

IN SUPPORT OF THE RUSSIAN RED CROSS



National Society
branches

85



National Society
local units

535



National Society
volunteers

40,600



National Society
staff

1,066

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



37,000

Disasters
and crises



81,000

Health and
wellbeing



640,000

Migration and
displacement



37,000

Values, power
and inclusion



37,000

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Russian Red Cross

Overview

Funding *Not reported*
Expenditure *Not reported*

Funding Sources

IFRC Secretariat *Not reported*
Participating National Societies *Not reported*
HNS other funding sources *Not reported*

IFRC network

Country		Funding requirement		19.2M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding requirement		10.4M
		Funding	503,000	
		Expenditure	132,000	
	Emergency Operations	Funding requirement		8.8M
		Funding	83,000	
		Expenditure	1.3M	
Participating National Societies	Funding requirement	Not reported		
	Funding	Not reported		
	Expenditure	Not reported		
HNS other funding sources	Funding requirement	Not reported		
	Funding	Not reported		

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

Emergency 1

Disasters and crises

Number of people reached - Cash Transfer Programming

 11,217

Amount in CHF of average transfer value

 791,070

Number of people reached with relief assistance for basic needs

 15,379

National Society has an active coordination mechanism for operations

Yes

Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached through primary health care / outreach services / mobile units / clinics operated by the National Society

 59

Number of people reached with mental health and psychosocial services (MHPSS) from the National Society..

 30,276

Number of people trained in Mental Health and Psychosocial Support

 5,022

Number of people reached with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services

 1,709

Migration and displacement

National Society implements programs to support migrants and/or displaced persons

Yes

Values, power and inclusion

Number of children participating in child-friendly consultations to help design, implement, and monitor any programme supporting children

 19,890

Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming

 36,885

Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes

 87

National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan

Yes

National Society development

Number of people volunteering

 20,000

National Society has a Disaster Management Policy and Strategy

Yes

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	 14,000
Number of people reached with livelihoods support	 3,000
Number of people reached with shelter support	 219
Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	40%

Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached with contextually appropriate health services	 640,000
Number of people trained in first aid	 541,000
Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	 85,000
Number of people reached with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	 19,000
Number of people donating blood	 776

Migration and displacement

Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	 37,000
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Values, power and inclusion

Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	 37,000
Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	 8,000

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

National Society development

National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
The National Society has an official branch development framework, model or guidance that defines the expected role and standards of branches	Yes
There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes

Humanitarian diplomacy

National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes

Accountability and agility

National Society has a safe and accessible mechanism (such as the IFRC Integrity Line) in place to report integrity concerns, misconduct and breaches of rules and policies	Yes
National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions	Yes
National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
National Society has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	No
National Society has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	No

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

The Russian Federation remains the largest country in the world, spanning eleven time zones and encompassing a wide range of climatic, geographic and socio-economic conditions. With a population of over 147 million people, the country continues to experience demographic changes driven by an ageing population, internal migration and shifting labour market dynamics. While human development indicators remain relatively high and poverty levels have declined in recent years, significant regional disparities persist, alongside growing concerns regarding demographic trends, workforce shortages and unequal access to services in remote areas.

During the first half of 2026, the humanitarian situation continued to be influenced by the ongoing international armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine. Shelling and drone strikes affected several regions, resulting in continued humanitarian needs among affected populations and displaced people. At the same time, economic pressures linked to the conflict, labour market changes and population movements continued to impact vulnerable groups. Russia also remained exposed to recurrent natural hazards, including floods, droughts, wildfires and severe weather events, which periodically caused displacement, damage to infrastructure and loss of livelihoods, further increasing humanitarian and resilience needs in affected regions.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

The Russian Red Cross contributed to environmental response efforts following the Black Sea oil spill by supporting volunteer-led clean-up activities and promoting environmental responsibility through its youth volunteer network. Preparations for climate action and green response initiatives further strengthened awareness and engagement among young volunteers on environmental and climate-related issues.

