society of the Republic of Moldova |
| Bulgarian Red Cross | Red Cross of Montenegro |
| Croatian Red Cross | Red Cross of the Republic of North Macedonia |
| Czech Red Cross | Polish Red Cross |
| Estonian Red Cross | Romanian Red Cross |
| Georgia Red Cross Society | Russian Red Cross ² |
| Hellenic Red Cross | Slovak Red Cross |
| Hungarian Red Cross | Turkish Red Crescent |
| Latvian Red Cross | |
| Lithuanian Red Cross | |

FEDERATION-WIDE RESPONSE TO DATE: UKRAINE³

Total people reached

11.79M

people reached in 2022

3.12M

people reached in 2023

2.05M

people reached in 2024

Basic Needs Assistance

2022 2023 2024

11.7M 2.7M 2M



people reached with basic needs support

Shelter

2022 2023

379K 42K



people reached with shelter support

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

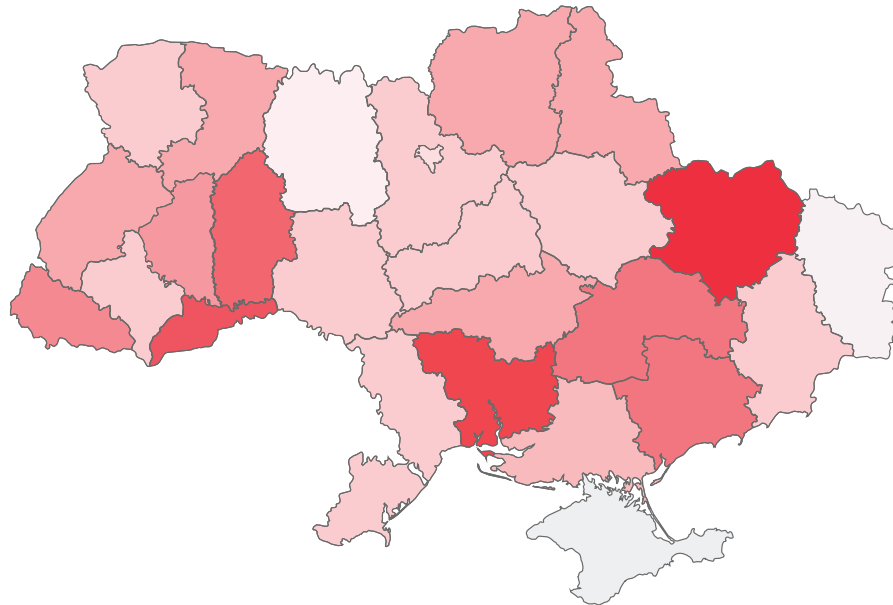
2022 2023 2024

89K 294K 193K



people reached with PGI support

People Reached by Region from January 2023 to June 2024
URCS One Plan: 18-Month Progress Report



7.3K volunteers involved in the operation



200 branches responding



499K people trained in First Aid since February 2022

Community Engagement and Accountability



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

12% departments and leadership trained on CEA as of June 2024 (URCS One Plan: 18-Month Progress Report)

Rehabilitation (MHPSS)

2022 2023 2024
326K 329K 242K



people reached with mental health and psychosocial support

Health and Care

2022 2023 2024
129K 426K 354K



people reached with primary health care services

Migration

2022 2023 2024
251K 190K 10K



people reached with migration support

Cash and Voucher Assistance

2022 2023 2024
398K 1.7M 107K



people reached with CHF 16M in 2022, CHF 86M in 2023, and CHF 6M in 2024

FEDERATION-WIDE RESPONSE TO DATE: IMPACTED COUNTRIES AND BEYOND⁴

Total people reached

2.95M
people reached in 2022

2.48M
people reached in 2023

300K
people reached in 2024

Basic Needs Assistance

| 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 2.7M | 1.6M | 209K |



Including 2.1M (2022), 1.5M (2023), and 200K (2024) people reached with basic needs support in impacted countries.

Shelter

| 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| 227K | 87K | 16K |



Including 71K (2022), 26K (2023), and 7K (2024) people reached with shelter support in impacted countries.

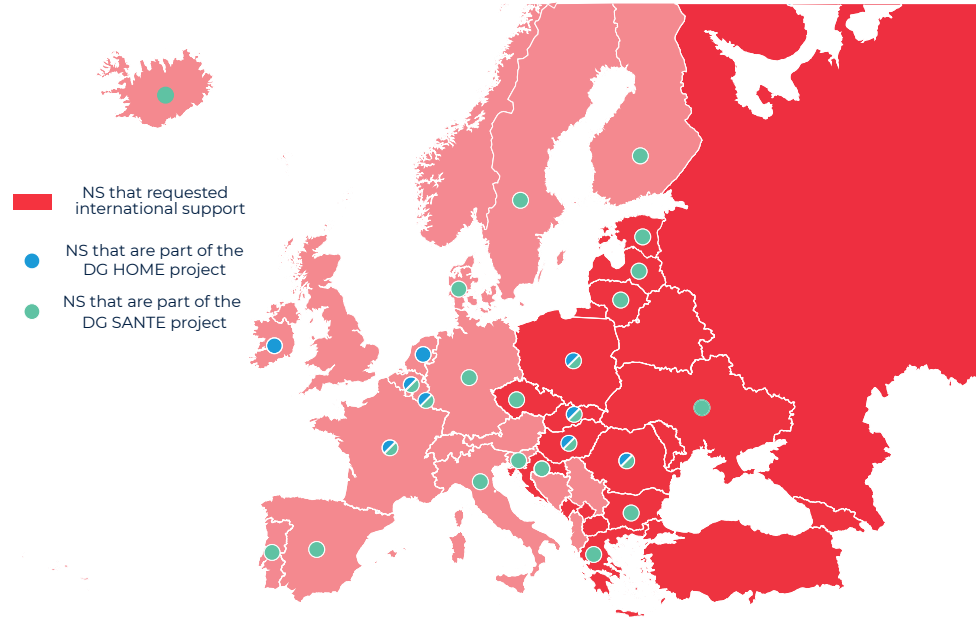
Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

| 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 137K | 100K | 46K |



Including 42K (2022), 66K (2023), and 45K (2024) people reached with PGI support in impacted countries.

National Societies receiving financial and technical support



132K
volunteers
involved in the
operation



7K
branches
responding



190K
people trained in
First Aid since
February 2022

Community Engagement and Accountability



24 National Societies with
established feedback
mechanisms

39.5K community feedback
collected

71 community feedback
produced

Health and Care, including MHPSS

| 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 582K | 232K | 173K |



Including 199K (2022), 179K (2023), and 138K (2024) people reached with health and MHPSS in impacted countries.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

| 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 947K | 464K | 81K |



Including 443K (2022), 431K (2023), and 78K (2024) people reached with WASH in impacted countries.

Migration

| 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 556K | 656K | 77K |



Including 111K (2022), 225K (2023), and 72K (2024) people reached with migration support in impacted countries.

Cash and Voucher Assistance

| 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 448K | 222K | 103K |



Including 326K (2022), 196K (2023), and 99K (2024) people reached with cash and voucher assistance in impacted countries.

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW: UKRAINE

³ - For 2024, the figures cover eight months — from 1 January to 31 August 2024 for URCS — based on Federation-wide ITT, unless stated otherwise.

⁴ - Data gathered through the ITT presents the self-reported cumulative or yearly reach of National Societies covering the period from February 2022 to August 2024. Due to the varied nature of National Societies' activities and the diversity of their data collection systems, the reported data may sometimes represent the total number of services provided instead of the unique number of individuals served, potentially leading to inflated people reached figures. Instances of underestimation can occur as well, due to a lack of data available from National Societies or National Societies not reporting for the entire period. To mitigate double counting, the reported data has been split into yearly measures for 2022, 2023, and 2024, which may provide a more accurate representation of the network's reach. Additionally, in many cases, the maximum value within the different indicators of each sector has been selected for each year, rather than summing all the latest reported values across indicators. This approach further reduces the risk of double counting within sectoral data.

For 2024, the figures represented cover eight months—from 1 January to 31 August 2024 for impacted countries.

For details on the methodology and an explanation of the differences in reported figures between the Two-year report and the current report, please refer to Annex 1 of this report.

⁵ - Unocha.org. (2024). [Ukraine: Humanitarian Situation Snapshot \(June - July 2024\)](#) [EN/UK]. [online] [Accessed 15 Nov 2024].

Since early 2024, Ukraine has faced escalating challenges due to intensifying hostilities and widespread destruction of energy infrastructure, which have severely impacted civilian life. Damage to power and water facilities has resulted in frequent outages, expected to worsen during the winter months. Furthermore, critical civilian sites, such as the Children's Hospital in Kyiv, have been significantly affected.

Hostilities have continued in heavily impacted regions like Donetsk and Kharkivska oblasts, placing further strain on local communities. This has driven a surge in mandatory evacuations and internal displacement due to damaged homes, hospitals, and schools, disrupting essential services and exacerbating humanitarian needs⁵.

However, there are people, including those in vulnerable situations, remaining in the conflict zones, facing constant shelling and severe disruptions to essential services. Older people and those with health or mobility challenges, are experiencing exceptionally difficult circumstances. This situation is exacerbated by the damage to hospitals or their relocation outside of some of the oblasts due to their proximity to the conflict. As a result, access to healthcare is severely limited.

In the spring and summer of 2024, URCS continued its dedicated efforts to address essential humanitarian needs across Ukraine and to strengthen the resilience and recovery of communities affected by the ongoing armed conflict. URCS mobile health units (MHUs) have facilitated the delivery of crucial healthcare services and medications across multiple regions, while newly established healthcare centers and infrastructure improvements have increased access to medical care in underserved areas. Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) initiatives have addressed the widespread emotional toll on people affected, with trained staff offering targeted psychological support. URCS has also met urgent food and non-food needs for millions and ensured access to clean water, heating, and safe shelter, helping communities withstand and recover from ongoing disruptions.

URCS has mobilised thousands of volunteers who contribute to local branch activities and community outreach, with youth engagement programmes. To strengthen its operational foundation, URCS has enhanced digital systems and implemented measures to improve transparency and accountability, showcasing its commitment to sustainable, quality services for communities across the country.

Through strong partnerships and advocacy, URCS has expanded its support for communities in vulnerable situations. Collaborations with public authorities and training in Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) have ensured that services remain safe, inclusive, and aligned with international standards.

The IFRC and its Membership continued to support the URCS through financial aid and capacity-building initiatives. By providing technical tools and facilitating partnerships, the IFRC network has enhanced URCS operational efficiency and response capabilities. Through participation in international forums and events, coordinated by the IFRC, the URCS has been empowered to advocate for community recovery, and inclusive policies amidst the ongoing crisis.



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SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW: IMPACTED COUNTRIES

Over 6 million people displaced from Ukraine are now recorded across Europe⁶, where, despite some progress in socio-economic inclusion, significant challenges persist. While many have secured housing and employment⁷, contributing to host communities as well, those in vulnerable situations, particularly older people, continue to face critical humanitarian gaps. High levels of unmet needs — especially for medical and material assistance⁸ — are prevalent.

As winter approaches, concerns are growing over rising housing costs and the expiration of government support programmes in some countries, particularly with the reduction or elimination of subsidised accommodations⁹. Cutting housing support for displaced people from Ukraine increases risks such as heightened vulnerability for marginalised groups, potential returns to dangerous conditions in Ukraine, and reliance on inadequate alternative accommodations that hinder overall and mental well-being of those affected. People who depend on government assistance as a primary or secondary source of income, while facing financial challenges and accumulating debt, are at heightened risk of exploitation. These difficulties are further compounded by administrative barriers to maintaining Temporary Protection Status (TPS), particularly for those undergoing secondary displacement.

Throughout spring and summer 2024, seventeen National Societies across Ukraine's neighbouring countries, including the Baltics, Central and South-eastern Europe, the South Caucasus, and Türkiye have addressed the needs of people displaced from Ukraine under the IFRC Ukraine and Impacted Countries Emergency Appeal.

National Societies in the region have focused on delivering tailored cash and voucher assistance (CVA) programmes to support affected individuals in meeting their critical needs, such as access to medicine, safe shelter, and essential household items. Recognising the importance of mental well-being, Red Cross Red Crescent staff and volunteers have been providing mental health and psychosocial support, creating safe spaces where adults and children could access non-stigmatising, secure support services.

In response to the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Europe, National Societies are actively working to maintain and enhance the effectiveness of their activities. The IFRC and its Membership are committed to supporting these efforts by providing funding and technical expertise to enhance the capacity of National Societies. Key areas of focus include National Society development, such as branch and volunteer development; preparedness to respond to emergencies, including CVA preparedness; and financial sustainability, with an emphasis on strengthening resource mobilisation capacities.

