
**Ukraine and
Impacted Countries**

FOUR YEAR REPORT



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Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

BraVO	Branch and Volunteer Development Programme	MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
CEA	Community Engagement and Accountability	MHU	Mobile Health Unit
CPR	Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation	Membership	Refers to Red Cross Red Crescent-National Societies and IFRC
CVA	Cash and Voucher Assistance	Movement	Global humanitarian network comprised of the ICRC, IFRC, and National Red Cross Red Crescent Societies
DRM	Disaster Risk Management	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	NSD	National Society Development
EA	Emergency Appeal	NS	National Society
ERT	Emergency Response Team	NSS	National Society Strengthening
Federation-wide approach	An approach that includes the entirety of the IFRC and Red Cross Red Crescent-National Societies	OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
FA	First Aid	Oblast	Regional administrative division in Ukraine
HBC	Home Based Care	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
HQ	Headquarters	PFA	Psychological First Aid
HSP	Humanitarian Service Point	PGI	Protection, Gender and Inclusion
IC	Impacted Countries	PMER	Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	PNS	Participating National Society
ICT	Information and Communications Technology	RCRC	Red Cross Red Crescent
IDP	Internally Displaced People	REACH	Humanitarian initiative providing granular data, information, and in-depth analysis from contexts of crisis, disaster and displacement
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross Red Crescent Societies	SCM	Supply Chain Management
IFRC Network	Refers to Red Cross Red Crescent-National Societies and IFRC	SESU	State Emergency Service of Ukraine
IHL	International Humanitarian Law	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IM	Information Management	UIC EA	Ukraine and Impacted Countries Emergency Appeal
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		
ITT	Indicator Tracking Tool		

A Note on Reading this Report

The structure of the report is organised around the IFRC's [strategic priorities and enabling functions](#). The narrative focuses on Ukraine, specifically the work of the Ukrainian Red Cross Society (URCS) and then expands to the activities of Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) National Societies in impacted countries and beyond.

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

Key points to keep in mind:

- The narrative presents a cumulative account of the response efforts carried out by URCS, National Societies in impacted countries, IFRC and its Membership since February 2022. For a more detailed overview of activities from February 2022 to December 2024, readers are referred to the [Three-Year Federation-Wide Report](#).
- Both the narrative and data cover the full response period from February 2022 to December 2025. Data is presented by calendar year (with 2022 covering February–December, and 2023–2025 as full years) to reduce double counting and provide a clearer picture of progress over time.
- Visuals and field examples help illustrate key results and bring stories of impact to life.
- Data inconsistencies may occur due to differing data systems and reporting standards across National Societies.
- Outlier influence may skew totals, particularly from large or heavily engaged National Societies.
- All data is self-reported and, where necessary, validated and triangulated with previous reports or public information.
- Many Partner National Societies (PNSs) have integrated support to the displaced people from Ukraine into their regular programming, making it difficult to report figures specifically under sectors like Migration and Displacement. As a result, some 2025 values may be underreported.
- The examples cited throughout this report offer a snapshot of key achievements across the network. Detailed National Society response plans and individual results are available on [IFRC GO](#).
- Please note that, in some cases, data may be incomplete, or estimates may be used where gaps exist, following a conservative and transparent methodology, explained in more detail in Annex I of this report.

Detailed National Society Final Reports

[Belarus](#)

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Foreword



Four years have passed since the escalation of the Russia-Ukraine international armed conflict triggered one of the largest humanitarian responses in Europe in decades. Across Ukraine and 45 countries, the IFRC network has delivered more than 25 million humanitarian services to people affected by the conflict, supported by 140,000 volunteers operating through more than 7,000 Red Cross branches, and CHF 2.5 billion mobilised through the collective solidarity of individuals, governments, and corporate partners.

The scale of these figures reflects the depth of need that has persisted throughout this period. By late 2025, 3.7 million people remained displaced inside Ukraine, and available data indicate that 2025 was the most difficult year for civilians since the escalation began, with casualties rising sharply compared to the previous year. Attacks on energy infrastructure have left families without reliable heating or electricity for extended periods, while repeated strikes on health facilities have degraded access to essential services, including mental health care, for millions of people. Communities along the frontline continue to bear a heavy burden, and the cumulative psychological toll of years of conflict, displacement, and uncertainty has created a scale of need that shows no sign of subsiding.

Across the impacted countries, many people who have fled Ukraine are making progress in rebuilding their lives. Yet significant barriers to employment, housing, education, and healthcare persist, and vulnerable groups, including older people, single-headed households, and people living

with disabilities, continue to face disproportionate risks. The extension of the Temporary Protection Directive until March 2027 provides continued legal certainty, but the transition it signals represents a meaningful shift in the protection landscape, with the potential to increase vulnerability among those unable to secure alternative legal status.

Throughout this period, we have worked alongside the Ukrainian Red Cross Society, Partner National Societies, and the wider Red Cross Red Crescent network to deliver assistance, strengthen community resilience, and ensure that the voices of affected people shape the response. The scale and complexity of our work have generated many milestones over the years; while its full scope is difficult to capture, three achievements merit particular recognition. First, our collective response over four years has demonstrated the enduring strength of the Red Cross Red Crescent network, maintaining a principled, people-centred presence in one of the world's most complex humanitarian crises. Second, nearly CHF 58 million in National Society strengthening support has enabled National Societies to expand services, reinforce volunteer networks, and build institutional capacity across the region. Third, we have implemented the largest mental health and psychosocial support interventions in Europe's history, delivering more than two million instances of MHPSS to people affected by the conflict.

As the humanitarian situation continues to evolve, the need for coordinated, flexible, and sustained engagement remains as pressing as ever. In recognition of this, IFRC has revised its Emergency Appeal and extended its duration until the end of 2027 to continue addressing the humanitarian needs, with a continued focus on Ukraine. However, we are facing a very significant gap, as the current funding is far from sufficient to meet the level of humanitarian needs.

We remain committed to supporting all people affected by the Russia-Ukraine international armed conflict, wherever they may be. Guided by the principles of neutrality, impartiality, and independence, we are determined to work alongside affected communities as they navigate the challenges of displacement, recovery, and the long road to rebuilding their lives.

Birgitte Bischoff Ebbesen
IFRC Regional Director
for Europe and Central Asia



By late 2025, 3.7 million¹ people remained internally displaced inside Ukraine, many of them forced to move multiple times as the conflict continued. Families who fled frontline areas often left with little and arrived with less, navigating rising costs, damaged social networks, and the lasting psychological impact of displacement on their children. For many, Red Cross support is still needed.

"In the end, we had to leave home especially because of my daughter," says Anna, a 31-year-old mother. "She was so scared of all the attacks and the time spent in shelters. Now I hope the conflict ends soon so she can forget about it all. But she is still afraid, she does not dare to leave my side or play with other children. Our life is on pause, but the help from the Red Cross means a lot. Especially the food packages, as everything has become so expensive."

Over these four years, Ukrainian Red Cross Society, supported by the IFRC and the wider Red Cross and Red Crescent network, has been delivering humanitarian assistance, reaching millions of people across Ukraine with emergency relief, healthcare, psychosocial support, and longer-term recovery services. The generosity of those who have contributed funding has been essential to making this response possible.



Ina left Zaporizhzhia in 2022 with her daughter and only the bare essentials. Their neighbourhood was close to the front line, and when the moment came to go, there was no time to plan. *"We left unexpectedly. We did not even have time to think about what to take with us. We were just saving our lives."*

They settled in Plovdiv, in southern Bulgaria. The first months were hard. Ina wanted to be useful, to contribute, but found herself struggling to function. She joined peer support groups and began seeing a psychologist individually. *"I was very stressed. Sometimes I did not know what to do."* Gradually, the acute stress and anxiety eased. Once it did, she enrolled in a Bulgarian language course. *"This helped me a lot to feel more comfortable in Bulgarian society and laid the foundations for our life here."*

She now works for the Greenline, a support helpline for people displaced from Ukraine. The calls she receives cover a wide range of needs: food, hygiene supplies, help understanding Bulgarian institutions, replacing documents that were left behind or lost. *"They came with just a bag, often without any documents."* Most callers arrived the same way she did.

For Ina, the work has a clear purpose. *"Psychological trauma has to be healed, people's dignity preserved."* She knows this not from training alone, but from having been in the same position herself.

1. UNHCR, Ukraine Situation Overview: Global Appeal 2026, December 2025. Available at: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/120716>

Federation-Wide Response to Date: Ukraine

Total People Reached



11.79M

2022

3.12M

2023

3.07M

2024

898K

2025

National Society Capacity



8.7K

volunteers involved in the operation

German Red Cross
Tent 12, 200
10,00 m x 4,00 m



637K

people trained in First Aid since 2022



14.9K

people trained in MHPSS since 2022



200

branches responding

Disasters and Crises



BASIC NEEDS ASSISTANCE

People reached with relief assistance for basic needs

11.7M
2022

2.7M
2023

3M
2024

898K
2025



SHELTER, HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

People reached with shelter support

379K
2022

42K
2023

1K
2025



CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE

People reached with CVA

398K
people reached with CHF 16M
2022

407K
people reached with CHF 93.5M
2023

120K
people reached with CHF 17.2M
2024

24K
people reached with CHF 11M
2025

Health and Wellbeing



HEALTH AND CARE

People reached with primary health services

129K 2022	426K 2023	651K 2024	379K 2025
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MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT

People reached with MHPSS

326K 2022	329K 2023	347K 2024	321K 2025
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WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

People reached with WASH support

2.1M 2022	587K 2023	858K 2024	741K 2025
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Migration and Displacement



MIGRATION

People reached with migration support

251K 2022	190K 2023	19K 2024	25K 2025
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Values, Power and Inclusion



PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION

People reached with PGI support

2022	89K
2023	294K
2024	193K
2025	254

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

97%

of people received a response to their feedback since 2023

3.1K

staff and volunteers trained in CEA & information provision since 2022



Federation-Wide Response to Date: Impacted Countries and Beyond

Total People Reached



3.01M

2022
including 2.26M in IC

2.56M

2023
including 2.02M in IC

546K

2024
including 480K in IC

313K

2025
including 285K in IC

National Society Capacity



134K

volunteers involved in the operation



202K

people trained in First Aid since 2022



42K

people trained in MHPSS since 2022



7.1K

branches responding

Disasters and Crises



BASIC NEEDS ASSISTANCE

People reached with relief assistance for basic needs

2.8M

2022
2.1M in IC

1.7M

2023
1.6M in IC

351K

2024
323K in IC

182K

2025
162K in IC



SHELTER, HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

People reached with shelter support

227K

2022
71K in IC

101K

2023
39K in IC

22K

2024
6.9K in IC

6.1K

2025
5.2K in IC



CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE

People reached with CVA

452K

people reached with CHF 63.4M

2022

332K in IC with CHF 51.8M

310K

people reached with CHF 36.2M

2023

284K in IC with CHF 30.1M

123K

people reached with CHF 20.3M

2024

116K in IC with CHF 10.1M

52K

people reached with CHF 9.4M

2025

51K in IC with CHF 5.7M

Health and Wellbeing



HEALTH AND CARE

People reached with primary health services

82K

2022
60K in IC

80K

2023
66K in IC

25K

2024
23K in IC

55K

2025
55K in IC



MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT

People reached with MHPSS

174K

2022
101K in IC

246K

2023
206K in IC

363K

2024
331K in IC

203K

2025
190K in IC



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

People reached with WASH support

937K

2022
433K in IC

506K

2023
474K in IC

187K

2024
184K in IC

130K

2025
128K in IC

Migration and Displacement



MIGRATION

People reached with migration support

556K

2022
111K in IC

656K

2023
224K in IC

129K

2024
119K in IC

88K

2025
84K in IC

Values, Power and Inclusion



PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION

People reached with PGI support

2022

133K

42K in IC

2023

110K

77K in IC

2024

140K

132K in IC

2025

90K

86K in IC

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

27

NSs with established feedback mechanisms

73K

community feedback comments collected

120

community feedback reports produced



Ongoing Emergency Response in Ukraine

URCS ERTS ASSISTED

106K

people in 2025 across 24 oblasts in Ukraine.

676

regularly active ERT volunteers across Ukraine in 2025.

1.6K

joint response activities with SESU in 2025.

Source: URCS Emergency Response Teams Dashboard, accessed 13 April 2026.

Heavy attacks on civilian infrastructure have continued throughout nearly four years of armed conflict in Ukraine, leaving many people deceased, injured, or displaced, and cutting off access to essential services.

Across Ukraine, when an alert comes in, URCS Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) are already moving. Working side by side with the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU), ERT volunteers arrive at the scene to search for survivors, help evacuate residents, and clear debris. They treat wounds, offer psychological first aid to people in shock, and hand out immediate relief supplies to those who have lost everything in a matter of hours.

Where there is no heat, ERTs set up warming points and serve hot meals and drinks to people affected and emergency responders alike. They bring in generators so people can charge their phones and keep in touch with their families.



© Ukrainian Red Cross Society

Once the immediate emergency passes, the work is far from over. Where people struggle to meet basic needs, URCS distributes food kits, hygiene supplies, and household items, and offers cash assistance where markets allow, supported by the IFRC and its network, giving families the flexibility to decide what they need most.



© Angela Hill, Canadian Red Cross (photo and testimony)

URCS also helps communities recover by repairing homes, medical centres, and schools damaged by the conflict. In partnership with the Luxembourg Red Cross and the Canadian Red Cross, URCS has been restoring medical facilities across the country. In Uman, Cherkasy region, a drone attack in spring 2025 left the Uman Professional Agrarian Lyceum with almost all of its windows broken and four classrooms completely destroyed. The community gathered the very next day to begin the clean-up, but reopening the school was another matter. “We did not have the financial capacity to replace these windows on our own,” said Volodymyr, the school’s director. With support from the Canadian Red Cross, URCS delivered and installed 106 windows. The 2025-2026 school year started only two weeks late, with nearly all classrooms back in use. “We are grateful that there are people who care about our problems,” Volodymyr said.

Beyond responding to emergencies as they happen, URCS also works to strengthen the capacity to handle them. ERT volunteers train regularly alongside SESU, practising procedures including water rescue, evacuation, setting up tent camps, and operating field kitchens. At community level, URCS helps people create local emergency plans, build local response capacity such as volunteer fire brigades, including through a project funded by the US Department of State via the IFRC, and install early warning systems, giving communities the skills and tools to protect themselves when emergencies strike. The German Red Cross is one of the key supporters of URCS ERT work as part of their work towards the development of URCS’ civil protection programmes.

For many families across Ukraine, pets are an important part of the household, a source of warmth and comfort, especially in difficult times. Since 2022, in partnership with Humane World for Animals, URCS volunteers have been reaching families with pets across 22 regions, including in the hardest-hit areas in the east, like Donetsk oblast.

By the end of 2025, 69,568 pet owners and 147,261 pets had received support, including 544 tonnes of animal feed and 73,761 units of essential supplies such as carriers and veterinary products.

Data source: URCS Pet Care Program Dashboard, accessed 13 April 2026.



446K

visits by people seeking assistance at URCS-supported mobile heating points in Kyiv and Kyiv oblast during January and February 2026.

5.8K

people, of whom 1.4K are children, received psychological first aid and psychosocial support from URCS volunteers in Kyiv and Kyiv Oblast during January and February 2026.

Source: URCS Emergency Response Operations Centre Dashboard, accessed 23 March 2026.

Winter Response

In anticipation of another harsh winter, URCS, with financial support from the IFRC network, began prepositioning generators, heaters, tents, blankets, and thermal supplies ahead of the 2025-2026 season. Having equipment and supplies ready in advance meant that when electricity and heating failed, URCS teams could deploy immediately to keep people warm, ensure access to food, and maintain connections to essential services.

What followed was one of the coldest winters in years, with outside temperatures falling to around -20°C. Repeated large-scale attacks on energy infrastructure between January and February 2026 caused severe and prolonged disruptions to heating, electricity, water, and gas supply across Ukraine.

More than 800 thousand households and buildings in Kyiv were left without electricity², with temperatures inside apartments dropping to between 2°C and 8°C, and at times close to 0°C. Frozen water burst pipes and radiators, making rapid repairs impossible. Nationwide more than one million households lost power³ with severe disruptions affecting Chernihiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, Odesa, Sumy, and other oblasts.

For older people, families with young children, people with disabilities, and those with chronic illness, the consequences went beyond discomfort. Without heating or electricity, people could not cook, use elevators, or call for help. Many gathered their daily activities into a single room, layered clothing, and stored water and food to get through prolonged outages. The cold, combined with isolation and uncertainty, took a serious toll on mental health.

URCS responded at scale across the entire country. In Kyiv alone, URCS, in close cooperation with SESU, supported the operation of 103 mobile heating points, with many set up directly in residential courtyards to bring assistance as close to people's homes as possible. In addition, URCS operated fixed heating points at locations such as schools in Kyiv and deployed 15 mobile heating points across the country. A response of this scale requires not only dedicated teams working around the clock but also funding that can move as fast as the crisis. Unearmarked contributions from partners as well as allocations to the URCS Emergency Pooled Fund allowed URCS to direct resources where they are needed most.

2. URCS Internal Situational Report, 27 January 2026. Accessed 29 January 2026.

3. URCS Internal Situational Report, 27 January 2026. Accessed 29 January 2026.

Where heat and power were gone, mobile heating points offered people a place to come in from the cold, eat a hot meal, charge a phone, and spend time with others. Inside, URCS volunteers served hot meals and drinks, distributed blankets, hygiene kits, and bedding, and delivered bottled water. For some, it was the only warm place they had.



© Ukrainian Red Cross Society

Across other oblasts needs were just as pressing.

In Chernihiv, URCS evacuated residents of care homes from border communities to safer locations. In Dnipropetrovska oblast, teams evacuated people from high-risk settlements. In Kharkivska oblast and other heavily affected areas, URCS distributed essential supplies and provided cash assistance to help families cover heating costs, firewood, and winter clothing. In Khmelnytskyi, volunteers maintained duty shifts at heating points at the railway station, supporting people arriving on evacuation trains. In Poltava, teams staffed Points of Resilience, while in Zhytomyr, volunteers helped free vehicles trapped in heavy snowdrifts.