Disasters and crises

In the first half of 2026, the Russian Red Cross strengthened its disaster preparedness and response capacity through the expansion of its Federal Disaster Response Team, enhanced regional response structures and the development of a new Disaster Management Strategy and preparedness action plan. The National Society responded to severe weather and flooding emergencies by providing relief assistance, psychosocial support, evacuations and emergency services, while also reinforcing coordination, fundraising and operational readiness for future crises.

Health and wellbeing

During the reporting period, the Russian Red Cross continued strengthening community health and wellbeing through nationwide psychosocial support services, improved access to healthcare for people with limited mobility, expanded support for older people and those requiring long-term care and strengthened first aid training and voluntary blood donation initiatives. Public health awareness was further promoted through nationwide tuberculosis prevention campaigns and other community health programmes.

Migration and displacement

The Russian Red Cross continued supporting displaced people affected by the ongoing crisis while also responding to the broader needs of migrants and refugees through educational, language-learning and psychosocial support services. Educational Centres in Moscow and St. Petersburg helped strengthen integration, wellbeing and access to education and employment opportunities for migrant and refugee children, youth and families.

Values, power and inclusion

The Russian Red Cross strengthened accountability, safeguarding and inclusion through improved referral mechanisms, community trust initiatives, youth engagement and psychosocial support services. The National Society enhanced child safeguarding, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and psychosocial support capacities, while expanding opportunities for young people to develop leadership, innovation and community engagement skills.

Enabling local actors

In this reporting period, the National Society continued advancing organizational transformation through governance reforms, branch development, volunteer engagement, digital transformation, and resource mobilization. The Russian

Red Cross also revised key strategic and governance documents and expanded the use of digital systems. High public visibility, active engagement with government institutions, among others, strengthened its national and international profile. A key milestone was the visit of IFRC President Kate Forbes to the Russian Federation, which highlighted the National Society's transformation progress, strengthened its visibility and supported wider international engagement and partnerships.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In this reporting period, no changes or amendments were made by the National Society.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

Emergency Appeal Name	Ukraine and Impacted Countries Crisis
Emergency Appeal number	MGR65002
People to be Reached	60,000 (in Russia for 2026)
Duration	18 February 2022 to 31 December 2027
Funding requirements	Total: CHF 2.7 billion (Federation-wide); CHF 800 million (IFRC) Russia: CHF 100 million (Federation-wide); CHF 58 million (IFRC)
Link to Emergency Appeal	Revised Ukraine Crisis Emergency Appeal
Link to Latest Operational Strategy	Revised Operational Strategy- Russia
Latest Operations Update	Four-year Federation-wide Report

Since the escalation of the international armed conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine in early 2022, displacement has continued to impact people across the region. During the reporting period, humanitarian needs remained significant among displaced people and other vulnerable groups across the Russian Federation. The Russian Red Cross continued to provide multipurpose cash assistance as a primary response modality, complemented by voucher assistance, relief items, hygiene support, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and livelihood recovery activities to help affected households meet their priority needs and strengthen their resilience.

The Russian Red Cross also strengthened emergency preparedness and response capacities in border regions through the pre-positioning of relief stocks and emergency equipment, deployment of mobile assistance units and heating points and close coordination with public authorities. In addition, targeted protection and social support activities, including the annual Back-to-School campaign for children from vulnerable households, helped address the needs of families affected by displacement, socio-economic challenges and the ongoing consequences of the international armed conflict.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

From January to June 2026, the Russian Red Cross intervened in the following sectors:

Shelter, housing and settlements: The Russian Red Cross provided emergency relief assistance to displaced and crisis-affected people through the distribution of food, clothing, household items, and other essential supplies. Support was also provided to improve living conditions for displaced households, while emergency response efforts in border regions included the operation of warming centres, deployment of mobile assistance units, provision of psychosocial support, reinforcement of emergency response capacity and pre-positioning of humanitarian equipment and relief

stocks. The National Society also supported emergency responders during acute incidents by providing refreshments and other assistance.

Livelihoods: The Russian Red Cross supported the economic recovery of crisis-affected people through vocational training, individualized livelihood assistance and support for small business initiatives, helping vulnerable households restore income sources and strengthen self-reliance.