6 - UNHCR (2024). [Ukraine Refugee Situation](#). [online].

7 - Impact-initiatives.org. (2024). [Ukraine Longitudinal Survey](#). [online] [Accessed 26 Oct. 2024].

8 - Idem.

9 - Need, P. in (n.d.). [European countries are cutting housing support for refugees, leaving vulnerable groups at risk](#). [online].

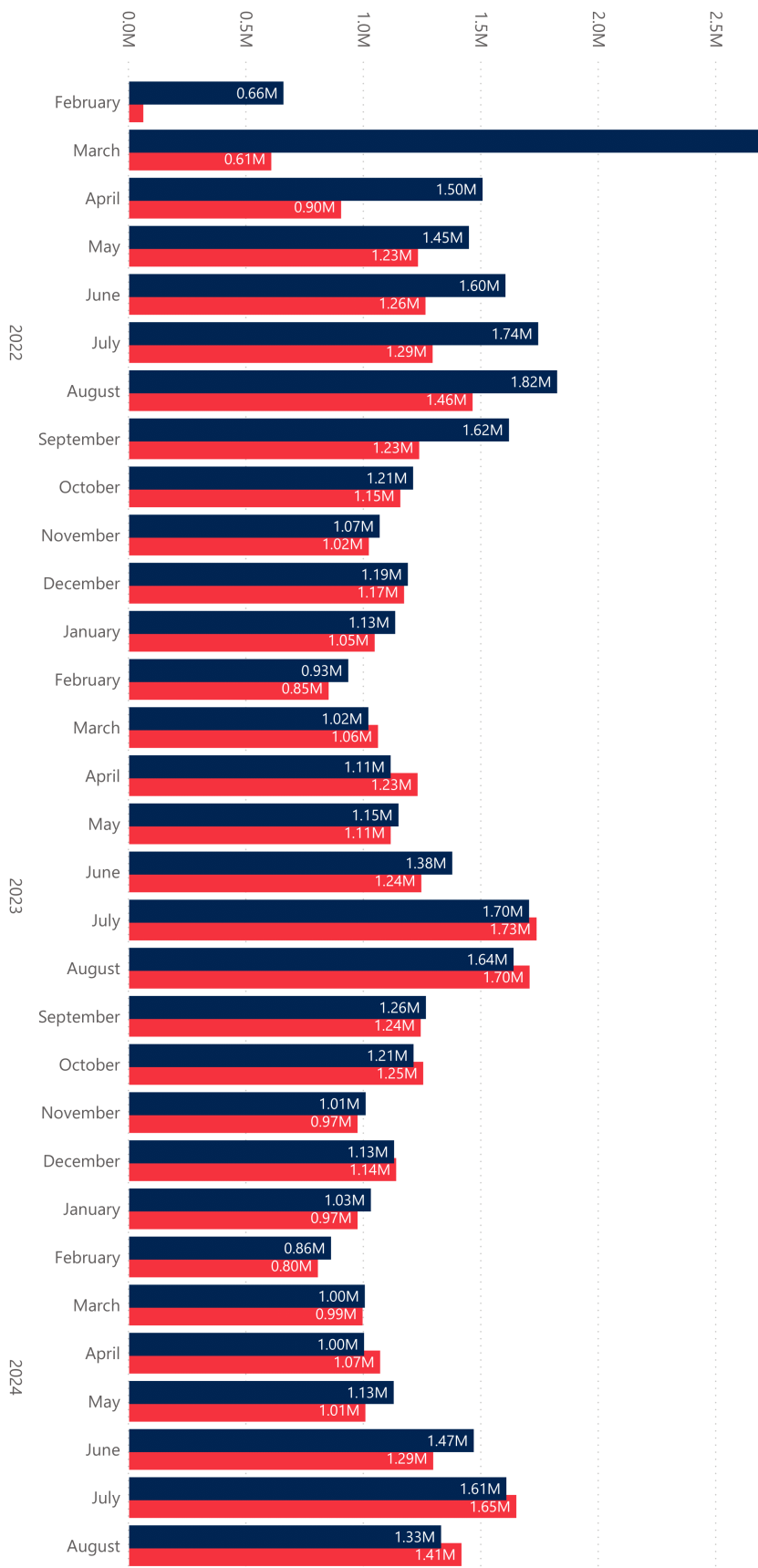


Figure 1

Border crossings from and to Ukraine

Number of monthly crossings along the borders with Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia. Data does not include crossing of nationals of the bordering countries.

■ From Ukraine
■ To Ukraine

Source: UNHCR, Ukraine Situation Data

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE IN UKRAINE

In Ukraine

3.3M
people reached

by relief assistance from
January 2023 to June 2024.

10.2K
people provided

with evacuation services
from January 2023 to June 2024.

1.67M
food kits

distributed from
January 2023 to June 2024.

1.44M
food items

(not in kits) distributed from
January 2023 to June 2024.

*RCRC relief assistance may reach individuals multiple times, at various locations, and through diverse activities and services. The figures should be viewed as an estimate of services provided, rather than a count of unique individuals.

Source: *One Plan 18-Month Progress Report*

¹⁰ - Unocha.org. (2024). [Ukraine Situation Report](#). [online]

During the summer, the humanitarian situation in Ukraine deteriorated significantly, driven by intensified hostilities across the country. This escalation resulted in a sharp rise in humanitarian needs, particularly in the line-of-contact oblasts, where communities are facing severe hardships. The heightened conflict has increased safety risks for humanitarian responders, further constraining access to affected areas¹⁰.

The URCS has demonstrated a comprehensive approach to emergency response, addressing the immediate needs of those impacted by the ongoing hostilities. Through well-coordinated evacuation processes, the URCS has ensured displaced people receive essential support upon arrival from dangerous zones, providing vital supplies and assistance during moments of acute vulnerability.

The deployment of the URCS's Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) to sites immediately following hostilities has provided crucial, timely support to those affected, delivering essential services such as first aid and psychological first aid, access to water and food, essential household items, shelter, and charging stations. ERTs have also assisted with search and rescue operations in coordination with civilian authorities at locations where buildings have been destroyed.

The IFRC has supported ERTs by providing financial assistance, ensuring the continuity of their vital operations and readiness to respond effectively. Additionally, Partner National Societies have contributed to strengthening ERT capacity, providing further resources and support to enhance their effectiveness in responding to emergencies.

Action in the field



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In Ukraine

1.43M
essential household items

distributed from January 2023 to June 2024.

743K
hygiene kits

distributed from January 2023 to June 2024.

922K
hygiene items

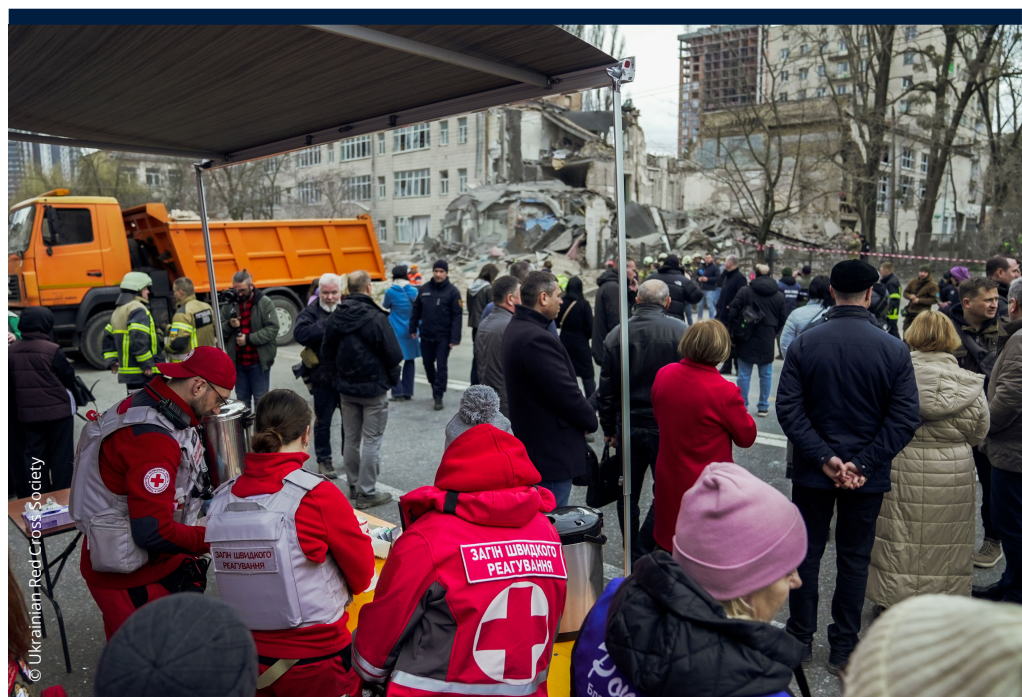
(not in kits) distributed from January 2023 to June 2024.

Source: URCS One Plan 18-Month Progress Report

Emergency response teams from the National Committee of the Ukrainian Red Cross Society, along with teams from Zhytomyr, Zakarpattia, Kyiv, and Sumy regions, who were undergoing

training in the Kyiv region, step in to respond to the aftermath of the 8 July hostilities in Kyiv, providing immediate assistance and support to those affected.

In the aftermath of hostilities in Kyiv in March 2024, the Ukrainian Red Cross Society emergency response teams work closely with emergency services to address urgent needs. The National Society sets up a support station on-site, providing first aid, hot tea, and device charging facilities to those affected. Volunteers conduct door-to-door visits in the impacted residential building, offering assistance to residents and identifying further needs for support.



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WINTERISATION

In Ukraine

824K
people reached

with relief items during winter 2023 - 2024.

14K
people reached

with shelter support during winter 2023 - 2024.

124K
hosts reached

with cash for shelter support during winter 2023 - 2024.

177K
people reached

with WASH support during winter 2023 - 2024.

Source: URCS Final Report Winterisation 2023-2024

¹¹ - [www.unocha.org. \(2024\). Ukraine Winter Attacks: Humanitarian Impact of Intensified Strikes and Hostilities - Flash Update #6](https://www.unocha.org/ukraine/winter-attacks-humanitarian-impact-of-intensified-strikes-and-hostilities-flash-update-#6) (16 Feb 2024) [EN/UK] | OCHA. [online]

2023 - 2024

In the winter of 2023–2024, intensified conflict left many in Ukraine without heating, electricity, and essential services. Freezing temperatures and attacks on infrastructure further deprived people of basic necessities in the line-of-contact oblasts¹¹.

URCS winter response included distributing essential winter supplies—such as blankets, heaters, generators, and warm clothing—to people affected specifically targeting areas with frequent power outages and damaged infrastructure. In collaboration with local authorities and partners, URCS ensured that older people, people living with disabilities, and internally displaced families, received critical resources to withstand harsh winter conditions.

To address urgent shelter and energy needs, the URCS continued implementing the Prykhystok project through the end of 2023, providing cash assistance to households hosting internally displaced people (IDPs). The URCS also established mobile shelters and heating points in conflict-heavy areas, repaired critical infrastructure for heating and energy, and supplied stoves for homes without reliable energy sources. These initiatives were crucial in providing immediate relief and improving living conditions amid conflict-related disruptions.

As part of the Winterisation 2023–2024 programme, the Ukrainian Red Cross Society (URCS), with support from international partners, deployed advanced water treatment resources to address widespread infrastructure damage, including the aftermath of incidents like the Kakhovka dam explosion. Utilizing a Mobile Treatment Plant for Potable Water Supply and a Submersible Centrifugal Pump with an irrigation and watering system, the URCS organized alternative water supplies and installed filtration systems to provide clean and safe drinking water. These efforts targeted communities in southern regions such as Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhzhia, Mykolaiv, and Kherson oblasts, ensuring continued access to essential water supplies.

Throughout the winter of 2023–2024, National Societies across impacted countries provided critical support to displaced people and host communities, with priority given to low-income families, older people, people living with disabilities, single-headed households with children, and families with more than two children.

In Hungary, the Red Cross distributed high thermal blankets, sleeping kits, and food parcels. The Red Cross Society of the Republic of Moldova organised widespread distributions of food and hygiene parcels to alleviate winter hardships, while Red Cross volunteers provided firewood and essential household items to hundreds of displaced people and host families, ensuring they stayed warm and secure through the season.

CVA was essential for meeting the urgent needs of displaced and host communities. The Bulgarian Red Cross provided cash assistance to support displaced people living with disabilities, while the Croatian Red Cross and Montenegro Red Cross distributed cash to displaced people from Ukraine for purchasing winter clothing and essential household items. The Slovak Red Cross implemented a winterisation grant, offering cash assistance and grocery vouchers to households in vulnerable situations. The Hungarian Red Cross supported families through cash and voucher assistance to meet essential needs during the winter season. The Red Cross Society of Moldova provided aid to displaced people and host families, while the Lithuanian Red Cross Society, using the IFRC-developed “Access RC” application, enabled efficient cash transfers to thousands of recipients. Latvian Red Cross and Estonian Red Cross branches distributed supermarket vouchers to ensure access to food and household supplies for those in need.

