



RUSSIA

2025 IFRC network country plan



Funding Requirement **CHF 7.3M**

25 February 2025

In support of the Russian Red Cross Society



85

National Society
branches



600

National Society
local units



835

National Society
staff



55,000

National Society
volunteers

People to be reached



200,000

Ongoing
emergency
operations



25,000

Climate and
environment



40,000

Disasters
and crises



1.2M

Health and
wellbeing



30,000

Migration and
displacement



40,000

Values, power
and inclusion

IFRC network multi-year focus

Emergency response

- Population movement

Longer-term needs

- Disaster preparedness and response
 - Health • Social care

Capacity development

- Multi-stakeholder engagement
 - Strategic planning
 - Volunteer development

Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating **Medium**

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index **Low**

Human Development Index rank **56**

World Bank Population figure **143.8M**

World Bank Population below poverty line **11%**

Funding requirements

2025

Total 7.3M CHF

Through the Host National Society

3.4M CHF

Through the IFRC

4M CHF

HNS Breakdown

Longer term needs

6,000 CHF
Climate & environment

1.4M CHF
Disasters & crises

1.2M CHF
Health & wellbeing

350,000 CHF
Migration & displacement

250,000 CHF
Values, power & inclusion

150,000 CHF
Enabling local actors

IFRC Breakdown

Ongoing emergency operations

2M CHF

Longer term needs

10,000 CHF
Climate & environment

300,000 CHF
Disasters & crises

250,000 CHF
Health & wellbeing

1M CHF
Migration & displacement

200,000 CHF
Values, power & inclusion

240,000 CHF
Enabling local actors

Hazards



Conflict



Population movement



Floods



Extreme winters



Wildfires

IFRC Appeal codes

Emergency Appeal:

MGR65002 Ukraine and impacted countries crisis

Longer-term needs:

MAARU003

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Russian Red Cross Society** was established in 1867 and admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1934. It is one of the oldest non-governmental organisations in Russia operating in the country through its regional and local branches. The size of regions is comparable to large European countries, necessitating substantial response capacities and extended geographic reach.

Apart from having its headquarters in Moscow and branches spread over 86 regions of the country, the Russian Red Cross Society has a Migration Centre in Moscow, a Red Cross Academy that trains new staff, volunteers and the public, a Linguistics Centre making the Movement materials accessible for the Russian-speaking audience, as well as a Search and Tracing Centre.

The main areas of work of the Russian Red Cross Society are to support emergencies, health and social programmes, first aid training and the promotion of blood and bone marrow donation. The National Society is one of the main coordinators of humanitarian support provided to people who have left

Ukraine and are currently in Russian territory. The Russian Red Cross Society places a strong focus on supporting vulnerable and marginalized groups in Russia. Social programmes include facilitating nurse visits for older people and people living with disabilities, home care, and the provision of care services in social and medical institutions by trained nurses and social workers. Health programmes include support for people with HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, including commitments to treatment and support groups for patients.

The Russian Red Cross Society is actively engaged in promotion of Red Cross Movement and international humanitarian law, restoring family links and tracing, as well as civic watch on human rights in detention facilities. The Russian Red Cross Society strives to respond to 70 per cent of nationwide, interregional and regional emergencies by providing humanitarian services to those affected and complementing government support measures.

In 2022, the National Society reached more than 400,000 people through its long-term services and development programmes.

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

With an area of 17 million kilometres per square, Russia is world's largest country, stretching from the Baltic Sea in the West to the Pacific Ocean in the east, spanning eleven time zones. Russia borders 16 countries with around two-thirds of the border washed by the sea. Divided into three regions: European Russia (from Eastern Europe to Ural Mountains), Siberia (from Ural Mountains almost to the Pacific Ocean), and Russia's Far East, the country experiences a diverse climate due to its territory.

According to the data of the 2021 Census, the first one since 2010, Russia's population grew by 1.4 per cent to 147.2 million people. In 2022, the rate of increase in life expectancy in the country became a record one in the Russian Federation's history and amounted to 2.7 years, while life expectancy reached 72.8 years. According to the Federal State Statistics Service's forecasts,

by 2035, the number of elderly Russians will reach 34 million, 24% of the country's population. Average life expectancy should reach 77 years by then. Russian Federation's Human Development Index indicator was 0.821 in 2022, making it 56 out of 191 countries. Russia is among the top 10 states worldwide that improved their human capital over the last 10 years.

