



4 August 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE RUSSIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY



85
National Society branches



600
National Society local units



50,000

National Society volunteers



835

National Society staff

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency Operations



275,124

Disasters and crises



291,720

Health and wellbeing



1,536,892

Migration and displacement



38,936

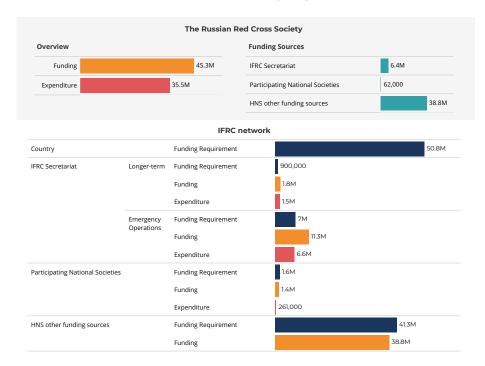
Values, power and inclusion



1,161,298

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number MAARU003

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MGR65002 / Ukraine and impacted countries

| EF2 - National Society development | There is a National Society Development plan in place | Yes |
|--|--|---------|
| development | National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role | Yes |
| | National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies | Yes |
| | National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers | Yes |
| EF3 - Humanitarian diplomacy | National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns | Yes |
| EF4 - Accountability and agility | National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy | Yes |
| | National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism | 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 |
| SP1 - Climate and enviroment | National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves) | Yes |
| | National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions | Yes |
| | National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change | Yes |
| SP2 - Disasters and crises | Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery | 275,000 |
| | Number of people reached with shelter support | 12,000 |
| | Number of people reached with livelihoods support | 317 |
| | Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers | 87% |
| SP3 - Health and wellbeing | Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services | 144,000 |
| | Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services | 133,000 |

| | Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services | 76,000 |
|---|---|--------|
| | Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid | 16 |
| SP4 - Migration and displacement | Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection | 39,000 |
| · | National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move | Yes |
| | National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move | Yes |
| SP5 - Values, power and inclusion | Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming | 46,000 |
| | Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes | 1,000 |
| | National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan | Yes |

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

| Climate and enviroment | National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves) | Yes |
|------------------------|--|---------|
| | National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions | Yes |
| | National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change | Yes |
| Disasters and crises | Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery | 292,000 |
| | Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction | 15,000 |
| | Number of people reached with shelter support | 12,000 |
| | Number of people reached with livelihoods support | 745 |
| | Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers | 50% |

| Health and wellbeing | Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services | 1.5M |
|-----------------------------|---|---------|
| | Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid | 848,000 |
| | Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services | 205,000 |
| | Number of people donating blood | 141,000 |
| | Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services | 77,000 |
| Migration and displacement | Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection | 39,000 |
| | National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move | Yes |
| | National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move | Yes |
| Values, power and inclusion | Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes | 1.2M |
| | Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming | 46,000 |
| | National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan | Yes |

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

| Strategic and operational coordination | Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of | 1 |
|--|---|-----|
| National Society development | , | |
| | National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role | Yes |
| | There is a National Society Development plan in place | Yes |
| Humanitarian diplomacy | National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns | Yes |

| agility | making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism | Yes |
|---------|---|-----|
| | National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy | Yes |

IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

| National Society | Funding Reported | Climate and enviroment | Disasters and crises | Health and wellbeing | Migration and displacement | Values, power and inclusion | Enabling Functions |
|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Norwegian Red Cross | 1.4M | | | | | | |
| Red Cross Society of China | | | • | | | | |

Total Funding Reported **CHF 1.4M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

The humanitarian consequences of the ongoing armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine continue to dominate the operational landscape. The intensification of shelling and drone attacks, specifically in Kursk, Belgorod and other regions have resulted in increased internal population movement, requiring urgent humanitarian assistance and support. Additionally, in April and June 2024, flooding severely affected multiple areas, particularly the Orenburg and Omsk regions, stressing the need for critical humanitarian assistance in the affected areas.

