



Slovak Red Cross teams in Dunajská Streda are collecting, sorting and delivering basic aid items to displaced people from Ukraine in need.
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<p>Emergency Appeal №: MGR65002 First launched on: 28/02/2022</p>	<p>Glide №: OT-2022-000157-UKR</p>								
<p>Final report issued on: 31/03/2026</p>	<p>Timeframe covered by final report: From 28/02/2022 to 31/12/2025</p>								
<p>Number of people targeted: 445,000</p>	<p>Number of people reached:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>2022</th> <th>2023</th> <th>2024</th> <th>2025</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>285,611</td> <td>33,635</td> <td>47,612</td> <td>19,140</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	2022	2023	2024	2025	285,611	33,635	47,612	19,140
2022	2023	2024	2025						
285,611	33,635	47,612	19,140						
<p>Funding requirement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRC Emergency Appeal: CHF 30,272,385 • Federation-wide: CHF 33,372,385 	<p>Expenditure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRC Emergency Appeal: CHF 15,709,982 • Federation-wide: CHF 17,139,039 								

*Details on methodology, data limitations, and how to interpret this report are provided in Annex I.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Since the escalation of the Russia-Ukraine international armed conflict in 2022, nearly 8 million people fled Ukraine and sought safety in neighbouring countries, including Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia. Women with children fled Ukraine and found themselves in a foreign country without an adequate support system and in a vulnerable position, prompting an urgent response from Slovak Red Cross (SRC). With only around 5.5 million inhabitants, Slovakia has struggled to host the comparatively large number of displaced people from Ukraine. The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has launched an Emergency Appeal to ensure coverage of the basic needs of people fleeing from Ukraine.

Throughout 2023, the context in Ukraine continued to evolve, marked by ongoing conflict and continuous displacement. Although initial emergency needs were partially addressed, most non-governmental organisations and UN agencies gradually scaled down their humanitarian services in Slovakia due to limited funding opportunities. The operating context became increasingly complex due to political changes resulting in funding constraints as well. With this shift, SRC quickly scaled up support along the migratory routes. Emergency assistance was newly focused on the provision of multipurpose cash assistance, including the payment of a winterization grant and a cash for education top-up. Since October 2023, the National Society also started an innovative cash for shelter program for displaced people and host families. Moreover, Slovak Red Cross is supporting displaced people from Ukraine with psychosocial support (PSS) activities, livelihoods activities, access to information, communication services, community-based activities, first aid (FA) and other services according to the needs of the displaced population.

In 2024, Ukraine remained affected by the protracted consequences of the crisis. During this period, access to public services and social protection measures available to refugees and migrants in Slovakia was reduced. Government-supported vocational training programmes were limited to Slovak citizens, and people displaced from Ukraine holding temporary protection status were not eligible to access this support.

With challenges related to qualification recognition, for many, the opportunity to requalify was an important livelihood opportunity and a path out of illegal work and low-wage manual labour. Vocational training in specific trades allowed for opening a trade license and a business, empowering many people to generate income as self-employed. These contextual changes had a major impact on the ability of displaced people from Ukraine to rebuild their lives and integrate into Slovak society. The ongoing situation in the country highlighted the importance of the work done by the SRC in helping people access basic services and the labour market. While many people returned to Ukraine or moved further west, those who remained began rebuilding their lives in Slovakia.

Ongoing integration support was necessary, including language learning, livelihoods, and affordable housing. In the long term, systemic solutions were needed to support the successful integration of those who decided to stay in Slovakia, including affordable housing and health and social support for vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities and the elderly.

As of 2025, the international armed conflict in Ukraine remains ongoing, with humanitarian needs persisting among vulnerable groups. The people that had applied for Temporary Protection Status, received access to healthcare, social services, and work. However, challenges persisted, including limited access to specialized services. Many faced insufficient support, leaving them to rely on loans or remittances. Slovakia faced significant socio-economic challenges, including reduced public spending, increased taxes, and inflation, which, along with cuts to social benefits like child allowance and insufficient pension indexation, intensified financial hardship for vulnerable groups. SRC continued to provide vital assistance.

Federation-wide Response to Date:

Slovakia



TOTAL PEOPLE REACHED

285K	33K	47K	19K
2022	2023	2024	2025

NATIONAL SOCIETY CAPACITY during the response period

31K		1.7K	
People Trained in First Aid		People Trained in MHPSS	
239		258	
Peak Number of Volunteers Mobilised		Branches Responding	

Disasters and Crises



BASIC NEEDS ASSISTANCE

285K	33K	31K	11K
2022	2023	2024	2025



SHELTER

3.4K	900	751
2022	2023	2024



CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE

People reached with CHF 2.7K in 2022, CHF 2.8K in 2023, CHF 397K in 2024, and CHF 201K in 2025

11K	3.8K	6.5K	3.8K
2022	2023	2024	2025

Health and Wellbeing



HEALTH AND CARE

24K	5.8K	2.6K	2.6K
2022	2023	2024	2025



MHPSS

14K	4.5K	47K	19K
2022	2023	2024	2025



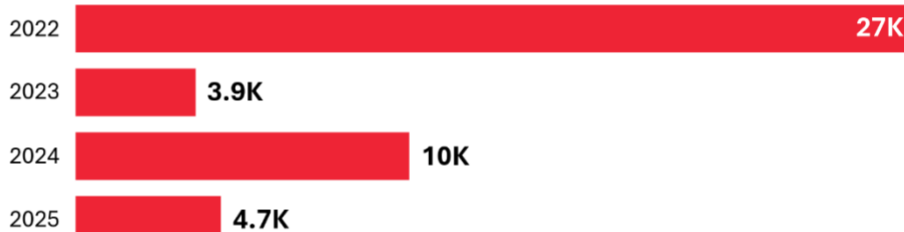
WASH

44K	765	4.5K	1.5K
2022	2023	2024	2025

Migration and Displacement



MIGRATION



Values, Power and Inclusion

PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION

2K	2.6K	3.5K	1.7K
2022	2023	2024	2025

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY



National Society has established feedback mechanisms

Summary of response

In early 2022, following the onset of the international armed conflict, the SRC rapidly mobilised to provide immediate humanitarian assistance, including cash assistance, protection, psychosocial support and livelihoods to affected populations in Slovakia. The response was supported by Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, who contributed through emergency relief, and financial and in-kind support. Coordination with national authorities and humanitarian actors began early, focusing on life-saving assistance, health services, shelter provision, food distribution, protection and psychosocial support, restoring family links and cash and voucher assistance (CVA) based on immediate needs and available capacities.

In 2023, the response scaled up to address growing and evolving needs, with the SRC expanding its reach and strengthening its operational capacity. Red Cross Red Crescent partners provided ongoing support through the Emergency Appeal and bilateral contributions, while also investing in capacity building and localisation. Coordination mechanisms improved, allowing for more harmonised action alongside government agencies and humanitarian clusters. By mid-2023, humanitarian needs shifted from acute lifesaving to more stabilisation-oriented support, especially health and integration programmes, while maintaining flexibility to respond to evolving vulnerabilities. In 2024, the response began transitioning from acute emergency relief to more sustained, community-based assistance. The SRC, with support from partners, shifted its focus to in-kind assistance with food items, referrals for social services, and other medium- to long-term support for people displaced from Ukraine in Slovakia.

