



# RUSSIA

## 2026-2028 IFRC network country plan



4 February 2026

### In support of Russian Red Cross



**85**

National Society branches



**615**

National Society local units



**835**

National Society staff



**60,000**

National Society volunteers

### People to be reached in 2026



**60,000**

Ongoing emergency operations



**100,000**

Climate and environment



**350,000**

Disasters and crises



**1.5M**

Health and wellbeing



**150,000**

Migration and displacement



**50,000**

Values, power and inclusion

### IFRC network Funding Requirements

**2026**

**Total 19.2M CHF**

Through the IFRC

**19.2M CHF**

**2027**

**Total 16.7M CHF**

*Projected funding requirements*

**2028**

**11.3M CHF**

### Participating National Societies

French Red Cross\*

Norwegian Red Cross\*

The Netherlands Red Cross\*

### IFRC Appeal codes

Emergency Appeal:

**MGR65002**

Ukraine and impacted countries crisis

Longer-term needs:

**MAARU003**

*\*National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in 2025.*

## Hazards



Conflict



Population movement



Extreme winters



Floods



Wildfires

### IFRC network multi-year focus

#### Emergency response

- Population movement

#### Longer term needs

- Disaster preparedness and response
  - Health
  - Social care

#### Capacity development

- Multi-stakeholder engagement
  - Strategic planning
  - Volunteer development

### Key country data links

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index **Low**

Human Development Index rank **64**

World Bank Population figure **143.5M**

World Bank Population below poverty line **12%**



Russian Red Cross emergency team pumping water out of flood-affected households in Orenburg region. (Photo: Russian Red Cross)

## Detailed funding requirements

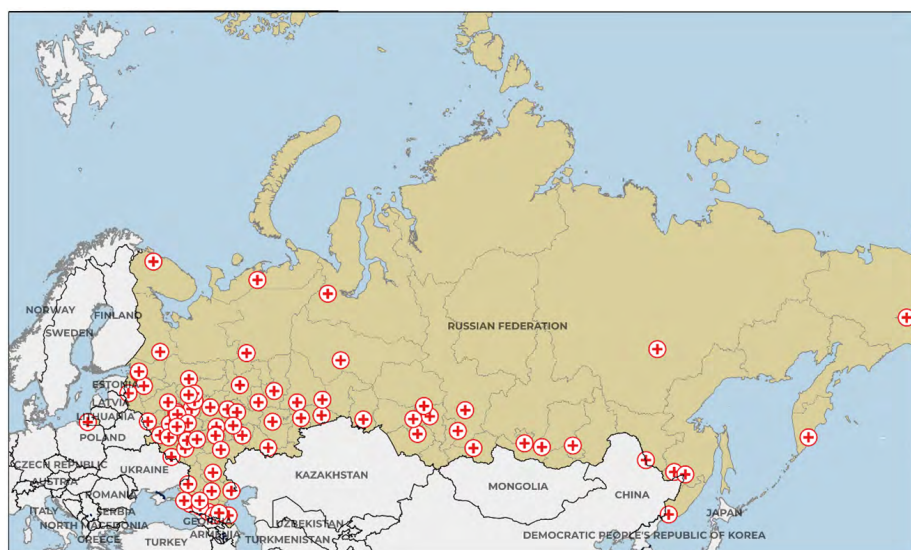
	2026	2027	2028
	IFRC	IFRC	IFRC
<b>Ongoing emergencies</b>	8.8M	6M	
<b>Longer-term needs</b>			
Climate & environment	20,000	25,000	30,000
Disasters & crises	450,000	180,000	180,000
Health & wellbeing	4.9M	4.9M	4.9M
Migration & displacement	300,000	300,000	300,000
Values, power & inclusion	50,000	50,000	50,000
<b>Enabling local actors</b>	4.7M	5.3M	5.8M
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.2M</b>	<b>16.7M</b>	<b>11.3M</b>

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

## NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

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

Apart from having its headquarters in Moscow and branches spread over 85 regions of the country, the Russian Red Cross has a Educational Centre in Moscow, a Red Cross Academy that trains new staff, volunteers and the public, a Linguistics Centre making the Movement materials accessible for the Russian-speaking audience, as well as a Search and Tracing Centre.