Multi-purpose cash: Cash and Voucher Assistance ([CVA](#)) remained a core component of the response, enabling affected households to meet their most urgent needs with dignity and flexibility. The National Society continued to strengthen cash readiness with prepaid bank cards for rapid emergency response and provided targeted voucher assistance to support access to food, clothing and other essential goods.

Health and care: The Russian Red Cross continued to provide mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) through individual consultations, psychological first aid ([PFA](#)), [community-based activities](#) and a dedicated support hotline. Psychosocial support teams were deployed following emergency incidents to assist affected individuals and families and help them cope with distress and trauma.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): The National Society supported vulnerable people through the distribution of hygiene kits and drinking water, helping to address immediate hygiene and sanitation needs.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI): The National Society continued to support children and vulnerable families during the reporting period through protection-focused initiatives, including its annual Back-to-School campaign, which provided school supplies and learning materials to children from displaced and crisis-affected households, helping to reduce financial burdens and support continued access to education.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Following the major oil spill in the Black Sea, the Russian Red Cross supported environmental response efforts by providing clean-up equipment and personal protective gear to volunteers engaged in decontamination activities in affected coastal areas. This assistance helped ensure the safety of volunteers while contributing to environmental clean-up operations.

The Russian Red Cross also continued to promote climate and environmental awareness through its youth volunteer network. As part of its 2026 Youth Volunteer Council Plan, preparations were made for a series of activities focused on [green response](#), environmental responsibility and climate action, aimed at strengthening awareness and engagement among young volunteers.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC uses its communication channels to raise awareness on climate change and to support the National Society in its outreach initiatives.



Disasters and crises

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

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Russian Red Cross continued strengthening its disaster preparedness and response capacity through the expansion of its Federal Disaster Response Team and regional response structure. Regional emergency response units and trained coordinators enhanced the National Society's ability to respond rapidly and effectively to emergencies across the country.

During the reporting period, the Russian Red Cross responded to multiple emergencies. Following severe weather in the Murmansk region that disrupted electricity, heating and water supplies, the National Society provided hot meals, food parcels, power banks, heating facilities and other emergency support to affected communities. In March, severe flooding in Dagestan triggered a large-scale response including evacuations, deployment of emergency response assets and pre-positioned equipment, psychosocial support, distribution of relief items, management of humanitarian assistance and coordination with local authorities. A nationwide fundraising campaign was also launched to support affected communities.

The National Society further strengthened its institutional preparedness by conducting a Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) self-assessment, which informed the development of a Disaster Management Strategy and a three-year action plan to strengthen priority areas of preparedness and response.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both financial and technical assistance to the Russian Red Cross for emergency response mechanisms. IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) and the IFRC Emergency Appeal are utilized by the National Society in times of disasters and crises to effectively support those who face immediate needs during times of emergency.

During the reporting period, the IFRC supported the Russian Red Cross in conducting the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) self-assessment and contributed to the development of follow-up actions to strengthen disaster preparedness and response capacities. The IFRC also supported staff capacity development through participation in Hostile Environment Awareness Training, strengthening security awareness, emergency response readiness and operational coordination in high-risk environments.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Mental health and psychosocial wellbeing remained a priority for the Russian Red Cross, which continued to provide [psychosocial support services](#) through its extensive network of regional branches and trained volunteers, including psychologists and psychosocial support specialists.

The Russian Red Cross further strengthened its health programming by updating its national blood donor motivation programme to encourage regular voluntary blood donation and support a stronger culture of donation across the country. The revised recognition scheme simplified participation requirements and introduced a more inclusive approach to acknowledging regular donors.

To improve access to healthcare for people with limited mobility, the Russian Red Cross continued implementing a medical transportation service that supports patients travelling to and from healthcare facilities, reducing barriers to treatment and easing pressure on emergency services.

The National Society also strengthened [first aid](#) capacities through a cooperation agreement with the Russian First Aid Society, promoting a unified approach to first aid training, enhancing instructor standards and expanding public access to first aid knowledge and skills.