Operational risk assessment

The following risks were identified during the operation and monitored throughout its implementation. The section reflects both how these risks were anticipated and how they were managed in practice.

Risk 1. Funding Sustainability and Exit Strategy

The absence of a clearly defined exit strategy, combined with reductions in public social support, presented a high risk of funding shortfalls affecting the continuity of key Emergency Appeal activities. Core interventions in integration and inclusion, health promotion, livelihoods, and MHPSS remained highly relevant throughout the reporting period, while available resources presented ongoing constraints to sustained delivery.

This risk was managed through a range of measures. Slovak Red Cross continued to deliver complementary employability and livelihoods activities through community centres and humanitarian service points, encompassing counselling, language support, information provision, food security assistance, and MHPSS. Partial funding for integration and inclusion activities was secured through unearmarked funds and institutional fundraising, extending coverage until mid-2026. A budget revision completed in March 2025 prioritised operational continuity, ensuring National Society payroll coverage through 2025 and IFRC staffing until March 2026. Applications to external funding mechanisms, including AMIF and EU4Health, were pursued to address the medium-term sustainability of health, livelihoods, and MHPSS interventions. Additional bilateral support was requested to cover critical medical equipment and staffing costs linked to health and MHPSS activities. A pilot digital fundraising initiative targeting individual donors was also launched, with measurable returns anticipated over the medium to long term.

Risk 2. Quality Assurance in Cash and Voucher Assistance for Health

The Cash and Voucher Assistance for Health intervention carried an inherent risk related to assurance over the use of cash transfers for their intended health-related purposes. This risk was acknowledged from the outset and was managed through a programme design that incorporated proportional and appropriate assurance measures suited to the nature of the modality and the legal and operational context in which it was delivered. The methodology was informed by lessons learned from a previous Cash for Health programme and benefited from technical guidance provided by relevant partners, including WHO.

Risk 3. Operational Oversight and Capacity During Transition

The transition from a large-scale emergency operation to a smaller-scale response, combined with the departure of key staff during 2025, presented a risk of reduced operational oversight and technical capacity. This placed increased demands on national staff and created a period of continued reliance on IFRC support.

In response, a transition plan was developed to manage the phased departure of international delegates and to ensure continuity of support for IFRC national staff. IFRC provided targeted operational and managerial support throughout the transition period. The Operations Lead also contributed to medium- and long-term planning, including the development of a National Society Development plan, capacity strengthening initiatives, and applications for external funding to support sustainability.

Risk 4. Sustainability of Institutional and Operational Capacity

The scale-down of activities and the reduction of external support carried a risk that institutional, technical, and operational capacities developed within Slovak Red Cross during the operation would not be sustained beyond the emergency phase.

To mitigate this risk, cross-functional capacity strengthening was actively promoted, with counterparts identified beyond the core operations team and supported to participate in relevant trainings and coordination events, thereby broadening institutional ownership. Slovak Red Cross also addressed critical staffing gaps through targeted recruitment processes, including filling the vacant Operations Manager and Disaster Management positions and recruiting a Project Manager to oversee the Emergency Appeal, with scope for further Disaster Management capacity development.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Slovak Red Cross' overall aim was to support the integration of displaced people from Ukraine living in Slovakia, while contributing towards strong social cohesion. Through its 33 regional branches, the National Society delivered sustainable services for refugees, migrants and vulnerable Slovak people in the coming years.

SRC successfully scaled up the network of Humanitarian Service Points across Slovakia to provide assistance and counselling on accommodation, education, employability, and health.

It strengthened its existing health and social services, ensuring that displaced people from Ukraine could easily access them. This includes providing transportation for individuals with special needs and offering health equipment on loan. At the same time, the organization built its institutional capacity to deliver high-quality psychological first aid and to make referrals to specialized mental health services for both displaced Ukrainians and Slovak citizens in need.

To ensure preparedness, the Slovak Red Cross maintained readiness to respond at border crossings and key transit points in the event of a new influx of people from Ukraine or other emergencies related to migration and climate change. The organization actively engaged with displaced people, third-country nationals, and Slovak host communities to better understand their needs, challenges, and expectations through community engagement and accountability (CEA) approaches.

Throughout all services, the Slovak Red Cross applied protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) minimum standards, including guidance for managing child-friendly spaces and adapting activities to meet the needs of people with disabilities. Finally, the organization will invest in long-term strengthening of its National Society, focusing on key areas such as volunteer management, branch development, communications, and fundraising to enhance its overall sustainability and impact.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

HEALTH AND CARE, INCLUDING MHPSS AND WASH

	HEALTH AND CARE (INCLUDING MHPSS)	Overall Target: 85,000			
		Overall Services Provided: 154,712			
Objective	<i>Communities in crisis-affected areas and displaced people in vulnerable situations are provided with high-quality health and care services, including MHPSS.</i>				
Health and Care					
Key Indicators	Indicator	Reach			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
	# of people reached with primary health services and/or referral to public health institutions	24,571	5,848	2,658	2,646
	# of people trained in first aid	6,115	13,565	11,104	251
Achievements	<p>Slovak Red Cross branches provided a broad range of community-based health and social services to people affected by the humanitarian consequences of the international armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine, as well as to host communities. These services included primary health support, referrals to public health institutions, first aid training, health promotion, loaning of mobility aids such as wheelchairs, and targeted social services for people in vulnerable situations.</p> <p>Across the response, 35,723 instances of primary health services and referrals were provided through branch-level service delivery. In addition, community-based health activities included health awareness days at Humanitarian Service Points and branches, as well as domestic transportation support for individuals with disabilities or health conditions to access essential services.</p> <p>First aid training was a key component of the response, reaching 31,035 people trained across the period. This included both standardised 33-hour trainings for staff and volunteers across branches, as well as 8-hour and 33-hour trainings delivered to people displaced from Ukraine and the wider community. These ongoing trainings contributed to strengthening community resilience and preparedness.</p> <p>Offices of First Contact were supported through a reimbursement scheme for small-scale health expenses, primarily targeting older people and individuals with chronic illnesses or disabilities. Beneficiaries were identified through referrals and reimbursed upon proof of purchase. Post-distribution monitoring indicated high satisfaction, with 92% of beneficiaries reporting satisfaction. The programme contributed to improved access to healthcare, with an increase in medical consultations observed and many participants reporting reduced out-of-pocket expenditure on medication and health-related items.</p> <p>With support from IFRC, the Slovak Red Cross implemented a Cash for Health programme, providing targeted financial assistance to displaced individuals from Ukraine to cover health-related expenses, reaching 1,222 beneficiaries. This complemented broader efforts to address</p>				

barriers to healthcare access, including financial constraints, and contributed to improved health-seeking behaviour among participants.