Action in the field



Winter 2024, the Ukrainian Red Cross Society, in cooperation with the State Emergency Service of Ukraine, responds to the flooding in Chernihiv, delivering humanitarian aid to those affected and providing transportation for children to reach schools where access is disrupted.

In impacted countries

60.8K

people reached

with relief items in Bulgaria, Hungary, Moldova, and Slovakia during winter 2023-2024.

31.9K

people reached

with WASH support in Bulgaria, Hungary, Latvia, and Moldova during winter 2023-2024.

31.6K

people reached

with CVA for winter Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Poland, Montenegro, N. Macedonia, Moldova, Romania, and Slovakia during winter 2023-2024.

Source: Fed-wide ITT

2024 - 2025

As the winter of 2024-2025 approaches, the humanitarian needs in Ukraine are expected to intensify compared to previous years. Reported hostilities across the country have put substantial strain on critical infrastructure. Recent months have seen widespread power outages due to reported shelling on the power grid, and these issues are projected to worsen with the onset of winter.

In response, the URCS has developed the [Winterisation Strategy 2024 – 2025](#) to address the anticipated challenges. This strategy focuses on reinforcing preparedness measures by securing shelter, warmth, and essential supplies to safeguard communities in vulnerable situations. With over 14.6 million people needing humanitarian assistance, including those near front-line areas, the plan prioritizes support for shelter, electricity, and heating. Key initiatives include mobile heating points, “no light” kits, and reinforced concrete shelters to protect civilians. Additionally, the strategy includes cash and in-kind assistance to help people in vulnerable situations meet their essential winter needs. It also focuses on the importance of partnerships and community engagement to strengthen the overall effectiveness of the response. The plan requires CHF 45.4 million to support nearly one million people nationwide.

Amid the ongoing conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, which has significantly worsened in recent months, Red Cross National Societies in impacted countries, supported by the IFRC, have prepared contingency plans to respond to potential population movements from Ukraine, should the situation escalate further. National Societies stand ready to assist those arriving in neighbouring countries and beyond, prioritising support for those in vulnerable situations. Planned efforts for immediate response include deploying emergency teams to border areas and providing essential services, such as winter-specific cash assistance, health and protection services, MHPSS, and more. However, beyond the immediate planned response, further actions by impacted National Societies would require additional financial and technical support.



HEALTH AND WELLBEING

HEALTH & CARE

The April 2024 WHO report highlights severe strain on Ukraine’s healthcare system, with access challenges being particularly critical for IDPs and those living in the line-of-contact oblasts. While awareness of operating healthcare facilities is high, 8% of households lack access, and many have had to change doctors due to relocation or dissatisfaction. Chronic care needs remain critical, with 45% seeking treatment recently. Rising medication costs affect 71% of households, and 32% lack funds for essential medicines. There is an urgent need for accessible, affordable healthcare, especially for displaced and vulnerable populations amid the ongoing conflict ¹².

The URCS continues taking significant steps in healthcare delivery, health promotion, and home-based care support across Ukraine, demonstrating its commitment to improving community well-being in challenging circumstances. By standardising its MHU operations and formalising personnel roles, URCS has created a more robust and cohesive healthcare delivery structure. The adoption of a unified CRM system across 23 oblasts has further streamlined data management, enhancing service efficiency and reach.

In June 2024, URCS expanded its healthcare support with a specialised MHU in Odesa for children living with disabilities and planned additional units to broaden geographic coverage. The establishment of 17 new healthcare centres, the installation of 242 generators in medical facilities, and the deployment of a fixed medical unit in Pravidno, Kherson, demonstrate the URCS’s commitment to strengthening healthcare infrastructure, particularly in the line-of-contact oblasts.

The Health Promotion and Disease Prevention (HPDP) programme expanded its impact by collaborating with affected communities and developing targeted educational materials. Local partnerships and training initiatives helped adapt activities to community needs, while plans to expand services and promote knowledge-sharing among healthcare professionals demonstrated HPDP’s commitment to accessible, community-based health promotion.

The URCS home-based care programme expanded its services to 23 regions and Kyiv, bolstered by improved monitoring systems and collaboration with other URCS departments. Social helpers received essential training, and partnerships in medical and mental health services further enhanced the support provided to those in need.

In Ukraine

121
functioning MHUs
as of June 2024.

783K
people reached
with MHU services from January 2023 to June 2024.

7K
people reached
with home-based care programme from January 2024 to June 2024.

738K
people provided
with medications from January 2023 to June 2024.

88.8K in 2022
325K in 2023
84.8K in 2024
people trained
in First Aid.

Source: Fed-wide ITT and URCS One Plan 18-Month Progress Report

¹² - Ukraine (2024). [Health needs assessment of the adult population in Ukraine: survey report: April 2024.](#) [online]

Action in the field



Ukrainian Red Cross Society Mobile Health Unit delivering essential medical assistance to those affected in the Sumy region, February 2024.

The Ukrainian Red Cross Society Mobile Rehabilitation Unit (MRUs) provides free support to residents in the Ivano-Frankivsk region, offering essential care to those requiring continued assistance following rehabilitation in medical facilities. Ukrainian Red Cross Society offers between 3 and 12 home-based rehabilitation sessions, with treatment provided by physical therapists. In addition, assistive devices—including wheelchairs, canes, portable toilets, bath handrails, and other supportive aids—are distributed at no cost. So far 105 people have received the support from MRUs.



The URCS continued to provide first aid training to the general population, including employees of emergency services, evacuation staff, young rescuers, volunteer firefighters, and school children. Additionally, URCS launched a pilot initiative focused on people living with physical disabilities, aiming to adapt first aid training and techniques to better meet their needs, ensuring equitable access to life-saving skills and knowledge.

The IFRC and its membership provided essential technical and financial support to strengthen healthcare services in Ukraine. Their contributions enabled the operation of mobile health units, delivering critical primary healthcare to underserved and conflict-affected areas, while also addressing the needs of regions hosting large numbers of internally displaced persons. Additionally, support for infrastructure improvements, such as the provision of generators, ensured the continuity of services amidst energy shortages. These efforts reflect the IFRC network’s commitment to responding to the needs of people affected by the ongoing international armed conflict in Ukraine, addressing urgent health challenges while supporting the resilience of the healthcare system.

Among the unmet needs identified by displaced people from Ukraine across Europe are access to healthcare, medical treatment, and medical equipment¹³. These challenges have led some displaced people to consider traveling back to Ukraine. Many of those returning indicated a preference for receiving medical treatment from their regular healthcare providers and consulting familiar doctors with whom they had an established relationship. The difficulty in navigating foreign healthcare systems, including language barriers, a lack of information, and insufficient availability of services, also contributed to their decision to return^{14,15}.

The Red Cross Society of the Republic of Moldova engaged volunteers to promote preventive care, such as blood pressure management, by empowering local and displaced populations through practical demonstrations and educational materials. The Bulgarian Red Cross streamlined its health reimbursement program, providing grants for essential medicines and medical items, ensuring access to healthcare services, and offering comprehensive support to people in vulnerable situations.

The Hungarian Red Cross expanded healthcare access by establishing new Multifunctional Health Service Points in 14 counties and equipping doctor’s rooms in multiple locations with essential medical tools. The National Society also enhanced health promotion and screening activities to better serve marginalised groups and in May 2024, launched a cash for health project to support people who need of financial assistance for healthcare.

The regional branches of the Russian Red Cross provided essential medical assistance, focusing on supporting individuals with chronic health needs and facilitating access to medical facilities. The Red Cross Society of Georgia provided primary healthcare insurance to older people and facilitated HIV/AIDS diagnostics and management for displaced populations in major cities in Georgia. The National Society also expanded health outreach through informational materials and a dedicated helpline, ensuring that people receive vital information, mental health and psychosocial support, and support on insurance and HIV/AIDS services.

In impacted countries and beyond

82.3K in 2022
80.3K in 2023
15.4K in 2024
people reached

with primary health services and/ or referral to health institutions.

117.5K in 2022
41.5K in 2023
30.7K in 2024
people trained

in First Aid.

Source: Fed-wide ITT

13 - [Impact-initiatives.org](https://impact-initiatives.org). (2024). [Ukraine Longitudinal Survey](#). [online]

14 - iom.int. (2024). [Romania — Ukrainian Nationals Crossing Back to Ukraine \(April - June 2024\) | Displacement Tracking Matrix](#). [online]

15 - iom.int. (2024). [Ukraine Response — Regional Analysis — Ukrainians Crossing Back to Ukraine \(April - June 2024\) | Displacement Tracking Matrix](#). [online]

MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT

Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) needs in Ukraine remain critical due to the ongoing conflict, which has caused widespread trauma and psychological distress among civilians. High rates of depression, anxiety, PTSD, and substance abuse have been reported, while access to MHPSS services is severely constrained by damaged facilities, workforce shortages, and persistent stigma surrounding mental health.

Key priorities include expanding access to mental health care, especially in line-of-contact oblasts and rural areas, strengthening trauma care, addressing stigma to encourage help-seeking behaviour, and enhancing local health-care capacity through workforce training. Providing psychosocial support to families and children is crucial due to the significant disruption of social structures. Sustained collaboration is essential to develop a resilient and accessible MHPSS system capable of addressing both immediate and long-term needs¹⁶.

In response to pressing needs and the severe impact on healthcare infrastructure, including damaged facilities and workforce shortages, the URCS prioritises expanding access to mental healthcare, particularly in rural areas and communities within line-of-contact oblasts. This initiative ensures that individuals in areas with limited services receive the essential support they need.

The URCS is also focused on strengthening trauma care, reducing stigma around mental health, and encouraging help-seeking behaviours. Special attention is given to supporting families and children who have faced significant disruptions to their social networks and support systems due to the conflict.

The MHPSS needs of displaced people from Ukraine are extensive, reflecting the psychological toll of protracted conflict and displacement. Approximately 83% of respondents in a recent IFRC survey¹⁷ of displaced people reported that they or their family members have faced stressful or traumatic events as a result of the international armed conflict and displacement. Two-thirds of these respondents indicated that displacement has had a negative impact on them, and 30% of displaced Ukrainians have sought some form of psychological support since the escalation of the conflict in 2022, revealing an ongoing demand for mental health services.

Understanding the importance of addressing both the emotional and practical needs of displaced people, National Societies in the Europe region have implemented community-based and culturally sensitive MHPSS initiatives across the region.

In spring and summer 2024, Red Cross National Societies in Montenegro and North Macedonia aimed to promote well-being and resilience within the community through recreational activities and art therapy. The Bulgarian Red Cross focused on adapting MHPSS programming to support displaced people through a helpline, art workshops, and cultural events, while at the same time prioritising the well-being of staff and volunteers.

In impacted countries and beyond

466K in 2022
162K in 2023
156K in 2024

people reached

with MHPSS services.

2.7K in 2022
8.2K in 2023
3.7K in 2024

people trained

in MHPSS.

Source: Fed-wide ITT

16 - Frankova, I., Bahmad, M., Goloktionova, G., Suvalo, O., Khyzhniak, K. and Power, T. (2024). [Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Ukraine: Coping, Help-seeking and Health Systems Strengthening in Times of War Interdisciplinary Desk Review published by ARQ National Psychotrauma Centre and VU Amsterdam.](#) [online]

17 - Community Engagement Hub. (2024). [Navigating New Grounds - The Psychological Consequences of Displacement - Community Engagement Hub.](#) [online]

MHPSS activities were primarily implemented at the branch level by the Croatian Red Cross, with a strong focus on collective centres and community-based activities. These initiatives were carried out either within the collective centres or at local branch facilities. The Slovak Red Cross provided community-based MHPSS support, assisting displaced people across six community centres nationwide with services such as support groups and psychoeducation. The Russian Red Cross assisted displaced people via phone consultations, support groups and individual counselling.

National Societies in the Baltic states, Poland, Romania, Hungary and Moldova made significant progress in MHPSS initiatives, training hundreds of volunteers and staff in PFA and delivering support through hotlines, community programs, and group-based mental health activities. The Turkish Red Crescent conducted PSS awareness and counselling sessions at Ukrainian associations in Ankara and Istanbul.

The IFRC supports National Societies by enhancing MHPSS initiatives through improved coordination, capacity building, and technical assistance. This includes providing technical support for National Societies' MHPSS strategy development, coordinating with external international organisations, and organising trainings and webinars to strengthen community-based MHPSS and PFA across the region. These efforts aim to equip National Societies with the skills and resources needed to effectively support affected people.