Besides, some argue that the country presents a peculiar combination of third-world mortality and first-world education. It has some of the highest rates of educational attainment among population aged over 25 years in the world. But

the exodus of well-educated young people is eroding this advantage. According to the Ministry of Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media, 10 per cent of its workers left the country in 2022. Many were young men. Their flight is further skewing Russia's unbalanced sex ratio, which in 2021 meant there were 121 females older than 18 for every 100 males.

In recent years, the Russian economy has undergone significant changes due to urbanisation, migration, and infrastructure development. While some regions have adapted well to these changes, others have faced challenges, leading to shifts in employment patterns and economic dynamics.

The Federal State Statistics Service recently revised Russia's poverty estimate, indicating progress with 14.3 million Russians (9.8 per cent of the population) below the poverty line in 2022. Despite this improvement, regional disparities persist, and poverty takes various forms across the country.

Unemployment reached a record low of 3.5 per cent in February 2023, despite challenges such as sanctions and the departure of international companies. However, there are concerns about a future shortage of skilled workers.

The ongoing international armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine has exacerbated economic challenges, with manufacturing and trade declining, and an influx of displaced people from Ukraine reaching 5.3 million by February 2023.

Natural hazards pose additional threats, including floods, droughts, and forest fires. For example, a recent flood in Orenburg region caused significant damage, leading to evacuations, livelihood and shelter losses.



Russian Red Cross Society teams responding after the flooding in Tyumen region of Russia. (Photo: Russian Red Cross Society)

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on IFRC emergencies, visit IFRC GO page [Russian Federation](#)

Emergency Operation	Ukraine and impacted countries crisis
Appeal code	MGR65002
People to be assisted	2,562,000
Duration	18 February 2022 to 31 December 2025
Funding requirement	Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 2.7 billion IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 800 million Federation-wide funding requirement for Russia: CHF 100 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirement for Russia: CHF 58 million
Link to Revised Emergency Appeal	Ukraine crisis revised emergency appeal
Latest Operational Strategy	Ukraine crisis revised operational strategy
Latest Operations Update	Operational Update No. 10
Country response plan	Russian Red Cross Society response plan

Over a year has passed since the escalation of the armed conflict in Ukraine. In that time, the conflict has grown in complexity, producing multi-faceted and wide-reaching impacts. Humanitarian needs are particularly severe among those who remain at home in conflict prevalent areas and with internally displaced persons (IDPs). At the start of 2023, the number of IDPs within Ukraine was estimated at 5.4 million. The spread of the hostilities in Ukraine has also resulted in widespread multinational and multifaceted displacement. In total, over 20.4 million movements out of Ukraine have been recorded since the escalation of the international armed conflict. Most of the displaced people from Ukraine have entered the immediate neighbouring countries, primarily Poland, Russia, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, and Moldova.

The impacts of the ongoing hostilities are not limited to those directly affected by the conflict: communities worldwide, in particular host communities, experience difficulties due to protracted displacement and economic crisis that have exacerbated pre-existing vulnerabilities. Already under immense pressure from the COVID-19 pandemic and global economic downturn, public health and social security systems in host communities have been further stressed by the international armed conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine. Within this environment of overlapping crises, the humanitarian implications grow, generating protracted and diversified needs within health, migration, shelter, and livelihoods – all of which demand a comprehensive response.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The Russian Red Cross Society continues to provide support to displaced people from Ukraine residing on the territory of

the Russian Federation. The area of provision services has expanded to over 30 regions, ensuring that similar approach is used everywhere, and that cash assistance is provided as the preferred mechanisms. Support has also included mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), first aid activities, vocation training, provision of basic relief items, cash management and health activities. To ensure that services provided are of best quality, the National Society has focused on National Society strengthening activities for staff development and enhancement of its emergency response systems.

As of [June 2024](#), the National Society's response to the ongoing conflict has encompassed service such as the establishment of accommodation points for displaced people. It provided vocational training programme for displaced people and conducted multi-purpose cash assistance for more than 12,000 households. In 2024, psychosocial support continued to be extended through consultation with the Russian Red Cross Society regional branches, on-site consultations in temporary accommodation points, telephone consultations, support groups, referrals, and more.

With the Ukrainian Armed Forces entering Russia's Kursk region early on 6 August 2024, the Russian Red Cross Society and its regional branches are now actively involved in the humanitarian response in the areas accommodating the displaced population. Namely, the staff and volunteers in the affected area provide additional equipment for temporary accommodation points, distributing humanitarian aid, assisting in tracing and psychosocial support.