Through the Home-Based Care programme, URCS social assistants continued reaching isolated people, providing blankets and hot meals throughout the winter. For families in frontline areas, URCS also implemented a winter cash assistance programme to help them purchase solid fuel.

560

generators delivered by URCS to communities and critical infrastructure facilities, with a total capacity of 9.16 MW.

Of these, 447 were supplied by the European Union through the EU Civil Protection Mechanism, and the remaining by URCS with support from the IFRC network.

Source: URCS Internal Situational Report, 12 February 2026.

9.7K

households in frontline areas received cash assistance to cover the cost of solid fuel for heating.

6.8K

households supported by URCS home-based care social workers received cash assistance to help cover their needs during winter.

Source: URCS Winterisation 2025 – 2026 Dashboard, accessed 7 April 2026.

Find out more about URCS winter cash support to households in frontline areas, implemented with the support of the British Red Cross, by watching a video

[▶ CLICK HERE](#)

Health and Wellbeing

83

URCS MHUs operated within
23 oblasts in 2025.

Source: URCS One Plan 30-months
Progress Report and Federation-
wide ITT.

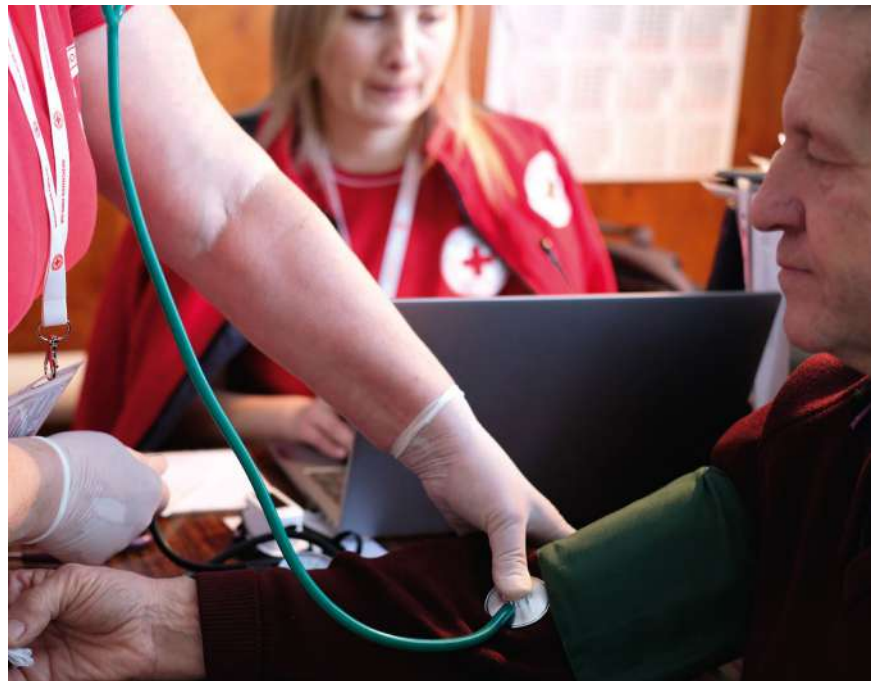
Health and Care

Ukraine

An estimated 9.2 million people in Ukraine require health assistance⁴. URCS MHUs bring healthcare directly to people who would otherwise be without, offering primary care consultations, essential medicines, and referrals in communities where services have collapsed or never fully recovered.

As needs have shifted, so has the MHU network, today concentrated closer to the frontline, where access barriers are greatest. In some areas, MHUs also offer telemedicine consultations, connecting patients with specialists at regional hospitals and opening doors to care that would otherwise remain out of reach.

In 2025, URCS further adapted its model by developing new MHU formats, establishing mobile multidisciplinary teams, and supporting healthcare facilities and patients displaced from occupied territories. To help people who struggle to reach care, URCS also piloted a social transportation initiative in four regions for older people and people with disabilities.



© Angela Hill, Canadian Red Cross (photo and testimony)

For people like Mykhailo in Poltava, this means the difference between managing a health condition and going without care entirely. When the URCS Mobile Health Unit visited his community centre, Mykhailo had his blood pressure and blood sugar tested, received a cardiogram, and collected his prescriptions. His wife Tetiana had a check-up too. “We’re thankful to all of them,” he said.

4. <https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/ukraine-public-health-situation-analysis-phsa-august-2025>

The scale of conflict-related injuries has created a growing demand for physical rehabilitation services. URCS deploys Mobile Rehabilitation Units (MRUs) to support veterans, people with disabilities, and those with limited mobility due to illness or injury, helping them regain functional independence and improve their quality of life.

URCS works with primary healthcare centres, hospitals, universities, and veterans' organisations. Through these partnerships, people who need rehabilitation, including those recently discharged from hospital, veterans, and people facing mobility or financial barriers, are connected to URCS MRUs and rehabilitation spaces.

These same partnerships help spread the word, with health facilities, universities, and veterans' networks sharing information about available services through local outreach channels. URCS also delivers training for medical workers, caregivers, and family members on safe handling, daily care techniques, preventing complications, and providing psychosocial support to people undergoing rehabilitation.

23

URCS MRU units operated across
13 oblasts in 2025.

1.5K

people received ongoing support
from URCS rehabilitation teams
through mobile rehabilitation
units or dedicated rehabilitation
spaces in 2025.

Source: URCS internal database.



© Ukrainian Red Cross Society (photo and testimony)

To bring services even closer to where people live, URCS MRU teams also operate six rehabilitation spaces in Lviv, Khmelnytskyi, and Mykolaiv, with eight more set to open in 2026. One of these, which opened in Zhydachiv, Lviv Oblast in July 2025 with support from the Japanese Red Cross Society, is fully accessible and offers individual physical therapy to veterans, displaced people, older adults, and anyone recovering from injury or illness. “The ability to receive support nearby, without lengthy travel or long waits, has a significant impact on the quality and duration of recovery,” said Tetyana, Head of the Psychological Rehabilitation and Social Adaptation Unit of URCS.

7.9K

people received home-based care from **1.3K** URCS social carers in 2025.

Source: URCS Home-Based Care Internal Dashboard, accessed 2 April 2026.

For older people living alone and people with disabilities or limited mobility, staying safe and maintaining dignity at home can be a daily struggle. URCS's Home-Based Care (HBC) programme, supported by the Swiss Red Cross among other partners, reaches those facing the greatest barriers, including people with reduced mobility, limited family support, or financial constraints. Through regular home visits, HBC providers support daily functioning, reduce the risks of isolation, and connect people to health, social, and humanitarian services where needed.



© Ukrainian Red Cross Society (photo and testimony)

Find out more about URCS Active Ageing Clubs and how they bring older people together across Ukraine to stay active and connected by watching a video.

[CLICK HERE](#)

Natalia, a URCS social assistant in Khmelnytskyi region, visits older people and people with disabilities every day. Many of those she cares for were struggling with depression when she first met them. Through her steady presence and daily attention, she has helped them gradually recover their emotional balance and find the strength to carry on. The trust Natalia builds runs both ways, and the people she visits look out for her too. In difficult moments, she finds strength in knowing that her work makes a real difference. "It gives my life meaning," she says.

A NETWORK OF

92

URCS Active Ageing Clubs across Ukraine brought

5K

older people together for social connection and support in 2025.

Source: URCS Active Ageing Clubs Internal Dashboard, accessed 27 March 2026.

Complementing home-based care, URCS Active Ageing Clubs operate across Ukraine, giving older people a place to meet, stay active, and access information on health, safety, and available services. By reducing loneliness and encouraging participation in community life, the clubs help protect mental wellbeing and build resilience during an already difficult time.

With the Russia - Ukraine international armed conflict increasing the risk of preventable diseases and leaving communities with fewer resources to protect their health, URCS trained volunteers and health experts run awareness sessions on healthy lifestyles and prevention of conditions such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, tuberculosis, and hepatitis. URCS also delivers first aid training across Ukraine, including for people with disabilities, ensuring more people have the skills to act quickly when emergencies strike.

Years of attacks have left many healthcare facilities damaged or destroyed, disrupting services that communities depend on. Since 2023, URCS has rehabilitated 19 healthcare facilities, built 18 new healthcare centres, and installed over 300 emergency power solutions to keep medical institutions running and ensure continuity of care.

Impacted Countries and Beyond

Since February 2022, many countries across Europe have hosted displaced people from Ukraine as the Russia-Ukraine international armed conflict continued. By February 2026, UNHCR recorded some 5.9 million displaced people from Ukraine across Europe. The ongoing conflict, repeated displacement, and prolonged uncertainty kept needs high both inside Ukraine and across the region. In many host countries, displaced people from Ukraine still face barriers in accessing affordable housing, decent work, healthcare, education, and social protection, with these challenges becoming more difficult as displacement continued over time.⁵

As needs became more prolonged and complex, National Societies across the impacted countries adapted their response. They evolved from providing immediate lifesaving aid to implementing sustainable health access models and comprehensive socio-economic integration services for displaced people from Ukraine. National Societies strengthened access to healthcare for displaced populations by addressing both immediate medical needs and systemic barriers through direct service delivery, cash support for treatment costs, community first aid training, and specialised health assistance. National Societies acted as auxiliaries to their governments, facilitating access to public health providers while also deploying mobile health units to reach remote communities and others in vulnerable situations.



© Filip Scariat, Media Center of Romanian Red Cross

PEOPLE REACHED WITH PRIMARY HEALTH SERVICES AND/OR REFERRAL TO PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTIONS IN IMPACTED COUNTRIES AND BEYOND

55K in 2025 (**55K** in IC)

25K in 2024 (**23K** in IC)

80K in 2023 (**66K** in IC)

82K in 2022 (**60K** in IC)

PEOPLE TRAINED IN FIRST AID IN IMPACTED COUNTRIES AND BEYOND

34K in 2025 (**23K** in IC)

103K in 2024 (**88K** in IC)

47K in 2023 (**34K** in IC)

16K in 2022 (**7.1K** in IC)

Source: Federation-wide ITT

5. Ukraine Refugee Crisis: Aid, Statistics and News | USA for UNHCR

Direct service delivery remained a core component of the response, with National Societies establishing fixed and mobile service points to provide consultations, screenings, referrals, and preventive care where public systems faced strain or proved difficult to access. In Romania, Health Promotion Centres became fully operational, providing general medicine, paediatrics, gynaecology, and dentistry, while Mobile Health Caravans travelled across counties to deliver screenings and consultations in remote areas. In Greece, Emergency Health Stations and Mobile Health Teams delivered consultations and administered vaccine doses for children. Hungarian multifunctional health service points reached individuals with screenings and primary care, while in Latvia, branch-based Health Rooms provided free basic checkups and health consultations. In Montenegro, specialist-led health workshops and basic screenings further expanded access to essential health support. In Russia, the Russian Red Cross complemented these approaches through pharmacy support, assistive and rehabilitation devices, medical equipment, help with medical appointments and referrals, and rehabilitation support for people affected by shelling and displacement in border regions.

Cash support for treatment costs became an important tool for reducing financial barriers to healthcare, particularly for people living with chronic illnesses and other serious conditions. In Poland, medical vouchers enabled cashless pharmacy transactions, helping individuals cover the costs of medication. In Bulgaria, a reimbursement programme supported individuals on multiple occasions, covering medicines, insurance premiums, and hospital gap payments. In Slovakia, a Cash for Health programme provided monthly support to beneficiaries for medical costs not covered by national insurance, while in Estonia, a partnership with the Apoteka pharmacy chain enabled people to access vouchers for chronic illness medications. Romania also established a scheme through its Health Promotion Centres to cover medical investigations and medications for people diagnosed with serious illnesses, reinforcing continuity of care for those with the greatest needs.

Community first aid training played an important role in the health response by strengthening preparedness and lifesaving knowledge among displaced people and host communities. Since 2022, National Societies across the Europe region, excluding Ukraine, have trained more than 208,000 people in first aid. In Estonia, displaced people from Ukraine gained lifesaving skills through tailored first aid courses, while in Turkey first aid kit distribution formed part of broader health seminars. The health response extended beyond treatment and referral by equipping communities with the knowledge and confidence to respond to emergencies.

National Societies also introduced specialised and enabling forms of health assistance to address mobility, language, and access barriers that routine services could not resolve. In Lithuania, specialised vehicles ensured the safe and dignified transportation of people with disabilities to medical appointments. In Montenegro, individuals in vulnerable situations received referrals and accompaniment to private healthcare providers when essential services proved unavailable through the public system. In Türkiye, the Special Needs Fund provided medical equipment such as powered wheelchairs, hearing aids, and prescription glasses. In Moldova, the response included a voluntary blood donation campaign and volunteer training on community hypertension screening, combining direct support with wider public health promotion. In Russia, health support also included pharmacy vouchers, assistive and rehabilitation devices, and sanatorium-based rehabilitation for displaced people from Ukraine and people affected in border regions.

Alina arrived in Plovdiv, Bulgaria, with her husband and three children in May 2022, after leaving a city in Ukraine that had been devastated by the international armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine. Their youngest child was only one month old. "I come from a city that no longer exists," she says. "Nothing remained. The infrastructure has been completely destroyed and the people have left."

In the first days after arriving in Bulgaria, the family tried to cope on their own. Alina had never been abroad before and found the experience confusing. A friend then directed her to the Bulgarian Red Cross in Plovdiv. At that time, neither she nor her husband had started working, and the family was finding it difficult to manage financially. Through the Humanitarian Centre, they received food and hygiene parcels, clothes, and baby food, which helped them meet their immediate needs.

The support later became more specific. With help from Tanya, a social worker at the Bulgarian Red Cross Humanitarian Centre, Alina accessed support through the Cash for Health Programme. This allowed her to obtain medication for her chronic illness and to cover the cost of glasses with complex lenses. For Alina, this practical support eased some of the pressure on the family and helped them manage daily life in a new country.

Alina now works for a humanitarian organisation herself. Looking back, she says the experience showed her how important cooperation between organisations can be. "From my experience, I have learned how important it is for different humanitarian organizations to cooperate in order to make people's lives easier."

Case Study - Cash for Health Programme | IFRC



CASE STUDY

Cash for Health Programme
Bulgarian Red Cross

October, 2025

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support

Ukraine

As the conflict continues, mental health needs across Ukraine remain acute and growing. Repeated disruptions, ongoing insecurity, and cumulative loss continue to affect people's psychological wellbeing, with vulnerable groups including children, older people, veterans, and displaced families facing particularly high levels of distress.

URCS delivers mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) across Ukraine through a layered approach combining psychological first aid, community-based activities, and referral pathways to specialised care. Services reach children, older people, people living with disabilities, veterans, families of missing people, and internally displaced people (IDPs).

The reach of this work extends across the country, including in the most challenging areas. URCS provides psychosocial support to children and older people through safe spaces that offer stability and care, runs child-oriented programmes to help young people recognise and manage emotions, and supports safe learning environments in frontline areas during air raid alerts.

139K

MHPSS services provided by URCS via helpline and other service platforms through the EU4Health programme.

Source: [EU4Health Dashboard](#), accessed 15 April 2026.



© Angela Hill, Canadian Red Cross

For people affected by trauma and displacement, URCS offers individual and group counselling to reduce isolation and improve daily functioning. Families of missing people receive structured group sessions, and veterans benefit from peer meetings, creative sessions, and social reintegration activities, including through the UNBROKEN rehabilitation centre in Lviv and dedicated programmes in Dnipropetrovsk, Kirovohrad, and Khmelnytskyi regions.

Even in eastern Ukraine, closest to the frontline, URCS maintains its presence and continues to deliver psychosocial support despite the proximity of hostilities and the challenges this brings, reaching people whose daily lives are shaped by shelling, power outages, and deep uncertainty.

Across Ukraine, URCS operates a network of Psychosocial Support Centres, providing safe and welcoming spaces where adults and children can access quality psychosocial support close to where they live. Centres offer creative workshops, family activities, psychoeducational sessions, and individual consultations with a psychologist, all designed to help people better understand their own reactions and develop the skills to cope with prolonged stress.

The URCS Psychosocial Support Centre in Chernivtsi is one example of this work in practice, bringing together people from different backgrounds in a space where they can find support, connect with others, and begin to rebuild a sense of stability. The centre is supported by the Danish Red Cross.



© Ukrainian Red Cross Society

Impacted Countries and Beyond

The prolonged conflict and the uncertainty it generates, combined with difficult economic conditions, have taken a lasting toll on the mental health of people displaced from Ukraine. WHO estimates⁶ that one in four displaced people is at risk of developing a mental health condition, including PTSD and depression. Uncertainty about the future remains the primary driver of distress, reinforced by broken family structures, temporary protection status, and economic hardship⁷. Research across host countries consistently points to the same compounding barriers: loss of social networks, material deprivation, and limited awareness of available services⁸. Addressing these needs has necessitated a fundamental rethinking of how psychosocial support is designed and delivered.

In the early phase of the response, National Societies in the impacted countries focused on Psychological First Aid at points of arrival and transit. As displacement became protracted, that approach gave way to something more durable: Community-Based Mental Health and Psychosocial Support models that prioritise social cohesion and peer connection. Across the network, MHPSS was progressively integrated into health, shelter, and livelihoods programming, reflecting a more holistic understanding of what recovery actually requires.

What this looked like in practice varied considerably by context, and that variation was intentional. In Bulgaria, the Red Cross converted a disused embassy building into a Community Centre offering individual and group art therapy, while also establishing a mentoring programme pairing trained people displaced from Ukraine with peers to help navigate local healthcare systems. In Romania, Romanian Red Cross developed a comprehensive national MHPSS Framework with the IFRC, that provides coherent strategic foundation for the NS work and guides the integration of MHPSS across programmes and emergency operations. The RRC provided structured MHPSS services including helpline, community based MHPSS at the integrated Health promotion centres and Community Hubs in Bucharest and other counties, and basic MHPSS services integrated with Health Caravan to reach remote communities beyond the reach of urban services. Both examples reflect the same underlying principle that psychosocial support works best when it meets people in environments they can access and trust.



© Diana Hohol, IFRC Romania

614K

MHPSS services provided by IC and Beyond via helpline and other service platforms through the EU4Health programme.

Source: [EU4Health Dashboard](#), accessed 15 April 2026.

6. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11951524/>
7. <https://www.ifrc.org/press-release/sense-futurelessness-new-data-shows-severity-mental-health-challenges-people-ukraine>
8. <https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/psychiatry/articles/10.3389/fpsy.2025.1623255/full>

Reaching people who could not or would not engage with in-person services required a parallel investment in digital and remote channels. The Red Cross of Montenegro introduced Buddy Bot, a Telegram chatbot delivering psycho-education in Ukrainian, and deployed a Mental Health Caravan across several cities. The Red Cross of North Macedonia established a helpline accessible via WhatsApp and Viber, managed by licensed psychologists. Polish Red Cross launched the Friendly Calls programme, pairing displaced individuals with professionals specifically to address isolation, a need that often goes unrecognised in conventional service models. Building on this, Polish Red Cross has placed a strong emphasis on integration, inclusion, and community-based initiatives, expanding its MHPSS network and delivering CBMHPSS activities that have reached 3,246 people. Estonia formalised its crisis psychosocial response role through a framework agreement with the Social Insurance Board and piloted a mobile PFA service, extending support beyond fixed locations to people who would otherwise fall outside the reach of conventional provision.

Support for children and young people evolved along similar lines, moving beyond the Child-Friendly Space model towards more targeted and diverse approaches. Art therapy, Path to Strength workshops, and specialised sessions for children with disabilities were introduced across the network. Slovak Red Cross trained young people as peer supporters through the PFA Young Peers programme, drawing on the well-documented principle that adolescents are often most effectively reached by their peers. Turkish Red Crescent provided play therapy referrals for children with complex needs and ran seminars on bullying and emotional well-being, addressing the social pressures that children face even when adult services are already stretched.



© Slovak Red Cross

Several National Societies recognised that effective MHPSS cannot focus exclusively on displaced populations. The Red Cross of Montenegro deliberately integrated host communities into its activities. Latvian Red Cross offered mind-body sessions, including yoga and meditation, to help displaced women manage stress. Red Cross of the Republic of Moldova established Unity Hubs designed as shared spaces for dialogue, not simply service delivery points. This orientation towards social cohesion, rather than individual treatment alone, reflects that recovery from displacement-related distress is substantially shaped by whether people feel embedded in a community or isolated from one.

Where needs were more acute or complex, more specialised structures were developed. The Hellenic Red Cross operated a Mental Health Clinic in Athens and Kallithea, introduced language-sensitive health mediation, and established a dedicated structure providing trauma-informed care for unaccompanied minors. Lithuanian Red Cross addressed both public stigma and internal capacity simultaneously, running the public awareness campaign *It's Not Just Things That Break* while also developing a Loss and Grief training curriculum for staff supporting older persons and other vulnerable groups. The Russian Red Cross maintained psychosocial support as a core part of its response, providing counselling and outreach services to people affected by the conflict, including through regional branches operating close to the frontline.



© Russian Red Cross

Throughout the response, the IFRC supported National Societies through regional coordination, technical guidance, and capacity building, including assistance with national MHPSS strategies and training to strengthen community-based MHPSS and PFA delivery across the region.

Caring for First Responders: Staff and Volunteer Wellbeing

A sustained humanitarian response of this scale inevitably places significant strain on the people delivering it. Recognising that the resilience of the response depends as much on the wellbeing of its people as on the services they deliver, many National Societies took deliberate steps to institutionalise structures for staff and volunteer care, introducing supportive supervision systems, self-care frameworks, and peer support mechanisms across the network.

Several focused on building structured, long-term supervision systems. Slovak Red Cross developed a multi-layered approach, expanding its buddy system, establishing local sensitisation courses, and partnering with the Ministry of Labour to provide external counselling to personnel. Czech Red Cross institutionalised a peer support scheme across crisis preparedness and PSS training. Lithuanian Red Cross delivered structured debriefing sessions and trained a pool of internal supervisors to sustain its staff care system over time. Bulgarian Red Cross facilitated group and individual supervision sessions led by professional psychologists as a preventive measure against burnout.

Others prioritised holistic approaches to wellbeing. Latvian Red Cross introduced monthly professional group supervisions alongside wellbeing modalities such as gong meditation. Hungarian Red Cross integrated burnout prevention into county-level supervision and introduced coaching and wellness sessions for volunteers. Romanian Red Cross developed a Care for Staff and Volunteers Guide with accompanying self-care kits rolled out nationwide and established system of supportive supervision for MHPSS staff. Estonian Red Cross held mental health webinars and established regular online support sessions led by health professionals.

Several National Societies also invested in tailored support for specific groups. Hellenic Red Cross established dedicated debriefing platforms and interpreter-specific meetings, and integrated a buddy system for frontline PFA providers. Croatian Red Cross implemented peer-to-peer workshops for interpreters co-developed with MHPSS experts. Polish Red Cross delivered individual and group support at branch level, including for responders to emergencies, and has conducted several trainings to strengthen CBMHPSS and PFA capacity across the network. Georgia Red Cross conducted Caring for Caregivers sessions for volunteers, and Belarus Red Cross focused on healthy coping strategies and supportive communication training for personnel⁹.

These efforts reflect a broader and important shift across the network recognising staff and volunteer wellbeing as a fundamental pillar of an effective and sustainable humanitarian response.

9. Belarus Red Cross was originally included in the Emergency Appeal but is currently suspended. No new funding from the Emergency Appeal has been provided to the National Society as of the date of its suspension. [Statement on the suspension of the Belarus Red Cross as a member of the IFRC](#) | IFRC

Tatiana and her family arrived in Lithuania in March 2022, following the escalation of the Russia-Ukraine international armed conflict. The decision to leave was shaped largely by the needs of her son Danyl, who is fifteen and has autism. The bombing was very difficult for him to cope with. *“He takes it very hard. Every sound is a challenge for him,”* she says.

In Lithuania, she connected with the Lithuanian Red Cross, where she accessed psychological support and became part of a wider community of people in similar circumstances. Through sessions with a psychologist, she found herself working through questions that the upheaval of displacement had brought to the surface. *“I needed to understand who I was, besides being a mom, besides being a wife. Who am I,”* she says. The process was practical as much as personal. *“It helped me to identify who I am, what I can do, what I know how to do, what I need to work on,”* she recalls. With clearer footing, she has been better placed to manage the day-to-day demands of her



© Lithuanian Red Cross

family's life in a new country. She describes her relationship with the Lithuanian Red Cross plainly. *“I know that if I need it, I can ask for help and be helped.”*

Migration and Displacement

Ukraine

The international armed conflict has forced millions from their homes, and for many, evacuation from conflict-affected areas is only possible with direct assistance. URCS organises the transportation of people out of danger zones, prioritising those with limited mobility who could not otherwise relocate to safety on their own.

This support takes many forms, from meeting evacuation trains and assisting people directly in dangerous areas, to operating transit centres along evacuation routes where evacuees can rest, receive food and essential supplies, first aid, and psychosocial support before continuing their journey.



© Ukrainian Red Cross Society

11K

people received transportation support from URCS in 2025.

13K

people received evacuation-related support from URCS in 2025.

Source: URCS Emergency Response Teams Dashboard, accessed 13 April 2026.

In Pavlohrad, Dnipropetrovsk oblast, one such centre receives evacuees from Donetsk oblast and frontline communities in Dnipropetrovsk oblast, with on average 100 people passing through each day. Along these routes, URCS works in close cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross.

For those who cannot return home, finding stable accommodation is the next challenge. In Sumy, the Swedish Red Cross supported URCS in opening the first two buildings of a new modular settlement for internally displaced families, providing 32 fully furnished apartments equipped with a shelter for protection during air alerts. URCS led a similar project in Zhytomyr, with support from the Italian Red Cross.



© Ukrainian Red Cross Society

16K

people reached with employability support by URCS in 2025.

Source: Federation-wide ITT

Watch Oleksii's story.

[▶ CLICK HERE](#)

Watch the testimonies from some of the participants and hear from the Spanish Red Cross about their support to URCS

[▶ CLICK HERE](#)

With immediate needs met, the focus shifts to rebuilding the livelihoods of those affected by the conflict. Redpreneur.UA, one of URCS's initiatives launched in 2024 with the support of the Austrian Red Cross, helps IDPs, veterans, and women turn ideas into viable, socially oriented businesses through training, mentorship, and access to finance. Inclusive taxi services, community bakeries, and rehabilitation equipment rental centres are among the ventures already up and running. By the end of 2025, the programme had supported 56 entrepreneurs who fully developed their businesses, creating employment opportunities for people in vulnerable situations, with the programme continuing to grow.

URCS's REBOOT programme, supported by the Spanish Red Cross together with the Danish and Swiss Red Cross societies, complements this work by helping people acquire skills and knowledge to improve their professional prospects. Through personalised career guidance, market-relevant vocational training, and psychosocial support, participants are connected with employment and internship opportunities, as well as support for small business development.

Oleksii, a participant in the first Redpreneur. UA cohort from Sumy, is building a high-tech manufacturing company that employs people living with disabilities, IDPs, and parents of large families. "We are from different regions of Ukraine, and it is not easy for everyone now. But we can produce in Ukraine, create innovative products and show our country to the whole world," says Oleksii.

From bee farms and children's centres to hairdressers and small printing companies, the URCS REBOOT programme has helped people who lost their homes, jobs, or businesses find a new path.

Impacted Countries and Beyond

For many people displaced from Ukraine, arriving in a new country was only the beginning of a long and uncertain journey. As displacement stretched from weeks into months and years, the immediate question of where to sleep gave way to harder ones: how to find work, learn a new language, navigate unfamiliar systems, and build some sense of stability. Across impacted countries, National Societies recognised this shift and responded accordingly, moving from reception and transit assistance towards more sustained models of integration and socio-economic inclusion. Figure 1 illustrates the number of people assisted with integration support across impacted countries and beyond, reflecting the scale of National Societies' efforts to support longer term inclusion outcomes.

At the heart of this transition was a broad network of Humanitarian Service Points, Integration Centres, Offices of First Contact, and community-based platforms that gave displaced people somewhere to turn. In Poland, Polish Red Cross operated 64 Integration Centres, offering legal counselling, digital literacy support, and professional activation services to thousands of people each month. In Moldova, Humanitarian Service Points provided practical assistance to people on the move, while Unity Hubs brought displaced and local community members together to build connection and mutual understanding. In Greece, Humanitarian Service Points and Multifunctional Centres in Athens and Thessaloniki helped people work through the administrative and practical barriers that so often stand between arrival and inclusion. In Slovakia, Offices of First Contact spread across regional branches offered guidance on accommodation, education, and health, while in Belarus, a permanent presence at the Brest bus station and the border crossing with Poland ensured that people in transit had access to support at a critical moment in their journey.

As the displaced community settled, the focus shifted to helping them find their footing economically. In Lithuania, individual case management supported people through the practicalities of rebuilding a working life, from registering a business to getting qualifications recognised. In Romania, job readiness workshops and labour market orientation gave people the tools to enter the local workforce, while the Safe Homes Programme offered specialised employment assistance alongside stable housing. In addition to it, Romanian RC also focused on ensuring access to essential services for displaced people through the network of Humanitarian Service Points that evolved into more permanent integrated Health promotion centres and multicultural centres/social shops. In Poland, professional activation centres helped displaced individuals find work or take the first steps towards starting their own business. In Latvia, vocational training co-financing and personalised employment plans gave people a concrete pathway towards self-reliance. Russian Red Cross established case-management system to help people facing unique challenges, such as specific housing or health conditions, assistance with funerals or legal assistance. These were not abstract services. For many, they represented the difference between dependency and dignity.

Language was often the first barrier. Without it, accessing services, finding work, or simply feeling part of a community remained out of reach. National Societies addressed this directly. In Slovakia, hundreds of people worked through Slovak language courses at different levels of proficiency. In Lithuania, language clubs offered not only learning but also a space for connection, including groups preparing for state language examinations. In Bulgaria, Hungary, Latvia, Poland and Romania, National Societies delivered language classes across multiple regions to help displaced people from Ukraine develop essential communication skills for integration into host communities. In Montenegro, school materials and homework support helped displaced children keep pace

57K

people reached at **85** RCRC HSPs in Impacted Countries and Beyond in 2025

PEOPLE SUPPORTED IN OFFICIAL PROCEDURES IN IMPACTED COUNTRIES AND BEYOND

14K in 2025 (**10K** in IC)

35K in 2024 (**24K** in IC)

145K in 2023 (**132K** in IC)

548K in 2022 (**107K** in IC)

PEOPLE ASSISTED WITH TRANSPORTATION OR EVACUATION IN IMPACTED COUNTRIES AND BEYOND

786 in 2025 in IC

1.2K in 2024 (**1.1K** in IC)

4.4K in 2023 (**3.8K** in IC)

32K in 2022 (**6.6K** in IC)

PEOPLE REACHED WITH SOCIAL COHESION ACTIVITIES IN IMPACTED COUNTRIES AND BEYOND

21K in 2025 (**21K** in IC)

13K in 2024 in IC

51K in 2023 (**48K** in IC)

Source: Federation-wide ITT

with their peers. In Türkiye, Turkish language courses and the distribution of thousands of education kits for children in Ankara, Antalya, and Istanbul supported both immediate learning and longer-term adaptation.



© Latvian Red Cross

In Estonia, integration camps and Child-Friendly Spaces gave children the chance to form friendships and feel settled. In Latvia, cultural orientation sessions, cooking workshops, and neighbourhood clean-up events brought displaced and local residents together around shared activities. In Croatia, community events including the exhibition Croatia through the Eyes of Ukrainians and intercultural field trips created spaces for genuine exchange and mutual understanding. In Romania, the Safe Homes Programme supported host families who had opened their doors to displaced people, sustaining private hosting as a meaningful expression of solidarity. Romanian Red Cross also focused on socio-economic integration, supporting displaced people through vocational training, small business initiatives, and cash assistance to help them rebuild financial stability.



© Romanian Red Cross

Across all these countries, the work of National Societies reflected a shared conviction that lasting outcomes for displaced people from Ukraine depend not only on meeting immediate needs, but also on creating the conditions in which people can rebuild their lives, contribute to their communities, and find a place where they feel they belong.

Language Support Services

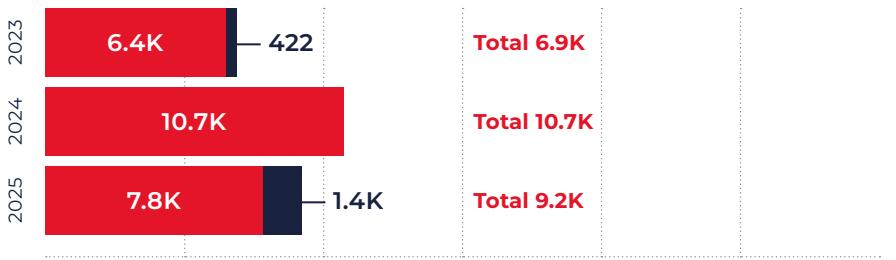


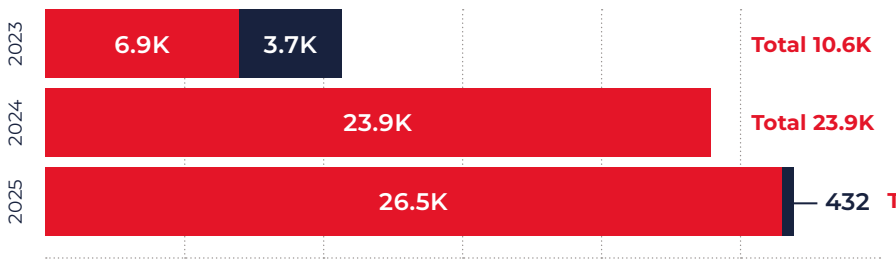
FIGURE 1

People Assisted with Integration Support in Impacted Countries and Beyond

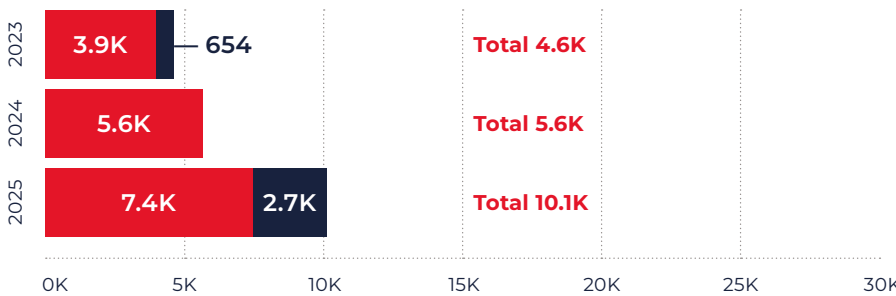
— Beyond
— Impacted countries

Source: Federation-wide ITT

Education Support



Employability Support



© Polish Red Cross

Olena left Kyiv when the international armed conflict escalated and rebuilt her life in Katowice, Poland. She did so largely alone. A single mother to a fifteen-year-old daughter, she also cares for both of her elderly parents, who live with her. Her father requires constant medical supervision following a serious pulmonary embolism; her mother is undergoing oncological treatment. *“I carry full responsibility for our family’s financial stability, medical care, and daily life,”* she says.

In Ukraine, she had worked in the banking sector. Continuing that career in Poland proved difficult. *“Language barriers and market realities made this hard,”* she explains. Rather than wait, she decided to start something of her own. With financial support and mentoring from Polish Red Cross, she launched a small beauty business. *“The programme provided training, legal guidance, and continuous support, which was crucial at a time when I felt overwhelmed by responsibility,”* she recalls.



From the outset, her intention went beyond sustaining her family. *“My goal was to create job opportunities for displaced Ukrainian women, helping them gain skills and financial independence,”* she says. The business is operating and has clear potential. Olena is focused on making it sustainable, and on continuing to open doors for other women who, like her, are rebuilding from scratch.

Integration and Inclusion Work in the Region

The IFRC Integration and Inclusion Programme for Europe draws on a decade of experience across the region, most recently through National Society responses to population movements from Russia-Ukraine international armed conflict. To capture this expertise, the IFRC developed a compilation of [10 case studies](#) showcasing National Society integration work with displaced persons from Ukraine and other migrant populations.