Action in the field

Since the beginning of 2024, the Ukrainian Red Cross Society has deployed mobile psychosocial support units in the Zaporizhzhia, Mykolaiv, and Kherson regions. These specially equipped buses not only transport MHPSS teams but also provide designated spaces for individual consultations. By reaching people in remote areas who previously lacked access to MHPSS services, the National Society addresses critical gaps exacerbated by the ongoing conflict.



The Czech Red Cross is one of the 27 National Societies participating in the EU4Health project. This initiative has been pivotal in addressing mental health needs arising from the international armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine. Through EU4Health, the Czech Red Cross and other participating National Societies across Europe are working to reduce stigma and offer accessible mental health support in multiple languages via helplines, mobile outreach, and community activities.

MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT

As of October 2024, Ukraine’s internal displacement crisis is extensive, with approximately 3.6 million IDPs and 4.3 million returnees, primarily in eastern and southern regions. Many IDPs experience prolonged displacement, often over two years, and most intend to remain where they currently reside due to limited return options until hostilities subside. Critical needs among IDPs include essential items such as power banks and generators, income opportunities, and medical access. The crisis has placed significant stress on displaced households, many of which rely heavily on emergency strategies to meet basic needs, highlighting an urgent demand for sustainable shelter solutions, economic stability, and long-term support systems¹⁸.

The URCS addressed the migration and displacement crisis in Ukraine by supporting evacuations from unsafe areas, facilitating transportation, and welcoming displaced people arriving on evacuation trains. It provided critical aid and distributed supplies such as food and hygiene kits, sleeping kits, and other essential items. The URCS response includes extensive community outreach, offering mine risk education and emergency training to equip IDPs with essential safety knowledge. Moreover, the URCS provides extensive support to IDPs in MHPSS.

Collaborating with governmental and non-governmental organisations, the URCS provides comprehensive support services, including food assistance, legal aid, and psychosocial support, to address both immediate relief and long-term stability for displaced people. Through an innovative cash assistance programme that uses the ESPO CRM platform, the URCS efficiently delivers financial support directly to people in vulnerable situations, ensuring timely assistance. These coordinated actions reflect the URCS’s commitment to adapting its approach to meet the complex needs of displaced populations and to building community resilience amidst ongoing challenges.

The IFRC, in collaboration with Partner National Societies, supports the URCS’s response to migration and displacement by conducting monthly surveys to monitor the needs of refugees and IDPs. Findings from these surveys were presented at a 2024 conference on reintegration strategies. The IFRC network has also supported research on the URCS’s role and guiding principles, expected to conclude by mid-2024, and actively participates in policy discussions to streamline humanitarian efforts and strengthen the URCS’s role within Ukraine’s social services framework.

In Ukraine

2,854
rural households

provided with resources to improve their agriculture-based livelihoods from January 2023 to March 2024.

251K in 2022
173K in 2023
10.6K in 2024
people assisted

with transportation or evacuation.

Source: Fed-wide ITT and URCS One Plan 18-Month Progress Report

¹⁸ - [iom.int. \(2024\). Ukraine — Internal Displacement Report — General Population Survey Round 18 \(October 2024\) | Displacement Tracking Matrix. \[online\]](#)

Throughout spring and summer 2024, National Societies in Europe have been active in providing support to people displaced by the ongoing international armed conflict in Ukraine, focusing on livelihoods, social integration and inclusion, and community cohesion.

Romanian Red Cross organised language courses, job skills classes, and employability training, equipping displaced people from Ukraine with the tools needed to integrate into the local labour market. Similarly, the Red Cross Society of the Republic of Moldova organised language sessions in Refugee Centres and hosted family-centred events in order to offer inclusive spaces that promote engagement and support among the displaced people and host communities. Turkish Red Crescent provided A1 and A2 level language courses at Ankara Community Centre.

The Hungarian Red Cross supported the integration and inclusion of displaced people from Ukraine into host communities by offering professional development and learning opportunities. The Slovak Red Cross through its network of HSPs across the country delivered critical information, social counselling, and access to language and vocational training for displaced people. These HSPs also engage communities through practical skill-building activities such as first aid training, which fosters both integration and empowerment among participants.

Efforts to support livelihoods have been central to the Russian Red Cross’s approach, offering vocational training and job counselling in fields such as hair-dressing, office management, and engineering. These programmes equip displaced people with skills to achieve economic independence, complemented by vital services such as food distribution, medical aid, and legal support for groups in vulnerable situations.

Across the Baltics, Red Cross Societies in Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia have implemented labour market integration programmes. The Lithuanian Red Cross has emphasised tailored case management, guiding displaced people through state systems and employment processes. Meanwhile, the Latvian Red Cross has supported skill certification and vocational pathways by covering training costs, allowing participants to enhance their employment prospects.

The Bulgarian Red Cross operated HSPs in several locations, along with a soup kitchen in Plovdiv, to meet the daily needs of displaced people. While some centres closed over the summer due to decreased demand, BRC continues to prepare for winter reopening, ensuring support for those most in need. The Red Cross Society of the Republic of Moldova has advanced its mission of social integration and inclusion by opening community centres that offer educational and psychological support to displaced people and host community. Social activities, such as cultural excursions, provide people with opportunities to engage with local heritage and foster a sense of belonging in their host community. Hungarian Red Cross raised awareness among host communities about inclusion needs through volunteering opportunities and participation in social cohesion programmes.

In impacted countries and beyond

32.8K in 2022
4.4 in 2023
637 in 2024
people reached

with transportation or evacuation.

548K in 2022
145K in 2023
15.2K in 2024
people supported

in official procedures.

10.2K in 2023
12.6K in 2024
people reached

with education support.

4.6K in 2023
3.6K in 2024
people reached

with employability support.

51.1K in 2023
5.8K in 2024
people reached

with social cohesion activities.

6.8K in 2023
4.8K in 2024
people reached

with language support services.

Source: Fed-wide ITT

In North Macedonia, the Red Cross provides comprehensive support at transit centres along migration routes, distributing essentials like hot meals, hygiene items, and medical assistance. In collaboration with IFRC, they have also conducted Cash and Voucher Assistance training, equipping staff with crucial skills for effective humanitarian response.

In Croatia, the Red Cross continues to support over 17,000 registered displaced people, offering case management and family reunification services. Informational leaflets on Restoring Family Links services have been distributed to help displaced families stay connected, ensuring they receive support during this challenging time.

The Turkish Red Crescent supported displaced people from Ukraine through its Special Needs Fund, offering financial assistance for accommodation, medical costs, and documentation, while also referring individuals to local social services. The National Society provides food parcels and hygiene kits at the Elaziğ Temporary Accommodation Camp and distributed hygiene kits in Antalya, Ankara, and Istanbul, demonstrating a comprehensive approach to addressing immediate and ongoing needs.

The Red Cross Society of the Republic of Moldova has offered food, hygiene items, and winter supplies to both displaced people from Ukraine and host families in vulnerable situations.

The IFRC supports National Societies by building frameworks, resources, and collaborative networks to enhance their capacity in addressing migrant and displaced populations' needs. Through initiatives like the [Integration and Inclusion Framework](#), IFRC enables National Societies to design and fund cohesive programs, while the Migration and Displacement Community of Practice fosters peer learning and knowledge exchange. Additionally, IFRC provides practical tools, such as Humanitarian Service Point training and the Population Movement handbook, to strengthen preparedness and response. IFRC's strategic guidance ensures National Societies are well-equipped to deliver coordinated and inclusive support for vulnerable communities across the region.



Action in the field



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Recognising the unique challenges faced by displaced people from Ukraine, the Polish Red Cross, through its livelihoods programme, is addressing barriers to employment and fostering pathways toward economic stability and social integration. Delivered through Professional Activation Centres across the country, the programme offers language acquisition, vocational training, and job search assistance to equip participants for success in the Polish labour market. Community events, such as World Refugee Day celebrations, help create a welcoming environment. Through these efforts, the Polish Red Cross promotes self-reliance among participants, enhancing both personal empowerment and community cohesion. So far, the programme has engaged 3,179 people, with over 98% actively involved. This programme is supported by the Spanish Red Cross.



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In response to needs in the Ukraine and impacted countries, the IFRC Regional Office for Europe initiated a Federation-wide Integration and Inclusion Framework. Developed through consultation with 21 National Societies and launched at the 'Regional Integration and Inclusion Workshop' in March 2024, this framework aligns National Societies' integration and inclusion efforts and fosters cross-border exchanges to strengthen the capacity of National Societies across the region.

Structured around four key pillars, the framework guides National Societies in designing and implementing cohesive, standardised integration programmes and opens opportunities for thematic workshops on critical elements such as language, housing, health, and education.

Nadia has become a volunteer with the Lithuanian Red Cross, one of the National Societies in the region responding to the needs of displaced people from Ukraine.

VALUES, POWER, AND INCLUSION

PROTECTION, GENDER, AND INCLUSION

The conflict in Ukraine has created a high-risk environment for sexual exploitation and abuse, particularly affecting women, children, and displaced populations. These people face significant obstacles, including stigma and fear of retribution, when reporting abuse¹⁹. Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) is critical to ensuring a safe and dignified response for those affected by the ongoing international armed conflict in Ukraine, as it helps protect marginalised groups and addresses the diverse needs of all people, including those in conflict-active areas, people on the move and host community members in vulnerable situations. Integrating PGI into emergency operations enables the creation of inclusive environments that safeguard people affected and promote equitable access to services offered by Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies.

URCS launched a comprehensive PGI Capacity Development Plan 2023-2024, along with its first-ever PGI policy, to embed protection, gender, and inclusion across its operations, emphasising a strong stance against violence, discrimination, and exclusion. Developed collaboratively through consultations with the National Committee, staff, and volunteers, the policy is incorporated within the URCS Code of Conduct, prioritising safeguarding at all levels. Capacity-building efforts included a structured PGI and Safeguarding framework for 2024-2025 and targeted workshops across sectors, equipping staff and volunteers to prevent and respond to gender-based violence (GBV) and other forms of discrimination. The establishment of GBV referral pathways in all oblasts across Ukraine, coupled with safety training for responders, further supports these initiatives.

In order to create a safer, more inclusive, and more resilient environment where risks are minimised, and those affected, as well as volunteers and staff, are supported effectively, URCS developed policies on Child Protection, Anti-Harassment, and the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). Dedicated PGI and Safeguarding Focal Points were appointed with clear responsibilities to ensure coherence across URCS activities. The URCS commitment to shared learning and accountability is highlighted in the first PGI and Safeguarding E-Bulletin, which celebrates achievements and strengthens connections with partner networks. Through these measures, URCS has made substantial progress toward more inclusive, safe, and resilient operations across all facets of its work.

In Ukraine

43.1K in 2022
91.1K in 2023
1.8K in 2024
people reached

with PGI activities.

89.8K in 2022
294K in 2023
193K in 2024
children welcomed

in child-friendly spaces.

Source: Fed-wide ITT

¹⁹ - Ground Truth Solutions (2024). "I can't even imagine it" Community perceptions of sexual exploitation and abuse in Ukraine. [online]

National Societies in Georgia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Poland organised social cohesion activities, including community events, language classes, and cultural workshops, to foster a sense of belonging between displaced people and host communities. The Red Cross Society of Georgia developed a PGI and Safeguarding Concept Note to guide institutional and programmatic activities and operated child-friendly spaces in all three schools with Ukrainian-language programmes in the country. The Croatian Red Cross organized activities and workshops to support the integration of displaced children from Ukraine. It also published the picture book *Unusual Journey* in Croatian and Ukrainian, aimed at educating children about the effects of armed conflict and migration, and distributed it to local branches to promote awareness and inclusion.

National Societies in Bulgaria, Russia, and Hungary worked to enhance safeguarding policies and implement community-based protection measures to create safer environments for vulnerable populations. The Bulgarian Red Cross piloted a cash for protection programme, while the Russian Red Cross provided child-friendly spaces for people on the move. The Croatian Red Cross facilitated family reconnections through the Restoring Family Links programme, and the Hungarian Red Cross integrated PGI and safeguarding into refugee response operations.

The IFRC has played a key role in supporting National Societies across impacted countries to develop policies, enhance capacities, and implement specialised PGI programming tailored to the needs of those affected. Key initiatives from the IFRC included capacity building through translated resources, PGI Surge training, and direct technical guidance, enabling National Societies to deliver targeted support to diverse groups and prioritise safeguarding initiatives. Field missions of PGI staff helped strengthen PGI policies and integrate survivor-centred approaches into National Society feedback systems.