Overall, the Slovak Red Cross strengthened access to essential health services through a combination of direct service delivery, capacity building, and targeted financial support, ensuring that both displaced and host populations could access timely and appropriate care.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support

Key Indicators	Indicator	Reach			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
	# of people reached by National Society mental health and psychosocial support services	14,834	4,588	47,612	19,140
	# of people trained in MHPSS (including psychological first aid and other MHPSS related trainings)	47	188	687	858

A total of **86,174 instances of MHPSS support** were provided, alongside the training of **1,780 individuals in MHPSS-related approaches**, reflecting a substantial scale-up of both service delivery and capacity strengthening.

Since early 2023, Slovak Red Cross established six Community Centres across the country, which have served as key platforms for the delivery of community-based MHPSS services. These centres provided a broad range of interventions addressing the needs of children, young people, caregivers, older people, and individuals living with chronic conditions. Services included Psychological First Aid (PFA), psychosocial support, individual and group counselling, psychoeducation, peer support, recreational and creative activities, outreach and home visits, as well as language, vocational and life skills development. Mobile outreach modalities were also implemented to reach individuals unable to access centre-based services. Community engagement was further strengthened through awareness-raising initiatives on mental health, healthy lifestyles, and disease prevention, delivered inclusively to all community members without distinction.


Achievements

Service quality and technical oversight were ensured through regular visits by Slovak Red Cross and IFRC MHPSS specialists, who provided mentoring, on-the-job training, and continuous technical guidance to branch teams. Feedback from participants was systematically collected and used to inform programme planning, ensuring meaningful community participation.

Capacity building remained a central pillar of the response. Community-based MHPSS trainings were delivered to staff and volunteers, strengthening local response capacity across branches. Additional trainings in PFA, including specialised modules for children and youth, as well as peer-to-peer approaches, contributed to building a sustainable pool of facilitators. Training of Trainers initiatives further reinforced institutional capacity to deliver MHPSS programming nationwide. Targeted efforts were made to strengthen competencies related to child and adolescent mental health, including engagement with educational settings.

The response also prioritised cultural and linguistic accessibility through the engagement of Ukrainian- and Russian-speaking professionals within service delivery. Psychologists and social support staff working in Community Centres played a key role in facilitating appropriate referrals to higher levels of care, while ensuring that services remained accessible and contextually relevant for people affected by the humanitarian consequences of the international armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine.


	<p>Over time, Community Centres progressed from providing basic MHPSS services to delivering more focused, structured support, in line with the MHPSS pyramid, while maintaining a comprehensive package of community-based activities. This progression reflects a maturation of service delivery and enhanced technical capacity within the Slovak Red Cross network.</p> <p>In addition to core programming, a range of complementary MHPSS activities were implemented, including specialised PFA trainings for different target groups, learning and reflection workshops for trainers, and continuous technical support to Community Centres to ensure sustainability of services beyond the project timeframe. Slovak Red Cross also actively contributed to regional and international knowledge exchange through participation in IFRC-led events and learning forums, while promoting MHPSS and PFA through public engagement initiatives and community events.</p> <p>Significant progress was also made in institutionalising the Caring for Staff and Volunteers (CFSV) approach. A formal framework and minimum standards for staff and volunteer wellbeing were developed, establishing a structured and consistent approach across the organisation. Capacity-building initiatives targeted staff, volunteers, and youth, while evaluation processes, including surveys and qualitative assessments, informed continuous improvement of the approach. Dedicated coordination mechanisms and learning events supported reflection on implementation, identification of good practices, and planning for sustainability.</p> <p>A comprehensive supportive supervision system was established and operationalised across all levels of the organisation. This included individual, group, peer, and live supervision modalities, as well as the introduction of an integrated supervision model. Training of supervisors, awareness sessions for leadership and programme staff, and ongoing group support mechanisms contributed to embedding supportive supervision within organisational practice. These efforts strengthened staff wellbeing, enhanced quality of service delivery, and supported the sustained engagement of volunteers and frontline responders.</p> <p>Overall, the Slovak Red Cross significantly strengthened its MHPSS response through an integrated approach combining service delivery, capacity building, community engagement, and institutional development, ensuring both immediate support and longer-term sustainability.</p>
<p>Challenges</p>	<p>The provision of MHPSS services was primarily constrained by the stigma surrounding mental health, which limited uptake and reduced help-seeking behaviour, alongside low awareness of psychosocial needs. Slovak Red Cross addressed this through targeted trainings, awareness-raising, and psychoeducation delivered at Community Centres and among staff and volunteers.</p> <p>A further challenge was the limited availability of specialised referral services. This was partially mitigated by strengthening the capacities of staff and volunteers to provide basic and focused psychosocial support.</p> <p>At the Community Centre level, key challenges included staff turnover, maintaining quality and adherence to standards, and ensuring sustainability. These were addressed through regular technical support visits, bi-weekly coordination calls, provision of supportive supervision, ongoing training for newly recruited staff and volunteers, and continuous resource mobilization efforts led by headquarters in coordination with regional branches.</p>

	<p>WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)</p>	<p>Overall Target: N/A¹</p>
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¹ Although WASH activities were not initially included under the National Society Response Plan and therefore no target was set, the SRC identified emerging WASH-related needs during implementation and adapted its response accordingly.

		Overall Services Provided: 50,989			
Objective	<i>Comprehensive WASH support is provided to people in vulnerable situations, resulting in an immediate reduction in the risk of water-related diseases and improvement in dignity for the targeted population.</i>				
Key Indicators	Indicator	Reach			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
	# of people reached with hygiene supplies	44,108	765	4,539	1,577
Achievements	<p>While WASH activities were not initially planned under the Emergency Appeal, the Slovak Red Cross adapted its response to emerging needs by incorporating the distribution of hygiene items across the operation. This support was particularly significant in 2022, when over 44,000 people were supported, reflecting the urgency of needs at the onset of the crisis. Although the scale of distributions decreased in subsequent years, assistance continued in a more targeted manner, with 4,539 people assisted in 2024 and 1,577 in 2025, in line with evolving needs and operational priorities.</p> <p>Hygiene items were primarily sourced through in-kind donations and complementary funding streams outside of the Emergency Appeal. However, distributions were largely implemented through Humanitarian Service Points supported under the IFRC Ukraine and Impacted Countries Emergency Appeal. This enabled the Slovak Red Cross to maintain continuity of service delivery while leveraging multiple funding sources to respond effectively to identified needs.</p>				