The Integration and Inclusion Framework, validated in May 2024, was operationalised through the two-year project by the Federal Department of Justice and Police, acting through the Swiss State Secretariat for Migration (SEM) running from December 2023 to November 2025. The Swiss State Secretariat for Migration funded integration and inclusion activities in four countries (Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania and Romania) hosting displaced from Ukraine and elsewhere. Lessons learnt of the programme include the importance of holistic programming, municipal partnerships and effective data systems.

The Regional Integration and Inclusion Workshop in October 2025 brought together 44 participants from 26 National Societies to examine lessons from the Emergency Appeal and explore how to embed sustainable approaches across humanitarian and development contexts. The workshop identified ten findings from the Emergency Appeal into practical lessons for future programming. Participants identified partnerships, data systems, and humanitarian diplomacy as areas requiring particular attention: partnerships extend reach and enable referrals but must be pursued with clarity on Red Cross principles and roles; data collection planned from the outset is essential for both programme quality and credibility; and humanitarian diplomacy must evolve from ad hoc engagement into structured approaches that incorporate migrant voices and equip National Society leadership to influence policy. The workshop also reinforced that migration expertise must be brought in from the earliest stages of a response, and that cash and voucher assistance is most effective when designed as part of a broader programme with clear links to livelihoods and employment.

The Integration and Inclusion Investment Fund enabled four National Societies to strengthen their migration programming in 2025. Bulgarian Red Cross introduced language classes, community events, and mobile mental health and health services. Estonian Red Cross offered language cafes and socio-cultural events across multiple branches. Romanian Red Cross benefited from a cooperation agreement with the Spanish Red Cross Livelihoods Resource Centre, supporting staff and volunteers with employment and project orientation training. Slovak Red Cross delivered language courses and employment support through its Offices of First Contact in Poprad, Košice, and Dunajská Streda, providing comprehensive services to newly arrived migrants while building foundations for longer-term integration.

Values, Power, and Inclusion

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

Ukraine

Access to help should never depend on who you are or where you come from. Yet for older people, people with disabilities, women, children, LGBTQ+ community, people living with HIV, and survivors of abuse, the barriers to getting support in a conflict can be particularly high, and the cost of being excluded particularly severe.

URCS works to dismantle those barriers in practical ways. Spaces are built and renovated with accessibility in mind. For those who face stigma because of their identity or health status, or who have survived abuse, URCS creates safe, non-judgmental spaces where people can seek help without fear.

First aid is one area where URCS inclusive approach is particularly visible. Training is adapted so that people with different needs and abilities can participate fully, and awareness-raising materials are tailored for different age groups so that the same life-saving information reaches everyone. For the youngest, learning is made playful. Through the URCS-led Henry pilot project, supported by the Norwegian Red Cross, trained educators use a doll named Henry to teach children in kindergartens across the Ternopil, Chernihiv, and Mykolaiv regions how to respond to injuries, nosebleeds, and falls.

For communities living near the front line or in areas affected by the conflict, protection from harm takes on an even more immediate meaning. Ukraine is among the most heavily mined countries in the world, and unexploded ordnance continues to cause casualties long after the fighting has moved on, with children at particular risk. URCS runs an Explosive Ordnance Risk Education programme in the most affected regions, teaching communities to recognise danger and respond safely. Tens of thousands of hazard markers have been installed across contaminated areas, turning invisible threats into visible warnings.

CHILDREN WELCOMED BY URCS IN CHILD-FRIENDLY SPACES

193K in 2024

294K in 2023

89K in 2022

Source: Federation-wide ITT

Watch how children in Velyki
Birky are learning first aid with
Henry.

[▶ CLICK HERE](#)



© Ukrainian Red Cross Society

The conflict has also separated families, leaving thousands with no news of their loved ones. By October 2025, the ICRC was seeking to clarify the fate of 174,200 people¹⁰, and for their families, the uncertainty can be as devastating as loss itself. Tetiana, from *Chernihiv*, has been searching for her son since February 2022, when he disappeared at a checkpoint near the village of *Tolstoies*. Three years on, she still has no answers, but she is not searching alone. A specialist from the URCS Restoring Family Links (RFL) Tracing Service in *Chernihiv* oblast stays in regular contact with Tetiana. Through its RFL services, URCS helps families like hers with tracing, legal support, and psychological assistance. In 2025, URCS also provided cash assistance to around 2,000 families of missing persons to help cover basic needs and the legal costs of registering official status, a necessary step to access state support.



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CHILDREN WELCOMED IN CHILD-FRIENDLY SPACES IN IMPACTED COUNTRIES AND BEYOND

62K in 2025 in IC
62K in 2024 (**56K** in IC)
29K in 2023 (**26K** in IC)
63K in 2022 (**36K** in IC)

Source: Federation-wide ITT

Impacted Countries

Across impacted countries, National Societies moved from ad-hoc protection measures towards formal, institutionally embedded safeguarding and PGI frameworks. Slovak Red Cross ratified Statements of Commitment on PGI, Child Protection, and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse at its General Assembly. Georgia Red Cross Society developed a comprehensive Child Safeguarding Policy and conducted regular orientations for all staff and volunteers engaged in the response to reduce risks to minors. Red Cross of North Macedonia developed a medium- to long-term PGI mainstreaming action plan and produced materials on preventing trafficking in persons. Polish Red Cross adopted Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Child Safeguarding policies, introduced a Code of Conduct, and established an internal integrity line alongside whistleblower protection regulations. Russian Red Cross adopted and implements Child Protection policy, updated its Code of Conduct and created Ethics Commission.

Child-Friendly Spaces were established across the region, giving thousands of children access to structured psychosocial activities while their caregivers used other services. Minimum standards for these spaces were developed in collaboration with the IFRC to ensure a consistent quality of care. Croatian Red Cross coordinated regularly with the ICRC to manage Restoring Family Links files for missing persons, while Polish Red Cross and Romanian Red Cross integrated Restoring Family Links services into their primary service delivery points, training volunteers to identify cases of family separation and provide tracing support.

10. ICRC voices: [Dignity for the Dead in Ukraine](#).



© Nora Peter, IFRC

PEOPLE TRAINED IN PGI AND SAFEGUARDING IN IMPACTED COUNTRIES AND BEYOND

3.8K in 2025

1.2K in 2024

1.8K in 2023

57 in 2022

Source: Federation-wide ITT

Complementing these efforts, Georgia Red Cross Society, in collaboration with the Ukrainian Red Cross Society and the IFRC, organised a [Winter Camp in December 2023 for Ukrainian children](#), accompanied by their parents and caregivers. The camp provided a safe environment for tailored psychosocial activities, supporting participants in developing coping mechanisms, social skills, and communication abilities, while also strengthening family bonds and building long-term resilience for children and caregivers alike.

National Societies also directed targeted support towards groups facing heightened barriers and discrimination. Hungarian Red Cross launched a dedicated programme to support Roma communities and single-headed households who encountered greater obstacles in accessing state services. Bulgarian Red Cross issued Accessibility Grants to regional branches to install ramps and other mobility aids, ensuring services were physically accessible to people with reduced mobility. Turkish Red Crescent operated a Special Needs Fund to deliver urgent support for rent, healthcare, and accommodation costs to those most in need.

Where standard assistance could not adequately address individual protection risks, National Societies turned to Cash for Protection as a flexible and targeted intervention. This modality allowed them to respond to compounded vulnerabilities and specific protection needs, including those of survivors of gender-based violence, people living with disabilities, unaccompanied children, and families at risk of homelessness.

Bulgarian Red Cross launched a Cash for Protection programme, using dedicated standard operating procedures to provide small cash payments to individuals needing to leave unsafe living arrangements, survivors of gender-based violence, people with severe disabilities, and families facing imminent homelessness. Assistance covered urgent costs including emergency accommodation, travel, legal fees, and medical equipment. Hungarian Red Cross used Cash for Protection to reach the most marginalised groups, including single mothers, Roma communities, third-country nationals, and people living with disabilities, responding flexibly to individual protection risks and compounded vulnerabilities. Polish Red Cross directed Cash for Protection specifically towards people on the move, funding the acquisition and certified translation of identity documents such as passports and civil records, helping individuals overcome immediate protection barriers that would otherwise limit their access to services and rights.

Turkish Red Crescent's Special Needs Fund covered urgent rent, temporary accommodation, and healthcare costs, as well as essential equipment for people living with disabilities, including powered wheelchairs and hearing aids. The fund also supported people planning a voluntary return to Ukraine with accommodation during their administrative procedures.

Throughout, the IFRC supported National Societies through capacity building, translated resources, PGI surge training, and direct technical guidance. Field missions by PGI staff strengthened institutional policies and helped embed survivor-centred approaches into National Society feedback systems. Through the PGI Network for Europe and Central Asia, the IFRC facilitated regional peer learning and knowledge exchange, positioning National Societies to lead inclusive, community-centred programming.

Community Engagement and Accountability

2.2K

URCS staff and volunteers
trained in CEA in 2025

Source: Federation-wide ITT

**STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS
TRAINED IN CEA**

3.6K

in 2025 in IC

652

in 2024 in IC

419

in 2023 in IC

Source: Federation-wide ITT

Ukraine

In a crisis, knowing where to turn matters. URCS has built multiple channels to ensure that anyone affected by the international armed conflict, regardless of their background or location, can access information, ask questions, and share feedback. In 2025, around 4,000 enquiries¹¹ reached URCS every month through these channels, from questions about available services to concerns raised directly by communities.

At the heart of this system is a national Information Centre in Lviv, where specialists handle incoming enquiries and conduct proactive telephone surveys to monitor the quality of URCS services and ensure they continue to meet people's needs. Over 2,000 URCS staff and volunteers have been trained in community engagement so that anyone representing URCS, at any level, is equipped to listen and respond.

For veterans and their families, URCS launched a dedicated helpline in partnership with the Ministry of Veterans Affairs of Ukraine, providing free professional support seven days a week. On the other end of the line are people ready to listen, offer guidance, and help find solutions. The unified Veterans Hotline operates daily and is open to veterans, women veterans, and their families.

Impacted Countries

Across impacted countries, National Societies maintained strong community engagement practices, adapting their approaches to local needs and communication preferences. Listening to affected communities was not treated as a procedural requirement but as a practical tool for improving the quality and relevance of services.

The Plovdiv Regional Branch of Bulgarian Red Cross offers a clear example of what this looks like in practice. The branch manages the Greenline, a national helpline originally established to provide information and support to people displaced from Ukraine, including on cash and voucher assistance programmes, and which has since grown into a free service available to anyone in Bulgaria, connecting callers with information about Bulgarian Red Cross services and with trained psychologists offering psychological first aid. Each week, a working group of project staff, the regional director, and volunteers meets to review all

11. URCS Information Center. Requests and Feedback Annual Report, 2025.

feedback received and decide how to respond, with issues escalated to headquarters or shared with partner organisations as needed. As CEA focal point for the Plovdiv Branch, explains, *“Analysing the feedback as a team allows us to make shared decisions on what to prioritise and how to respond. Good analysis makes it easier to take good actions.”*

This kind of structured, team-based approach to community feedback was evident elsewhere across the region. Hungarian Red Cross established a helpdesk that received thousands of entries in four languages, using community feedback directly to improve its digital registration platform. Lithuanian Red Cross conducted a child-friendly participatory assessment in collaboration with the Sesame Workshop, involving children directly in designing their own safe environments. The Red Cross Society of the Republic of Moldova integrated risk reduction and community resilience messages into its Unity Hub activities, reaching young people with safety skills and household emergency preparedness. Polish Red Cross and Romanian Red Cross embedded community engagement and accountability principles into their integration service delivery points, ensuring that feedback mechanisms were accessible alongside other services. Polish Red Cross also established a dedicated information line providing services and referrals across CVA, Shelter, MHPSS, and other areas of assistance.

Russian Red Cross regularly conducted large-scale monitoring exercises covering all humanitarian assistance delivered, collecting insights into beneficiary satisfaction, relevance, and effectiveness of support. In addition to that, Trust Index Survey was adopted to the context and organized to measure the level of trust of communities to the Red Cross.

The IFRC supported these efforts through coordination, technical assistance, and the facilitation of regional learning exchanges. Guidance on integrating community engagement and accountability into cash and voucher assistance programming was shared across the network, and National Societies reviewing or adapting their community feedback mechanisms in response to shifting operational contexts received direct support.

Youth Engagement

URCS supports young people as humanitarian leaders and drivers of positive change in their communities. Through youth programmes, centres, and spaces across Ukraine, URCS gives them the knowledge, skills, and opportunities to understand and live humanitarian values and contribute meaningfully to their communities. A key part of this is the Humanitarian Education programme, which focuses on building practical skills for life, from conflict resolution and nonviolent communication to critical thinking and promoting social inclusion in their communities, so that young people are equipped not just with good intentions but with the tools to act on them. Young URCS volunteers are already creating change: through the SPRINT initiative, which supports young people to design and implement their own projects, participants in *Kamianets-Podilskyi* city created the Barrier-Free Kamianets portal, mapping all accessible locations in the city for people living with disabilities.

URCS also creates spaces for young people to connect, exchange experiences, and engage with humanitarian issues at a broader level. In 2025, two national forums brought together over 200 young people from across Ukraine, including students, volunteers, and civil society representatives.

Watch how young URCS volunteers are creating change in their communities here.

[▶ CLICK HERE](#)

Impacted Countries

Across impacted countries, National Societies continued to support young people as active participants in the humanitarian response, not simply as recipients of assistance but as volunteers, peer supporters, and community leaders in their own right. Through youth programmes, integration camps, and community spaces, National Societies gave young people the knowledge, skills, and opportunities to contribute meaningfully to the communities around them.

This commitment took many forms. Slovak Red Cross trained young people through its PFA Young Peers programme, equipping them to provide psychosocial support to their peers and placing youth volunteers at the heart of mental health activities across Community Centres. Lithuanian Red Cross created Teenage Board Game Clubs as safe spaces for adolescents to connect, and built long-term peer support capacity by training volunteers as PFA trainers. Polish Red Cross expanded its Social Youth Instructor groups and supported youth-led projects on first aid and pro-climate education, giving young people the tools to act on their values in practical ways.

Other National Societies focused on bringing young people together across communities divided by displacement. Estonian Red Cross organised integration camps where children from Ukraine and Estonia shared experiences and built friendships, and through the Giving Back Day initiative, teenagers contributed directly to their host communities by preparing food for local shelters. Red Cross of North Macedonia engaged youth volunteers in Child and Youth Friendly Spaces that blended cultural traditions from both Ukraine and the host country, fostering genuine mutual understanding. Croatian Red Cross ran an annual Youth Summer School, and several participants from Ukraine went on to become regular Red Cross volunteers. Red Cross of Montenegro included children who had fled Ukraine in local first aid teams for national competitions and organised a Youth Camp to mark International Refugee Day.

Bulgarian Red Cross trained volunteers through regional academies and piloted a Sesame Street PGI tool with children to help them work through personal challenges. Russian Red Cross provided protection support addressing family, legal, and practical concerns, ensuring that people affected by displacement could access the help they needed to stabilise their lives.

National Society Strengthening¹²

Over the last 4 years, CHF 58 million from the UIC EA has been allocated to National Society Strengthening (NSS), which has served a dual purpose. A substantial share (78%) was directed toward enabling National Societies to deliver UIC EA activities effectively, covering operational costs such as staff and volunteer remuneration, core institutional running costs, premises, vehicles, and other logistical needs essential for service delivery. These investments ensured that National Societies had the capacity to implement programmes at scale, in rapidly changing and often high-risk environments. In parallel, the UIC EA has contributed 21% of its support to longer-term institutional development, helping National Societies to fulfil their auxiliary role and deliver sustainable humanitarian services. This has involved upgrading internal systems and processes, enhancing governance, developing policies and procedures, advancing digital transformation, and improving financial sustainability, as well as strengthening volunteer management and branch capacities

The following sections examine these investments through the lens of four NSS workstreams, providing a more detailed account of how different areas of support contributed to operational capacity, institutional development, and longer-term sustainability.

Organisational Development

A notable area of progress across the response has been the strengthening of legal, policy, and integrity frameworks, reflecting the demands placed on National Society systems by an operation of unprecedented scale and complexity. A total of 154 policies and procedures were developed or improved since the launch of the Emergency Appeal (Figure 2), with PGI emerging as the most frequently reported area for improvement (Figure 3). National Societies across the region introduced or formalised systems to manage risk, ensure compliance, and uphold ethical standards during a period of rapid operational expansion. These advances were evident both in Ukraine and the impacted countries: URCS introduced a PGI policy, an anti-fraud and corruption policy, a broader risk management framework, an external Risk, Audit and Ethics Committee, and an integrity line for complaints and investigations, while Polish Red Cross formally adopted safeguarding, PSEA, and code of conduct policies; Slovak Red Cross ratified statements on child protection, PSEA, and PGI alongside a nationwide supportive supervision system; Red Cross Society of Georgia finalised a child safeguarding policy and established dedicated procedures for managing sensitive complaints; the Red Cross Society of the Republic of Moldova undertook a comprehensive revision of its statute and elected a new Governing Board. In Hungarian Red Cross, an integrity line and strengthened Ethics Committee improved complaint handling and oversight.

12. Within this section, data reflects submissions from 18 National Societies included under the IFRC Emergency Appeal for Ukraine and Impacted Countries. Information was collected between March 2025 and April 2026 through the UIC National Society Strengthening ITT forms and covers the period from 2022 to 2025.