Through the expanded PGI Network for Europe and Central Asia, the IFRC has facilitated regional collaboration, peer learning, and capacity strengthening. This comprehensive support framework has positioned National Societies to lead inclusive initiatives—from child-centred programs to mobility aid projects—fostering safer and more dignified spaces for vulnerable communities.

In impacted countries and beyond

88.7K in 2022
89.2K in 2023
18.8K in 2024
people reached

with PGI activities.

67.5K in 2022
15.7K in 2023
35.1K in 2024
children welcomed

in child-friendly spaces.

57 in 2022
1.8K in 2023
870 in 2024
people trained

trained on prevention and protection of sexual exploitation and abuse and child safeguarding.

Source: Fed-wide ITT

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Through continuous feedback mechanisms, community consultations, and accessible information-sharing, National Societies have continued to enable people affected by the ongoing international armed conflict in Ukraine to voice their needs, concerns, and expectations. National Societies and IFRC teams use this input to adapt assistance in real time, ensuring that support remains relevant and responsive to changes on the ground. This ongoing commitment to CEA builds trust with communities, empowers them to participate actively in recovery efforts, and strengthens the accountability of all humanitarian actions.

The URCS has prioritised accessible community feedback mechanisms and consultation practices as key elements to strengthen accountability and engagement with affected populations. To facilitate direct communication and provide support, the URCS Information Centre—established with IFRC support—serves as a central hub for receiving feedback, managing complaints, and disseminating information.

To foster community participation, URCS has conducted planning sessions, focus group discussions, and workshops aimed at engaging youth and vulnerable groups in decision-making processes. The National Society also introduced a feedback dashboard to monitor positive responses and guide service improvements. For unstructured community input, a “paper form” channel was developed, enabling people to provide feedback through accessible, paper-based means. This approach highlights URCS’s dedication to ensuring transparency and inclusivity throughout its response operations.

The IFRC’s support for URCS’s feedback mechanisms has strengthened transparency and community trust. By developing the CEA Department, the IFRC helped URCS systematically gather and respond to beneficiary feedback. A coordination seminar facilitated by the IFRC set strategic CEA goals and introduced flexible tools, such as paper forms and a feedback dashboard, to make it easier for beneficiaries to share input. With a 90% response rate through the Information Centre hotline, URCS demonstrates high responsiveness, ensuring services align closely with community needs and enhancing accountability in line with the IFRC’s humanitarian goals.



© Ukrainian Red Cross Society

In Ukraine

26,833
requests,
feedback, and
complaints

received by the Information Centre since January 2024 (via calls only).

69%
of people

received a response to requests, feedback, and complaints from Information Centre since January 2024 (via calls only).

333
volunteers and
staff

trained in CEA and information provision since January 2024.

Source: URCS 18-Month Progress Report

Across impacted countries, National Societies have maintained a strong commitment to engaging communities and adapting responses to local needs. Bulgarian Red Cross has piloted AccessRC tool in order to streamline registration and improve communication with those looking for assistance, making services more accessible and responsive. Continuous monitoring and feedback systems, such as those implemented by the Russian Red Cross, ensure that aid remains relevant, gathering insights directly from people affected to enhance program effectiveness and tailor support to diverse needs, including vocational training, cash assistance, and shelter.

Strengthening community connections has been a priority across the region, with National Societies offering accessible information and support to displaced people through dedicated services. Red Cross of Montenegro has provided essential guidance on rights, healthcare access, and anti-trafficking resources via its free call centre, promoting transparent two-way communication through multiple channels, including social media and feedback boxes. Regional training sessions in CEA, held in countries like North Macedonia and Poland, have further equipped Red Cross branches with tools and practices to engage communities actively, enhancing accountability and creating spaces for meaningful community involvement in humanitarian planning.

In support of strengthened community engagement across the region, IFRC organized the “CEA in Emergencies and Community Feedback” training in Budapest, bringing together 35 participants from 13 National Societies and IFRC regional and cluster offices. This training emphasised effective feedback systems in emergency contexts, equipping participants with tools to capture, manage, and respond to community input.

In collaboration with 510, the Netherlands Red Cross initiative, IFRC developed exit strategies to support National Societies considering adjustments to their community feedback mechanisms, including social media listening services. These strategies ensure that feedback channels remain adaptable, enabling National Societies to maintain community connections while transitioning their engagement approaches as needed.

During spring and summer 2024, IFRC completed key studies to support National Societies in strategy development and programme enhancement. A perception study in Bulgaria and Montenegro offered insights to shape migrant and refugee inclusion efforts, while the CEA in CVA case study demonstrated how integrating CEA into cash programmes within the response addressed implementation challenges by providing accessible information and feedback channels. IFRC and its Membership also shared insights on CEA and CVA integration at a Regional CVA Lessons Learned Workshop, highlighting the advantages of coordinated approaches for impactful community engagement.

In impacted countries and beyond

24

National Societies, including 13 under the EA

have established feedback mechanisms since February 2022.

2K in 2022

20.5K in 2023

9.3K in 2024

community feedback

comments collected.

71

community feedback

reports produced.

31

operational decisions or changes

made based on community feedback.

559

staff, volunteers, and leadership

trained on CEA since February 2022.

Action in the field



In May 2024, the Hungarian Red Cross launched Cash for Protection, an initiative focused on assisting displaced people transitioning from two Hungarian Red Cross-run shelters to private housing by offering financial support for rent and utilities. The Hungarian Red Cross also provides nationwide financial assistance for marginalised groups, including Roma communities, to enhance their access to basic needs and reduce their vulnerability to exploitation and abuse.



Integrating Community Engagement and Accountability into Cash and Voucher Assistance programmes has proven essential to delivering impactful support to those displaced by the international armed conflict in Ukraine. By actively listening to community needs and prioritising accessible, transparent communication, National Societies across the region have ensured that cash assistance remains relevant and adaptable.

Clear information sharing and structured feedback channels have allowed for real-time adjustments, fostering trust and enabling communities to participate meaningfully in shaping the support they receive. This approach exemplifies the power of community-centred humanitarian aid.

NATIONAL SOCIETY STRENGTHENING

National Society Strengthening enables local Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to lead sustainable humanitarian action. By building robust systems—from volunteer networks to logistics and financial management—ongoing investment in National Society Strengthening reinforces the foundation for humanitarian action, positioning National Societies as trusted local actors equipped to respond to emergencies and support communities over the long term.

The URCS has undertaken a range of capacity-building initiatives aimed at enhancing its ability to respond effectively and sustainably to the humanitarian needs across Ukraine. These targeted measures have strengthened organisational resilience, improved service delivery, and deepened the URCS's impact at both national and community levels.

For CEA, URCS has developed a sector-wide plan that includes structured training, the recruitment of specialised personnel, and the establishment of robust feedback mechanisms. These efforts ensure that community voices shape programmes, fostering greater transparency, trust, and accountability.

URCS has also advanced its work in Humanitarian Diplomacy and Advocacy by implementing a structured advocacy framework that prioritises stakeholder engagement and localisation of humanitarian action. Participation in platforms such as the IFRC Humanitarian Diplomacy Forum and the dissemination of internal resources, including a translated digest, have strengthened advocacy efforts across branches, enhancing URCS's capacity to engage effectively with partners and stakeholders.

As part of its Volunteer and Youth Capacity Building, URCS has conducted Branch and Volunteer Development (BraVO) programmes in 161 branches, complemented by Branch Organisational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) sessions, Safer Access Framework (SAF) training, and local development forums. These initiatives have improved branch functionality and volunteer engagement, expanding URCS's humanitarian networks nationwide.

Additionally, Educational Services and Legal Training on International Humanitarian Law (IHL) have positioned URCS as a leading actor in legal and humanitarian education. Registration as an IHL trainer for Ukraine's National Agency for Civil Service has enabled the delivery of online IHL training for civil servants, while participation in legal events reinforces URCS's commitment to the dissemination of humanitarian principles and law.

In Ukraine

43

youth centres

established since
December 2023.

161

branches

involved in BRaVO.

*Source: URCS One Plan
18-Month Progress Report*

National Societies across impacted countries are making substantial improvements in their internal systems, infrastructure, and volunteer management in order to strengthen their long-term capacity for locally led humanitarian action.

Examples of these efforts include volunteer and staff capacity-building across the region. The Bulgarian Red Cross worked on improving its volunteer management procedures with an expanded digital database and e-learning tools, while the Red Cross of North Macedonia strengthened volunteer engagement through BOCA assessments and updated safety policies. In the Baltics, National Societies focused on volunteer management and organisational systems, with Lithuanian Red Cross advancing contingency planning and Estonian Red Cross and Latvian Red Cross boosting human resources and logistics capacity. The Red Cross Society of Moldova identified development priorities through BOCA training and branch evaluations, and the Hungarian Red Cross supported youth engagement in first aid activities, boosting youth volunteer recruitment and retention and continued to scaleup BOCA sessions nationwide.

In digitalisation, the Polish Red Cross improved data management with Kobo Toolbox training focused on secure, compliant data collection. The Russian Red Cross expanded digital capabilities with CRM integration and document management upgrades, along with youth engagement in international forums. The Hungarian Red Cross developing digital fundraising, evaluated CRM options, Digital Engagement Hub DEH, and upgraded file and membership systems with IFRC's support, while the Croatian Red Cross held a Human Resources Development Day focused on improving communication and crisis response, which also led to additional psychosocial support workshops to foster teamwork and staff well-being.

Infrastructure and operational improvements included warehouse and building upgrades by the Red Cross of Montenegro, and expanded warehouse capacity in Skopje by the Red Cross of North Macedonia. The Bulgarian Red Cross enhanced logistics with new vehicles and warehouse improvements. In communications and fundraising, the Romanian Red Cross, with American Red Cross support, conducted workshops to strengthen community and donor engagement. The American Red Cross also provided communications capacity-building across the Baltics and in Bulgaria. The Slovak Red Cross launched a tax-donation campaign through social media and created a brochure promoting its core services, while The Hungarian Red Cross launched both tax-donation and blood-donation campaigns during the summer through social media, billboard ads and radio.

Collectively, these initiatives build a more resilient foundation for humanitarian action across the region. Through technical support, knowledge sharing, and close collaboration, the IFRC and its Membership help guide National Society efforts to be prepared to meet evolving humanitarian needs effectively.

PREPAREDNESS

To prevent and mitigate the impacts of hostile events, the URCS expanded its disaster management and preparedness capabilities through targeted training. The “Training for Trainers on Emergency Risk Management and Preparedness” provided URCS staff and volunteers with advanced skills to handle crises.

In collaboration with national authorities, URCS has advanced comprehensive civil protection and disaster risk reduction initiatives, promoting resilience and preparedness at the community level. These efforts are supported by strategic partnerships and innovative programmes that enhance coordination and empower communities to respond effectively to emergencies.

In partnership with the Danish Red Cross, URCS implemented two key community preparedness programmes. The “Preparation of an Emergency Preparedness Plan at the Community Level” brought together civil defence representatives, local authorities, and community leaders in Chernivtsi and Khmelnytskyi. This initiative promoted collaboration among stakeholders, enabling a cohesive and community-centred approach to emergency response planning.

The “Family Emergency Action Plan” initiative focused on equipping families, including children, with practical strategies for household preparedness, enhancing their ability to respond effectively during emergencies.

To further strengthen local resilience, URCS developed a collaborative project concept with external partners aimed at enhancing the capacity of volunteer fire brigades in the Khmelnytskyi region. This project prioritised the provision of protective equipment, the establishment of early warning systems, and the promotion of public awareness initiatives.

The URCS Department of Communication and Marketing supported these efforts by producing informational brochures to raise public awareness about emergency preparedness. These resources contributed to a nationwide effort to enhance understanding and readiness at the household and community levels.

In spring and summer 2024, the Croatian Red Cross focused on strengthening team readiness by training staff in the rapid setup and management of humanitarian response points, equipping them with essential skills for effective deployment in affected areas. Similarly, the Russian Red Cross focused on expanding its emergency response capacity with specialised first aid and rescue equipment and prepared teams through focused training in search, water, and fire rescue.

In Ukraine

70K

people reached

on preparedness and risk reduction and recovery dissemination activities since January 2023.

185K

people reached

with mine and explosive remnants of the international armed conflict awareness services since January 2023.

Source: URCS One Plan 18-Month Progress Report

The Red Cross of Montenegro enhanced response capabilities with fire response exercise and a migration-focused exercise, while insights gained from the Supply Chain Management Conference in Dubai informed strategic improvements in optimising National Society operations.

The Red Cross Society of the Republic of Moldova conducted disaster preparedness training, with volunteers from multiple branches participating in simulation exercises on earthquake response, water safety, and first aid, aiming to strengthen their capacity for effective localised response to emergencies.