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE

	SHELTER, HOUSING, AND SETTLEMENTS	Overall Target: 6,660			
		Overall Services Provided: 6,004			
Objective	<i>Communities in crisis-affected areas and displaced people restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions.</i>				
Key Indicators	Indicator	Reach			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
	# of people assisted with collective temporary shelter/accommodation	3,409	297	0	-
	# of people reached with rental assistance	-	900	751	-
	# of people accommodated by host families	-	-	306	-
# of host families supported to welcome people fleeing from Ukraine	-	241	100	-	
Achievements	<p>Slovak Red Cross branches provided mid- to longer-term shelter support through a Cash for Shelter programme launched in October 2022. The programme enabled access to more sustainable housing solutions by covering rental costs for displaced households and providing financial contributions to Slovak families hosting people displaced from Ukraine. It was designed to complement government accommodation schemes and incentivise both private landlords and host families to provide housing.</p> <p>Over the course of implementation, the programme supported 1,651 instances of rental assistance and facilitated accommodation through host family arrangements, including 306 people accommodated with host families and 341 host families supported. In addition, 3,706 people were assisted with temporary or collective shelter, particularly during the earlier phases of the response.</p> <p>The programme placed a strong emphasis on integration and prioritised vulnerable groups, including women with children, older people, persons with disabilities, and individuals travelling alone. Housing solutions in urban and high-demand areas were prioritised, while private hosting arrangements were actively promoted to support social inclusion.</p> <p>A comprehensive case management approach was applied, including regular monitoring visits and follow-ups, which enabled early identification and resolution of potential tensions between host and displaced families. For example, concerns related to utility consumption were addressed through targeted awareness-raising on efficient use of water, heating, and electricity, alongside practical guidance for both host and hosted households. Additional targeted support was provided to households with persons with disabilities, including one-off contributions to improve accessibility.</p> <p>Programme visibility and accessibility were ensured through a range of communication channels, including multilingual information materials, social media, coordination platforms, and helpline services. Engagement with coordination mechanisms, including inter-agency working groups, further supported outreach and alignment with broader shelter and inclusion efforts.</p>				

Safe Homes Programme

Slovak Red Cross achieved significant milestones within the European Union funded Safe Homes Programme, aimed at facilitating access of displaced people to suitable and safe accommodation in the private homes by operationalizing the European Commission's Safe Homes guidance and the EU Asylum Agency Recommendations. The project focused on a multifaceted response that integrated housing assistance with long-term social inclusion and technological innovation.

One of SRC's primary accomplishments was the development and implementation of a comprehensive registration and case management system for its Shelter Programme, established in September 2022. The programme provided three distinct forms of support: rental assistance for vulnerable Ukrainian families, top-up support for host families to cover recurrent housing costs, and rental contributions for vulnerable Slovak families to foster social cohesion. The SRC successfully assisted 721 families in accessing adequate accommodation, significantly surpassing its initial target of 590. To ensure security of tenure, the organization prepared and executed 241 tripartite agreements signed between host families, guests, and the Red Cross.

To maintain high safety and habitability standards in the private hosting arrangements, the SRC conducted a total of 4,884 monitoring visits and calls. These check-ins were critical for ensuring protection standards and mediating cohabitation issues, such as resolving disputes over utility charges or domestic equipment usage. As part of its commitment to sustainability, the SRC integrated energy-efficiency orientation into its housing agreements, educating displaced households on adopting water and gas-saving behaviors.

Upon programme completion, a [compilation of case studies](#) was developed, shedding light on the experiences and insights gained from hosting assistance programmes and initiatives implemented in eight countries, including Slovakia.

Challenges

The implementation of the shelter programme was affected by several external and operational challenges. Changes in state policy, including the increase of national housing allowances in late 2022 without prior notice, created uncertainty regarding transfer values and timelines. This lack of clarity impacted enrolment in Slovak Red Cross rental assistance and host family support programmes. Subsequent extensions of the government allowance, combined with declining funding under the Emergency Appeal and reduced support from other organisations, further contributed to uncertainty among landlords, host families, and people displaced from Ukraine.

Market-related constraints also posed significant challenges. Limited housing availability, coupled with reluctance from landlords and estate agents to rent to households with children or pets, and preference for longer-term contracts, made it difficult to secure accommodation. Additional barriers included administrative complexities such as unclear property ownership, expired lease agreements, and the need for document translation. Coordination challenges between landlords, host families, and beneficiaries further slowed the process, particularly in arranging contract signings.


At the programme level, initial hesitation and limited trust among the Slovak population regarding the Slovak Red Cross's role in shelter assistance affected participation, particularly related to sharing personal and financial information. Lower engagement from some displaced households also impacted programme uptake. These challenges required continuous adaptation, including increased communication, mediation, and a stronger focus on integration and employability support to promote longer-term self-reliance.



LIVELIHOODS

Overall Target: 8,050

		Overall Services Provided: 362,756			
Objective	<i>Communities in affected areas and displaced people receive basic needs assistance to support immediate livelihoods security and recover their way of life and income through sustainable livelihoods programmes that promote socioeconomic integration and economic stability.</i>				
Key Indicators	Indicator	Reach			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
	# of people reached with relief assistance for basic needs (food, clothing, hygiene, medicines, and other essential items)	285,611	33,635	31,906	11,604
Achievements	<p>Slovak Red Cross branches provided food and essential household items from the onset of the response to meet immediate basic needs in high-traffic locations, including border areas, reception and transit centres, and collective shelters. Assistance included cooked meals, food parcels, clothing, footwear, hygiene items, school supplies, and blankets, and essential items, amounting to 362,756 instances of relief assistance provided.</p> <p>In parallel, the Slovak Red Cross expanded its support towards longer-term integration and self-reliance. This included the provision of language courses, vocational training opportunities, and support for the recognition and translation of educational and professional certificates. These services, implemented with support from IFRC, aimed to strengthen access to employment and facilitate the inclusion of people displaced from Ukraine into Slovak society.</p>				

	CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE	Overall Target: 44,200			
		Overall Services Provided: 25,533			
Objective	<i>Displaced people in vulnerable situations have their needs addressed through the use of cash.</i>				
Key Indicators	Indicator	Reach			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
	# of people reached with conditional and/or unconditional cash and voucher assistance	11,284	3,822	6,596	3,831
	Amount of cash distributed, CHF	CHF 2,690,710	CHF 2,827,414	CHF 397,415	CHF 200,524
Achievements	<p>A total of 25,533 people were reached through conditional and/or unconditional cash and voucher assistance, with a cumulative CHF 6,116,063 distributed².</p> <p>The Slovak Red Cross, with the support of IFRC and in coordination with national authorities and partners, implemented a comprehensive CVA response to address the needs of people displaced from Ukraine and vulnerable host communities in Slovakia.</p>				

² While some figures presented below may not fully reconcile with the overall totals due to differences in modalities, timelines, and reporting approaches, the narrative outlines the most significant achievements across the CVA portfolio.

The Multipurpose Cash Programme was the first large-scale intervention, supporting **5,223 individuals** between May 2022 and January 2023 through monthly transfers. Complementing this, the Cash for Education Grant supported approximately **1,500 children**, enabling families to cover school-related expenses. Seasonal support was provided through a Winterization Top-Up, reaching **4,500 individuals**, helping households meet increased winter-related costs.

Shelter-related cash assistance was implemented across multiple years, reflecting evolving needs. In 2022, support was provided to **61 households** (including displaced and host families). This was significantly scaled up in 2023, reaching **655 households**, and continued in 2024 with support to **321 households**, including displaced, host, and Slovak families. In addition, a Winterization Grant for Host Families supported **151 individuals** in 2024.

Targeted health-related cash assistance was introduced in 2023 through a Cash for Health programme, reaching **1,158 individuals** with monthly support to cover health-related expenses. This complemented broader health-focused interventions, including the Health Reimbursement Programme, which addressed barriers faced by individuals with chronic conditions.