FIGURE 2
Number of Policies and/or
Procedures Developed/Improved
with IFRC UIC EA Funding

■ Ukraine
■ Impacted countries

Source: NS Strengthening ITT

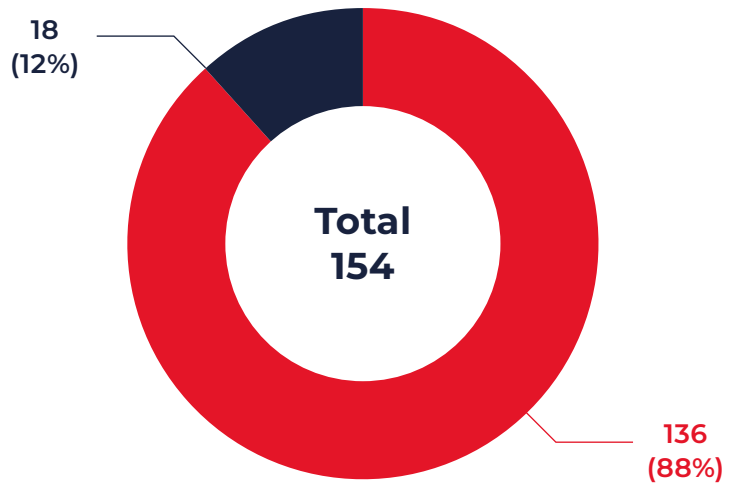
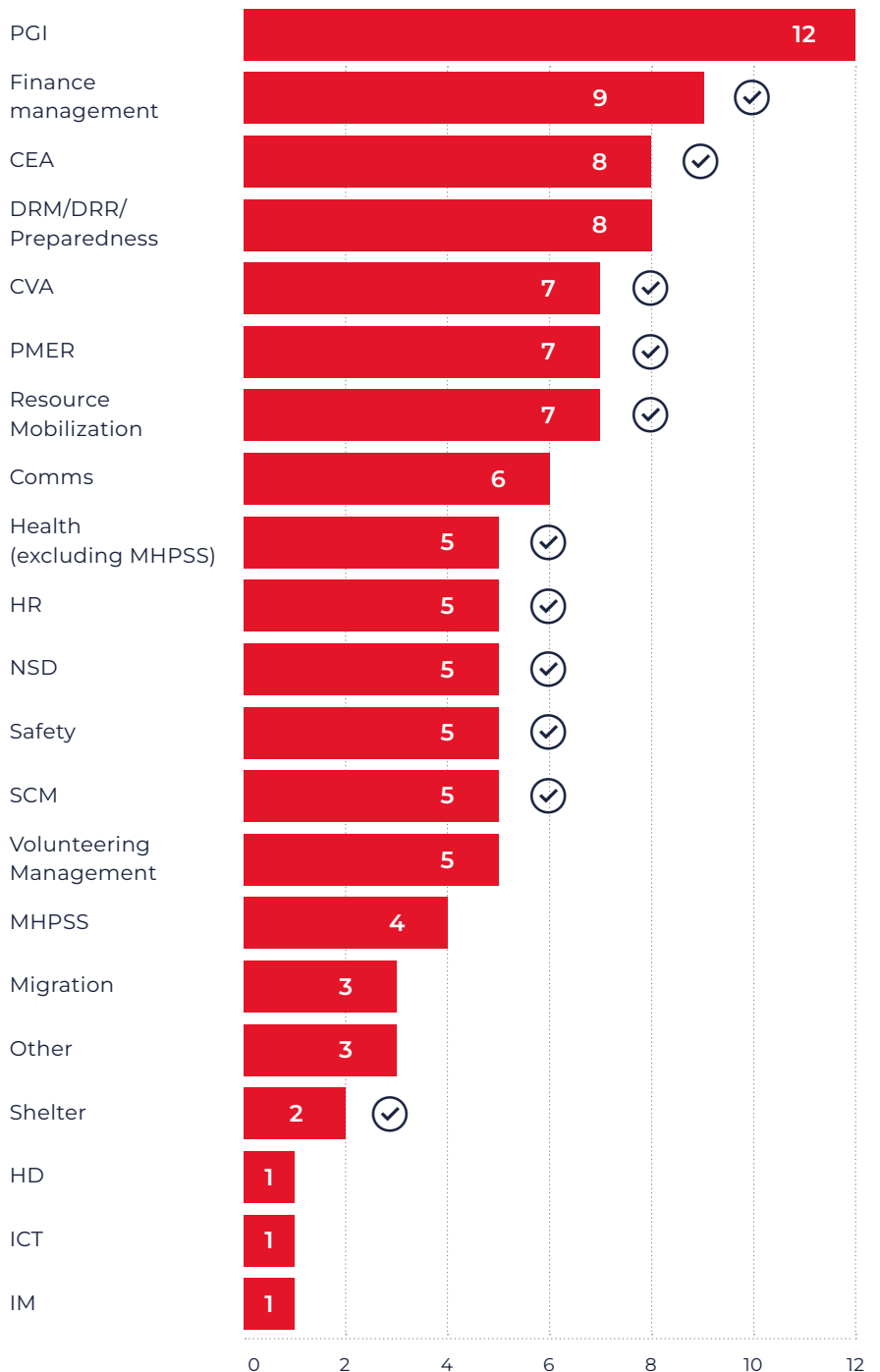


FIGURE 3
Number of National Societies
Reporting Policy and/or Procedure
Improvements with UIC EA Funding
by Thematic Area

■ Number of National Societies
⊙ Includes URCS

Source: NS Strengthening ITT



Across the response, meaningful progress has been made in strengthening National Societies' positioning and mandate with public authorities, with 87 MoUs and agreements signed since the start of the Emergency Appeal (Figure 4). URCS signed 12 such agreements with the Government of Ukraine, co-chaired the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Cash Working Group alongside IOM and OCHA, and contributed to the establishment of the National Commission on Implementation of IHL.

Russian Red Cross secured the adoption of a new federal law in December 2025 explicitly reinforcing its auxiliary role to public authorities, and expanded its participation in humanitarian negotiation networks. Polish Red Cross received a civil protection mandate in December 2024 and became a full member of the national crisis management mechanism. Lithuanian Red Cross signed a three-year cooperation agreement with the Ministry of Health to coordinate NGO-provided first aid during national crises. Red Cross Society of the Republic of Moldova obtained national accreditation for volunteering from the Ministry of Education, its first such national certification, and signed an MoU with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection to support CVA coordination and data sharing. Romanian Red Cross achieved a significant legal milestone when the Romanian Parliament adopted a revised penal code strengthening the legal protection of the Red Cross emblem. Slovak Red Cross was formally designated as the standard provider of first aid and basic health services at the three main border crossings and reception centres within the government's national Contingency Plan. Hellenic Red Cross reinforced its role in public service through multifunctional centres and engagement with the Special Secretariat for the Protection of Unaccompanied Children.

Latvian Red Cross delivered first aid training for state border guards and undertook a review of its crisis management mandate, reflecting both practical cooperation and longer-term positioning. Bulgarian, Montenegrin, and Croatian Red Cross National Societies jointly invested in humanitarian diplomacy capacity, with a shared emphasis on data-driven advocacy and partnerships with local governments; Croatian Red Cross engaged the state to activate contingency food reserves, while the Red Cross of Montenegro advocated to address identified gaps in the government-led Temporary Protection system. Hungarian Red Cross used evidence from pilot programmes to advocate directly with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Interior for the launch of the country's first humanitarian cash programme. Georgian Red Cross assumed a leading role in the national MHPSS Coordination Platform, while Polish Red Cross co-hosted diplomatic briefings and co-chaired technical working groups in health and MHPSS.

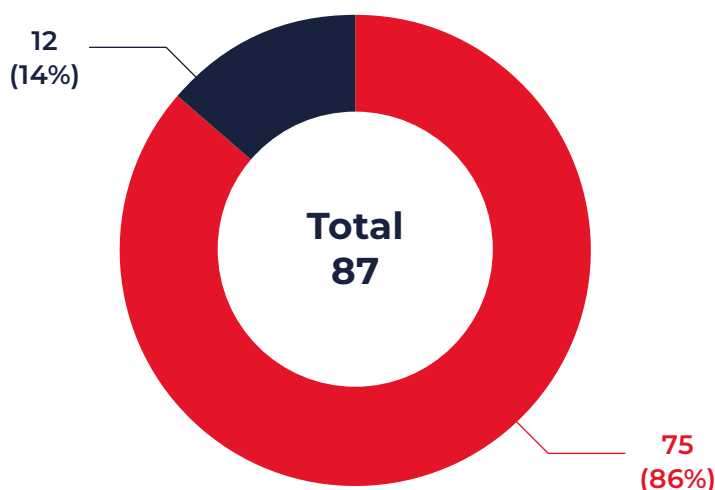


FIGURE 4
Number of MoUs and Agreements Signed Between National Societies and Public Authorities Related to the UIC Emergency Appeal

■ Ukraine
■ Impacted countries

Source: NS Strengthening ITT

Core Systems and Preparedness

Significant investment went into the core systems and capacities required to scale up and sustain a response of this size and complexity. Across the network, nearly 2,000 staff positions were fully or partially supported through the Emergency Appeal (Figure 5), with a strong concentration in operational roles such as logistics, programme management, and coordination. Technical capacity building equipped responders with skills across MHPSS, health, CEA, PGI, and migration-related competencies (Figure 6), ensuring the response remained holistic and adapted to evolving needs. URCS storage capacity expanded, while Romanian Red Cross established a network of seven regional warehouses to support rapid distribution nationwide; Red Cross National Societies of Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Croatia implemented comparable logistics upgrades. Investments in financial management, PMER, and coordination structures enabled National Societies across the region to manage high-volume, complex operations. Investments in financial management, PMER, and coordination structures enabled National Societies across the region to manage high-volume, complex operations.

FIGURE 5
Human Resources Support through the UIC EA

- Ukraine
- Impacted countries

Source: NS Strengthening ITT

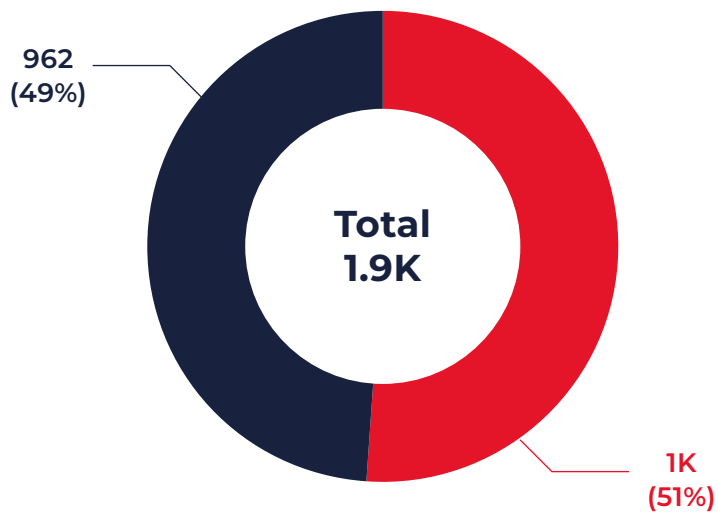




FIGURE 6

Number of Staff and Volunteers Engaged in the UIC EA Trained by Thematic Area ¹³

■ Ukraine
■ Impacted countries

Source: NS Strengthening ITT

13. Figures include staff and volunteers trained through funding sources beyond IFRC UIC EA funding, where they were directly involved in UIC EA response implementation. In the case of URCS, this represents a change from the Three-Year Report, in which figures reflected only staff and volunteers trained using IFRC UIC EA funding.

Emergency preparedness was a further priority across the network. The Preparedness for Effective Response approach was applied across multiple contexts, including the Red Cross National Societies of Ukraine, Lithuania, Slovakia, Romania, and the Republic of Moldova, enabling them to systematically assess capacities and develop prioritised plans of action. Emergency Operations Centres were established by both URCS and Romanian Red Cross; Hungarian Red Cross advanced EOC development alongside National Response Team training and field exercises; and Red Cross of the Republic of North Macedonia established and trained a new intervention team. Dedicated funding also supported the prepositioning of relief items and non-food items across Ukraine, Hungary, and the Republic of Moldova to ensure rapid deployment capacity.

Simulation exercises further strengthening localised response capacities across the network. Estonian Red Cross organised a large-scale simulation exercise with government partners to clarify coordination roles in receiving international aid. Latvian Red Cross carried out emergency simulations to establish clear response procedures between branches and initiated the setup of strategic evacuation points for future crises. Polish Red Cross conducted urban search and rescue exercises; Red Cross Society of the Republic of Moldova and Red Cross of the Republic of North Macedonia ran earthquake and water safety drills; and Lithuanian Red Cross tested mass evacuation scenarios. These exercises frequently involved collaboration with state authorities and the testing of specialised infrastructure, such as field hospitals and communication networks, to clarify roles and enhance readiness for future crises.

Branch Development and Volunteer Management

Building strong, locally anchored branch networks was central to the response. URCS's BraVo (Branch and Volunteer Development) programme expanded to 161 branches, combining staff recruitment, facility upgrades, and standardised management systems, enabling the coordination of thousands of volunteers, including the rapid registration of up to 3,000 in a single week at the onset of the response. Additional achievements under BraVo include the rollout of mini-grants for local development, the establishment of 43 youth centres, and the integration of the Safer Access Framework to enhance the safety and acceptance of staff and volunteers in conflict-affected areas. Across impacted countries, 263 branches report having received essential infrastructure and equipment, covering vehicles, IT equipment, and warehouse infrastructure (Figure 7, Figure 8). The Branch Organisational Capacity Assessment was widely used across Poland, Hungary, the Republic of Moldova, North Macedonia, Georgia, and Russian Federation, enabling branches to identify development priorities and establish multi-year action plans. Red Cross of the Republic of North Macedonia embedded this within a broader multi-year strengthening initiative through the "Transformation-28" framework. Polish Red Cross convened a Branch Forum bringing together leadership from 16 district branches to improve internal communication and define common performance indicators, and an internal grant mechanism enabled branches to design and manage their own integration and community-based programmes, establishing nine integration centres and several service points tailored to local needs. Bulgarian Red Cross strengthened alignment and management practices across all 28 branches through national consultations and regional management seminars.

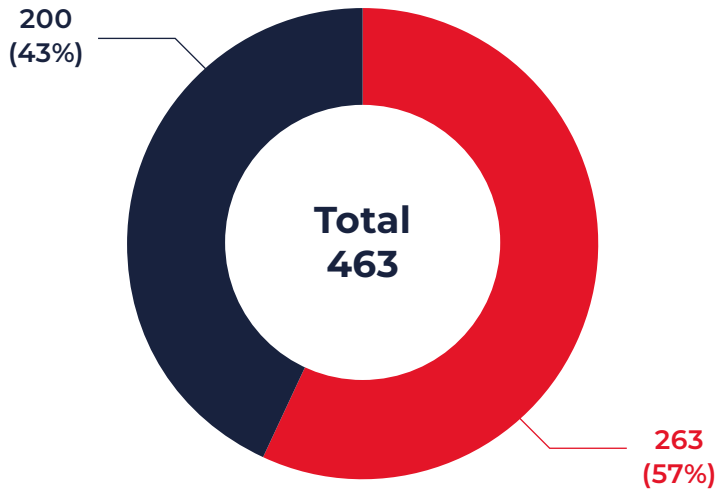


FIGURE 7
Number of National Society Branches Equipped with Essential Infrastructure and/or Equipment for the UIC EA Response

■ Ukraine
■ Impacted countries

Source: NS Strengthening ITT

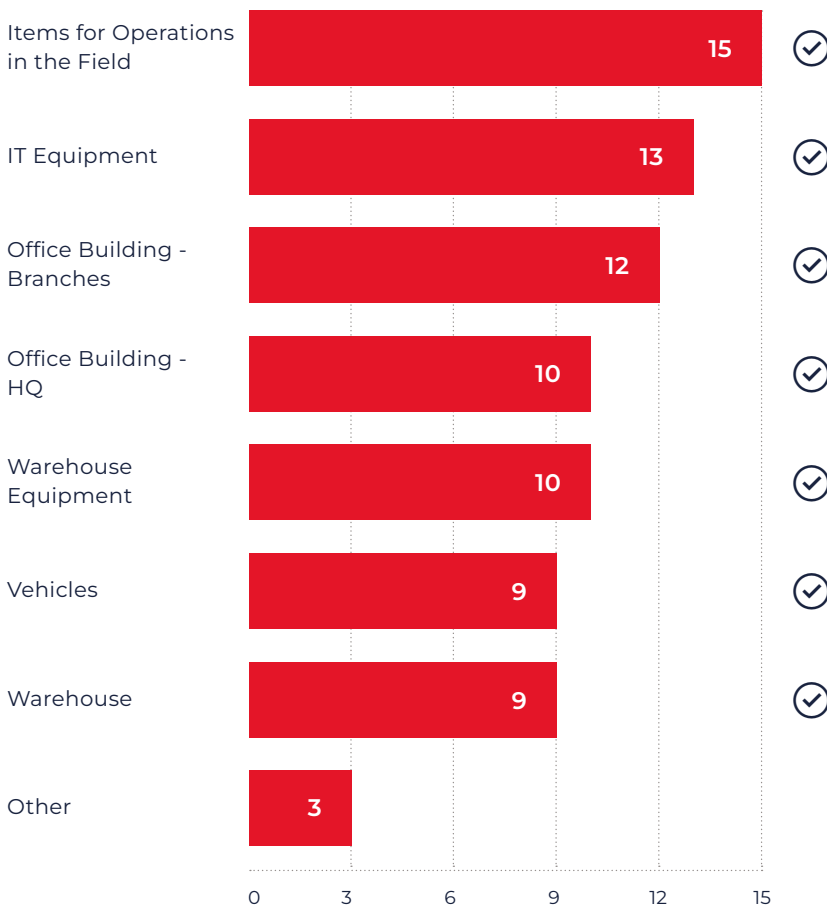


FIGURE 8
Number of National Societies Reporting Having Received Infrastructure and/or Equipment Support for the UIC EA Response by Type

■ Number of National Societies
☑ Includes URCS

Source: NS Strengthening ITT

In 2025, URCS conducted a large-scale community needs assessment gathering over 144,000 responses, alongside a structured evaluation of 146 local branches across governance, service delivery, volunteer engagement, and financial management, informing priorities for the URCS 2026–2030 Strategy. Alongside its branch network, URCS has been opening Community Centres across Ukraine, permanent, barrier-free spaces where people can walk in to receive social counselling, mental health and psychosocial support, and other services, all under one roof. By the end of 2025, 13 URCS centres welcomed and supported 6,129 community members, with 13 more set to open in 2026.