Climate and environment

Russia's vast territory, spanning both Europe and Asia, encompasses almost all climate zones except the tropical. This diversity makes it highly susceptible to climate change, impacting energy, health, industry, agriculture, and tourism sectors. The climate is predominantly continental, with warm summers and cold winters, varying rainfall patterns, and significant precipitation near coastal areas.

Recent years have seen Russia warming 2.5 times faster than the global average, leading to record temperatures, devastating forest fires, and flash floods. This warming trend affects various climatic factors, including temperature, precipitation, and sea levels. Rising temperatures and changing precipitation patterns increase flood risks, while sea level rise threatens coastal areas like St. Petersburg.

Extreme weather events like heatwaves, floods, and forest fires are becoming more frequent, causing substantial damage and economic losses. Climate change poses humanitarian challenges, including limited resources, forced migration, and adverse health effects, particularly impacting vulnerable populations such as the elderly, children, and indigenous communities.

Technological emergencies, emissions and the incorrect use of natural resources lead to ecological disasters – for example, oil leaks in Krasnoyarsk Krai, Komi Republic and Primorski Krai, 'black sky' air pollution events in Chelyabinsk, Kemerovo and the Novosibirsk region and Zabaykalsky Krai, and the severe chemical plant Ussolye-khim-prom ecological disaster in the Irkutsk region.

The economic implications of climate change in Russia are significant, with projected losses in GDP and infrastructure damage due to permafrost thawing. Annual damage caused by climatic events in Russia reaches CHF 465 to 930 million, and the damage caused by permafrost thaw could reach CHF 2,320 million/year. The country's reliance on hydrocarbon production poses a vulnerability as global energy demand shifts towards low-carbon sources. Despite signing the Paris

Climate Agreement and recognizing the need for climate action, Russia's climate policy remains constrained by sanctions and a focus on traditional energy sources.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

In the coming years ahead, the Russian Red Cross Society's objectives consist of tracking ongoing emergencies and trends to ensure preparedness for response, scaling its preparedness, anticipatory action, and response to disasters, crisis situations, natural and climate change inflicted emergencies. It will work to explore information on climate change and its impacts to react in a timely manner, sustainably manage its resources and reduce its waste, including reducing the number of single-use plastics and its programmes and activities and promote recycling and freecycling. Finally, it will keep its staff informed regarding environmental issues and green response.

Planned activities in 2025

- Foster partnerships with relevant non-profit organizations such as the Second Breath Foundation and the Rus Food Foundation, to channel resources and expertise toward minimising the environmental footprint
- Provide processed items for reuse to reduce waste and if these are not available, vouchers for their purchase

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC uses its communication channels to raise awareness on climate change and to support the National Society in its outreach initiatives during heat and cold waves. It also ensures that the National Society staff and volunteers participate in relevant training on responding to climate and environmental crises. The IFRC continues to facilitate the involvement of the National Society in the technical reference group for climate action. It also supports the National Society by providing training for staff and volunteers in responding to climate and environmental crises.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, visit IFRC GO page [Russian Federation](#).

Russia's vast expanse and diverse natural conditions make it susceptible to various hazards, including earthquakes, hurricanes, storms, blizzards, wildfires, floods, and more. Particularly vulnerable regions include the North Caucasus, Ural and Altai mountains, Irkutsk Region, Zabaykalsky Territory, and the Pacific coast of the Far East.

Recent years have seen significant challenges, such as widespread forest fires, devastating heatwaves like the one in 2010, seismic risks primarily in Kamchatka and Sakhalin, volcanic eruptions, slope processes causing landslides and avalanches, and various hydrometeorological hazards such as strong winds, floods, and droughts.

Notably, floods have caused substantial damage, as seen in the Krasnodar Krai in 2012 and Siberia in 2019, with ongoing risks to urban areas due to inadequate drainage systems. Droughts have also become more prevalent, affecting agricultural productivity, and leading to water scarcity issues, notably in the Don River basin.