Voucher-based assistance played a key role in supporting access to food and essential goods. Monthly grocery voucher programmes reached **2,009 individuals in 2023** and **998 individuals in 2024**, providing regular support to vulnerable households. This was complemented by a one-time winter grocery voucher distribution in 2024, reaching **4,483 individuals**. In addition, the Kaufland voucher programme (2024–2025) provided extended support to **643 individuals** over multiple months.

Further voucher-based interventions included targeted programmes designed to balance support between displaced and host communities, while prioritising households facing acute financial hardship. These interventions were implemented using a vulnerability-based targeting approach and contributed to both immediate needs coverage and social cohesion.

Across all CVA interventions, targeting prioritised households facing heightened vulnerability, including large families, single-parent households, older people, persons with disabilities or chronic illness, and individuals exposed to protection risks. Operationally, the response was supported by strengthened systems, including digital case management tools and structured registration processes, improving transparency, reducing duplication, and enhancing accountability. Staff and volunteers were trained to support assisted and self-registration through humanitarian service points, community centres, and helpline services.

Overall, the CVA portfolio combined multipurpose cash, sector-specific assistance, and voucher modalities to deliver flexible and targeted support at scale, addressing immediate needs while strengthening operational capacity and contributing to social cohesion between displaced and host communities in Slovakia.


Challenges

The implementation of CVA programmes faced several operational challenges due to their scale and complexity. Communication gaps arose as some recipients did not receive payment notifications, often due to frequent SIM card changes or relocation. This was mitigated through individual follow-up calls to support access to funds. Limited helpline capacity also constrained outreach, as operators were unable to manage both inbound and outbound communication effectively.


Tracking beneficiaries proved challenging, particularly for those who relocated after the closure of humanitarian centres, while eligibility verification in some cases relied on self-declaration. Initial capacity gaps within the Slovak Red Cross were addressed through targeted CVA trainings and the recruitment of a dedicated CVA Coordinator.

Operational bottlenecks during in-person registration slowed early implementation but were resolved through the introduction of a self-registration system. Constraints related to the financial service provider's limited coverage and temporary suspension of cash services were addressed through coordination with providers and adjustments to payment modalities. Minor delays linked to system design were mitigated through manual verification and follow-up, ensuring subsequent payments were delivered on time.

PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

	PROTECTION, GENDER, AND INCLUSION	Overall Target: 5,000			
		Overall Services Provided: 10,132			
Objective	<i>Communities in crisis-affected areas and displaced people in vulnerable situations are safe from harm including violence, discrimination, and exclusion, and their needs and rights are met.</i>				
Key Indicators	Indicator	Reach			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
	# of children welcomed in child-friendly spaces	2,017	2,625	3,539	1,738
	# of staff, volunteers and associated personnel trained on prevention and protection of sexual exploitation and abuse and child safeguarding	-	186	27	-
Achievements	<p>During the initial phase of the response, the Slovak Red Cross undertook a comprehensive assessment on Protection, Gender and Inclusion and migration, which informed the integration of PGI across operations. Internal policies, procedures, and volunteer-related materials were updated to reflect protection mainstreaming principles, including a revised Volunteer Code of Conduct and induction materials.</p> <p>In 2022, Child Friendly Spaces were established at border crossing points and integrated into Humanitarian Service Points, where 9,919 children were supported. These spaces provided safe and supportive environments, including private areas for breastfeeding and rest. Given that children represented a significant proportion of people displaced from Ukraine and faced heightened protection risks, these services played a critical role in ensuring access to safe spaces, psychosocial support, and basic services. PGI considerations were further embedded into HSPs and Community Centres, ensuring the application of dignity, access, participation, and safety principles across all services.</p> <p>PGI mainstreaming was reinforced through targeted trainings for staff, volunteers, helpline operators, and branch leadership, including 213 personnel trained on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and child safeguarding. Continuous supervision and coaching were provided, while an internal referral system was established and integrated into the EspoCRM case management platform, enabling structured support and disaggregated data tracking for vulnerable groups, including children, older people, persons with disabilities, and pregnant women.</p> <p>Institutional strengthening remained a key focus. Statements of commitment on PGI, child protection, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, and environmental management were ratified in 2022, marking an important step towards formalising safeguarding standards. This process advanced further in 2025, with the approval of key strategic documents, including the Code of Conduct, Whistleblower Protection Policy, Child Safeguarding Policy, and PSEA Policy, establishing a comprehensive safeguarding framework.</p> <p>Operational and capacity-strengthening efforts continued throughout the implementation period. A large-scale mapping of services for vulnerable groups was conducted across branches, while targeted training on gender-based violence was delivered to branch directors. Slovak Red Cross PGI focal points also engaged in regional safeguarding workshops and worked closely with</p>				

	<p>IFRC technical teams to strengthen feedback mechanisms and integrate PGI and CEA approaches.</p> <p>Progress was also made towards strengthening accountability systems, including the establishment of an Integrity Line. Following the approval of a seed funding application, a supplementary agreement was signed to operationalise the system, supporting confidential reporting and reinforcing organisational accountability.</p>
Challenges	<p>A key challenge in establishing Child Friendly Spaces was that the Slovak Red Cross had no prior experience with this modality, resulting in initial organisational and technical gaps. To address this, minimum standards had to be developed and aligned with IFRC PGI guidance to ensure consistency in service quality, structure, and safeguarding across all CFS. This included defining staffing requirements, training volunteers, and standardising the provision of materials through a dedicated procurement list. In parallel, a PGI focal point function was established to support protection concerns and referrals. During the transition from the emergency to the integration phase, CFS were relocated from temporary shelters to Slovak Red Cross Centres, requiring further adaptation of services and infrastructure.</p>

	MIGRATION	Overall Target: 43,200			
		Overall Services Provided: 84,244			
Objective	<i>People on the move, regardless of their background or status, have access to the lifesaving assistance and protection they need.</i>				
Key Indicators	Indicator	Reach			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
	# of people assisted with transportation or evacuation	2,294	704	780	389
	# of HSPs that provided services to refugees/displaced people	15	15	8	8
	# of people reached at RCRC HSPs ³	839	2,387	2,638	2,022
	# of people supported in official procedures	27,293	1,529	1,121	473
	# of people reached with education support (including childcare and summer camps)	-	2,264	10,877	4,133
	# of people reached with employability support (including labour market orientation, employability and skills training)	-	730	2,472	463
# of people reached by social	-	3,914	8,843	4,734	

³ Figures represent the number of cases supported at RCRC HSPs rather than unique individuals. Due to confidentiality considerations and the absence of personal data collection in some instances, it is not possible to deduplicate records or provide an accurate count of unique people reached under this indicator.