With more than 140,000 volunteers mobilised through over 7,000 local branches across the response, volunteer management has been critical. Red Cross National Societies of Poland, Slovakia, the Republic of Moldova, implemented national volunteer management systems aligned with IFRC standards, with Polish Red Cross registering over 7,500 volunteers through an integrated platform. Several National Societies also recruited dedicated volunteer management roles at headquarters level, including the National Societies of Poland, Slovakia, Romania, and Lithuania. Bulgarian Red Cross further formalised volunteer management through expanded digital databases and e-learning tools, while Red Cross Society of the Republic of Moldova adopted a new volunteer data management software for nationwide implementation. National Societies also strengthened ethical standards and volunteer protection through volunteer policies, insurance schemes, and safety procedures. A notable feature of the response was the engagement of displaced people from Ukraine as volunteers across Polish, Romanian, Lithuanian, and Bulgarian Red Cross National Societies, bringing language skills and lived experience that enhanced the relevance and accessibility of services. In the Russian Federation, response capacities expanded significantly, with psychosocial support capacity growing from a handful of specialists to 1,600 trained staff and volunteers over the course of the operation.

National Society Development Coordination and Enablers

Digital transformation was institutionalised across the network, enabling National Societies to manage a historic influx of data and people. The AccessRC platform enabled self-registration, assistance delivery, and case management within and across borders, facilitating the distribution of CHF 69.3 million to over 219,000 people in the first two years of the Emergency Appeal alone, with newer versions incorporating deduplication, fraud prevention, and document recognition. EspoCRM served as the primary case management platform, documenting over 37,000 feedback cases across 11 countries in the first two years, supported by a standardised feedback coding framework. In Ukraine, URCS established a dedicated Digital Transformation Department and introduced the Odoo ERP system to integrate finance, logistics, volunteer management, HR, procurement, and project administration into a single platform; in parallel, the DHIS2 CRM system was rolled out to coordinate patient care across Mobile Health Units, extended to five additional regions with analytical dashboards developed to support service monitoring. Other significant advances across the region include enterprise resource planning systems in Poland, a Salesforce CRM in Czech Republic, and digitalisation of Bulgaria's national radio network for reliable communication during emergencies (Figure 9). Taken together, these investments represent a shift toward more accessible, data-driven humanitarian capacity across the region.

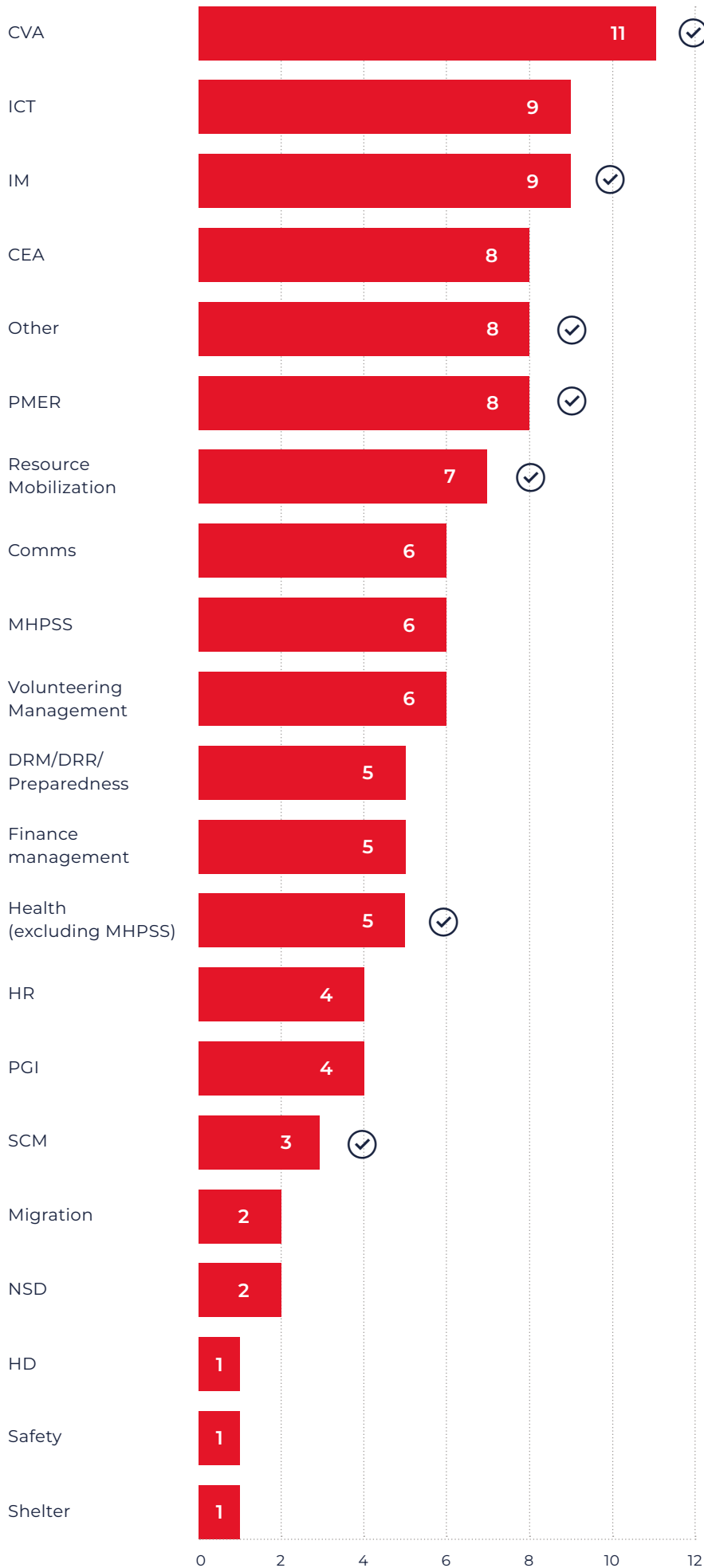


FIGURE 9
Number of National Societies Reporting Digital System Upgrades with UIC EA Funding by Thematic Area

■ Number of National Societies
 ✓ Includes URCS

Source: NS Strengthening ITT

These efforts reflect the commitment of National Societies across the region to build stronger, more sustainable, and more accountable institutions, better positioned not only to respond to the ongoing consequences of the Russia-Ukraine international armed conflict, but to serve their communities effectively for years to come.

Programmatic Investments Initiative

Seed Funding for Resource Mobilisation

During 2025 seed funding enabled National Societies to take concrete steps towards building more sustainable domestic fundraising systems, supported by the IFRC through dedicated tools, knowledge sharing, and financial resources.

A Regional Fundraising and Communications Skillshare brought together 21 colleagues from 11 National Societies under the Appeal. The event covered multiple income streams in resource mobilisation, including corporate, community, digital, telemarketing, and emergency fundraising, alongside communications topics such as navigating polarisation and harmful information, AI-generated visuals, and the latest trends on TikTok and Meta platforms. A dedicated workshop for face-to-face fundraising specialists followed the day after. Three additional online workshops reached 10 National Societies, with more than 20 colleagues learning about successful face-to-face fundraising methods.

These workshops proved particularly valuable for Romanian Red Cross and Polish Red Cross, both of which recently piloted regular giving programmes with small seed funding grants. In Poland, trials with an outsourced agency recruited approximately 80 regular donors at an average gift of 150 EUR per donor per year, a result that gave the National Society the confidence to invest further, with a target of 4,000 new regular donors in the 12 months of 2026. Romanian Red Cross launched its face-to-face programme in September 2025 and exceeded expectations, acquiring approximately 900 regular donors within just a few months. The National Society now plans to recruit a further 5,500 donors in 2026, generating an additional 236,000 EUR per year.

Sound financial forecasting played an important role in these results. RedPlanner, a benchmarking tool for financial forecasting developed by the IFRC team in late 2024, was introduced to several National Societies and directly informed at least three positive funding decisions, in Romania, Georgia, and Hungary, while three further National Societies adopted it for regular cash flow planning. Following the introduction of an emergency fundraising toolkit the previous year, several National Societies requested support in developing their own organisational guidelines. Emergency fundraising standard operating procedures developed for Lithuanian Red Cross were subsequently shared with Georgian Red Cross and Red Cross of Montenegro as an adaptable template.

Others focused on longer-term financial sustainability. Latvian Red Cross and Estonian Red Cross completed market research to better understand their national fundraising environments, equipping both organisations with evidence to guide future financial sustainability strategies. Institutional fundraising studies and toolkits were developed for Estonian, Lithuanian, and Hungarian Red Cross Societies, with a similar study currently under way in Romania.

As declines in traditional funding become a permanent feature of the operating environment, the IFRC Regional Office for Europe launched EmpoweRed in 2025, a scholarship programme designed to equip National Societies with the skills, tools, and networks needed to unlock sustainable income sources and accelerate financial resilience. In its first year, the programme received 30 applications from 10 Red Cross Red Crescent Societies, with 28 scholarships granted, reflecting strong regional demand for high-quality learning that advances financial self-reliance. Selected participants attended Skillshares, IMD training on innovative finance, and a Diploma in Fundraising Management.

Preparedness Investment Fund

The Investments in Preparedness Fund was established to address critical gaps in emergency preparedness across Ukraine and neighbouring countries. Under the Emergency Appeal, CHF 1 million was allocated to preparedness activities, divided between country-level support and regional capacity building.

CHF 750,000 was distributed across eleven National Societies: Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. The results were tangible across the network. Bulgaria established and strengthened its Emergency Operations Centre and improved radio communication systems. Hungary advanced its EOC development, conducted National Response Team training and field exercises, and updated its standard operating procedures. North Macedonia established and trained a new intervention team. Slovakia strengthened its cash and voucher assistance preparedness capacities. Poland completed a Preparedness for Effective Response Self-Assessment, developed a two-year plan of action, and ensured its rescue and humanitarian aid groups are well-trained, equipped, and prepared for future crisis escalation. Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Montenegro strengthened branch and volunteer capacities through training and equipment procurement, including rescue equipment, tents, cameras, and drones. Croatia delivered National Disaster Response Team preparedness training.

A further CHF 109,500 supported regional capacity-building initiatives. A National Response Team Training of Trainers in Budapest in May 2025 brought together 24 participants from National Societies and the IFRC, strengthening coordination, leadership, and technical response capacities. A Humanitarian Service Points training, also in Budapest, convened 25 participants in October 2025 to strengthen capacities in migration response, preparedness, and service delivery, fostering peer learning and cross-sectoral collaboration between migration and disaster management teams.

A dedicated CHF 700,000 allocation supported the procurement and prepositioning of non-food items for Ukraine and neighbouring countries, with funding directed to the Hungarian, Romanian, and Ukrainian Red Cross Societies to ensure the timely availability of essential relief items ahead of anticipated needs.

Humanitarian Diplomacy and Communications

National Societies in Ukraine, Russia and other affected countries have worked to shape policies and practices that impact people affected by and displaced by the conflict. They have strengthened their auxiliary role and partnerships with government and other relevant institutions through formal agreements with government agencies and multilateral institutions, as evidenced MOUs signed, joint programs launched, or coordination mechanisms established while making sure that the needs and voices of affected communities guide decisions at both national and international levels. The IFRC has supported this work directly and through Partner National Societies, while addressing key humanitarian issues and managing threats of harmful information and reputational crises. Data and policy analysis remained an ongoing priority, helping to inform both programmatic and political preparedness. Following positive responses internally and from key institutional partners, IFRC's quarterly impact forecast pilot was expanded in 2025 to cover the broader Europe region.

In 2025, the IFRC also launched a public communications campaign on mental health across Europe in which approximately 28 National Societies participated, generating 211 million impressions and 115 million video views. A multi-country survey gathered 9,600 responses, with findings published in a report that reached EU institutions and government stakeholders through a targeted digital campaign.

In Ukraine, URCS continued to reinforce its humanitarian diplomacy capacities with support from the British Red Cross, German Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross, while strengthening its engagements in international multilateral fora including the Fifth Humanitarian Senior Officials Meeting on Ukraine, the European Humanitarian Forum, and the Ukraine Recovery Conference. URCS also hosted the IFRC President and National Society leaders visiting Ukraine from Austria, Finland, France and Sweden to review needs and coordinate support with government and diplomatic representatives. In addition, it convened a high-level Lessons Learned Exchange in Kyiv on Preparedness for International Armed Conflict, which is inspiring subsequent crisis preparedness events across Europe in 2026. Its experience culminated in a case study, developed in collaboration with British Red Cross, entitled, "Delivering Principled Local Humanitarian Action in Ukraine".

Over the past years, the URCS has firmly established itself as a reliable and trusted source of communication during crises. Its nationwide presence enables the organization to reach vulnerable communities with timely humanitarian information when it is needed most. This visible role has strengthened the URCS's image as a trusted humanitarian actor and as a strong voice in fostering public dialogue on humanitarian issues. Strategic communication activities included the development and growth of social media channels, the creation of the organization's own media platforms, the implementation of communication campaigns, such as those promoting volunteering, including in emergency response teams. The URCS has built strong partnerships with leading Ukrainian media, further amplifying its reach.

In February 2026, the IFRC supported URCS's communications work around the four-year mark of the conflict by organising a media mission to Ukraine. The mission aimed to ensure that the ongoing humanitarian needs of people across the country were reflected in global media coverage, while also showcasing the scale of URCS's response. The engagement with international journalists resulted in nine television interviews, bringing the humanitarian realities of the conflict and the work of the Red Cross to audiences around the world.

In impacted countries, Bulgarian Red Cross strengthened collaboration with IFRC and ICRC headquarters in Geneva, contributing expert input to global Movement policies and participating in high-level working groups. It also joined the Global Route-Based Migration Programme in 2023, supporting the development of a Global Integration Framework for people on the move.

Georgia Red Cross Society convened two stakeholder meetings in 2025 with national and international partners to advocate for policy improvements for people affected by the international armed conflict. It also engaged in a cross-border response, supported by IFRC and ICRC, addressing the needs of people stranded at the Georgia–Russia border.

Hellenic Red Cross contributed to international policy discussions through participation in conferences on human trafficking and women's vulnerabilities, and advanced cross-sectoral advocacy linking mental health, homelessness, and social exclusion based on its programmatic evidence.

Hungarian Red Cross, with IFRC support, engaged government actors to address funding gaps following reductions in international shelter support, including UNHCR cuts. It also advocated for a national multipurpose cash response and promoted the inclusion of affected populations' perspectives in decision-making.

Lithuanian Red Cross strengthened evidence-based advocacy through systematic disaggregated data collection and the adoption of a formal advocacy strategy. In partnership with the US Embassy and Ribologija, a local organisation providing a safe space for survivors to share their experiences of sexual violence, it implemented multi-year campaigns (2024–2025) raising awareness of gender-based violence risks affecting people displaced from Ukraine and asylum seekers.

Polish Red Cross ensured that the experiences of affected people informed its humanitarian diplomacy strategy and actively contributed to national coordination, being represented at the national working group for cooperation with NGOs led by the Ministry of Interior and Administration and providing consultations on Poland's new Migration Strategy. Romanian Red Cross chaired the national MHPSS working group alongside WHO and engaged in high-level coordination with the Prime Minister's office and UN agencies, supporting a coherent national response. IFRC also supported a partnership with British Red Cross to strengthen humanitarian diplomacy capacity.

Watch some of the interviews
here and here.

▶ [CLICK HERE](#)

▶ [CLICK HERE](#)

Membership Coordination

The humanitarian response to the Russia-Ukraine international armed conflict has been driven by the collective strength of the IFRC network. While the IFRC Secretariat coordinates efforts, Partner National Societies contribute funding, technical expertise, and operational capacity. Fourteen Partner National Societies¹⁴ are active in Ukraine, working closely with URCS, while others provide support remotely through technical advice and flexible funding. Across the network, the membership placed URCS at the centre of the response, aligning human and technical resources with the priorities set out in the URCS One Plan 2023-2027. Complementarity has been a guiding principle, with partners leveraging their comparative advantages to maximise collective impact.

A defining feature of this coordination over the four-year period has been the transition from informal emergency cooperation to structured, long-term strategic alignments. In Bulgaria, a Movement Coordination Agreement was signed in April 2025 between Bulgarian Red Cross, the IFRC, and the ICRC, following an earlier agreement signed in Poland in April 2022 between Polish Red Cross, the IFRC, and the ICRC. In Romania, a structured coordination architecture involving high-level strategic groups and technical sub-working groups aligned programming across Movement and external partners from 2023 onwards. Georgia Red Cross Society designed and established a country-level Movement coordination mechanism to guide its response operations. These structures supported regular strategic and operational meetings, typically held on a bi-weekly or monthly basis, ensuring a unified approach across the network.

The IFRC Secretariat facilitated unified planning processes and Federation-wide reporting systems, consolidating inputs from multilaterally and bilaterally funded activities into a single coherent narrative. This reduced the reporting burden on host National Societies while maintaining transparency and accountability. Outposted personnel, including Operations Managers and CVA Delegates, were embedded directly within National Society headquarters to provide technical accompaniment and mentoring alongside operational delivery.

National Societies also hosted and led regional forums that provided platforms for leadership-level discussion on emerging risks and cross-regional cooperation. Estonian Red Cross led the 2025 Baltic Forum Plus meeting in Tallinn, bringing together Baltic, Nordic, and Central European National Societies to discuss funding trends and regional risks. Polish Red Cross had hosted the same forum in 2023. Croatian Red Cross hosted the 2024 European MHPSS Network Meeting, convening 41 National Societies and 78 participants to exchange experience in migration-related MHPSS programming. Peer-to-peer learning visits proved particularly effective in standardising approaches to CVA, MHPSS, and information management. Red Cross of Montenegro conducted four study visits with Bulgarian Red Cross, Croatian Red Cross, and Red Cross of North Macedonia, while Polish Red Cross visited Spanish Red Cross and German Red Cross to draw on their experience in migration-related integration programming.

14. Austrian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross.



The IFRC Regional Office organized in Budapest, in June 2025, a Partnership Meeting for Europe and Central Asia dedicated to discussing with member NS how to enhance our collaboration, sharper alignment, and bold, collective thinking, to respond to our realities and future challenges. A specific session was dedicated to update the membership on the extension of the IFRC Emergency Appeal for Ukraine and impacted countries, outline upcoming modifications and engagement modalities.

Another key element of our Membership coordination efforts since the early stages of this operation has been the Federation-wide Reporting System (which includes the Federation-wide Ukraine and Impacted Countries (UIC) Indicator Tracking Tool (ITT) and Financial Overview reporting mechanisms) which has enabled us to capture regularly the impact of the resource mobilization efforts and the humanitarian work carried out by our member National Societies.