In 2024, Russia faced multiple crises, including severe flooding in the Orenburg region and widespread wildfires across several federal districts (Yakutia, Irkutsk region, and others), exacerbated by adverse weather conditions. These disasters resulted in casualties, displacement, and extensive damage to infrastructure and agriculture.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Russian Red Cross Society's high-level objectives for the upcoming years include empowering communities to mitigate hazards through actionable risk information dissemination and vulnerability reduction initiatives, ensuring timely, flexible, and appropriate assistance, including cash and voucher assistance (CVA) during crises. It will work to strengthen its response capacities through needs analysis, disaster team training, infrastructure development and coordination with stakeholders. The National Society will establish federal and regional teams to provide psychological assistance in emergencies, improve legal recognition of its auxiliary role in disaster management, and scale up volunteering to provide humanitarian assistance in response to climate and man-made emergencies and disasters.

Planned activities in 2025

- Enhance accessibility to information regarding aid opportunities and the National Society's activities by expanding information resources
- Collaborate to establish a unified national humanitarian services framework, clarifying access rules, conditions, volumes and procedures while securing resources for effective assistance delivery
- Maintain response efforts for various emergencies such as heatwaves, floods, and population displacement, including mental health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS)
- Ensure proper needs assessment and feedback mechanisms are in place
- Establish an internal reserve fund for emergency preparedness and response
- Develop standard emergency response protocol
- Engage in emergency response coordination mechanisms at the national level
- Foster effective interaction with relevant governmental authorities, including EMERCOM of Russia and its territorial branches to secure support in emergency team preparation, equipment and training

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

IFRC mechanisms such as the IFRC disaster response emergency fund (IFRC-DREF) and emergency appeals will be drawn on as needed for the Russian Red Cross Society to respond to disasters and crises. The IFRC will also support the National Society in scaling up community-led disaster risk reduction activities in urban and rural areas, including IFRC enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessments, and developing and implementing community plans of action for disaster risk reduction and resilience. The IFRC will support the assessment of the National Society's Preparedness for Effective Response (PER), and the development of a plan to strength its disaster management capacities. Support will also be extended for the establishment of humanitarian hubs and warehouses in each federal region of Russia, along with the training of disaster response teams and provision of equipment.



In Russia, the life expectancy at birth is approximately 73 years, which lags behind the [OECD](#) average by eight years. The country has set ambitious goals to further increase life expectancy to 80 years by 2030 as part of its Healthcare National Project, which focuses on improving healthcare systems, reducing mortality rates from various diseases, and enhancing healthcare infrastructure and personnel.

In terms of fertility, Russia saw a [decrease in births in 2022](#) compared to the previous year, with 1,304,087 births recorded, marking a 6.7 per cent decline from 2021. As for the first half of 2024, according to the Federal State Statistics Service, the total birth rate in May increased by [8.5%](#) compared to April 2024. The maximum increase in the birth rate compared to May 2023 was recorded in the Chukotka Autonomous District (+27.9 per cent) and the Republic of Kalmykia (+15.0 per cent).

The country has a robust vaccination programme, although challenges related to vaccine hesitancy and misinformation persist. It faces significant challenges with epidemics, [including HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis](#).

Non-communicable diseases, such as [cardiovascular diseases](#), cancer, [diabetes](#), and respiratory diseases, contribute significantly to Russia's disease burden and mortality rates. Risk factors include tobacco use, unhealthy diet, physical inactivity, and excessive alcohol consumption. Neonatal mortality rates have been [steadily decreasing](#), attributed to initiatives such as the development of perinatal centres and enhanced healthcare provider skills.

Inter-regional [disparities in the healthcare system](#) exist and pose significant challenges. Access to healthcare varies across regions, influenced by [levels of state funding](#) and geopolitical factors.

[Efforts to improve water supply and sanitation are underway](#), supported by federal projects aimed at modernising water facilities and enhancing water quality. Climate change poses additional health risks for Russia, including increased thermal stress-related diseases and the expansion of vector-borne diseases.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

In alignment with its overarching mission and strategic priorities, the Russian Red Cross Society aims to promote health and wellbeing of communities across the country with a commitment to enhancing the quality life and advocating for effective healthcare solutions. It will focus on extending support to patients with specific diagnoses which include conditions such as HIV infection with a core emphasis on elevating and preserving their quality of life. It will work with socially vulnerable groups to reduce the burden on healthcare

systems and advocate for measures that enhance assistance to those in need. Furthermore, the National Society will bolster its capacity to deliver impactful healthcare solutions by expanding its network of strategic partners, formulate a culture of first aid skills and techniques in Russia by creating the necessary material, technical and personnel infrastructure. The National Society will also work on the development of digital solutions to help unite the donor community to implement a motivational programme to encourage the launch of new initiative groups and the expansion of existing ones and raise public awareness concerning the [psychological support services](#) provided by the Russian Red Cross Society among the public.