	cohesion activities to improve relations between asylum seekers, refugees and displaced people, and host communities				
	# of people reached with language support services (language courses and classes)	-	1,293	1,538	514
Achievements	<p>At the outset of the response, the Slovak Red Cross established 15 Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs), later streamlined to 8 in line with evolving needs. Supported through the IFRC Ukraine and Impacted Countries Emergency Appeal, these HSPs formed the backbone of the operation, delivering a wide range of services including information provision, counselling, referrals, and support in accessing essential services and official procedures. Over the course of the operation, this translated into 7,886 instances of support provided through HSPs, alongside 30,416 instances of support related to official procedures. In the initial phase, 4,167 instances of transportation or evacuation support were also delivered.</p> <p>Staff and volunteers deployed at HSPs received induction training on Movement principles, CEA, PGI, Restoring Family Links, psychosocial support, and the use of the EspoCRM case management system, ensuring a standardised and coordinated service delivery approach.</p> <p>The Slovak Red Cross maintained strong engagement in national coordination mechanisms, including regular participation in the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee on Migration, contributing to discussions on data collection, education, health, accommodation, and inclusion.</p> <p>As the response evolved, services transitioned from immediate emergency assistance to more structured, longer-term support aimed at integration and self-reliance. Education-related services expanded to include childcare, informal learning, and summer activities, resulting in 17,274 instances of education-related support. Language support services were also scaled up across branches, with 3,345 instances of language support services provided, contributing to improved communication and integration outcomes.</p> <p>Livelihoods and employability support became an increasingly important component of service delivery, with 3,665 instances of employability support services provided. These included labour market orientation, CV preparation support, interview coaching, and accompaniment where needed, delivered through HSPs and centres as part of a broader social counselling approach. In parallel, a standardised system for reimbursing vocational training courses was introduced, enabling access to skills development opportunities aligned with labour market demand.</p> <p>Social cohesion activities were systematically integrated into programming, with 17,491 instances of participation in social cohesion activities supporting improved relations between displaced populations and host communities.</p> <p>In October 2023, a dedicated training programme on migration was delivered in collaboration with IFRC experts, strengthening institutional capacity at both headquarters and branch levels to respond to population movement dynamics.</p> <p>Preparedness remained a key priority throughout the operation. Non-food and hygiene items were prepositioned in line with national contingency planning scenarios, and the Slovak Red Cross was designated as a primary provider of first aid and basic health services at border crossings and reception centres. Coordination with branches, particularly in eastern Slovakia, ensured the availability of trained personnel and operational readiness.</p>				

Challenges

Migration dynamics in Slovakia remained fluid throughout the response, with increased numbers of people on the move entering via the Hungarian border and transiting through the country. This created operational pressure, particularly in August 2023, when mandatory registration requirements led to congestion at the southern border. Although the situation stabilised towards the end of 2023, the Slovak Red Cross continued to closely monitor movements and coordinate with branches to adapt service delivery to shifting needs.

A further structural challenge was the limited availability of childcare services, which constrained access to employment for displaced women. Public childcare capacity remains insufficient, while establishing private services involves complex and lengthy administrative procedures. To partially address this gap, the Slovak Red Cross and IFRC introduced after-school activities to support children and enable greater participation of caregivers in livelihood opportunities.



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CEA)

Objective

The diverse needs, priorities and preferences of the affected communities guide the response through a people-centred approach and meaningful community participation.

Key Indicators

Indicator	Reach			
	2022	2023	2024	2025
# of staff, volunteers, and leadership trained on community engagement and accountability	-	154	0	-

Achievements

In response to the humanitarian consequences of the international armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine, the Slovak Red Cross established a network of 15 Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs), also referred to as Offices of First Contact, later streamlined to 8 locations to focus on areas with the highest concentration of people displaced from Ukraine. These centres served as key entry points for information, counselling, referrals, and case management support for displaced people and host families.

Community Engagement and Accountability was embedded throughout the response. The Slovak Red Cross designed and facilitated Focus Group Discussions as part of livelihoods assessments, with feedback systematically collected and reported on a monthly basis to inform programme adjustments and support community-driven decision-making. CEA support was also integrated into CVA and livelihoods programming through the development and dissemination of tailored information materials, including brochures, digital content, and guidance on the use of digital tools such as the AccessRC application.

Efforts to institutionalise CEA were progressively strengthened. This included delivering basic CEA trainings for HSP and Community Centre staff, integrating CEA into Training of Trainers on Psychological First Aid, and building branch-level capacity to facilitate community consultations. Between January and October 2025, the Slovak Red Cross further advanced this agenda through the implementation of a CEA Ambassador Programme, supported by a baseline assessment to map existing practices and identify gaps. Findings informed an updated CEA implementation plan, while work was initiated on the development of a dedicated CEA policy to formalise the approach across the organisation. In parallel, the Slovak Red Cross conducted a Trust and Impact study at national level, strengthening understanding of public perceptions and identifying opportunities to enhance accountability and engagement.

At the operational level, strong relationships were established between Slovak Red Cross staff and displaced families. Social workers maintained regular two-way communication through individual sessions, calls, and follow-ups, supporting families in accessing employment, education, healthcare, and accommodation. HSPs were widely regarded as trusted sources of information. As part of case management, 710 housing adequacy visits were conducted to monitor living conditions and address potential tensions between host and displaced families, contributing to social cohesion and improved cohabitation arrangements.

A comprehensive case management approach ensured continuous monitoring of household needs, enabling timely adjustments to support, including decisions on extension of assistance based on evolving vulnerabilities. This included regular interaction with both host and displaced households, verification of living conditions, and, where necessary, accompaniment to services such as hospitals, schools, or employers.

	<p>Communication and outreach were supported through regularly updated websites and social media channels in multiple languages, as well as active monitoring of online platforms used by displaced communities. Insights from these channels informed programme design, particularly on issues related to healthcare access, legal status, and employment. Feedback mechanisms were further strengthened through helpline services, satisfaction surveys, and monthly feedback reporting.</p> <p>Additional capacity-building efforts included the development and translation of CEA training materials, delivery of CEA and migration trainings across multiple locations, and targeted support to HSPs through field visits and technical guidance. Information materials on key services, including shelter and transportation, were also developed and disseminated in relevant languages.</p> <p>Overall, the Slovak Red Cross significantly strengthened its CEA approach, embedding community engagement and feedback mechanisms across programmes and institutional processes, and enhancing its ability to deliver responsive, accountable, and community-informed services.</p>
Challenges	<p>A key challenge related to the Slovak Red Cross call centre was limited staffing capacity, as helpline operators were working part-time and were unable to effectively manage both inbound and outbound calls. This constrained proactive outreach and follow-up with programme participants. The issue was addressed through the recruitment of an additional helpline operator in January 2023, which helped to strengthen operational capacity and improve service delivery.</p>

ENABLING APPROACHES

	NATIONAL SOCIETY STRENGTHENING				
Objective	<i>National Societies respond effectively to the wide spectrum of evolving crises and their auxiliary role in disaster risk management is well-defined and recognised.</i>				
Key Indicators	Indicator	Reach			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
	# of volunteers involved in the operation	-	239	179	85
	# of branches responding ⁴	258	258	33	32
	# of branches which started branch development as part of the current response activities (including soft and infrastructure investments)	-	13	13	13
# of Movement partners (Federation-wide) that support the development	-	2	2	2	

⁴ Values reported under indicator 4c (number of branches responding) for 2022 and 2023 include both district and regional units, reflecting a broader scope of operational engagement. For 2024 and 2025, figures are aligned with the IFRC definition of branches. Based on this definition, the Slovak Red Cross had a maximum of 34 branches engaged throughout the Emergency Appeal period, with all 34 branches responding in 2022 and 2023.