In the Baltics, a CBRN workshop—supported by the American Red Cross—promoted cross-border knowledge exchange on response roles of National Societies in CBRN incidents. The Estonian Red Cross has strengthened its emergency response by training emergency response volunteers with a focus on emergency health. The Baltic consortium, supported by DG ECHO, introduced joint simulation exercises and a shared stock platform, strengthening readiness across the region.

Action in the field



The Lithuanian Red Cross is continuously strengthening disaster preparedness through an ongoing expansion of its emergency response volunteer teams and targeted training initiatives. Regular field exercises focusing on mass evacuation and armed conflict scenarios complement multi-stakeholder simulations, such as the March 2024 session with national security officials to clarify crisis response roles.

Action in the field



In preparation for effective Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) response, National Societies are strengthening their systems to deliver timely and flexible support during crises. CVA preparedness includes establishing clear Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), mapping Financial Service Providers (FSPs) for rapid engagement, and building staff capacity through targeted training on CVA principles and implementation.

The Bulgarian Red Cross (BRC) has been actively advancing its CVA preparedness through these key initiatives.

In April 2024, BRC held a CVA SOP workshop, supported by IFRC representatives, to update and refine its CVA procedures, ensuring they are ready to provide efficient cash-based assistance. BRC also provided comprehensive CVA training to equip staff across 16 branches with essential skills, reinforcing its capacity to meet community needs through cash-based interventions in times of crisis.



The Ukrainian Red Cross Society, together with IFRC network partners, participating in the International Training for Rapid Response Unit Volunteers.

HUMANITARIAN DIPLOMACY

The ability of Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies to protect and assist people affected by the international armed conflict depends on strict adherence to the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence. A significant focus of the IFRC, in close coordination with the National Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has therefore been the reinforcement of humanitarian principles through diplomatic engagement and advocacy through Mission and Parliamentary Briefings, high-level multilateral dialogues, and targeted engagements with individual stakeholders.

This consistent, coordinated approach aims to uphold the collective reputation and operational legitimacy of the Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement in an increasingly challenging environment. However, as the advocacy agenda progresses, so do emerging challenges—such as misinformation, disinformation, and hate speech (MDH)—which impact public trust and jeopardize the neutral perception of humanitarian action. Efforts to protect and sustain its neutral and impartial humanitarian space and assist people in the armed conflict are further compounded by direct threats, as demonstrated by the targeting of humanitarian workers in Ukraine during the summer of 2024.

In 2024, global public trust in institutions has notably declined, driven by increased access to communication technologies and political shifts, including national elections. Experts at the World Economic Forum have highlighted misinformation as one of the top global risks in the coming years. Consequently, the RCRC Movement's work is increasingly scrutinised, necessitating proactive efforts to educate the public on RCRC's mandates and principles, as well as a critical issue management approach to handling reputational and related risks.

As we delve further into understanding the impacts of MDH on humanitarian work, IFRC network remains committed to advocating for the preservation and protection of a neutral and impartial humanitarian space, free from political influence.

National Societies across the region have been investing in strengthening their humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy capacity, aligning closely with regional HD strategic priorities. The Ukrainian Red Cross Society has focused on localising its advocacy efforts, equipping teams with structured frameworks and resources to enhance stakeholder engagement and policy influence.

In the Baltics, National Societies have prioritised formalising their crisis management roles to secure clearer mandates, which reinforce the Red Cross mission within national systems. Meanwhile, National Societies in Croatia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and North Macedonia through joint coordination strengthened HD capacity, focusing on data-driven advocacy and bolstering partnerships with local governments. The Hungarian Red Cross Disaster Management team is cooperating with governmental actors on civil protection, including through various meetings, events, and joint field exercises. The Russian Red Cross has expanded its international partnerships and joined humanitarian negotiation networks, which supports its capacity in humanitarian negotiation and positioning.

The IFRC works to strengthen humanitarian diplomacy (HD) across National Societies by gathering insights through surveys, providing resources, and organising workshops. This approach helps identify specific needs and priorities within each Society, allowing the IFRC to develop targeted engagement strategies. Furthermore, in response to the deepening humanitarian crisis, IFRC quarterly impact forecasts, drawing from primary and secondary data, are a strategic addition to ongoing advocacy efforts, which IFRC regularly discusses with Partner National Societies and institutional donors such as the FCDO and EU.

Through sustained advocacy, strategic diplomacy, and data-informed forecasting, IFRC and its Membership continue to uphold the core principles of neutrality and independence, ensuring that the whole Movement's humanitarian mandate remains at the forefront amid a rapidly evolving landscape of global and regional challenges.



MEMBERSHIP AND MOVEMENT COORDINATION

The scale of the crisis in Ukraine has driven a coordinated, extensive response across the IFRC Network, with National Societies worldwide providing crucial support to the URCS through the IFRC Emergency Appeal and bilateral initiatives. Facilitated by the IFRC Secretariat and the Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia, membership coordination has ensured efficient collaboration among regional and national actors, strengthening collective response efforts across Ukraine and impacted countries.

In Ukraine, the IFRC has directed vital funding to URCS, supported operational coordination with the ICRC, and promoted National Society Development, ensuring a responsive and united approach. The IFRC Membership's solidarity has been essential for seasonal preparedness, with active coordination for winter response beginning as early as summer to address the evolving needs of affected populations. Funding has been a cornerstone of these efforts, enabling emergency response, essential services, and programs focused on resilience.

The IFRC Country and Cluster Delegations have brought support closer to National Societies, enhancing their capacity to meet current and future challenges. In 2024, these delegations are shifting from hands-on support to focusing on localisation and sustainable capacity building, positioning National Societies to continue their work independently and effectively in the evolving humanitarian landscape.

Movement coordination has played a key role in strengthening the Red Cross response across Ukraine and impacted regions. The ICRC engagement with National Societies and governments to promote understanding of fundamental principles and the Red Cross role in international armed conflict, while continuing to support Restoring Family Links, International Humanitarian Law, and crisis communication. This collaboration between National Societies, the ICRC, and the IFRC Secretariat aims to enhance public and governmental awareness of the Movement's work, fostering improved coordination and recognition throughout the region.

Collaboration with external stakeholders has been a significant success of the operation. Partnerships with several EU entities, such as DG Home and DG Sante, have created future opportunities not only for the IFRC but also for numerous National Societies. Additionally, in many countries, National Societies have built strong relationships with various UN agencies and established themselves domestically as key disaster management partners with specialised expertise in areas such as MHPSS and cash programming.

As part of our Membership Coordination efforts under the Ukraine and Impacted Countries Emergency Appeal, we are transitioning country-specific Response Plans into Unified Plans. This approach enables a more effective and impactful continuation of National Society activities by consolidating the activities and support provided by IFRC network in each country into a single, cohesive planning document.

The Unified Plans demonstrate how National Societies and the IFRC Membership collaborate in a coordinated manner to deliver high-impact, principled responses to ongoing humanitarian challenges. Unified Plans for 2025 have been developed for nearly all impacted countries within this Appeal, including Bulgaria, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, and Türkiye.

In Ukraine, the URCS will conduct a revision of its One Plan at the end of 2024. Based on this updated version, the IFRC and its members will work throughout 2025 to develop a Unified Plan to support URCS efforts in addressing humanitarian needs in 2026 and beyond. This Unified Plan will replace the Emergency Appeal, which is expected to close in December 2025.

Unified Planning not only strengthens coordination but also reflects the IFRC's commitment to leveraging the power of its network to achieve meaningful and sustainable change for the communities it serves.



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Ukraine and impacted countries crisis Operations Update
 Federation-wide Overview | August 2024

Income

TOTAL INCOME

CHF 2,294M

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 3,055M |
| Network transfers | IFRC Report: Received from National Societies | CHF 374M |
| | IFRC Report: Total amount spent to support other National Societies | CHF 142M |
| | NS Report: Total amount spent to support other National Societies | CHF 245M |
| Total Income | Total Income, excluding network transfers | CHF 2,294M |
| Expected income | Additional expected income: total soft pledges | CHF 2,380M |

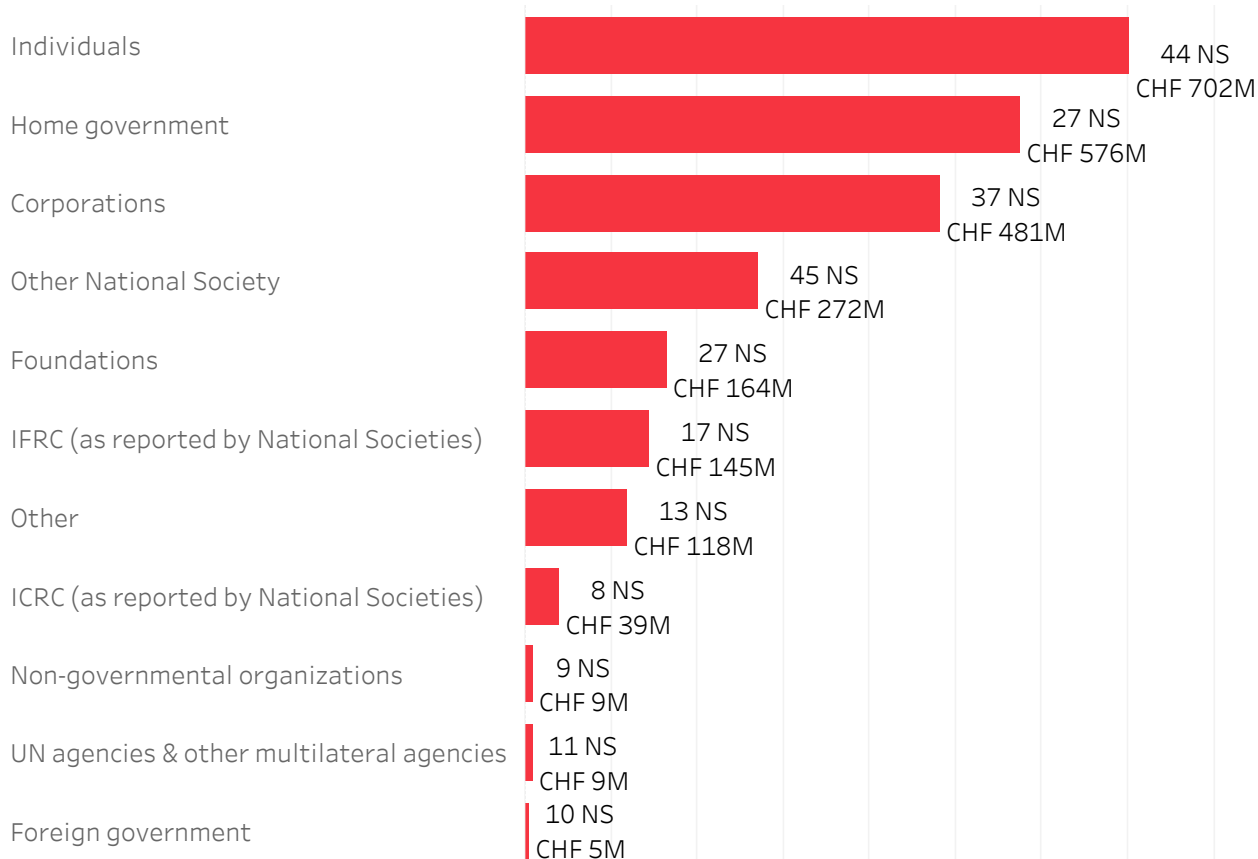
*Network transfers are calculated as follows:
 IFRC Secretariat and National Societies allocated funds to support other National Societies + IFRC Secretariat received income from National Societies (as per IFRC Financial Report)

INCOME SOURCE BREAKDOWN - NATIONAL SOCIETIES

Europe
 43 NS reporting
 84% of total global income

Americas
 2 NS reporting
 13% of total

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



Expenditure

TOTAL EXPENDITURE

CHF 1,741M

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 2,500M |
| Network transfers | IFRC Report: Total amount spent to support other National Societies | CHF 142M |
| | NS Report: Total amount spent to support other National Societies | CHF 245M |
| | NS Report: Allocated to IFRC | CHF 372M |
| Total Expenditure | Total expenditure, excluding network transfers | CHF 1,741M |