Planned activities in 2025

- Provide sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) services in flood-prone regions
- Support national immunization goals and hold forums on medical and social activities in collaboration with local authorities and partners
- Establish health and ageing centres with a focus on mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) services for seniors
- Provide support programmes for individuals affected by HIV and tuberculosis
- Establish material and technical infrastructure, including obtaining medical activity licenses across all regional branches
- Encourage voluntary blood donations, share best practices and develop the blood donation system with a focus on donor benefits and recognition
- Develop a digital platform for nurse location and print and disseminate information to recruit potential nursing students
- Continue [first aid](#) training for the public as well as train disaster response teams and staff and volunteers in regions

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Russian Red Cross Society in non-remunerated blood donation, methodological materials, and best practices on hygiene services during pandemics. It also supports the National Society by facilitating technical assistance and funding access for initiatives related to health ageing, non-communicable diseases, and support for individuals with HIV, tuberculosis and other communicable diseases. The IFRC supports the National Society with relevant training to enhance its capacity in providing mental health and

psychosocial support (MHPSS) and integrates these activities in emergency response. It will also encourage the National

Society's participation in networks and forums related to [first aid](#) and MHPSS.



Migration and displacement

Over the past decade, Russia has been a destination for migrants from former Soviet republics, addressing critical labour shortages in various sectors. However, the COVID-19 pandemic initially disrupted this trend, impacting migrant inflows. While there was a resurgence in migrant numbers in 2022 compared to previous years, pre-pandemic levels have not yet been reached. Notably, the [share of foreign workers](#) in the Russian labour market dropped from six per cent in 2019 to under five per cent in 2023, signalling a slight shift in the labour landscape.

Russian society appears to be evolving in its perception of labour migration, with a recent survey indicating that nearly half of respondents view it positively. This marks a significant shift from previous years, suggesting a [changing societal attitude](#) towards migrant workers. However, migrants still face systematic challenges in areas such as housing, education, healthcare, and labour rights.

Russia hosts a relatively low number of registered refugees, with temporary asylum status being more common, particularly among those affected by the international armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine. However, challenges persist for refugees and asylum seekers, including legal and administrative barriers to documentation, employment, and housing.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Russian Red Cross Society's objectives under migration and displacement include broadening training opportunities in new professions to those facing particularly challenging circumstances and lacking the necessary means for dignified living. It will continue to work to address the humanitarian needs and protection of vulnerable migrants and displaced persons while also facilitating their social integration and inclusion and access to essential services such as healthcare, education and housing. The National Society will empower people on the move and their host communities, promoting collaborative partnerships with local and national authorities and other organizations. Furthermore, it will raise public awareness and advocate for the protection of the rights and dignity of migrants and displaced people and strengthen the socioeconomic empowerment and livelihood referral mechanisms for migrants.

Planned activities in 2025

- Ensure that migrants have access to healthcare services, including medical insurance and personalized case management
- Offer case-management support and humanitarian aid tailored to individual needs during the legalization process for migrants
- Continue efforts to broaden access to education for migrants
- Sustain operations of the Russian Red Cross Migration Centre, its public counselling office for migrants
- Develop tools for monitoring and assessing the quality of care provided to migrants
- Disseminate information about restoring family links ([RFL](#)) services among non-governmental organizations, authorities, and affected people

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Russian Red Cross Society in strengthening existing [humanitarian service points](#), along with assistance in securing humanitarian aid from Movement Partners. IFRC supports the enhancement of the case management approach to ensure migrants have access to crucial public and protection services. Coordination, facilitation, and training are key components of IFRC's assistance, aligning the National Society's engagement with the [IFRC Global Route-Based Migration Programme](#) and other Movement frameworks. This involves training, guidance, and knowledge access, particularly in Russian language, to support migrant communities. IFRC also supports the development of migration strategies, engagement in regional think tanks and the National Society's Migration School in Saint Petersburg.

The ICRC provides support to the National Society under the restoring family links ([RFL](#)) initiative.



Values, power and inclusion

Russia is a multi-ethnic state with over [193 ethnic groups](#) living throughout the country. According to the 2021 population census, nearly 71.73 per cent of the population identified themselves as ethnic Russians, and about 19 per cent of the total population identified themselves as members of various ethnic minorities.