	of National Societies (support bilaterally or through the IFRC)				
	National Society has in place capacities to conduct an Emergency Needs Assessment	-	No	No	No
	National Society is part of their national government's disaster response mechanism	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Achievements	<p>With sustained support from IFRC, the Slovak Red Cross significantly strengthened its organisational systems, operational capacity, and preparedness. The combined investments in volunteering, fundraising, communications, digital systems, and institutional development have positioned the National Society to deliver more structured, sustainable, and effective humanitarian action, both in ongoing operations and in future crises.</p> <p>Strategic and Operational Support The IFRC provided continuous strategic and technical support to the Slovak Red Cross (SRC) to strengthen implementation of the response, scale up operations, and enhance preparedness. With this support, SRC reinforced its operational capacity through the recruitment of key positions at headquarters, including Finance Manager, Operations Manager, CVA Coordinator, Communications Coordinator, Volunteering Manager, Helpline operators, and Resource Mobilisation and Partnerships Coordinator. The National Society also strengthened its auxiliary role with the Government of Slovakia and expanded coordination with humanitarian partners, including active engagement in national coordination mechanisms. Contingency planning was prioritised, including the development of preparedness scenarios and prepositioning of non-food and hygiene items in anticipation of potential large-scale population movements.</p> <p>Volunteer Management A comprehensive assessment of volunteer capacities was conducted at the outset of the response, identifying strengths, gaps, and areas for improvement. Based on these findings, SRC developed a standardised volunteer management system through a national working group composed of branch directors, staff, and volunteers. This system introduced harmonised procedures for recruitment, onboarding, and engagement across all branches.</p> <p>A centralised volunteer database was established and rolled out, with 25 branches trained and 39 volunteer coordinators and leaders equipped to manage volunteer data, track engagement, and monitor volunteer contributions. Orientation sessions further strengthened volunteer mobilisation, reaching over 195 volunteers since January 2023. Continuous support was provided by headquarters to branches with lower capacities, ensuring consistent implementation across the network.</p> <p>Between January and October 2025, the system was further strengthened through full localisation into Slovak, development of user manuals, and introduction of automation features such as QR code-based attendance tracking and automated communication with inactive volunteers. Additional efforts focused on volunteer recognition and motivation, including the distribution of materials to support local appreciation initiatives. Volunteer management was closely linked with the Caring for Staff and Volunteers approach, ensuring that wellbeing and support mechanisms were embedded within volunteer engagement practices.</p> <p>Fundraising and Resource Mobilisation SRC significantly strengthened its fundraising capacity through a structured and strategic approach. Following a comprehensive market study and fundraising audit commissioned by</p>				

IFRC, SRC began developing a long-term fundraising strategy aligned with its vision and priorities. Efforts focused on diversifying funding sources, including institutional grants, private donations, and corporate partnerships.

In 2024 and 2025, SRC implemented several fundraising campaigns, including the 2% tax assignment campaign, seasonal campaigns such as Christmas appeals, and community-based initiatives like the Inclusion Café. The 2025 tax campaign, implemented across multiple channels, generated substantial support and demonstrated strong public engagement, although limitations in available data did not allow for detailed attribution of results across channels.

Fundraising capacity was further strengthened through the introduction of a CRM system, enabling improved donor relationship management, campaign tracking, and targeted outreach. SRC also expanded its digital fundraising efforts, including social media-based donor acquisition and online campaigns, while piloting face-to-face fundraising approaches at public events. While digital fundraising showed strong potential, face-to-face approaches proved more challenging, providing important lessons for future development. Continuous support was provided to branches and programme teams in proposal development, including engagement with external consultants and participation in joint funding applications.

Communications and Visibility

SRC continued to strengthen its communications capacity through targeted training and system development. In 2023, the Communications Officer participated in IFRC Emergency Communication Training, with knowledge subsequently cascaded to branch-level staff. Additional training focused on managing difficult conversations and enhancing soft skills, particularly in high-pressure operational environments.

In 2025, SRC introduced a new brand design manual and updated its social media strategy, including redesigned templates and improved visual identity. Communication campaigns supported both programme visibility and fundraising, achieving significant outreach, including **8.2 million views on Facebook** and **361,400 reach on Instagram** between January and October 2025. Additional communication efforts included blood donation campaigns, water safety campaigns, and tax assignment campaigns.

Investments were also made in communication infrastructure, including website upgrades, improved user experience across headquarters and branches, development of an e-marketing system with regular newsletters, and enhancement of digital donation platforms. SRC also developed communication guidelines, including on addressing harmful information, and participated in regional knowledge-sharing events on disinformation.

Information Management and Digitalisation

SRC made substantial progress in strengthening its information management systems, particularly through the development and localisation of the EspoCRM platform. This included establishing a dedicated SRC instance, improving system maintenance and reliability, and strengthening integration with KoboToolbox for data collection and transfer.

Operational functionalities were expanded, particularly for CVA, including redesign of voucher management workflows, automation features, and improved tracking mechanisms. From mid-2025 onwards, the system was further expanded to support additional programme areas, including food aid, and to strengthen reporting and programme management capacities. The system was also integrated into preparedness activities, including CVA simulation exercises, enhancing its role as a core operational tool.

Institutional Capacity and Preparedness

SRC undertook significant institutional strengthening through the Organisational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) and Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) processes. These assessments identified key areas for improvement, including governance, financial sustainability, coordination, data management, and operational readiness.

Building on these findings, SRC implemented a series of capacity-building initiatives, including CVA self-assessment and SOP workshops, which resulted in the development of Standard Operating Procedures for emergency CVA. These SOPs clarified roles, responsibilities, decision-making processes, and operational workflows across the CVA programme cycle.

Preparedness was further strengthened through a large-scale CVA simulation exercise conducted in October 2025, which tested SRC systems, coordination mechanisms, and operational readiness in a realistic emergency scenario. The exercise validated existing procedures, identified bottlenecks, and strengthened staff confidence and institutional readiness.

Human Resources and Organisational Development

SRC strengthened its internal systems through the recruitment of dedicated HR capacity in 2025, supporting improvements in recruitment, onboarding, internal regulations, and staff development. Key achievements included the review and update of internal work regulations, development of a remuneration policy, and initiation of staff development planning processes.

Additional efforts included the introduction of team-building initiatives, improvements in organisational structure, and recruitment of a Project Manager to support programme implementation. Continuous investment in staff capacity-building was also prioritised, including training on digital tools, professional development, and emerging technologies such as AI.

Strategy Development

Between January and October 2025, SRC advanced the development of its Strategy 2026–2030 through a participatory and evidence-based process. The process involved extensive consultations with headquarters and regional branches, as well as the use of analytical tools to assess organisational strengths, gaps, and external trends.

The strategy development process incorporated findings from multiple assessments, including OCAC, PER, Digital Maturity Assessment, Trust and Impact study, and internal staff and volunteer surveys. Cross-cutting approaches, including CEA and PGI, were integrated into the strategic framework. A series of workshops supported the definition of strategic priorities and objectives, while work progressed on the development of an implementation plan to guide operationalisation.



COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

Objective

Technical and operational complementarity is enhanced through cooperation among the IFRC Membership and with the ICRC.