In March 2024, violence at Crocus City Hall in Moscow regions caused the death of almost 150 people and left at least 550 injured. These events necessitated rapid response to emerging needs while continuing to implement long-term humanitarian programmes. The ongoing international armed conflict and natural disasters underscore the importance of bolstering capacities of humanitarian response to manage both immediate and sustained humanitarian efforts.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2024, the Russian Red Cross Society strengthened its commitment to climate action by appointing a dedicated focal point for climate-related topics within its International Cooperation Department. The National Society actively engaged in regional and global initiatives, including the Climate Action Roadmap meeting and the IFRC Climate Action Journey training in Madrid. It contributed to the development and monitoring of the Climate Action Roadmap through its participation in the IFRC Climate Action Technical Reference Group. Additionally, the National Society took steps toward environmental sustainability by planning the implementation of a waste management system at its headquarters, with secured funding and system design completed within the year. It also took part in the IFRC's meeting on the Simplified Early Action Protocol, reinforcing its proactive stance on climate resilience.

Disasters and crises

In this reporting period, the Russian Red Cross Society responded to multiple disasters and crises across the country. It led relief and recovery efforts following severe floods in the Orenburg region, distributing essential supplies and deploying heat-guns to safely dry affected homes. In response to the Moscow Crocus City Hall violence, the National Society provided immediate psychosocial support, food, and rest areas, followed by longer-term assistance including vouchers, counselling and financial aid. It also supported those impacted by the escalation of hostilities in border regions, offering humanitarian aid and temporary shelter. Throughout the year, the National Society strengthened its emergency preparedness by delivering mobile response tents, conducting comprehensive training modules for its emergency teams, and hosting the IMPACT course to expand Russian-speaking delegate capacity. The adoption of a <u>Preparedness and Emergency Response</u> Plan further solidified its structured approach to disaster readiness and response.

Health and wellbeing

In 2024, the Russian Red Cross Society strengthened its efforts in health promotion and psychosocial support. It hosted a national <u>first aid</u> conference to modernize training approaches and plan for future implementation, followed by regional workshops and public events marking World First Aid Day. The National Society also led nationwide campaigns for World Blood Donor Day and World Marrow Donor Day, engaging communities through educational events, donor drives and interactive activities. To expand its psychosocial support capacity, the National Society launched monthly webinars on psychological first aid, organized a national PSS conference, and partnered with national authorities and international bodies to enhance specialist skills. A notable initiative included the rollout of a child-focused PSS programme for displaced families across multiple regions, supported by training in child-friendly spaces methodology and twinning with the Oslo Red Cross. This initiative led to the launch of pilot family centres and laid the groundwork for a nationwide PSS expansion.

Migration and displacement

In this reporting period, the Russian Red Cross Society continued its support to migrants through its dedicated Migration Centre in Moscow, offering legal aid, humanitarian assistance, medical care, and education for children, regardless of nationality. Its St. Petersburg branch organized the annual summer migration school, engaging university students in discussions on migration trends, refugee rights, and related socio-economic issues. The National Society also supported Restoring Family Links for people affected by displacement in the Kursk region and contributed to regional discussions on migration, integration and inclusion through its participation in IFRC-led initiatives.

Values, power, and inclusion

In 2024, the Russian Red Cross Society advanced its Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) work by appointing a dedicated focal point who participated in multiple regional trainings, including PGI surge, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) in emergencies and PGI core training. The National Society hosted a workshop on safeguarding and child protection to strengthen internal expertise and engaged in regional discussions focused on PGI in the context of the Ukraine crisis, including issues related to unaccompanied and separated children. It also organized PGI training for PSS specialists and initiated efforts to assess PGI mainstreaming at the branch level. The National Society's achievement includes the adoption of the Child Safeguarding Policy, setting the foundation for expanded PGI integration in the year ahead.

Enabling local actors

During this reporting period, the Russian Red Cross Society worked on institutional development, legal reform and capacity building. It continued advancing the adoption of its dedicated law, with the draft undergoing the final review process before submission to Parliament. The National Society expanded its Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) programme, including a third facilitator training, and developed several key documents such as a branch handbook, volunteer motivation policy and child safeguarding policy. To guide its network, a model plan for implementing Strategy 2028 was introduced. In May, the National Society hosted a conference on development and fundraising, encouraging regional exchange and sustainable partnership-building. It further strengthened its role as an auxiliary to the public authorities, particularly on humanitarian issues linked to the international armed conflict and national emergencies.