These efforts reflect the strength of the IFRC network as a collective humanitarian actor, one in which shared planning, mutual accountability, and trust between members lead to a more coherent, efficient, and impactful response for the communities it serves.

Key Learnings

The Ukraine and Impacted Countries Emergency Appeal has been one of the largest and most complex humanitarian operations in IFRC's history, mobilising an unprecedented scale of resources, partnerships, and National Society capacity across dozens of countries over four years. The breadth and diversity of this operation, spanning immediate relief, protection, cash and voucher assistance, health, shelter, livelihoods, and early recovery, has generated a rich body of evidence, reflection, and institutional learning.

IFRC's approach to accountability and learning is clearly reflected in IFRC Renewal¹⁵ and grounded in its commitment to the Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability (CHS), which positions systematic reflection not as a compliance exercise but as a condition for effective and principled humanitarian action. Throughout this operation, the IFRC Secretariat, together with its member National Societies, have invested consistently in generating evidence, through real-time evaluations, thematic reviews, programme learning workshops, beneficiary feedback mechanisms, and independent case studies, with the explicit intent of improving delivery for affected people and strengthening the capacity of the IFRC network to respond to large-scale crises in the future.

Learning efforts began as early as late 2022, with the launch of an Internal Operational Review (IOR) to assess the progress made towards operational and strategic goals of the IFRC-wide response in Ukraine and the seven immediately affected countries. Covering the period from February to August 2022, the review was published in 2023 and provided an early evidence base to inform ongoing programming and wider response planning.

The next significant learning milestone was the Mid-Term Review, launched in 2024 to assess the progress made towards operational and strategic goals of the IFRC Emergency Appeal and the impacted countries during the initial 2 years of response (February 2022 to December 2023), and to formulate practical recommendations for the coming two years (2024-2025). This was followed, in 2025, by an External Evaluation on Community Engagement and Accountability in Impacted Countries, examining how community feedback was used in programme design, the degree to which meaningful participation was achieved, and the extent to which these approaches were being institutionalised within National Societies.

Alongside these three major evaluation exercises, a substantial number of thematic reviews, programme specific case studies, and lessons learned exercises have been carried out throughout the Appeal. These covered specific sectors, such as Cash and Voucher Assistance, MHPSS, Integration and Inclusion, as well as dedicated programmes including EU4HEALTH Project and Safe Homes Project. Additionally, country-level reflection workshops provided National Societies with structured opportunities to draw their own lessons from four years of intensive humanitarian work.

Rather than attempting to distil hundreds of pages of evidence into a brief summary, we have chosen to make the full body of learning publicly accessible. The documents listed below represent most the operational learning record of this Appeal. This is not a closed chapter, as the operation and the learning continues, but it serves as a valuable reference point for practitioners, donors, partners, and National Societies.

15. <https://www.ifrc.org/document/ifrc-renewal>



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IFRC remains committed to applying the lessons embedded in these documents to the next phase of its engagement with Ukraine and affected populations across the region, and to sharing this learning openly with the wider humanitarian community.

The published evaluation reports and learning documents are available at the following links:

Title	Area/Sector	Type	Org.	Date
<u>Multi-stakeholder Reflection Workshop Report</u>	Recovery, Organizational development, NS branch development, Protection, Cash and Voucher Assistance	Learning	IFRC, Polish Red Cross	08/04/2026
<u>Ukraine Humanitarian Appeal Phase 2B Project Evaluation</u>	Psychosocial support, CEA, Livelihoods, Cash and Voucher Assistance	Evaluation, Final evaluation	British Red Cross	10/03/2026
<u>Integration and Inclusion Lessons Learned Report</u>	Migration, Diversity	Learning	IFRC	05/03/2026
<u>Full Report-Final Evaluation with a Specific Focus on CEA</u>	CEA	Evaluation, Final evaluation	IFRC	05/03/2026
<u>Summary-Final Evaluation with a Specific Focus on CEA</u>	CEA	Evaluation, Final evaluation	IFRC	25/02/2026
<u>Lessons Learned Workshop Report</u>	Gender, Protection, CEA	Learning	IFRC	09/02/2026

<u>Final Evaluation for EU4Health Project</u>	Health, Psychosocial support, Mental Health	Evaluation, Final evaluation	IFRC, Other	04/02/2026
<u>Lesson Learnt Workshop Report CVA Programme in Estonia</u>	Information technology, CEA, Cash and Voucher Assistance	Learning	IFRC	11/11/2025
<u>Case Study - Cash for Health Programme</u>	Health, Cash and Voucher Assistance	Case study/ research	Bulgarian Red Cross	13/10/2025
<u>Case Study - Greenline</u>	Health, Psychosocial support, CEA, Mental Health	Case study/ research	Bulgarian Red Cross	13/10/2025
<u>Assessment-Driven Transformation</u>	Organizational development, NS branch development,	Case study/ research	Slovak Red Cross	30/06/2025
<u>Assessment-Driven Transformation: A Practical Look at the Slovak RC case</u>	Disaster management, Organizational development, CEA, Digital Transformation	Case study/ research	IFRC, Slovak Red Cross	27/06/2025
<u>Evaluation Report Cash for Health Programme</u>	Health, Cash and Voucher Assistance	Evaluation	IFRC	09/06/2025
<u>Mid-term review - Ukraine & Impacted Countries Appeal</u>	Disaster management	Evaluation, Mid-term evaluation	IFRC	12/12/2024
<u>Cash and Voucher Assistance Regional LLW</u>	Cash and Voucher Assistance	Review	IFRC, ICRC	01/08/2024
<u>EU4HEALTH Project Lessons Learned Workshop</u>	Health, Mental Health	Review	IFRC	03/07/2024
<u>Impact Study: The role of Psychological First Aid in the IFRC Ukraine MHPSS response</u>	Population movement, Mental Health	Other	Multiple	19/04/2024
<u>Safe Homes Programme Lessons Learned Workshop</u>	Shelter	Review	IFRC	02/07/2024
<u>Lessons Learned Workshop Report: CVA and CEA in Response to</u>	CEA, Cash and Voucher Assistance	Learning	IFRC	24/01/2024
<u>Lessons Learned Workshop Report: Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) Programme The Hungarian Red Cross (2023)</u>	Population movement, CEA, Cash and Voucher Assistance	Learning	Hungarian Red Cross	11/01/2024
<u>CVA in the Ukraine and Impacted Countries Crisis</u>	Cash and Voucher Assistance	Review	IFRC, ICRC	08/02/2023

Looking Ahead

As the four-year mark of the international armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine is reached, the IFRC has revised the [Ukraine and Impacted Countries Emergency Appeal](#) to sustain a principled, effective response through 2027 with a focus on the needs in Ukraine. With 12.7 million people still requiring humanitarian assistance in Ukraine and over 5 million people displaced from Ukraine continuing to live across Europe, humanitarian needs remain extensive. The revised Appeal extends the operation to 31 December 2027, maintains the IFRC Secretariat funding ask at CHF 800 million, and increases the federation-wide funding requirement to CHF 3.1 billion, reflecting the scale of ongoing humanitarian and recovery needs. It is designed to remain flexible, adapting the balance between emergency response and recovery programming as conditions on the ground evolve.

In Ukraine, the revised [Appeal](#) is closely aligned with the [URCS One Plan 2023–2027](#) and URCS Strategy 2026 – 2030, which provides the overarching strategic framework guiding URCS priorities through the end of the plan period. The response reflects the reality that needs differ significantly across the country. In eastern areas, the focus remains on life-saving assistance, including emergency health care, MHPSS, cash support, winterisation, and evacuation assistance. In the north and south, humanitarian support continues alongside early recovery activities, while in more stable western and central regions the emphasis shifts toward restoring livelihoods, rehabilitating community infrastructure, and supporting the reintegration of veterans and their families. Health, rehabilitation, and MHPSS remain central priorities. The URCS One Plan estimates that up to 15 million people may require psychosocial support as a result of the conflict, and the revised Appeal prioritises scaling up community-based MHPSS, mobile health services, and physical and mental rehabilitation. Socioeconomic recovery is equally prioritised, with cash and voucher assistance, vocational training, and support for micro and small enterprises forming key delivery modalities, aligned with the One Plan's recovery framework and Ukraine's broader reconstruction and EU accession agenda. The revised Appeal targets one million people in Ukraine in both 2026 and 2027.

In the Republic of Moldova, which hosts one of the highest numbers of displaced people per capita in Europe, [the Red Cross of the Republic of Moldova will continue](#) delivering life-saving assistance, MHPSS, livelihoods support, and integration services for the approximately 135,000 displaced people from Ukraine who remain in the country. Key priorities include access to healthcare, legal counselling, and language training, with particular attention to older people, people living with disabilities, single-headed households, and communities in Transnistria where service gaps remain most pronounced. The Red Cross of the Republic of Moldova will also maintain readiness to respond to any sudden increase in arrivals should conditions in Ukraine deteriorate further.

In the Russian Federation, [Russian Red Cross will address](#) the protracted needs of people displaced from Ukraine and communities in border areas affected by ongoing international armed conflict. As displacement has become more protracted, needs have shifted toward longer-term support, including MHPSS, legal aid, and livelihoods and social integration assistance, though urgent needs relating to housing, health care, and essential items persist for older people, people living with disabilities, and single-headed households. Russian Red Cross will continue delivering cash and voucher assistance, health and MHPSS services, and legal and livelihoods support, while maintaining operational readiness for rapid scale-up, guided at all times by the Fundamental Principles of neutrality, impartiality, and independence.



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While the revised Appeal retains Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova, and the Russian Federation within its scope, other countries previously covered by the Appeal are transitioning out of the emergency framework. Their responses are gradually moving to [IFRC Network Country Plans 2026–2028](#), developed by each National Society with support from the IFRC and Participating National Societies. These plans provide the primary mechanism for sustaining assistance and strengthening longer-term services beyond the emergency appeal structure, ensuring continuity of support for people affected by the conflict wherever they are. The revised Appeal thus represents both a continuation of the humanitarian response and a deliberate, forward-looking commitment to recovery, resilience, and the long-term wellbeing of all people affected by the conflict.

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Financial Overview

Ukraine and Impacted Countries | Four-Year Report
Federation-wide Overview | February 2022 - December 2025

Income

TOTAL INCOME

CHF 2,496M

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

Report	IFRC & NS Reports: Total Income	CHF 3,381M
Network transfers	IFRC Report: Received from National Societies	CHF 395M
	IFRC Report: Total amount spent to support other National Societies	CHF 197M
	NS Report: Total amount spent to support other National Societies	CHF 293M
Total Income	Total Income, excluding network transfers	CHF 2,496M
Expected income	Additional expected income: total soft pledges	CHF 2,520M

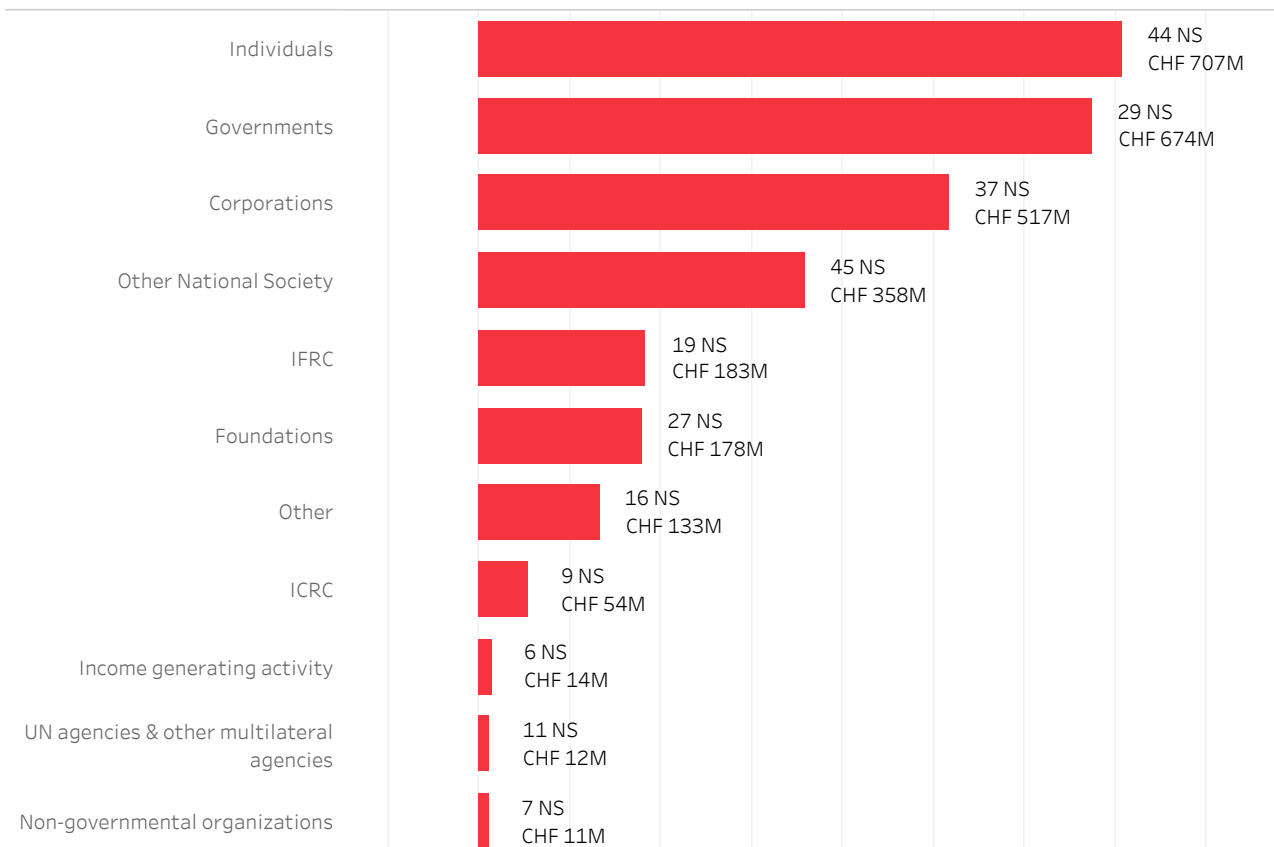
*Network transfers are calculated as follows:

IFRC Secretariat and National Societies allocated funds to support other National Societies + IFRC Secretariat received income from National Societies (as per IFRC Financial Report)

INCOME SOURCE BREAKDOWN - NATIONAL SOCIETIES



*In green: Asia Pacific, 6 NS reporting, 3% of total global income



Ukraine and Impacted Countries | Four-Year Report
Federation-wide Overview | February 2022 - December 2025

Expenditure

TOTAL EXPENDITURE

CHF 2,105M

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

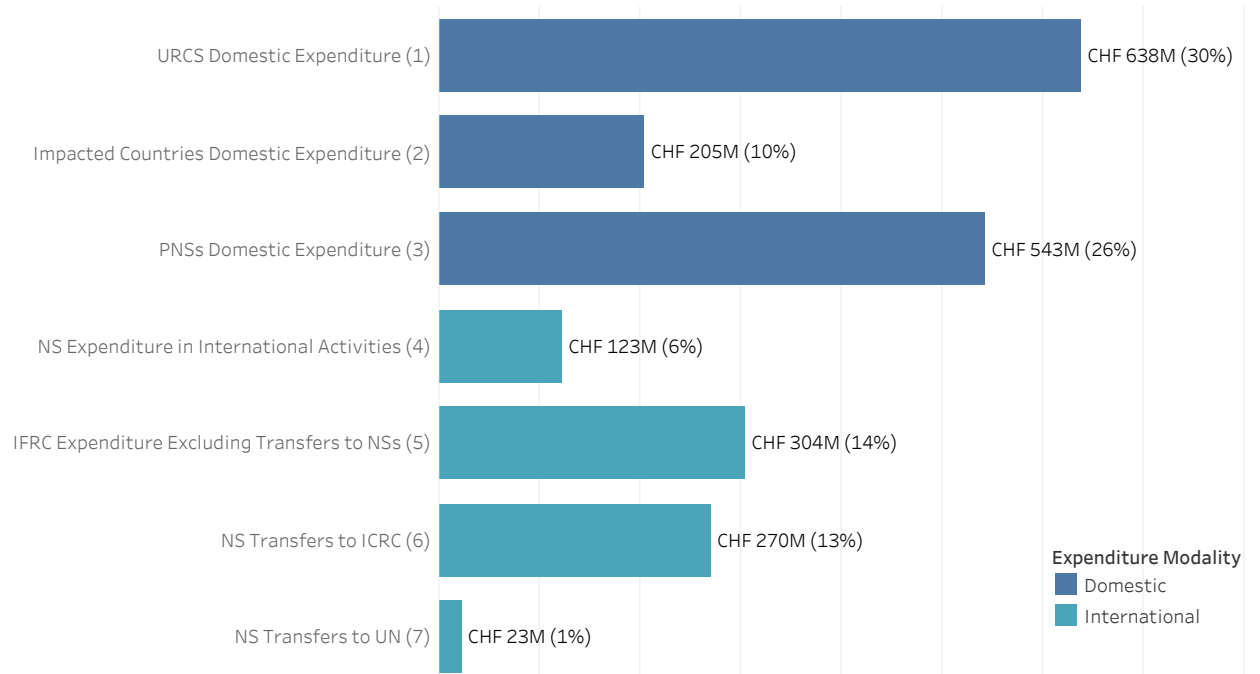
Report	IFRC & NS Reports: Total Expenditure	CHF 2,975M
Network transfers	IFRC Report: Total amount spent to support other National Societies	CHF 197M
	NS Report: Total amount spent to support other National Societies	CHF 294M
	NS Report: Allocated to IFRC	CHF 380M
Total Expenditure	Total expenditure, excluding network transfers	CHF 2,105M

*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. Additionally, 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.



(1) Expenditure reported by Ukrainian Red Cross Society.

(2) Expenditure reported by other NS included in the Ukraine & Impacted Countries Emergency Appeal (Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, and Türkiye)

(3) Expenditure by NS outside the IFRC UIC Emergency Appeal, supporting displaced persons from Ukraine in their respective countries.

(4) Expenditure reported by NS to support their international activities (i.e. In-kind goods donated, international staff, HQ costs, etc.).