In March, the Russian Red Cross conducted its annual nationwide tuberculosis awareness campaign to mark World Tuberculosis Day. Through awareness and prevention activities in schools, healthcare facilities, social institutions and public spaces, the campaign promoted health literacy and encouraged responsible attitudes toward tuberculosis prevention, early diagnosis and infection control.

The Russian Red Cross also continued expanding its medical and social support programmes for older people and individuals requiring long-term care. New initiatives focused on healthy ageing, preventive healthcare, social inclusion, family caregiving and community-based support services, helping vulnerable people maintain their wellbeing, independence and quality of life.

IFRC network joint support

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 healthy 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 and integrates these activities in emergency response.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Until mid-2026, the Russian Red Cross continued responding to the needs of displaced people through assistance programmes detailed in the 'Ongoing emergency response' section of this report. The National Society also addressed the broader migration context in the Russian Federation through educational and integration support for migrants and refugees. Educational Centres in Moscow and St. Petersburg provided language instruction, educational support and psychosocial assistance to migrant and refugee children, youth and families, supporting integration, wellbeing and access to education and employment opportunities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Russian Red Cross through regional migration coordination and knowledge-sharing initiatives, including engagement on migration issues and the Integration and Inclusion Framework, helping to strengthen the National Society's capacity to promote the inclusion and integration of migrants and refugees.



Ekaterina, a psychologist and emergency responder with the Russian Red Cross, provides psychosocial support to displaced people affected by the international armed conflict, helping individuals and families cope with loss, uncertainty and trauma. (Photo: Russian Red Cross)



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Russian Red Cross strengthened its commitment to protection, inclusion and accountability through the development of safeguarding and referral mechanisms, youth engagement, community trust initiatives and psychosocial support services. The National Society finalized the Russian translation of the Safe Referrals Guidelines, which is being used to strengthen referral systems and can also support Russian-speaking National Societies in the region.

The Russian Red Cross also expanded opportunities for youth leadership and innovation, enabling young volunteers to develop practical skills and community-based solutions while promoting participation and social cohesion. To strengthen accountability and public engagement, the National Society piloted an adapted Community Trust Index methodology to assess public trust and identify opportunities to improve outreach and community engagement.

In addition, the Russian Red Cross continued providing training, technical guidance and quality assurance related to Child Friendly Spaces, child safeguarding, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), safe referrals, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), and Psychological First Aid (PFA). These efforts helped strengthen safeguarding, child protection and psychosocial support services for children and families affected by crises.

The National Society also participated in the Limitless Youth Innovation Leadership Academy, providing opportunities for young volunteers to strengthen leadership, innovation and community engagement skills.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Russian Red Cross through the provision of technical tools and methodologies, including the Community Trust Index and Safe Referrals Guidelines, helping to strengthen accountability, community engagement, safeguarding and referral systems. The IFRC also supported youth development by facilitating participation of the National Society in the Limitless Youth Innovation Leadership Academy.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging, and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The Russian Red Cross continued implementing its Memorandum of Understanding with the **Chinese Red Cross Society**, aimed at strengthening cooperation in humanitarian assistance, support to vulnerable groups, youth engagement, joint education and training initiatives and emergency preparedness and response. During the reporting period, collaboration focused primarily on emergency preparedness and response, alongside preparations for a forthcoming delegation visit from the Chinese Red Cross Society.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** continued supporting a project focused on Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) for refugees and displaced people, strengthening disaster management capacities, and supporting the operation of family centres. In 2026, the Norwegian Red Cross transitioned to a bilateral cooperation arrangement with the Russian Red Cross, and the corresponding integration agreement was finalized.

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 International Humanitarian Law ([IHL](#)) issues and supports the Red Cross Societies of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus. In this reporting period, cooperation within the Movement was further strengthened through joint initiatives with the ICRC, including the launch of a micro-entrepreneurship programme for displaced people and ongoing collaboration on protection and Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) services.

External coordination

During the reporting period, the Russian Red Cross continued to strengthen its engagement with government institutions, international organizations, diplomatic partners and civil society actors to enhance humanitarian coordination and support for vulnerable populations.