The Russian Red Cross Society also institutionalized its approach to humanitarian diplomacy through a dedicated workshop and active participation in IFRC networks. It promoted Russian-speaking representation at global forums such as the 34th International Conference and contributed to translation and proofreading of Movement materials. The National Society maintained strong public visibility through active social media engagement and launched new tools to track media presence and improve digital content management. In parallel, it invested in staff and volunteer development through online and in-person trainings across various thematic areas. Progress in digital transformation included modernizing websites, launching an electronic document management system, and enhancing performance tracking systems for regional branches. Regular contributions to operational updates and financial reporting reinforced its commitment to transparency and coordinated response.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

The Country Cluster Delegation operates in a challenging context with the ongoing international armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine, which has brought about undue media attention and sanctions in Russia. This creates difficulties for the office to operate, especially when it comes to transferring cash in and out of the country. It also creates considerable difficulty for the Country Cluster Delegation to fundraise for the National Society and the office operations in the country. The Country Cluster Delegation relies on unearmarked funding and regular resources to support the National Society and its operations, with limited and/or no external funding, which is not sustainable in the long run.

In February 2024, media allegations against the Russian Red Cross Society raised concerns among key Movement stakeholders. The IFRC President and Secretary General approached the Russian Red Cross Society for clarification. At the same time, the IFRC conducted a review about the accuracy of these allegations. Based on the findings of this review, the IFRC President, the Governing Board and the Secretary General, in consultation with the Chair of the Compliance and Mediation Committee (CMC), decided to establish a Governing Board Oversight Group to assess,

identify, monitor, and recommend corrective actions to the Russian Red Cross Society. This decision was approved at a session of the IFRC Governing Board on 25 April. As the Russian Red Cross Society cooperated throughout the review and demonstrated their willingness to address identified challenges and alleged breaches of the IFRC integrity policy, the Governing Board decided that the establishment of an Oversight Group is the most appropriate mechanism. The Governing Board Oversight Group consisted of three Governing Board members and a member of the IFRC Audit and Risk Commission. The Governing Board Oversight Group is chaired by the IFRC Vice President ex-officio. The Governing Board Oversight Group completed a fact-finding mission to Russia from 17 to 21 June.

On 24 September 2024, the IFRC Governing Board endorsed the Governing Board Oversight Group findings and recommendations for the Russian Red Cross Society. The Governing Board Oversight Group found that the Russian Red Cross Society has humanitarian access and delivers humanitarian services in accordance with the Principles of Humanitarian Action. It also recognized that the context is highly sensitive and there are no long-term humanitarian solutions to complex geopolitical challenges. The IFRC Governing Board endorsed that the IFRC continues working with the Russian Red Cross Society to implement the recommendations, noting that actions have already been taken in certain areas to address some of the recommendations. Recommendations were developed by the Governing Board Oversight Group and endorsed by the IFRC Governing Board, including those on Red Cross Law, child safeguarding and protection, partnerships review, ethical standards, data privacy and advocacy for pragmatic and innovative solutions to ensure protection of lives and health of people concerned. Cognizant of the current challenges, the Governing Board Oversight Group recommends that communication channels should be established between the Russian Red Cross Society and Ukrainian Red Cross Society to address humanitarian needs. The Russian Red Cross Society remains an IFRC member, and its President remains its representative on the IFRC Governing Board.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on IFRC emergencies, visit IFRC GO page: Russian Federation.

| Name | Ukraine and impacted countries crisis |
|-------------------------|--|
| Appeal number | MGR65002 |
| Duration | 18 February 2022 to 31 December 2025 |
| People affected | 120,000 people |
| People to be assisted | 2,562,000 |
| Funding requirements | Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 2.7 billion IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 800 million Federation-wide funding requirement for Russia: CHF 100 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirement for Russia: CHF 58 million |
| Emergency Appeal | Ukraine crisis revised emergency appeal |
| Operational Strategy | <u>Ukraine crisis revised operational strategy</u> |
| Latest operation update | Operations Update No. 12 |
| Country response plan | Russian Red Cross Society response plan |