Map of the Russian Red Cross branches

The map does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the IFRC or the National Society concerning the legal status of a territory or its authorities

The [main areas of work](#) of the Russian Red Cross are to support emergency response, health and social programmes, first aid training and the promotion of blood and bone marrow donation. The National Society is one of the main coordinators of humanitarian support provided to people who have left Ukraine and are currently in Russian territory. The Russian Red Cross places a strong focus on supporting vulnerable and marginalized groups in Russia. Social programmes include facilitating nurse visits for older people and people living with disabilities, home care, and the provision of care services in social and medical institutions by trained nurses and social workers. Health programmes include support for people with HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, including commitments to treatment and support groups for patients.

The [Strategic Plan 2024-2028](#) of the Russian Red Cross aims to transform National Society activities and achieve relevant

strategic goals in the context of the key strategic documents of the Russian Federation and the IFRC. Russian Red Cross is confident that its experience, commitment to promptly respond to external challenges, as well as the professional team will enable it to become the main humanitarian agency in Russia. This is planned to be achieved by assisting those affected by emergencies, training the public in first aid, running social and healthcare programmes, providing targeted assistance, promoting blood, blood components and bone marrow donation, providing psychosocial support and psychological assistance, offering educational outreach activities, providing assistance to inmates and resocialization of individuals in penal institutions, disseminating the knowledge on the International Movement and international humanitarian law.

In [2024](#), the National Society reached more than 700,000 people through its long-term services and development programmes.

---

## [IFRC NETWORK ACTION](#)

### JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

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

According to the data of the 2021 Census, the first one since 2010, Russia's population grew by 1.4 per cent to [147.2 million people](#). In 2022, the rate of increase in life expectancy in the country became a record one in the Russian Federation's history and amounted to [2.7 years](#), while life expectancy reached [72.8 years](#). According to the Federal State Statistics Service's forecasts, by 2035, the number of elders will reach 34 million, 24% of the country's population. Average life expectancy should reach 77 years by then. Russian Federation's Human Development Index indicator was 0.821 in 2022, making it [56 out of 191 countries](#). Russia is among the top 10 states worldwide that improved their human capital over the last 10 years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

<b>Emergency Appeal name</b>	<a href="#">Ukraine and impacted countries crisis</a>
<b>IFRC Emergency Appeal code</b>	MGR65002
<b>People to be assisted</b>	2026: 60,000 2027: 40,000
<b>Duration</b>	18 February 2022 to 31 December 2027
<b>Funding requirements</b>	Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 3.1 billion IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 800 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirement for Russia: CHF 8.8 million
<b>Link to Revised Emergency Appeal</b>	<a href="#">Ukraine crisis revised emergency appeal</a>
<b>Link to Latest Operational Strategy</b>	<a href="#">Ukraine crisis revised operational strategy</a>
<b>Latest operations update</b>	<a href="#">Operations Update No.11</a>
<b>Country response plan</b>	<a href="#">Russian Red Cross response plan</a>

Four years into the international armed conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, humanitarian needs inside Ukraine remain extensive, multi-layered, and deeply affected by ongoing hostilities. Civilian infrastructure has been regularly damaged, leading to sustained disruption of essential services and compounding the impact of armed violence on households already coping with displacement, loss of income, and repeated exposure to trauma.

In 2025, 12.7 million people require humanitarian assistance. Needs are highest in areas close to the front line, where repeated strikes, contaminated land, damaged infrastructure, and weak service provision create high-severity conditions. Ongoing attacks on Ukraine's energy system have damaged or degraded an estimated 70 per cent of generation and transmission assets, leading to recurrent blackouts that interrupt heating, electricity, water supply, digital connectivity, and essential public services. Winter periods intensify these risks for older people, people living with chronic illnesses or disabilities, and low-income households living in damaged or poorly insulated homes.

The humanitarian situation in the Russian Federation remains affected by the prolonged international armed conflict, continued population movements, and the evolving needs of displaced people and vulnerable host communities. Many families continue to face rising living costs, limited income opportunities, psychosocial stress, and barriers to accessing essential services. While large numbers of displaced people have lived in their current locations for more than two years, the conditions of displacement remain unstable for many, particularly those relying on rented accommodation or informal housing arrangements.