Russia is constitutionally a secular state, and its largest religion is Christianity, predominantly Orthodox Christianity. Islam is the second most widespread religion in Russia and is the traditional religion for most of the peoples of the North Caucasus, as well as some Turkic peoples.

The number of women in Russia far exceeds the number of men. According to the Federal State Statistics Service, the population of Russia by the beginning of 2020 is [146.7 million](#), of which 68.1 million are men and 78.6 million are women.

Russia grapples with multifaceted challenges concerning violence, discrimination, and exclusion across various marginalized groups, with significant implications for human rights and social cohesion. Youth engagement in decision-making processes and access to quality education remain limited, especially in emergency settings, exacerbating vulnerabilities. Strengthening legal frameworks, enhancing support services, promoting inclusive education, and fostering community engagement are vital for addressing these issues.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Russian Red Cross Society will continue to strengthen community empowerment and trust-building through community engagement and accountability ([CEA](#)), actively involving those assisted in programme evaluation and development processes. Its objectives include forging strategic partnerships and innovative collaboration to strengthen humanitarian education, empowering young people by

recognizing their potential as catalysts for positive change and scale up youth-led education and action, including the development of a youth engagement strategy. The National Society will empower young people by establishing an educational, outreach, practical and research platform for the youth at the tracing and information centre of the Russian Red Cross Society.

Planned activities in 2025

- Establish a sustainable team of volunteers in each regional branch
- Expand the Russian Red Cross Society academy's education offerings, including vocational training courses for people and communities in need
- Conduct social media campaigns and produce video content to engage youth effectively
- Engagement in regional and federal youth events to promote awareness of the Red Cross and involve youth in first aid initiatives

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Russian Red Cross Society's efforts in strengthening its capacity in protection, gender and inclusion ([PGI](#)) through the provision of essential resources, guidelines, and tools in the Russian language. It assists the National Society in establishing feedback mechanisms, identifying effective communication channels tailored to diverse communities, and addressing institutional gaps in community engagement approaches. The IFRC supports the National Society's youth-oriented initiatives such as social media campaigns and participation in regional youth activities.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Russian Red Cross Society is committed to pursuing institutional strengthening and carried out the self-assessment part of the Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification ([OCAC](#)) process in 2021. The self-assessment is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies as a whole in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities.

The Russian Red Cross Society is also committed to the Preparedness for Effective Response ([PER](#)) process and is at the orientation phase. The PER approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyze the strengths and gaps of its preparedness and response mechanism, and ultimately take necessary action to improve it.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Forge partnerships with national, regional, and local humanitarian actors, including public authorities and medical organizations, to enhance its role in addressing community needs
- Continue to engage with the diplomatic community
- Enhance corporate fundraising efforts, focusing on increasing both the quantity and quality of corporate



National Society Development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Advocate for the passing of the Russian Red Cross Society Law
- Undergo branch organizational capacity assessment ([BOCA](#)) processes in all the regional branches
- Improve volunteer management and community action model to effectively address the needs of local communities

donations through partnership-building events and activities for financial sustainability

- Foster collaboration with non-profit organizations to bolster local initiatives and support community-driven projects
- Collaborate with the Secretariat of Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and Interparliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of Commonwealth of Independent States (IPA CIS) to advocate for involvement in disaster management, migration, health, and the development of legislation, while promoting Red Cross Red Crescent principles
- Develop fundraising methods, including face-to-face modality, digital fundraising, and targeted online advertising
- Implement unified fundraising tools across regional branches, providing training to teams and enhancing transparency in expenditure

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC engages with relevant national and international stakeholders, including authorities, private sector, donors and participating National Societies on possible support of the activities in Russia. It encourages the Russian Red Cross Society to disseminate information on activities and achievements with the governmental structures, UN agencies, NGOs, international organisations in the country and other key stakeholders by sharing reports, participating in conferences, round table meetings and other events. The IFRC also seeks to ensure that the National Society is equipped to undertake strategic planning, implementation, and branch coordination.