The Russian Red Cross maintained close coordination with international organizations, including the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), to support assistance for refugees and displaced people. It also participated in national and international dialogue on migration and humanitarian issues, contributing to broader coordination and knowledge-sharing efforts.

At the national level, the Russian Red Cross continued to strengthen its [auxiliary role](#) through collaboration with public authorities and national institutions. Progress was made in implementing the legislative framework governing the status of the Russian Red Cross, including the establishment of procedures for cooperation between government institutions and the National Society and measures to strengthen the protection and proper use of the Red Cross emblem.

The Russian Red Cross also expanded partnerships with civil society and academic institutions to advance public health, first aid and social development initiatives. New cooperation agreements supported the development of common approaches to first aid education, strengthened collaboration between non-governmental organizations and the private sector and promoted good practices in social responsibility and humanitarian action.

Within the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, coordination remained active through joint planning, programme implementation, safeguarding efforts, protection activities, Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) services and initiatives supporting the self-reliance of displaced people. The Russian Red Cross also continued to contribute to the Movement through its Linguistic Centre, supporting the translation of key humanitarian resources and promoting the use of the Russian language across the Eurasia region, thereby facilitating greater access to Movement policies, tools and technical guidance.

Resource Mobilization

In early 2026, the Russian Red Cross continued to strengthen its resource mobilization efforts, building on foundations established in previous years. Fundraising activities were diversified across face-to-face fundraising, digital fundraising, corporate partnerships and emergency appeals, generating strong results and surpassing fundraising targets during the reporting period. While face-to-face fundraising remained the largest source of regular income, emergency fundraising campaigns, particularly in response to the floods in Dagestan, demonstrated significant public support. Successful public engagement initiatives also included charitable events such as the Salvation Kilometer run, organized to mark World Blood Donor Day.

To expand community engagement and fundraising opportunities, the National Society launched its digital volunteer fundraising platform, 'Friends of the Russian Red Cross', enabling individuals to independently organize fundraising campaigns and support charitable causes. The National Society's fundraising performance and partnership potential were further recognized through its high ranking among charitable organizations in Russia.

The IFRC [supported](#) the Russian Red Cross through ongoing technical advice, consultations and capacity-strengthening initiatives on resource mobilization and fundraising development, including expert-led learning opportunities to strengthen fundraising effectiveness and sustainability.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

At the institutional level, the Russian Red Cross continued advancing its organizational development agenda through the revision of its Strategy 2028 and [Statutes](#), while also reviewing its membership system to strengthen governance, sustainability and organizational effectiveness. The National Society further supported branch development by introducing the updated Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment ([BOCA 2.0](#)) tool and conducting training and workshops to strengthen branch capacities and support continuous organizational improvement.

Youth and volunteer development remained a priority. The Volunteer and Youth Council, comprising representatives from regional branches across the country, continued to serve as an important platform for [youth engagement](#), volunteer development and coordination of activities at national and regional levels. During the reporting period, a new Chairperson was elected to lead the Council. The National Society also introduced a comprehensive volunteer motivation and retention system, including formalized volunteer management processes, digital activity tracking, enhanced training opportunities, psychosocial support and burnout prevention measures, and strengthened volunteer recognition and reward mechanisms.

The Russian Red Cross Linguistic Centre continued supporting Movement cooperation through the translation of humanitarian and technical resources and has translated more than 700 Movement documents since 2022, contributing to greater accessibility of Red Cross and Red Crescent guidance and materials across Russian-speaking contexts.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continued to support the Russian Red Cross through close collaboration on programme implementation, strategic planning, organizational development and safeguarding. The Russian Red Cross continued implementing Movement-supported capacity-strengthening initiatives, including the IFRC-ICRC run National Society Investment Alliance ([NSIA](#)), Ukraine and Impacted Countries Crisis Emergency Appeal seed funding, and the Capacity Building Fund ([CBF](#)), which contributed to strengthening organizational capacity, fundraising and income generation.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Russian Red Cross continued to strengthen its position as a leading humanitarian organization in the Russian Federation, achieving high levels of public recognition and further consolidating its role as an [auxiliary](#) to public authorities. Following the entry into force of the Federal Law on the Russian Red Cross, the National Society worked closely with government institutions and Movement partners to support the development and implementation of related regulations governing interaction with state authorities and the use of the Red Cross and Red Crescent emblems.