Protection risks are widespread and intensify with proximity to hostilities. Civilians face exposure to shelling, movement restrictions, barriers to documentation, family separation, and growing risks from explosive hazards. Older people, people living with disabilities, children, single-headed households and socially isolated individuals experience heightened vulnerability, including limited access to information, services, and safe accommodation.

As the situation has become more protracted, the needs of displaced people have changed. While some still require urgent emergency relief, many now need longer-term support to rebuild stability in their lives. This includes access to mental health and psychosocial support, legal aid, vocational and livelihood opportunities, and integration assistance in host communities.

## Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The revision of Russian Red Cross Operational Strategy ensures that it can continue to respond to the humanitarian needs in the Russian Federation resulting from the ongoing international armed conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine. Many have been forced to leave their homes, lost access to services, or are struggling to meet basic needs. The revised operational strategy focuses on people displaced by the international armed conflict and on communities living in areas near the border with Ukraine, who are or may be directly affected by hostilities. It also considers the possibility of further displacement in the event of an escalation, as demonstrated by the situation in the Kursk region in August 2024, when intensified hostilities led to a large-scale population movement within the Russian Federation.

As of [June 2025](#), the Russian Red Cross reached more than 34,000 people in the first half of 2025 through various interventions which included conducting training on first aid, on mental health and psychosocial support, and with more than 20,000 of its volunteers involved directly in its operations.

The National Society provided cash and voucher assistance to approximately 23,000 individuals, basic needs assistance to more than 15,000 and covered essential health and care, migration support, and protection services to people directly affected by the conflict.

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



### Climate and environment

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

Recent years have seen Russia warming 2.5 times faster than the global average, leading to record temperatures, devastating forest fires, and flash floods. This warming trend affects various climatic factors, including temperature, precipitation, and sea levels. Rising temperatures and changing precipitation patterns increase flood risks, while sea level rise threatens coastal areas like St. Petersburg. Temperatures above 30°C and heavy rainfall are becoming part of the new climate pattern. For example, in the first three weeks of July 2025, some areas of Moscow received 219 per cent of the average monthly precipitation. In Zelenograd, the equivalent of an entire month's rainfall was recorded on a single day on 21 July. Such temperature swings and levels of precipitation are characteristic of subtropical climates.

Extreme weather events like heatwaves, floods, and forest fires are becoming more frequent, causing substantial damage and economic losses. There are several hundred floods in Russia each year, 40–70 of which are classified as major. According to [Rosleskhoz](#), between 10,000 and 30,000 wildfires are recorded annually, destroying between 0.5 and 3 million hectares of forest.

The sudden shifts in seasons, extreme weather conditions, temperatures above 30°C, and heavy rainfall place additional strain on buildings and infrastructure, necessitating the adaptation of technologies in road construction and landscaping. Climate change poses humanitarian challenges, including limited resources, forced migration, and adverse health effects, particularly impacting vulnerable populations such as the elderly, children, and indigenous communities.

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

The economic implications of climate change in Russia are significant, with projected losses in GDP and infrastructure damage due to permafrost thawing. Annual damage caused by climatic events in Russia reaches CHF 465 to 930 million, and the damage caused by permafrost thaw could reach CHF 2,320 million/year. The country's reliance on hydrocarbon production poses a vulnerability as global energy demand shifts towards low-carbon sources. Despite signing the Paris Climate Agreement and recognizing the need for climate action, Russia's climate policy remains constrained by sanctions and a focus on traditional energy sources. However, Russia is strengthening its climate commitments in line with the requirements of the Paris Agreement. In August 2025, the government was tasked with reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 65–67 per cent of 1990 levels by [2035](#).

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

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

---

## Planned activities in 2026

- Modernize Russian Red Cross headquarters for the introduction of a full-fledged system of separate waste collection
  - Organize educational events on climate issues and separate waste collection skills for employees and volunteers, including through workshops, experts, video training
  - Scale up flood preparation and response through application to simplified Early Action Protocol
- 

## Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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



---

## Disasters and crises

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

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

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

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

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

### Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Russian Red Cross' high-level objectives for the upcoming years include empowering communities to mitigate hazards through actionable risk information dissemination and vulnerability reduction initiatives, ensuring timely, flexible, and

appropriate assistance, including cash and voucher assistance (CVA) during crises. It will work to strengthen its response capacities through needs analysis, disaster response team training, infrastructure development and coordination with stakeholders. The National Society will establish federal and regional teams to provide psychological assistance in emergencies, improve legal recognition of its auxiliary role in disaster management, and scale up volunteering to provide humanitarian assistance in response to climate and man-made emergencies and disasters.