(5) Total expenditure incurred by the IFRC Secretariat for the implementation of activities and operational support, excluding any funds transferred directly to National Societies. This includes costs related to international operations (e.g. CVA programmes delivered by IFRC, and in-kind assistance), as well as operating and support costs at IFRC Headquarters, Regional Offices, and Country Cluster Delegations.

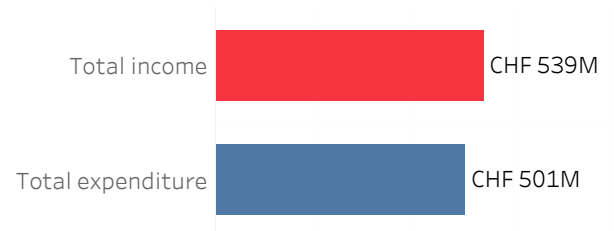
(6) Contributions made to ICRC as reported by NS.

(7) Contributions made to UN organisations as reported by NS.

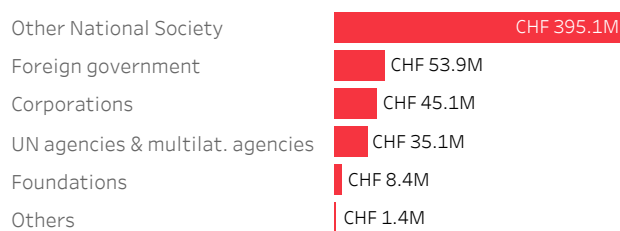
Ukraine and Impacted Countries | Four-Year Report
Federation-wide Overview | February 2022 - December 2025

IFRC Secretariat

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OVERVIEW



INCOME SOURCE BREAKDOWN



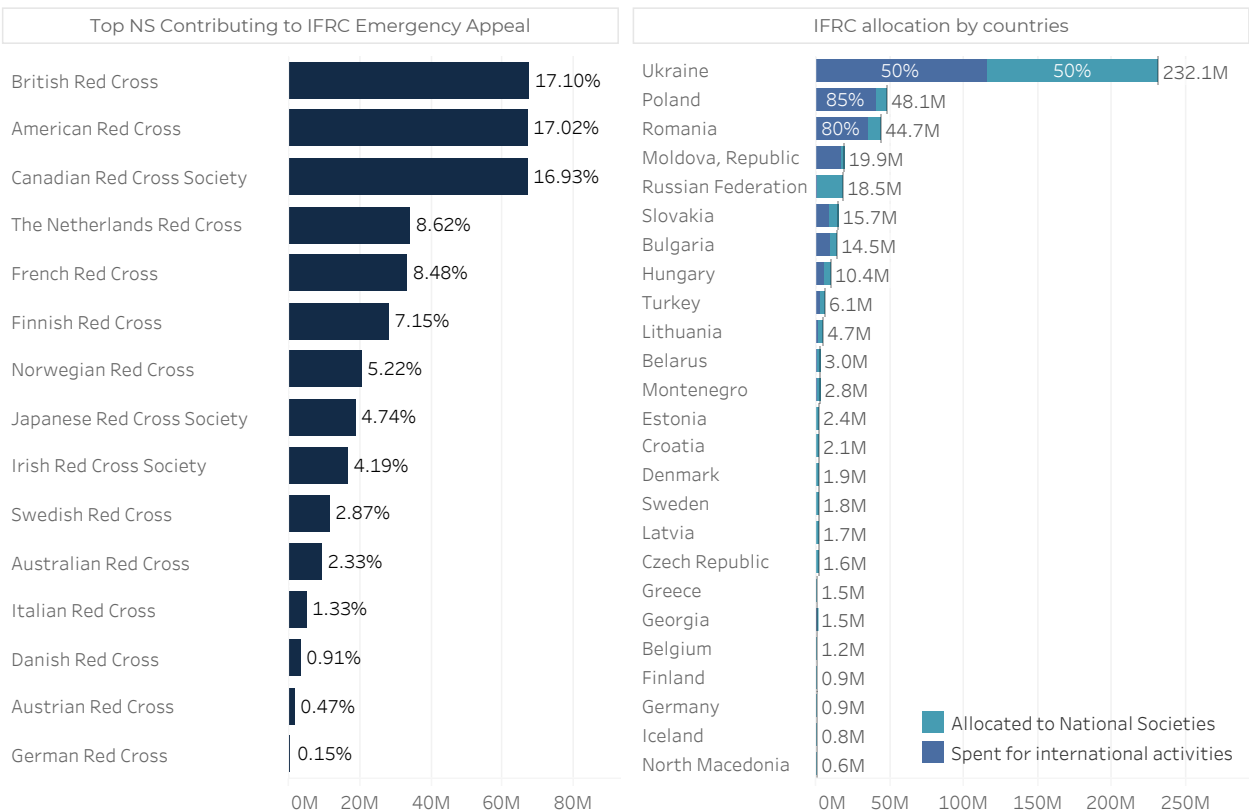
EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN



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 National Societies contributing to the IFRC Emergency Appeal and IFRC expenditure breakdown by impacted countries. Visit <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MGR65002.pdf> to access the complete list of partner National Societies.



Data Source - Reporting Period: February 2022 to December 2025
Federation-wide National Societies Financial Reports, as of 31/12/2025. IFRC Operation Strategy Report & Financial Management Report, as of 31/12/2025.
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.

Ukraine and Impacted Countries | Four-Year Report
Federation-wide Overview | February 2022 - December 2025

RCRC International Expenditure by the IFRC & National Societies

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

International Expenditures by

- IFRC
- National Societies



Note: International expenditure outside the 19 countries that have been part of the Emergency Appeal is not shown; thus, the total percentages do not sum to 100%.
Data Source: Federation-wide Financial Overview, as of December 2025.

Annex I. Methodology and Data Considerations

Data in this report is based on self-reported figures submitted by Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies (NSs) through [the Federation-wide Indicator Tracking Tool \(ITT\)](#), covering the period from February 2022 to December 2025. Figures reflect either cumulative or yearly reach, depending on the reporting cycle. Due to the diversity of NSs' activities and data systems, some reported values may represent the number of services provided rather than unique people, potentially leading to double-counting. Conversely, underreporting may occur due to data gaps or inconsistent submissions.

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

Key points to consider in this report:

- **Differences between figures reported in the Three-Year and Four-Year Reports** During the finalisation of the Revised EA and UIC EA Final Reports, National Societies were provided with a comprehensive overview of their reported data across the full four-year response period via the ITT. NSs were encouraged to review and revise their submissions to ensure alignment between narrative reporting and ITT data. This validation process resulted in adjustments to previously reported figures for some NSs. As a result, yearly figures for 2022–2025 may differ from those presented in earlier reports (e.g. Ukraine Revised Operational Strategy or Three-Year Report), due to data cleaning, deduplication, and improved alignment with indicator definitions. A notable example is the substantial revision of MHPSS “people reached” and “people trained” figures in 2022, 2023, and 2024, following the inclusion of EU4Health programme data that had not been consistently reflected in earlier ITT submissions.
- **People Trained excluded from People Reached totals:** People trained are not considered within people reached figures. This change has reduced total reach figures for some indicators when compared to earlier UIC Operations Update reports.
- **Yearly reach calculation:**
 - **2022:** February to December 2022.
 - **2023:** January to December 2023. Calculated by subtracting 2022 values from cumulative figures reported for February 2022 to December 2023.
 - **2024:** January to December 2024. Values from January to May were calculated similarly to 2023. From June 2024 onward, the ITT shifted to annual reporting, and values reported from this point were taken as yearly totals without further adjustment.
 - **2025:** January to December 2025, based on annual figures reported by NSs.

- **Data assignment by end of reporting period:** In contrast with the [Two-Year Report](#), data is now assigned to the year corresponding to its actual reporting end date rather than submission date. This change improves accuracy by ensuring data from early 2023 (or 2024) isn't incorrectly attributed to 2022 (or 2023).
- **Avoiding double counting:** Within each sector and year, totals were determined by selecting the maximum value reported per indicator and NS. This conservative method minimises overlaps between indicators.
- **Branch reporting considerations:** The number of branches reported may reflect a mix of “branches” and “local units” according to IFRC definitions which may affect comparability across countries.
- **Rounding approach:** People reached and people trained figures are not rounded to preserve precision across indicators and totals.

This methodology aims to ensure consistency, transparency, and accuracy in representing the reach and scope of NS-supported activities under the Ukraine and Impacted Countries Emergency Appeal. More details can be found in the [Ukraine and Impacted Countries Emergency Appeal Federation-wide Data Methodology available on IFRC GO](#).

Annex II. Interim Financial Report

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	2022/2-2025/12	Operation	MGR65002
Budget Timeframe	2022-2027	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 28 Apr 2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MGR65002 - Ukraine and impacted countries crisis

Operating Timeframe: 05 Feb 2022 to 31 Dec 2027; appeal launch date: 28 Feb 2022

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Total Funding Requirements	800,000,000
Donor Response* as per 28 Apr 2026	549,630,633
Appeal Coverage	68.70%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Op Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	91,232,256	97,168,837	-5,936,582
PO02 - Livelihoods	2,992,527	3,588,909	-596,382
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	157,020,890	153,552,184	3,468,705
PO04 - Health	59,168,220	49,366,932	9,801,288
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	5,181,488	5,367,053	-185,565
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	7,301,201	6,922,308	378,893
PO07 - Education	150,047	127,747	22,300
PO08 - Migration	106,330,168	58,955,476	47,374,691
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	-4,629,513	10,887,228	-15,516,741
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	2,301,717	2,327,854	-26,137
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	3,849	87,268	-83,419
Planned Operations Total	427,052,849	388,351,796	38,701,053
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	12,601,706	11,423,707	1,177,999
EA02 - Secretariat Services	50,652,128	43,001,090	7,651,038
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	66,831,235	58,081,415	8,749,820
Enabling Approaches Total	130,085,069	112,506,211	17,578,857
Grand Total	557,137,918	500,858,008	56,279,910

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2025/12

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	532,870,304
Expenditure	-500,858,008
Closing Balance	32,012,296
Deferred Income	6,113,699
Funds Available	38,125,995

IV. DREF Loan

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

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/2-2025/12	Operation	MGR65002
Budget Timeframe	2022-2027	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 28 Apr 2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MGR65002 - Ukraine and impacted countries crisis

Operating Timeframe: 05 Feb 2022 to 31 Dec 2027; appeal launch date: 28 Feb 2022

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
Opening Balance						0
AbbVie	5				5	
Activision Blizzard Inc	3				3	
Adidas	18				18	
Albanian Red Cross	20,000				20,000	
Alcon Laboratories	5				5	
Altera Infrastructure	13,750				13,750	
Amadeus IT Group	1,570				1,570	
American Red Cross	66,793,311		438,222		67,231,533	
Ameriprise Financial	95,117				95,117	
Analog Devices Foundation	35,285				35,285	
APPLE	27				27	
Arcadis NV	204,461				204,461	
Argentine Red Cross	665				665	
Assurant Inc	796				796	
Astra Zeneca	8,867				8,867	
Australian Red Cross	7,708,883		104,950		7,813,833	
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)	1,386,294				1,386,294	
Austrian Red Cross		1,861,689			1,861,689	
Austria - Private Donors	52				52	
Barry Callebaut AG	30,000				30,000	
Belgian Red Cross (Francophone)	1,112,640				1,112,640	
Belgium - Private Donors	3				3	
Bio Rad	1,725				1,725	
Bloomberg	72,245				72,245	
Boler Company	95,137				95,137	
British Red Cross	41,256,862		313,584		41,570,446	
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	16,859				16,859	
Camlog Biotechnologies GMBH	10,000				10,000	
Canadian Government		288,088			288,088	
Chanel	2				2	
Charities Aid Foundation	209				209	
Charities Aid Foundation (from Analog Devices Founda	90,224				90,224	
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	6,976				6,976	
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	

Operational Strategy

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/2-2025/12	Operation	MGR65002
Budget Timeframe	2022-2027	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 28 Apr 2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MGR65002 - Ukraine and impacted countries crisis

Operating Timeframe: 05 Feb 2022 to 31 Dec 2027; appeal launch date: 28 Feb 2022

Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
Coca-Cola (from Coca Cola Foundation*)	6,856				6,856	
COFRA Foundation	32				32	
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	
Czech Red Cross	2,000				2,000	
Danish Red Cross	3,196,773		409,707		3,606,480	
Danone	3,584,741				3,584,741	
Denmark - Private Donors	101				101	
Diageo plc	1,016,170				1,016,170	
Dia Sorin	26,461				26,461	
Don Quixote ASBL	50,842				50,842	
Electrolux Food Foundation	60,152				60,152	
Eli Lilly Export SA	106				106	
Elsevier (Reed)	240				240	
Ericsson	402,847				402,847	
EU-DG SANTE	29,904,971				29,904,971	378,282
EU-Directorate General for Migration and Home Affairs	4,609,425				4,609,425	
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	89,331				89,331	
Finnish Red Cross	26,926,765	905,405	426,075		28,258,245	
FlexCar	2,925				2,925	
Fortum Oyj	206,421				206,421	
France - Private Donors	279				279	
French Government	5,938,846				5,938,846	
French Red Cross	19,743,505	13,752,057			33,495,562	
German Red Cross		588,899			588,899	
Germany - Private Donors	622				622	
Google	4				4	
Great Britain - Private Donors	6,387				6,387	
Hellenic Red Cross (from Greece - Private Donors*)	417,903				417,903	
Hong Kong Red Cross, Branch of the Red Cross Socie	495,083				495,083	
Howden Group Foundation	275				275	
IBM	52				52	
Icelandic Red Cross	336,130		80,813		416,943	
Icelandic Red Cross (from Icelandic Government*)	255,170				255,170	
IFRC	3,124		167,200		170,324	
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	
Iraqi Red Crescent Society	1,648				1,648	
Ireland - Private Donors	1,444				1,444	
Irish Government	7,725,663				7,725,663	1,350,495

Operational Strategy

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
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All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MGR65002 - Ukraine and impacted countries crisis

Operating Timeframe: 05 Feb 2022 to 31 Dec 2027; appeal launch date: 28 Feb 2022

Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
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	1,150,923		76,413		1,227,336	
Italian Red Cross (from Coca-Cola*)	4,045,100				4,045,100	
Jaguar Land Rover (JLR)		172,208			172,208	
Japanese Government	8,248,936				8,248,936	1,543
Japanese Red Cross Society	18,717,537				18,717,537	
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	
Lars Amundsen Foundation	100,000				100,000	
Latvian Red Cross	25,404				25,404	
Lesaffre & Cie	18,586				18,586	
Liechtenstein Red Cross	451,000				451,000	
Lincoln Electric Co	23,093				23,093	
Lindt & Sprüngli	1,000,000				1,000,000	
Lithuania Government	98,918				98,918	
Luxembourg Government	511,711				511,711	
Luxembourg - Private Donors	3,680				3,680	
Madison Performance Group	108				108	
Malaysian Government	56,057				56,057	
Manulife	37				37	
Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc.	8				8	
Mastercard Foundation	2				2	
Mastercard Inc.	2				2	
Microsoft	479				479	
Mondelez International Foundation	698,369				698,369	
Mongolia Government	48,422				48,422	
Motorola Foundation	107				107	
MS Amlin Insurance SE	48,278				48,278	
Nestle	1,307,064				1,307,064	
NetApp	47				47	
Netherlands - Private Donors	110				110	
New Zealand Red Cross	1,371,676				1,371,676	
Nissan Europe	534,519				534,519	
Norstat AS	164,539				164,539	
Norway - Private Donors	250				250	
Norwegian Red Cross	539,617				539,617	
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)	18,888,863				18,888,863	1,177,122
Offshore Technology Conference Inc (OTC)	24,701				24,701	
Olympus Corporation	471,735				471,735	
On Line donations	385,574				385,574	
Oracle Corporation	7				7	
Other	626		287		914	
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	
Salamanca	19				19	

Operational Strategy

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/2-2025/12	Operation	MGR65002
Budget Timeframe	2022-2027	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 28 Apr 2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MGR65002 - Ukraine and impacted countries crisis

Operating Timeframe: 05 Feb 2022 to 31 Dec 2027; appeal launch date: 28 Feb 2022

Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
Salesforce	474				474	
Scotiabank	5				5	
Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy	506,297				506,297	
Singapore Red Cross Society	816,524				816,524	
Slovakia - Private Donors	9				9	
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	446				446	
Swedish Government	20,817,898				20,817,898	35,609
Swedish Red Cross	10,901,644	120,851	315,080		11,337,575	
Swiss Government	5,306,930				5,306,930	
Swiss Red Cross	3,721,354	130,020	8,919		3,860,294	
Swiss Red Cross (from Crypto.com*)	265,022				265,022	
Switzerland - Private Donors	447				447	
Synopsys Inc	205				205	
Taiwan - Private Donors	934				934	
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	271,040				271,040	
Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Ltd	2,278,441				2,278,441	
The Alcon Foundation, Inc.	46,317				46,317	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	61,017,217	5,582	333,336		61,356,135	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	5,523,493		10,395		5,533,888	
The Muslim World League	837,394				837,394	
The Netherlands Red Cross	17,104,859				17,104,859	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	16,650,120				16,650,120	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands - Privat	310,184				310,184	
The Philippine National Red Cross	46,394				46,394	
The Red Cross of Serbia	37,000				37,000	
The Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina	63,958				63,958	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	700,000	247,964			947,964	
TMF Group BV	93,896				93,896	
Turkish Red Crescent Society			53,200		53,200	
Twilio	1				1	
Uber Technologies Inc.	247,248				247,248	
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme (fron	93,190				93,190	
United States Government - PRM	9,069,477				9,069,477	
United States Government - USAID	4,107,633	145,651			4,253,284	3,170,648
United States - Private Donors	115,530				115,530	
Vanguard	7				7	
Veeva Systems Inc	7				7	
VISA	35				35	
Volvo	26,993				26,993	
Western Union Foundation	400				400	
Write off & provisions				-173,848	-173,848	
Zendesk	6				6	
Total Contributions and Other Income	511,646,757	18,638,374	2,759,020	-173,848	532,870,304	6,113,699
Total Income and Deferred Income					532,870,304	6,113,699

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

Humanity

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

Impartiality

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

Neutrality

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

Independence

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

Voluntary service

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

Unity

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

Universality

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

**Ukraine and
Impacted Countries**

FOUR YEAR REPORT

+CIFRC