The National Society continued to contribute to national, regional and global humanitarian policy and advocacy efforts, sharing its experience in addressing communication crises and countering harmful information in conflict-sensitive environments through contributions to the IFRC World Disasters Report 2026. Through its Linguistic Centre, the National Society expanded access to key Movement knowledge products for Russian-speaking audiences and continued promoting the use of the Russian language across the Movement.

The National Society further strengthened its engagement on humanitarian priorities including health, social protection, migration, youth and volunteering. It expanded its participation in national advisory and oversight platforms, including the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation, Public Monitoring Commissions and social service provider networks, enabling it to advocate for the needs of vulnerable groups. Through these platforms, the National Society also contributed to the development of guidance on psychosocial support for volunteers.

To support humanitarian action and resource mobilization, the Russian Red Cross maintained active dialogue with the diplomatic community through briefings, field visits and presentations of its humanitarian programmes. Internationally, the National Society continued efforts to revitalize the Dejazmatch Balcha Hospital in Ethiopia in cooperation with national authorities, with the aim of strengthening healthcare services and expanding access to care.

Public visibility of the Russian Red Cross remained high through continued engagement with national media and communication activities highlighting humanitarian needs and operational achievements. The National Society held its annual press conference, promoted key global humanitarian publications and highlighted high-level visits and humanitarian initiatives through its media and social media channels.

During the reporting period, the National Society also continued to manage significant reputational challenges arising from misinformation and harmful content circulated through social media and digital platforms. The Russian Red Cross actively monitored and responded to false information through public clarification, engagement with platform operators and proactive communication campaigns designed to reinforce trust and direct audiences to verified information sources. Ongoing communication and coordination mechanisms supported the National Society's ability to address reputational risks while maintaining transparency and public confidence.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support and advice on [humanitarian diplomacy](#), advocacy, public positioning, strategic communications and reputational risk management. Support included environmental scanning, monitoring and mitigation of reputational risks, guidance on public positioning related to humanitarian issues and promotion of Russian Red Cross humanitarian activities through domestic and international communication platforms and events.

The IFRC also supported visibility and external engagement through participation in key public events, media activities and high-level visits. Regular coordination between the IFRC and the Russian Red Cross strengthened collaboration on communications planning, messaging, safeguarding of the National Society's reputation and amplification of humanitarian stories and operational achievements for domestic and international audiences.

In May 2026, IFRC President Kate Forbes visited the Russian Federation, meeting with Russian Red Cross leadership, regional branches, staff, volunteers and government counterparts to review the National Society's transformation progress. The visit strengthened the visibility and profile of the Russian Red Cross and helped expand opportunities for future international engagement. The IFRC also represented the Russian Red Cross in migration-related discussions at the St. Petersburg Labour Forum and supported a joint public health research initiative with the N.A. Semashko National Research Institute of Public Health.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2026, the Russian Red Cross continued to strengthen its accountability, organizational learning, digital transformation and risk management capacities. Efforts to enhance accountability included ongoing work to improve the use of the Community Trust Index as a tool for measuring and strengthening community perceptions and trust.

The National Society continued to invest in the professional development of staff and volunteers through participation in online and in-person learning opportunities, while promoting access to global learning and communities of practice. Financial management systems remained strong, supporting effective tracking and management of operational resources and ensuring accountability in programme implementation.

The Russian Red Cross maintained a proactive approach to risk management, with particular attention to reputational and integrity risks. Regular review processes, scenario planning and leadership engagement helped identify and mitigate emerging risks while supporting informed decision-making.

The National Society also continued to strengthen planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting ([PMER](#)) processes through regular performance tracking, operational reporting and data analysis to support evidence-based programming and accountability.