The National Society will also establish a comprehensive disaster management strategy based on the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) results and the legal framework of the Russian Federation.

---

## Planned activities in 2026

- Conduct emergency response trainings for regional emergency response teams
  - Develop and strengthen regional emergency response teams
  - Pre-position and maintain stocks of humanitarian aid
  - Deliver public education activities to help minimize the impact of emergencies
  - Improve Russian Red Cross standards and policies on emergencies and disaster management
  - Conduct the preparedness for effective response assessment
  - Analyse national legal framework on disaster management, guided by the IFRC disaster law tools
-

## Longer-term support from the IFRC network

IFRC mechanisms such as the IFRC disaster response emergency fund (IFRC-DREF) and [emergency appeals](#) will be drawn on as needed for the Russian Red Cross to respond to disasters and crises. The IFRC will also support the National Society in scaling up [community-led disaster risk reduction](#) activities in urban and rural areas, including IFRC [enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessments](#), and developing and implementing

community plans of action for disaster risk reduction and resilience. The IFRC will support the assessment of the National Society's [Preparedness for Effective Response \(PER\)](#), and the development of a plan to strength its disaster management capacities. Support will also be extended for the establishment of [humanitarian hubs](#) and warehouses in each federal region of Russia, along with the training of disaster response teams and provision of equipment.



## Health and wellbeing

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

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

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

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

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

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

stress-related diseases and the expansion of vector-borne diseases.

## Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

In alignment with its overarching mission and strategic priorities, the Russian Red Cross aims to promote health and wellbeing of communities across the country with a commitment to enhancing the quality life and advocating for effective healthcare solutions. It will focus on extending support to patients with specific diagnoses which include conditions such as HIV infection with a core emphasis on elevating and preserving their quality of life. It will work with socially vulnerable groups to reduce the burden on healthcare systems and advocate for measures that enhance assistance to those in need. Furthermore, the National Society will bolster its capacity to deliver impactful healthcare solutions by expanding its network of strategic partners, formulate a culture of first aid skills and techniques in Russia by creating the necessary material, technical and personnel infrastructure. The National Society will also work on the development of digital solutions to help unite the donor community to implement a motivational programme to encourage the launch of new initiative groups and the expansion of existing ones and raise public awareness concerning the [psychological support services](#) provided by the Russian Red Cross among the public.

## Planned activities in 2026

- Conduct nationwide educational campaigns on HIV and tuberculosis prevention and promote blood and bone marrow donation.
- Work with HIV patients through patient schools (support groups run by Russian Red Cross and other external actors) using a peer-to-peer approach
- Provide first aid training for the public

- Strengthen communication and collaboration with partners on medical programmes
  - Expand the capacity of psychosocial support teams in regional branches
  - Maintain and develop a mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) hotline and chatbot
  - Deliver individual psychosocial support consultations and facilitate group sessions
- 

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Russian Red Cross in non-remunerated blood donation, methodological materials, and best practices on hygiene services during pandemics. It also supports the National Society by facilitating technical assistance and funding access for initiatives related to health ageing, non-communicable diseases, and support for individuals with HIV, tuberculosis and other communicable diseases. The IFRC supports the National Society with relevant training to enhance its capacity in providing mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and integrates these activities in emergency response. It will also encourage the National Society's participation in networks and forums related to first aid and MHPSS.



*The Russian Red Cross assists displaced people by providing them with food, hygiene, household items and financial assistance. (Photo: IFRC)*



## Migration and displacement

---

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

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

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

### Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Russian Red Cross' objectives under migration and displacement include supporting the integration and adaptation of migrant and refugee communities through cultural, educational and psychosocial activities aligning with the Europe and Central Asia [Integration and Inclusion Framework](#) of migrants. The National Society will also work to strengthen the capacity of its educational centres to meet rising demand for services in Moscow and Saint Petersburg. These centres offer year-round learning and activities, with support from psychologists, neuropsychologists and speech therapists. Additionally, the Russian Red Cross will develop tailored support mechanisms for groups in vulnerable situations, including women, young children and individuals with special educational needs.