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

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

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

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

In <u>2024</u>, the National Society's response to the ongoing conflict has encompassed service such as the equipping of accommodation points for displaced people. It provided vocational training programme for displaced people and conducted multi-purpose cash assistance for households. There has been emphasis on reinforcing resilience and rebuilding the livelihoods of displaced people, as well as capacity strengthening and development of the Russian Red Cross Society headquarters and regional branches continues. During this year, the IFRC is supporting the efforts in gradual transition, by providing foundation for a more sustainable programming, National Society preparedness and response capacity.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Russian Red Cross Society's International Cooperation Department appointed its main focal point for climate-related topics. The focal point participated in the Climate Action Roadmap for the Europe region meeting held from 4 to 5 June, as well as the IFRC Climate Action Journey training from 6 to 7 June, which took place in Madrid, Spain.

The National Society participated in the meeting on the Simplified Early Action Protocol (SEAP), which was organized by the IFRC. The Russian Red Cross Society is also adopting a waste management system which will address the headquarter's recyclable waste. As the funding has been secured and the basics of the system were designed in 2024, the implementation has been planned for the first half of 2025.

The Russian Red Cross Society actively participated in the IFRC Climate Action Technical Reference Group, where a Climate Action Roadmap is being developed and its implementation is being monitored.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Russian Red Cross Society in areas such as the training on simplified early action protocol and under IFRC <u>Green Response</u> and Green Logistics. The IFRC also provided support to the National Society in sustainable waste management, in organizing meetings around climate action, and others.



Russian Red Cross Society provided essential support for people affected by floods in the Tyumen Region of Russia. (Photo: Russian Red Cross Society)



For real-time information on emergencies, visit IFRC GO page: Russia.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Russian Red Cross Society responded to multiple disasters and crises in the country. The Russian Red Cross Society featured prominently in the relief and recovery assistance to the people impacted by floods in the Orenburg region in spring 2024. During the response, the National Society distributed food and non-food items among the affected population. To facilitate safe return to flooded houses and properties in Orenburg region, the National Society used generator-powered heat-guns to dry them. This was implemented immediately after the flood waters had receded, to avoid moulding.

The Russian Red Cross Society responded to the aftermath of the Moscow Crocus City Hall violence by offering support outside of the site. A mobile point was set up to offer psychosocial support, food, refreshments, and a place to rest. For longer-term support, the National Society offered food and pharmacy vouchers to families, in addition to psychosocial support and psychological counselling. This support was also complemented with financial assistance for affected families. Apart from the Crocus City Hall violence, the National Society responded to the international armed conflict where some residents of Kursk region had to evacuate. The National Society offered support for people affected by the recent escalation of hostilities in the form of pharmacy vouchers, prepaid cards, bedding items, medical equipment and other humanitarian aid. The National Society is actively involved in the humanitarian response in this area by providing humanitarian aid, equipping temporary accommodation points, assisting in individual requests, offering PSS and restoring family links services.

The National Society's main interventions under disasters and crises centred around interventions such as psychosocial support, water, sanitation and hygiene (<u>WASH</u>), shelter assistance, cash and voucher assistance (<u>CVA</u>), and restoring family links (<u>RFL</u>).

The Russian Red Cross Society designed a comprehensive training programme for its emergency response team, which includes five distinct training modules conducted throughout the year. The strategic goal is to certify the response team as rescuers, enabling them to participate in rescue services. This training programme covers first aid, mental health, search and rescue, firefighting and other essential skills to support National Society staff in their emergency response roles. In 2024, the National Society continued procuring mobile tents to be sent to Russian regions to ensure preparedness to emergency response and swift start to the operation. These mobile tents can be used both for setting up officers for emergency response teams and as service points for working with the people affected. Overall, 10 mobile points were delivered in 2024.

In August, the Russian Red Cross Society conducted the international mobilization and preparation for action (IMPACT) course to ensure the smooth operation of the international humanitarian missions of the Movement and expanding the number of delegates who speak Russian and can be deployed to countries where the language skill is needed.