[Digital transformation](#) remained a strategic priority. The Russian Red Cross further expanded the use of its centralized Customer Relationship Management system, improving case management, Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) services, livelihoods follow-up, and the coordination of assistance to people in need. Progress was also made in streamlining internal processes through electronic document management systems, piloting a unified reporting platform to

strengthen data-driven decision-making and harmonizing branch websites to improve accessibility, security and communication with communities and stakeholders.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support to strengthen accountability, risk management, PMER, digital transformation, finance and organizational learning. This included support for the use of the Community Trust Index, capacity-building opportunities for staff and volunteers, financial oversight and reporting, PMER technical assistance, joint monitoring and data review processes, and ongoing dialogue on reputational and integrity risk management to support informed decision-making and organizational accountability.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Mid year Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

Nothing to report

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Giving Back After Receiving Support

When Nadezhda and her two daughters left their home in the Donetsk region in 2023, they faced an uncertain future. The journey to safety was long and difficult, and for several months she had to care for her children alone before her husband was able to join them. During those early days of displacement, support from the Russian Red Cross, including food, household items and cash assistance, helped the family meet their basic needs and regain stability.

Today, Nadezhda's life looks very different. Her husband is employed, her daughters attend school and daycare and she spends her days volunteering with the Russian Red Cross in Voronezh. Motivated by the support she once received, she now helps others facing similar challenges, distributing humanitarian assistance and providing encouragement to people going through difficult times. Although her family home was destroyed, Nadezhda remains hopeful that one day she will return and rebuild.





2

From Displacement to Entrepreneurship

Before displacement, Aleksandr and Elena supported their family through a small household farm, producing dairy products, eggs, vegetables and other agricultural goods. Forced to leave their home near Kharkiv, they spent two years living in temporary accommodation while working to rebuild their lives in the Orel region.

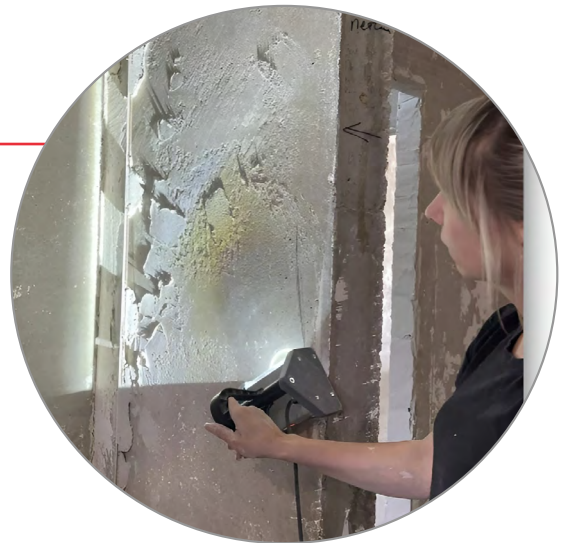
Determined to regain their independence, the family purchased an abandoned house with the goal of re-establishing a household farm. Through the [Russian Red Cross Business Initiative Grant Programme](#), they received support to launch and expand their livelihood activities. Today, they operate a registered family farm producing quail meat, eggs, seedlings and vegetables, creating a sustainable source of income and a renewed sense of stability for their family.

3

Building a New Beginning Through Skilled Work

When Alexey and Tatiana arrived in the Orel region with their two children, they brought little more than a few personal belongings and a determination to start over. Although Alexey had extensive experience in construction and renovation, limited resources prevented him from purchasing the professional equipment needed to work independently.

As demand for his services grew, Alexey and Tatiana worked together to build their business while supporting their family and paying for their new home. Through the Russian Red Cross Business Initiative Grant Programme, they received assistance to purchase essential professional tools. The support enabled them to establish an independent renovation business, and today the couple successfully provides construction and interior renovation services, creating a stable livelihood and a more secure future for their family.



ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the [8+3 reporting template](#) contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrates the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Mid-Year Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in mid-year reports
2. Visibility	Not included in mid-year reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



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 15 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.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 30 June 2026. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2026 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-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

- [RU_Russia MYR Financials.pdf](#)
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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