---

### Planned activities in 2026

- Continue strengthening support for children from migrant and refugee backgrounds, with a focus on maintaining access to education and integration opportunities for those facing heightened vulnerability due to recent changes in national legislation

- Provide comprehensive educational and psychosocial assistance through Russian Red Cross Educational Centres in Moscow and Saint Petersburg
- Create safe and inclusive spaces through its education centres where migrant/refugee children can learn Russian, receive curriculum support, and participate in cultural and integration activities.
- Expand remote learning opportunities to reach migrant and refugee children and families unable to attend in-person programmes, using flexible formats and digital tools
- Focus on early childhood development in its programming to prepare migrant and refugee children for future schooling and improve their emotional and cognitive wellbeing
- Continue family-oriented initiatives to support the integration of parents—especially mothers—through community-building activities, cultural orientation, and social support mechanisms, including women's clubs and tailored workshops
- Produce and disseminate informational materials and digital content on Restoring Family Link services

---

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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

---

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



## Values, power and inclusion

---

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

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

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

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

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Russian Red Cross will continue to strengthen community empowerment and trust-building through community engagement and accountability (CEA), actively involving those assisted in programme evaluation and development processes. Its objectives include forging strategic partnerships and innovative collaboration to strengthen humanitarian education, empowering young people by recognizing their potential as catalysts for positive change and scale up youth-led education and action, including the development of a youth engagement strategy. The National Society will empower young people by establishing an educational, outreach, practical and research platform for the youth at the tracing and information centre of the Russian Red Cross Society.

---

### Planned activities in 2026

- Increase availability of educational resources for underserved populations
- Improve safety measures within schools and communities
- Develop comprehensive educational programmes
- Implement anti-bullying campaigns focused on inclusivity
- Advocate for policy changes that protect groups in vulnerable situations
- Launch mentorship programmes linking experienced professionals with aspiring leaders
- Conduct awareness campaigns in diverse areas such as advocacy of rights of groups in vulnerable situations, inclusivity and access, targeting NGOs, authorities, and affected populations
- Improve access of the Russian-speaking National Societies to essential documents, policies and webinars by scaling up the work of the Russian Red Cross Linguistic Centre
- Strengthen the Russian Red Cross Linguistic Centre by developing a pool of trained interpreters available to support Movement partners with high-quality services
- Scale up safeguarding activities and continue services provided by Family Centres

---

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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

## ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

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

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



### Strategic and operational coordination

#### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Enhance corporate fundraising efforts, focusing on increasing both the quantity and quality of corporate donations through partnership-building events and activities for financial sustainability
- Foster collaboration with non-profit organizations to bolster local initiatives and support community-driven projects
- Develop fundraising methods, including digital fundraising and targeted online advertising
- Implement unified fundraising tools across regional branches, providing training to teams and enhancing transparency in expenditure
- Consolidate a peer-to-peer digital platform for organizing fundraising in support of Russian Red Cross
- Implement a comprehensive blended part time learning program for regional branches of Russian Red Cross



#### Key Institutional Indicators

The National Society has put in place the following:

- Strategy to strengthen its auxiliary role
- National Society development plan
- Youth engagement strategy
- Health, accident and death compensation for volunteers
- Digital transformation roadmap

- Development of a telemarketing system for working with private donors
- Execute an integrated PR campaign to promote the work of the Russian Red Cross Emergency Response Fund

#### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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



### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Improve Russian Red Cross governance systems at Board level
- Update the membership system
- Align the Russian Red Cross Statutes with IFRC standards
- Refine and update the Russian Red Cross Strategy to ensure alignment with emerging humanitarian priorities and organisational needs
- Strengthen volunteer management systems and the community action model to more effectively address local community needs
- Increase the participation of youth and volunteers in organisational decision-making processes
- Continue building human resources capacity, with a focus on improving internal communication, streamlining

procedures, and expanding opportunities for staff education and professional development

- Develop and implement a user-friendly activity planning system and strengthen project management practices

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

**The IFRC** continues to support the National Society's efforts towards the passing of the Russian Red Cross Law and further development of the National Society legal framework. Efforts are also undertaken to ensure that the Russian Red Cross statutes are updated. The IFRC supports the BOCA process and the development of the Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system to manage the information about those assisted, members, donors, and volunteers effectively. IFRC also facilitates access of the National Society to pool [funds dedicated to National Society development](#), such as the IFRC [Capacity Building Fund \(CBF\)](#), the National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA), the [Empress Shōken Fund](#), and other innovative approaches.



### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Institutionalise and develop the Russian Red Cross humanitarian diplomacy system, establishing unified approaches, standards, and protocols at federal and regional levels
- Build competencies and human resources in humanitarian diplomacy and communications through structured training and expert engagement
- Promote Russian Red Cross humanitarian priorities systematically at national and international levels to strengthen influence, resource mobilisation, and humanitarian access
- Strengthen engagement with key partners and expand communication outreach to increase public trust and recognition of the Russian Red Cross' role and mandate
- Develop and implement systems for monitoring and managing reputational risks to protect and enhance the Russian Red Cross' humanitarian mandate

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

**The IFRC** support for the activities of Russian Red Cross in the field of humanitarian diplomacy will encompass a set of measures aimed at strengthening its voice at both the national and international levels. A key priority is the development of Russian Red Cross HQ and regional staff qualifications in the spheres of advocacy, networking, humanitarian negotiation, reputation management and other aspects of public communication, as well as integration of the Russian Red Cross Humanitarian Diplomacy Policy (adopted in 2024), other relevant policies and strategies into Russian Red Cross' approaches to external engagement. This entails provision of methodological and expert assistance in developing and implementing training programs on humanitarian diplomacy and facilitating exchange of best practices among National Societies.

Another essential area of support is facilitating the establishment and strengthening of contacts with possible relevant Movement partners, domestic actors and international multilateral formats to help ensure positive perception and forge new partnerships. Promoting Russian Red Cross' participation in strategic engagement opportunities focused on the humanitarian priorities of the National Society will be key, and another important aspect of it will be assistance in preventing, monitoring and addressing reputational risk.



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Modernise the Russian Red Cross website to include a unified database of members
- Conduct regular risk register exercises to strengthen preparedness and adaptability
- Ensure the consistent use of unified tools and systems for accounting, planning, monitoring (including quality control), community engagement, and reporting across all organisational levels
- Develop and maintain the websites of Russian Red Cross regional branches

- Implement the Russian Red Cross communication strategy at headquarters and across regional branches
- Prepare the Russian Red Cross annual work plan and financial plan

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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

## THE IFRC NETWORK

### The IFRC

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

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



The Russian Red Cross provided essential items and psychosocial support to people affected by floods. (Photo: IFRC)

## IFRC membership coordination

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

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

---

## Movement coordination

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

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

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

---

## Coordination with other actors

In 2026, Russian Red Cross plans to continue and further strengthen cooperation with key national stakeholders. Priorities include work with the Ministry of Health, the Federal Service for Surveillance in Healthcare, and the Ministry of Industry and Trade in support of Russian Red Cross Hospital activities in Ethiopia; engagement with the Ministry of Civil Defense, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters and the EMERCOM agency on emergency

preparedness and response; coordination with the Federal Service for Supervision of Communications, Information Technology and Mass Media in relation to Restoring Family Links (RFL); dialogue with the Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights under the President of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on repatriation issues; and partnership with the Russian Orthodox Church on humanitarian matters.

---





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

### About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2026 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

### Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC network databank](#)
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2026 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain
- **Definitions:**
  - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
  - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

### Additional information

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

### Contact information

#### Russian Red Cross [russian-red-cross](#)

#### Frank Mohrhauer

Head of Delegation  
IFRC Country Cluster Delegation  
for the Russian Federation and Belarus  
based in Moscow  
T +41-79-217 3306  
[frank.mohrhauer@ifrc.org](mailto:frank.mohrhauer@ifrc.org)

#### Andrej Naricyn

Head of Strategic Partnerships  
& Resource Mobilization  
IFRC Regional Office for Europe,  
Budapest  
T +367 04306528  
[andrej.naricyn@ifrc.org](mailto:andrej.naricyn@ifrc.org)

#### Sumitha Martin

Lead  
IFRC Global Strategic Planning  
& Reporting Centre  
New Delhi  
[sumitha.martin@ifrc.org](mailto:sumitha.martin@ifrc.org)