In October, the National Society's Board adopted the <u>Preparedness and Emergency Response</u> Plan. The plan includes a description of the possible disasters, available resources, roles and responsibilities for staff and volunteer at headquarter and regional level. The plan is expected to service as a basis for further capacity building in emergency response within the National Society.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the Russian Red Cross Society with material assistance during the Orenburg floods. This support was part of the capacity-building efforts for the National Society's disaster management teams. The IFRC also supported the National Society with the procurement of emergency response equipment and uniform for the headquarters and regional branches.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In this reporting period, the Russian Red Cross Society organized a first aid conference, which brought together participants from various regions across Russia. The conference facilitated discussions on modernising first aid training approaches, enabled participants to exchange best practices, and served as a platform to discuss the implementation plans for <u>first aid</u> training through 2028. Subsequently in September, the National Society's regional branches held open first aid workshops in their cities, as well as participated in other relevant events in connection with the World First Aid Day. For instance, the regional branch in Novosibirsk organized a local stage of the first aid championship, while a representative of the regional branch in Oryol attended a city radio station to talk about the first aid courses offered by the National Society.

In June, the Russian Red Cross Society organized a nationwide campaign timed to coincide with the World Blood Donor Day celebrated annually on 14 June. In this campaign, the National Society held public talks and roundtables with local leaders and honorary donors and invited the wider public to donate blood at its mobile tents, organized interactive events for children and teenagers, as well as held educational lectures, quizzes and quests on blood donation. The National Society also held a nationwide campaign to mark the World Marrow Donor Day with the objective of raising awareness of the importance of bone marrow donation.

In July, the Russian Red Cross Society started organizing monthly webinars on psychological first aid (PFA). It is expected to act as a first entry point for staff and volunteers who are set to provide PSS in the field. The National Society also gathered its staff and volunteers from all over the country in Moscow to participate in a PSS conference. It also collaborated with the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Russian Federation in enhancing PSS skills of specialists. The National Society participated in meetings to discuss the development of PSS in Russia and participated in training organized by the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support International Movement Hub in Copenhagen.

Another example of the Russian Red Cross Society boosting its PSS capacity is a programme targeting displaced families with one or two parents and children across 25 regions. The National Society's staff and volunteers were trained in the IFRC-recognized PSS child-friendly spaces methodology. Twinning cooperation and experience sharing with the Oslo Red Cross enabled the launch of pilot family centres for crisis-affected families in three regions. This experience facilitated the national launch of the PSS programme. The National Society organized a refresher for PSS

specialists working with child-friendly space methodology. Through the exchange and analysis of the experience gained, the National Society planned to discuss lessons learned about recruiting, selecting, training and managing volunteer facilitators of child-friendly spaces.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continues to provide financial and technical support to the Russian Red Cross Society to enhance its efforts under health and wellbeing. The IFRC supported the National Society by facilitating the discussion on the development of psychosocial support in Russia and the National Society participated in multiple capacity strengthening sessions aimed at enhancing psychosocial support capacities.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Russian Red Cross Society continues to run its Migration Centre in Moscow. The centre provides support to migrants regardless of their nationality, with services including legal support, humanitarian assistance, medical services and education for children. In 2024, the St. Petersburg regional branch held its annual summer migration school for students from Russian universities. The school's objective is to discuss migration trends, refugee rights and vulnerable migrants, migration and economy, among others.

In addition to the other interventions, the Russian Red Cross Society carried out <u>Restoring Family Links</u> with people from Kursk region. The National Society also participated in discussions on migration and the integration and inclusion framework.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides support to the National Society in its efforts under migration and displacement. This includes components such as enhancing the National Society's capacity related to catering to migrant needs, advocating with stakeholders for migrant issues in Russia, and others.

The ICRC provides support to the National Society under restoring family links initiative.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In this reporting period, the Russian Red Cross Society appointed a <u>Protection</u>, <u>Gender and Inclusion</u> focal point who participated in the IFRC PGI surge training in June 2024, a <u>Community Engagement and Accountability</u> training in emergencies and feedback training and a PGI core training in July. The National Society organized a joint 'Safeguarding: Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Child Protection Principles' workshop to strengthen child safeguarding expertise within the organization.