Key

Indicator

Reach

Indicators		2022	2023	2024	2025
	Movement coordination meetings are organized, and updates are provided to the Movement partners	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
	# of external Stakeholders and Clusters coordination meetings organized	-	9	9	9
Achievements	<p>RCRC Movement Slovak Red Cross and the IFRC Slovakia office continued to have coordination meetings on a bi-weekly basis to share their plans for the following two weeks and resolve any issue that may be raised during the meeting. From the 2nd half of 2025 these meetings have been merged and organised by SRC, with the participation of IFRC colleagues.</p> <p>Slovak Red Cross programmatic staff also continued to have bi-weekly and "upon-request" coordination meetings with Slovak Red Cross field staff involved in the programme. Staff from Humanitarian Service Points and Community Centres participate in these meetings.</p> <p>External coordination Centers worked locally and regionally with a range of national partners and stakeholders, including the League for Mental Health, Equita, IOM, Offices of Labour, Social Affairs and Family, local government offices, Legal Aid organizations, schools and school boards, and mental health service providers. At national level, SRC cooperated with all key stakeholders, including WHO Slovak Office, Ministry of Health, League for Mental Health, UNHCR, IOM, and are a voting member of the PSS Committee under the Slovak Government Council on Mental Health.</p> <p>The SRC and the IFRC were members of the national Steering Committee, chaired by the Ministry of Interior, which convened on a bi-weekly basis to address issues pertinent to displaced people from Ukraine. Both organisations also formed part of the Slovakia Cash Working Group, alongside the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, UNHCR, IOM, and UNICEF, with regular meetings held to coordinate cash-based response efforts among these agencies. In addition, the Slovak Red Cross and the IFRC participated in other inter-agency coordination mechanisms established in response to the ongoing Russia-Ukraine international armed conflict, including the Refugee Coordination Forum (RCF), organised on a monthly basis by UNHCR both in person and online, which served as a valuable platform for receiving general updates on the situation and the overall response. Relevant working groups were attended on the basis of technical focus and availability, namely the Health Working Group and the Protection and Inclusion Working Group, which addressed a range of topics such as housing, health, and education, with particular attention to vulnerable groups; through its regular meetings, information was shared among the participating agencies and organisations, and considerable focus was placed on humanitarian diplomacy on behalf of the vulnerable displaced population.</p> <p>For the MHPSS component, the 6 Community Centres from the SRC have established strong local coordination with and referrals to other MHPSS actors as well as government institutions. This includes municipal / city councils, schools, and non-governmental organisations such as youth centres and day care centres for the elderly. The Slovak NGOs League for Mental Health and Equita had supported the Community Centres in provision of psychological and/or psychotherapeutic services and psychoeducation. MHPSS staff at the headquarters also held</p>				

regular sessions with the Czech Red Cross to exchange lessons learned, and they participate in consultations with IFRC, including the Psychosocial Centre.

D. FINANCIAL REPORT

The interim Final Financial Report is attached below to this narrative report. The financial report is published on an interim basis given that, as of 31 December 2025, final reconciliations of the projects remained pending. The finalized report will be made available in 2026. Any remaining balance will be transferred to the funding pool of the Revised Emergency Appeal for Ukraine and Impacted Countries, in support of the continuation of activities addressing the humanitarian consequences of the Russia-Ukraine international armed conflict. Further details on the interpretation of financial data and reporting scope are provided in Annex I.

Expenditure by Thematic Area

Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Expenditure
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	4,490,130
PO02 - Livelihoods	273,088
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	3,820,712
PO04 - Health	3,304,989
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	17,192
PO07 - Education	6
PO08 - Migration	849,075
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	66,081
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	71,105
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	0
Planned Operations Total	12,892,379
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	34,170
EA02 - Secretariat Services	986,294
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	1,797,139
Enabling Approaches Total	2,817,603
Grand Total	15,709,982

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Reference documents

↘ Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)
- [Note on methodology in calculating people reached and federation-wide response to date overview](#)

How we work

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

ANNEX I. NOTE ON READING THIS REPORT

The structure of final country reports of Ukraine and Impacted Countries Emergency Appeal is organised around the sectors and enabling approaches outlined by the Appeal. The narrative presents a cumulative account of the response efforts carried out by National Societies within the timeframe of their respective Response Plans, unless stated otherwise.

All data is self-reported and, where necessary, validated and triangulated with previous reports or publicly available information. Detailed National Society Response Plans and individual results can be accessed on [IFRC GO](#). Please note that, in some cases, data may be incomplete, or estimates may be used where gaps exist, following a conservative and transparent methodology. Additionally, due to variations in National Societies' activities and data systems, some reported figures may represent services delivered rather than unique individuals reached, which may result in a degree of double counting.

At the country level, operations were aligned with National Society Response Plans developed at the launch of the Emergency Appeal. These plans were based on available data, needs assessments, risk analyses, and planning assumptions at the time, with aspirational funding requirements reflecting projected needs. As the context evolved, including changes in needs, population movement dynamics, and funding levels, National Societies adapted their responses accordingly. While remaining aligned with the overall strategic intent, adjustments were made to ensure that available resources were directed to maximise relevance, efficiency, and impact.

It should also be noted that while the narrative reflects the achievements of National Societies across the IFRC Network using federation-wide resources, the accompanying financial report presents income and expenditure related exclusively to the IFRC Emergency Appeal.

Data presented throughout the report follows different aggregation methodologies depending on the section. Under the Federation-wide Response to Date Overview, people reached figures are presented by year to enhance transparency and minimise double counting. In contrast, the National Society Capacity section combines cumulative and peak indicators, where training figures represent cumulative totals, while volunteer and branch figures reflect the highest levels reported during the response period. Branch figures may reflect a mix of "branches" and "local units" according to IFRC definitions, which may affect comparability across countries. Additionally, sector tables present both indicator-level data from the Ukraine and Impacted Countries Indicator Tracking Tool (ITT) and a total number of services provided (displayed at the top of each table), calculated by summing yearly reach values across all indicators within each sector. This differs from the methodology used in the Federation-wide overview and the people reached figures highlighted on the cover page, which aim to reflect unique individuals reached where possible. Values reported as "0" in sector tables may indicate either that no people were reached or that the number could not be accurately inferred or estimated.

As the escalation of the international armed conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine entered its fourth year, the IFRC revised the [Ukraine and Impacted Countries Emergency Appeal](#) to reflect the continued scale of humanitarian needs and the evolving nature of the response. The operation has been extended to 31 December 2027, maintaining the IFRC Secretariat funding ask at CHF 800 million and increasing the federation-wide requirement to CHF 3.1 billion. The revised Appeal retains a more focused geographic scope, covering Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova, and the Russian Federation, while other countries transition to [IFRC Network Country Plans 2026–2028](#). This ensures continuity of support through longer-term programming, while maintaining flexibility to adapt to future developments.

For most countries whose operations under the Appeal concluded on 31 December 2025, remaining balance was transferred to the funding pool of the revised Emergency Appeal for Ukraine and Impacted Countries to support the continuation of activities addressing the humanitarian consequences of the Russia-Ukraine international armed conflict.