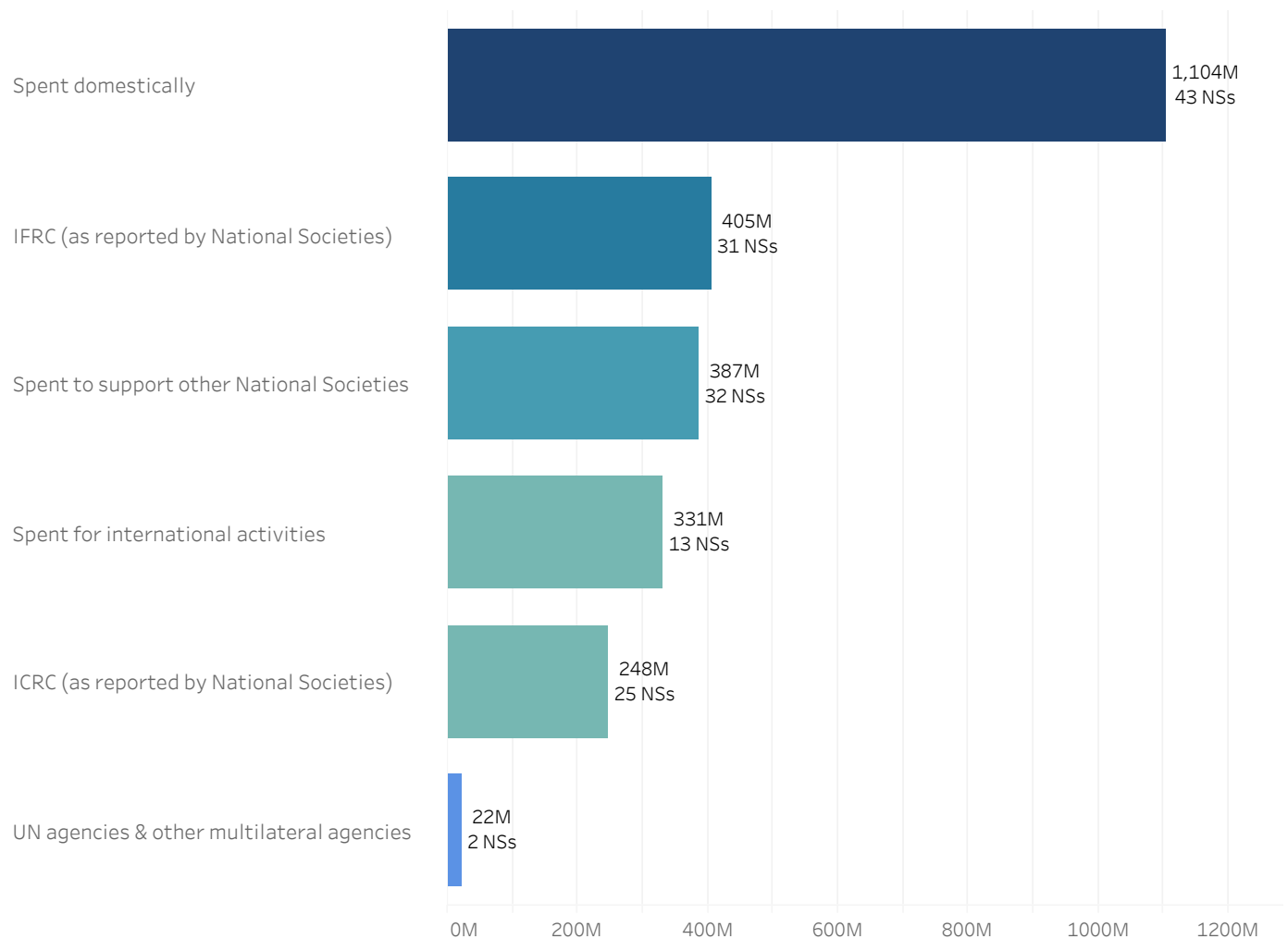
*Network transfers are calculated as follows:

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

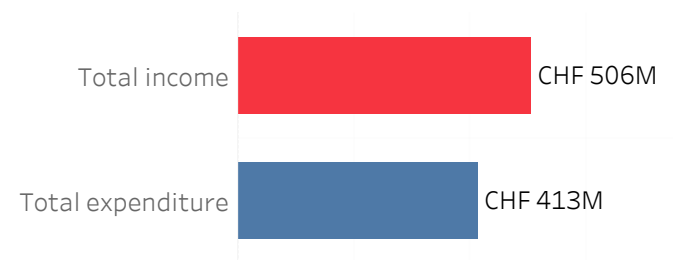
Many National Societies have highlighted that reports are based on estimations and allocations may not only reflect **expenses to date** but also include **pledges** that can change over time.

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.

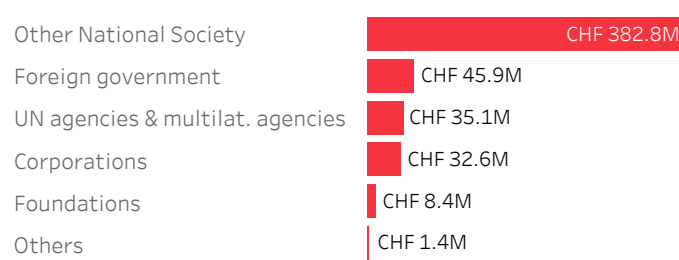


IFRC Secretariat

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OVERVIEW



INCOME SOURCE BREAKDOWN



EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

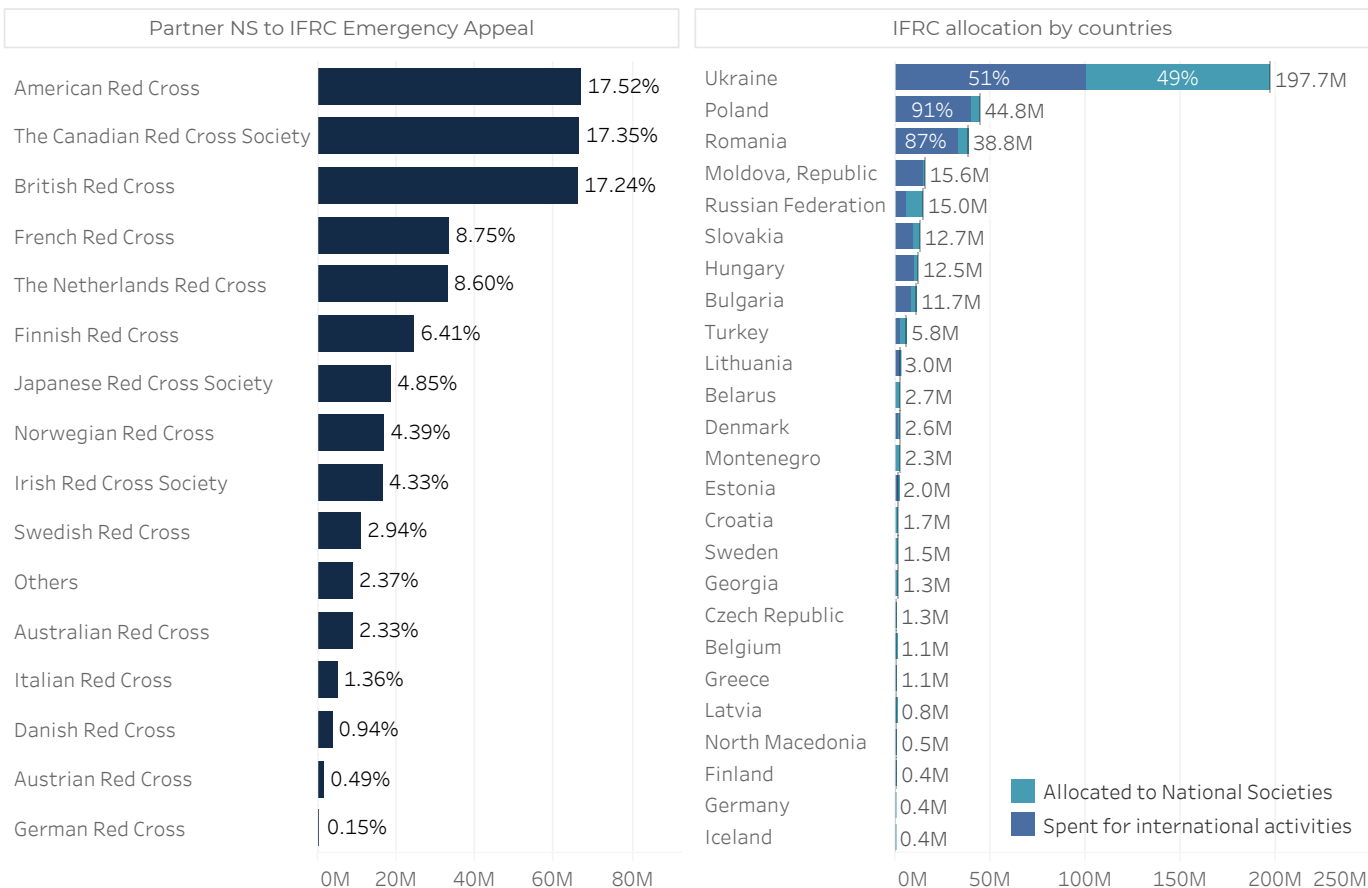


The international activities of the Secretariat include programmatic activities such as CVA or International Procurement of goods. The operating costs include support services from clusters and the Europe regional office, including human resources expenses. IFRC support in-country expenses, such as delegate 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 August 2024
 Federation-wide National Societies Financial Reports, as of 31/08/2024. IFRC Operation Strategy Report & Financial Management Report, as of 31/08/2024.
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.

ANNEX 1

Data collected through the Indicator Tracking Tool reflects the self-reported cumulative or yearly reach of National Societies from February 2022 to August 2024. Due to the varied nature of National Societies' activities and the diversity of their data collection systems, the reported figures may sometimes represent the total number of services provided rather than the unique number of individuals served, potentially leading to inflated people-reached figures due to double-counting. Conversely, underestimation may occur due to incomplete data or National Societies not reporting consistently throughout the entire period. To address this issue, values reported for a specific month within a given year have been carried forward to subsequent months if a zero (indicating an unknown value) or no value was provided in later submissions. This approach is grounded in the principle that the number of people reached for a particular indicator will always be at least as high as the highest value previously reported within the same year. On the other hand, to mitigate potential double-counting, the data has been disaggregated into yearly measures for 2022, 2023, and 2024. However, for people trained in first aid, a different methodology was applied, where the yearly values were aggregated. Although instances of over-reporting may still exist, these annual figures aim to provide a more accurate representation of the network's reach. Additionally, a conservative approach to rounding has been adopted in this report. By refraining from rounding, we ensure a more precise representation of the people-reached figures. Finally, to enhance accuracy, the current report has adopted the "End of reporting date" approach where data is assigned to the year corresponding to the actual end of its reporting period, preventing the inclusion of data from subsequent years in earlier totals.

METHODOLOGY

2022 Reach: Values referent to 2022 reflect the reach reported by National Societies from February 2022 to December 2022.

2023 Reach: Values referent to 2023 represent the reach of National Societies from January 2023 to December 2023. This value was calculated by subtracting the reach reported for 2022 from the cumulative figure reported for the period February 2022 to December 2023, per indicator.

2024 Reach: 2024 values represent the reach of National Societies from January 2024 to August 2024. For data submitted up to May 2024, the total was calculated by subtracting the cumulative figure reported for February 2022 to April 2024 from the combined totals for 2022 and the yearly reach calculated for 2023, per indicator. From June 2024 onward, the Federation-wide ITT reporting process transitioned to an annual format. As a result, values reported after this shift were specific to 2024 and used directly without requiring further calculations.

Total Reach per Year: Considering that values reported in a specific month for a given year were carried forward, the total number of people reached was calculated by selecting the maximum value reported across all indicators as of the latest reporting end date available for each year. This approach ensures consistency and accuracy in the annual totals and reduces the potential of overcounting.

Change in the Data Processing Method: In previous reports, data consolidation was based on the "Submission date." This approach resulted in slightly higher values for 2022, as some data submitted at the beginning of 2023 were included in 2022 figures, despite their reporting periods extending into 2023. Similarly, data submitted in early 2024 were included in 2023 figures in previous reports, leading to inflated numbers for that year.

To enhance accuracy, the current report adopts the "End of reporting date" approach. This method ensures that data is assigned to the year corresponding to the actual end of its reporting period, preventing the inclusion of data from subsequent years in earlier totals. For example, only data with a reporting period ending in 2022 is included in the 2022 totals, and the same principle applies to 2023 figures. This adjustment provides a more precise and consistent representation of the data over time.

Change in Rounding Method: A conservative approach to rounding has been adopted throughout this report. While values in some sections of the Two-Year Report, including the Federation-wide overview for Impacted Countries and Beyond, were rounded up, the current report refrains from rounding to ensure a more precise and accurate representation of people reached figures.

Approach to Handling Missing or Incomplete Monthly Data/ Carrying Forward Values: In this report, values reported for a given month have been carried forward to subsequent months within the same year when either a zero (indicating an unknown value) or no value was provided in later submissions. This approach reflects the principle that the number of people reached for a particular indicator will always be at least as high as previously reported within the same year. It also addresses gaps in reporting when National Societies do not participate in every data collection cycle.