- Further develop participation of youth and volunteers in decision-making
- Continue building human resources capacities with particular attention to internal communication and procedures improvement, as well as extensive options for staff education and development
- Enhance robustness of the legal framework (i.e. launch the statutes revision process, examine existing and develop missing policies)
- Ensure proper insurance coverage for volunteers

- Develop digital solutions to help unite the donor community, to implement a motivational program to encourage the launch of new initiative groups and the expansion of existing ones

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC continues to support the National Society's efforts towards the passing of the Russian Red Cross Society Law and further development of the National Society legal framework. Efforts are also undertaken to ensure that the Russian Red Cross

Society statutes are updated. The IFRC supports the BOCA process and the development of the Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system to manage the information about those assisted, members, donors, and volunteers effectively. IFRC also facilitates access of the National Society to pool funds dedicated to National Society development, such as the IFRC Capacity Building Fund (CBF), the National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA), the Empress Shōken Fund, and other innovative approaches.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Disseminate International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and knowledge about the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement
- Create sub-domains for each regional branch with a possibility to share news
- Create videos and documentaries on people dedicated to humanitarian values
- Build a strong public profile and influence policy change at domestic, regional and global levels
- Engage in governmental and public advisory bodies to contribute effectively to address social challenges and advocate for humanitarian priorities
- Strengthen community trust as the partner of choice for local humanitarian action
- Conduct annual sociological studies of public perception of the Russian Red Cross Society's activities to improve its work

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Russian Red Cross Society in the development of documents such as the humanitarian diplomacy policy and the operational checklist for humanitarian diplomacy. Support is also extended towards capacity building training and workshops in the Russian language, ensuring visibility for National Society programming, and engaging Russian-speaking audiences on social media platforms. Emphasis is placed on providing the Russian Red Cross Society with simple and affordable tools and advice to ensure that programming and communication aimed at public behaviour change are informed by science and data-informed approaches. The IFRC also supports localising global campaigns, such as those related to climate change and migration, and encourages participation in regional campaigns on key influencing priorities.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Improve mechanisms to detect, prevent and respond to ethical violations
- Prioritise child safeguarding and protection across both institutional and operational levels
- Assess digital maturity and develop a strategy for digital transformation

- Create web platforms and chatbots to enhance communication and outreach to communities served by Russian Red Cross Society and potential donors
- Modernise the website to develop a unified database of the Russian Red Cross Society members
- Conduct regular risk register exercises to ensure preparedness and adaptability
- Ensure the use of unified tools and systems for accounting, planning, monitoring (including quality

control), community engagement and reporting at all levels of its organisational structure

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Russian Red Cross Society with training on integrity and accountability, coaching for leadership

development, and advocacy on protection, gender and inclusion (PGI). IFRC offers practical assistance in financial compliance and provides recommendations on measures to address fraud and abuse, including reporting mechanisms. The IFRC also supports the creation and maintenance of a business continuity plan to address potential risks.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC supports the Russian Red Cross Society in strategic and operational coordination, humanitarian diplomacy, and National Society development. In recent years, the Russian Red Cross Society received support through several IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) and Emergency

Appeal operations. These included floods, wildfires, violent attacks, and population movement in Russia. The IFRC also provides technical support to the National Society on a broad range of services, including disaster response, health, social inclusion, and migration.

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources;

clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance, and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.



Russian Red Cross Society provided essential items and psychosocial support to flood-affected people in Orenburg Oblast in Russia. (Photo: IFRC)

Movement coordination

The Russian Red Cross Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and

Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The ICRC's Moscow delegation maintains a dialogue on humanitarian and IHL issues and supports the Red Cross Societies of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus.

Coordination with other actors

In 2024, the Russian Red Cross Society and the Agency for Ensuring and Coordination of Russian Participation in International Humanitarian Operations "EMERCOM" signed a framework cooperation agreement to consolidate the supportive role played by the National Society and to further strengthen and expand this cooperation in the years to come. It has also been planned to sign an agreement between the Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defence, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters and Russian Red Cross Society. The Ministry is fully responsible for organising response operations during any emergency or crisis and has a large personnel base and budget. The Russian Red Cross Society is in a position

to complement this response through preparedness and recovery interventions.

The Russian Red Cross Society has been cooperating with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for many years over the past decades and plans to continue cooperation going forward. The Russian Red Cross Society staff regularly participates in events organized jointly with UNHCR and monthly meetings of UNHCR partners, sharing experiences with colleagues and improving their professional skills. The first Cooperation Agreement between the Russian Red Cross Society and the UNHCR was signed in 2022, which provides comprehensive support in Russia to displaced people from Ukraine, DPR, LPR, Zaporizhzhia and Kherson regions.



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 16 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2025 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2025 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

Additional information

- [IFRC network country plans](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research databank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

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