To avoid double-counting individuals who may have received multiple services across different indicators, the total number of people reached within each sector and for each year was determined by selecting the maximum value reported for each indicator within the sector, specific to the respective year and National Society. This conservative approach helps to minimise overlaps between indicators, ensuring a more accurate and reliable representation of the reach figures.

CHANGES IN FIGURES REPORTED IN THE [TWO-YEAR REPORT](#)

| FEDERATION-WIDE RESPONSE TO DATE: UKRAINE | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sector | Year | Value in Two-Year Report | Value in This Report | Explanation |
| Cash and Voucher Assistance | 2023 | 2.1M | 1.7M | Reporting error in Two-Year Report. The reported value of 2.1M represents the cumulative total of people reached with Cash and Voucher Assistance from February 2022 to December 2023, rather than the intended annual figure for 2023. |
| Protection, Gender, and Inclusion | 2022 | 43K | 89K | Reporting error in Two-Year report. The PGI sector includes three distinct indicators that may have overlapping figures. To ensure accuracy and avoid double counting, the highest value among the three indicators is selected for each year. As such, the correct value for 2022 should reflect the highest reported figure across these indicators. |
| Protection, Gender, and Inclusion | 2023 | 74K | 294K | Change in data source. The value reported under the PGI sector in the Two-Year Report was likely derived from an alternate data source. To address this limitation, the current report adopts a more comprehensive approach by utilising the maximum values reported for each year across the PGI indicators submitted through the ITT form. |
| Shelter | 2022 | 262K | 379K | Change in data source. The value reported under the Shelter sector in the Two-Year Report was likely derived from an alternate data source that did not fully encompass the entire scope of Shelter activities. To address this limitation, the current report adopts a more comprehensive approach by utilising the maximum values reported for each year across the Shelter indicators submitted through the ITT form. |
| | 2023 | | 42K | |

FEDERATION-WIDE RESPONSE TO DATE: IMPACTED COUNTRIES AND BEYOND

| Sector | Year | Value in Two-Year Report | Value in Operation Update | Explanation |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Basic Needs Assistance | 2022 | 2.77M | 2.7M | Change in the data processing method and rounding method. |
| Basic Needs Assistance | 2023 | 1.66M | 1.6M | Change in the data processing method and rounding method. |
| Water, Sanitation and Hygiene | 2022 | 1.01M | 974K | Change in the data processing method, resulting in a slightly higher value for 2022, as some data submitted in 2023 were included in 2022 figures. |
| Water, Sanitation and Hygiene | 2023 | 405K | 464K | Change in the data processing method. With the shift from using the "Submission date" to the "Reporting end date" and considering that values reported for 2022 and 2023 were cumulative, adjustments were made to ensure accuracy. In the Two-year report, for some National Societies, the latest cumulative value reported in 2023 was subtracted from the value submitted in January 2023. In this report, values for 2023 have been adjusted by subtracting the figures from the form with the latest reporting end date in 2022. |
| Migration | 2022 | 554K | 556K | Change in the data processing method and carrying forward values, resulting in a slightly higher value for 2022, as some data submitted in 2023 were included in 2022 figures. In this report, carried-forward values were included for some National Societies, whereas they were not considered in the Two-Year Report. This adjustment has resulted in an increased total for the Migration sector in 2022. |
| Migration | 2023 | 655K | 656K | Change in the data processing method. In the Two-year report, for one National Society, the latest cumulative value reported in 2023 was subtracted from the value submitted in January 2023. In this report, values for 2023 have been adjusted by subtracting the figures from the form with the latest reporting end date in 2022. |
| Health and Care, including MHPSS | 2022 | 521K | 582K | Change in the data processing method and carrying forward values, resulting in a slightly higher value for 2022, as some data submitted in 2023 were included in 2022 figures. In this report, carried-forward values were included for some National Societies, whereas they were not considered in the Two-Year Report. This adjustment has resulted in an increased total for the Health and Care sector in 2022. |
| Health and Care, including MHPSS | 2023 | 235K | 232K | Change in the data processing method. In previous reports, data consolidation was based on the "Submission date," resulting in a slightly higher value for 2023, as some data submitted in 2024 were included in 2023 figures. For other cases, in the Two-Year Report, values reported for the first time in 2023 were subtracted from the figures reported in January 2024. However, in this report, the highest value reported in 2023 were used for comparison instead. |

| FEDERATION-WIDE RESPONSE TO DATE: IMPACTED COUNTRIES AND BEYOND | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sector | Year | Value in Two-Year Report | Value in Operation Update | Explanation |
| Cash and Voucher Assistance | 2022 | 468K | 448K | Change in the data processing method and carrying forward values, resulting in a slightly higher value for 2022, as some data submitted in 2023 were included in 2022 figures. |
| Cash and Voucher Assistance | 2023 | 209K | 222K | Change in the data processing method. In the Two-year report, for some National Societies, the latest cumulative value reported in 2023 was subtracted from the value submitted in January 2023. In this report, values for 2023 have been adjusted by subtracting the figures from the form with the latest reporting end date in 2022. Additionally, using the "Submission date" in previous reports led to data submitted in 2024 being included in the 2023 figures for some National Societies. |
| Shelter | 2022 | 235K | 227K | Change in the data processing method, resulting in a slightly higher value for 2022, as some data submitted in 2023 were included in 2022 figures. |
| Shelter | 2023 | 83K | 87K | Change in the data processing method. In the Two-year report, for some National Societies, the latest cumulative value reported in 2023 was subtracted from the value submitted in January 2023. In this report, values for 2023 have been adjusted by subtracting the figures from the form with the latest reporting end date in 2022. Additionally, using the "Submission date" in previous reports led to data submitted in 2024 being included in the 2023 figures for some National Societies. |
| Protection, Gender, and Inclusion | 2022 | 140K | 137K | Change in the data processing method, resulting in a a slightly higher value for 2022, as some data submitted in 2023 were included in 2022 figures. |
| Protection, Gender, and Inclusion | 2023 | 94K | 100K | Change in the data processing method. In the Two-year report, for some National Societies, the latest cumulative value reported in 2023 was subtracted from the value submitted in January 2023. In this report, values for 2023 have been adjusted by subtracting the figures from the form with the latest reporting end date in 2022. |
| Total People Reached | 2022 | 3.03M | 2.95M | Change in the data processing method, resulting in a slightly higher value for 2022, as some data submitted in 2023 were included in 2022 figures. |
| Total People Reached | 2023 | 2.47M | 2.48M | Change in the data processing method. In the Two-year report, for some National Societies, the latest cumulative value reported in 2023 was subtracted from the value submitted in January 2023. In this report, values for 2023 have been adjusted by subtracting the figures from the form with the latest reporting end date in 2022. Additionally, using the "Submission date" in previous reports led to data submitted in 2024 being included in the 2023 figures for some National Societies. |

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 | 2022/2-2024/8 | Operation | MGR65002 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2022-2025 | Budget | APPROVED |

Prepared on 14 Nov 2024

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 14 Nov 2024 | 507,919,232 |
| Appeal Coverage | 63.49% |

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

| Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches | Op Strategy | Op Budget | Expenditure | Variance |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items | 128,196,000 | 70,571,774 | 89,289,899 | -18,718,125 |
| PO02 - Livelihoods | 8,360,000 | 1,424,534 | 2,036,501 | -611,967 |
| PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash | 255,858,000 | 145,672,847 | 148,283,095 | -2,610,248 |
| PO04 - Health | 64,000,000 | 32,267,209 | 29,228,533 | 3,038,676 |
| PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 3,980,000 | 3,294,734 | 4,593,902 | -1,299,168 |
| PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion | 8,973,000 | 2,974,253 | 3,546,567 | -572,315 |
| PO07 - Education | 2,367,000 | 117,194 | 15,184 | 102,010 |
| PO08 - Migration | 126,600,000 | 50,751,070 | 47,242,268 | 3,508,802 |
| PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery | 14,000,000 | -12,609,199 | 4,306,233 | -16,915,433 |
| PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability | 3,860,000 | 1,761,535 | 2,269,444 | -507,909 |
| PO11 - Environmental Sustainability | 0 | 3,849 | 86,887 | -83,038 |
| Planned Operations Total | 616,194,000 | 296,229,799 | 330,898,514 | -34,668,716 |
| EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships | 17,612,000 | 9,901,261 | 9,852,987 | 48,274 |
| EA02 - Secretariat Services | 75,000,000 | 30,402,028 | 32,194,500 | -1,792,472 |
| EA03 - National Society Strengthening | 91,194,000 | 32,848,954 | 40,060,241 | -7,211,288 |
| Enabling Approaches Total | 183,806,000 | 73,152,243 | 82,107,729 | -8,955,486 |
| Grand Total | 800,000,000 | 369,382,041 | 413,006,243 | -43,624,202 |

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2024/08

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Opening Balance | 0 |
| Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.) | 487,776,603 |
| Expenditure | -413,006,243 |
| Closing Balance | 74,770,360 |
| Deferred Income | 18,449,755 |
| Funds Available | 93,220,114 |

IV. DREF Loan

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|-----------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|----------|
| * not included in Donor Response | Loan : | 1,293,301 | Reimbursed : | 1,293,301 | Outstanding : | 0 |
|----------------------------------|--------|-----------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|----------|

Operational Strategy

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

| Selected Parameters | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2022/2-2024/8 | Operation | MGR65002 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2022-2025 | Budget | APPROVED |

Prepared on 14 Nov 2024

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 | 66,617,272 | | 438,222 | | 67,055,494 | |
| 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 | 7,426,591 | | 90,957 | | 7,517,548 | |
| 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 | 39,668,571 | | 313,584 | | 39,982,154 | |
| 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 | -17,174 | | | | -17,174 | |
| 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 | 91,416 | | | | 91,416 | |
| 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 | 6,105 | | | | 6,105 | |
| 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 | 2022/2-2024/8 | Operation | MGR65002 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2022-2025 | Budget | APPROVED |

Prepared on 14 Nov 2024

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 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|
| 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 | 16,848,712 | | | | 16,848,712 | 12,701,768 |
| EU-Directorate General for Migration and Home Affairs | 4,596,644 | | | | 4,596,644 | 783,099 |
| 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 | 23,165,997 | 905,405 | 470,575 | | 24,541,976 | |
| FlexCar | 2,925 | | | | 2,925 | |
| Fortum Oyj | 206,421 | | | | 206,421 | |
| France - Private Donors | 100 | | | | 100 | |
| French Government | 4,938,090 | | | | 4,938,090 | 519,482 |
| 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 branch, Red Cross Society of China | 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 | 4,845,009 | | | | 4,845,009 | |
| 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 | 1,151,823 | | | | 1,151,823 | |
| Italian Red Cross (from Coca-Cola*) | 4,045,100 | | | | 4,045,100 | |
| Japanese Government | 7,952,996 | | | | 7,952,996 | |
| 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 | 19,845 | | | | 19,845 | |
| Liechtenstein Red Cross | 400,000 | | | | 400,000 | |

Operational Strategy

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

| Selected Parameters | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2022/2-2024/8 | Operation Budget | MGR65002 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2022-2025 | Budget | APPROVED |

Prepared on 14 Nov 2024

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 |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|
| 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 | 1,244,800 | | | | 1,244,800 | |
| Nissan Europe | 534,519 | | | | 534,519 | |
| Norstat AS | 115,683 | | | | 115,683 | |
| Norway - Private Donors | 250 | | | | 250 | |
| Norwegian Red Cross | 539,617 | | | | 539,617 | |
| Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*) | 16,254,347 | | | | 16,254,347 | |
| Offshore Techonology Conference Inc (OTC) | 24,701 | | | | 24,701 | |
| Olympus Corporation | 471,735 | | | | 471,735 | |
| On Line donations | 383,516 | | | | 383,516 | |
| Other | 28,995 | | 38,287 | | 67,282 | |
| 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 | 13,239 | | 433,199 | |
| Spanish Red Cross (from Amadeus IT Group*) | 504,500 | | | | 504,500 | |
| Splunk | 378 | | | | 378 | |
| Swedish Government | 8,354,651 | | | | 8,354,651 | |
| Swedish Red Cross | 10,833,519 | 120,851 | 283,576 | | 11,237,946 | |
| Swiss Government | 5,306,930 | | | | 5,306,930 | |
| 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 | 60,590,657 | 5,582 | 272,897 | | 60,869,136 | |
| The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov | 5,523,493 | | 10,395 | | 5,533,888 | |
| The Muslim World League | 893,808 | | | | 893,808 | |
| The Netherlands Red Cross | 15,917,728 | | | | 15,917,728 | |
| The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern | 16,650,120 | | 53,200 | | 16,703,320 | |
| The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands - Privat | 310,184 | | | | 310,184 | |

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HOW WE WORK

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to Principles of Humanitarian Action and IFRC policies and procedures. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.