The National Society also participated in a PGI and safeguarding lessons learned workshop for Ukraine and impacted countries and a PGI workshop on unaccompanied and separated children of Ukraine regional response. The National Society also organized PGI core training for PSS specialists and subsequent meetings to discuss and adapt the questionnaire for self-assessment of PGI mainstreaming in regional branches.

Subsequently in December 2024, the Russian Red Cross Society adopted its Child Safeguarding Policy, paving the way forward for mainstreaming PGI agenda in 2025.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the Russian Red Cross Society with both financial and technical assistance in its initiatives under PGI and CEA. The National Society is supported in its efforts for capacity building under values, power and inclusion in the areas of training, development of relevant policy, among others.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

Progress by the National Society against objectives

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.

Movement coordination

The Russian Red Cross Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) principles, and the newly adopted Seville Agreement 2.0.

The ICRC Moscow delegation maintains a dialogue on humanitarian and International Humanitarian Law issues and supports the Red Cross Societies of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus.

External coordination

The Russian Red Cross Society worked within its mandate to provide relief and regular services to populations in vulnerable situations, serving as an auxiliary to federal and regional governments. The National Society closely coordinated with federal and regional EMERCOM, health, interior, and others. In particular, the National Society concluded a cooperation agreement with the Federal State Institution 'Agency for the Provision and Coordination of Russian Participation in International Humanitarian Operations' that stipulates the role of the Russian Red Cross Society as an auxiliary to the public authorities in disaster preparedness and relief. Additionally, the National Society concluded a cooperation agreement with the National Medical Research Centre 'Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre' of the Russian Ministry of Health, as well, which will allow the development of medical care in Russia, including through the launch of educational programmes. The Russian Red Cross Society also continued to advocate for a Red Cross Law within Russia to underscore the National Society's auxiliary role in the humanitarian field.

The Russian Red Cross Society duly developed cooperation with international organizations present in Russia. The Saint Petersburg branch conducted its traditional Summer Migration School in cooperation with IFRC and the International Organization for Migration and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR). It also actively advocated on humanitarian causes at the sessions of the Commission on Social Policy and Human Rights of the CIS Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (CIS IPA).

Resource mobilization

The Russian Red Cross Society continued to develop multiple streams of fundraising that could help the organization raise additional resources to address the humanitarian needs of the beneficiaries and managed the whole spectrum of activities. This was aimed at building the fundraising capacity of the National Society from down-to-earth face-to-face campaign to the forging of high-profile business alliances representing different segments of the corporate sector.

The three main streams of fundraising efforts include: direct dialogue, corporate fundraising and digital fundraising. Through the IFRC Capacity Building Fund (<u>CBF</u>), the National Society improved its capacity on resource mobilization system through the introduction of a brand-new source of digital peer-to-peer fundraising platform based on an online fundraising technique.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Russian Red Cross Society continued its efforts to adopt its Russian Red Cross Society Law. The draft was submitted for approval to the State Legal Department of the President of the Russian Federation, who in turn requested additional approvals from a few state and federal authorities. This is the final step before submitting the draft to the Russian Parliament.

The Russian Red Cross Society successfully continued its implementation of Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) workshop to strengthen its branches. The National Society arranged a third BOCA training of facilitators. The Russian Red Cross Society has elaborated a model plan for Strategy 2028 implementation to guide branches towards achieving the goals. Several other guiding documents and policies, including a branch handbook, volunteer motivation policy, child safeguarding policy and good partnership policy were also developed.

The National Society held a conference on National Society development and fundraising in May with topics revolving around development of Russian Red Cross Society, exchange of best practices at the regional level, sustainable partnerships and prospects of fundraising.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the Russian Red Cross Society through the sharing of documents and policies such as the IFRC Due Diligence Procedure, the Movement Policy for Corporate Sector Partnerships, and the IFRC Policy for Corporate Sector Partnerships. Based on these documents, the National Society developed an adapted version of the Due Diligence procedure, which is now applied in its corporate partnerships. The IFRC also supported the National Society in their participation in various trainings, including the Solferino Youth Leadership Meeting which took place in Italy.



Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Russian Red Cross Society has been advancing its humanitarian diplomacy, strengthening its role as an auxiliary to the authorities on humanitarian issues at the federal level. The National Society engages with authorities on issues of humanitarian impact of the international armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine, including the situation in the Kursk region, other emergencies, as well as thematic priorities.

The Russian Red Cross Society continues to institutionalize humanitarian diplomacy within its activities. The National Society hosted a humanitarian diplomacy workshop in 2024, outlining the National Society's approach to its auxiliary role, advocacy, and international engagement. It is also expanding its humanitarian diplomacy efforts at regional and global levels and participates in the IFRC humanitarian diplomacy networks that are key to its activities. The National Society took part in the 34th International Conference and Council of Delegates to promote the voices of the Russian-speaking National Societies and build connections. The National Society also serves as a focal point for making Movement materials accessible to Russian-speaking audiences. In 2024, it translated International Conference documents and contributed to the proofreading of an online International Humanitarian Law dissemination tool.

The Russian Red Cross Society managed to maintain consistent presence in social media and in federal sources of information. It has a system in place to track and analyse content performance, media mentions, sentiments and is constantly improving the content archiving system.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Russian Red Cross Society in its efforts under humanitarian diplomacy by supporting training for communications focal points from the regional branches and in proving them with critical guidelines and standard operating procedures to enhance technical skills and knowledge in communications.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Russian Red Cross Society staff members and volunteers have access to the IFRC e-learning platform to complete training and workshop that contribute to their professional and personal development. During this reporting period, the National Society participated in various in-person and online training and workshop. These sessions covered topics such as National Society development, finance, logistics and procurement, safety ands security, gender and inclusion.

Significant progress has been made by the Russian Red Cross Society in enhancing digital infrastructure and processes. The summary report form for regional branches covering all performance indicators has been improved and is now accessible through a dedicated website. While existing websites are being modernized, new ones are being created based on the official National Society website. In June, the National Society launched the Tessa electronic document management system and training sessions were conducted by the digitalization department.

The Russian Red Cross Society duly provides updates for the indicator tracking tool and National Society financial overview form, as well as regularly submits its inputs for the operational updates for the Ukraine and impacted countries emergency appeal.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continues to encourage existing staff and newcomers to utilize the <u>IFRC Learning Platform</u> to improve their knowledge and awareness on safety, security, gender diversity, inclusion, and effective rapid response. The IFRC Office of Internal Audit and Investigations completed its report on the audit of the Country Cluster Delegation conducted during the fourth quarter of 2023. It was noted that while all staff had completed the mandatory training on fraud and corruption, and systems were in place in the Country Cluster Delegation to respond to integrity cases, more could be done with the National Society; particularly, the need for greater 'spot checks' and other due diligence measures in support of IFRC-funded National Society activities were highlighted.

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 Annual 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

The Russian Red Cross Society conducts annual lessons learned workshops for the Russian regions that are engaged in the Ukraine and Impacted Countries Crisis Emergency Appeal implementation. The most recent example during the reporting period included the workshop held in Kazan in September 2024. The main objective of the event was to take stock of the National Society's activities throughout the year, facilitate the experience exchange between the regional branches and plan for the year ahead. During the workshop, the participants were engaged in a risk mapping exercise for the period after the assistance provided through the Ukraine and Impacted Countries Crisis, as well as elaborated components for a gradual exit strategy.

SUCCESS STORIES



Single Mother of Twins from Severodonetsk gets critical support from Russian Red Cross Society

Marina from Severodonetsk, the city near Luhansk, is a single mother of twins, both with disabilities. Her children can't walk independently, and one of them doesn't speak. The insecurity at home has pushed her family to flee to Kazan in Russia: "I couldn't simply put backpacks on my children and tell them to run without looking back. I had to think about moving to a city where local services can cover my children's needs."

The escalation of the Russia-Ukraine armed conflict in 2022 cut off her path to return home. "It was hard to start from scratch in a new place, especially for my parents who fled with us. Everything has changed for us. But for the children, we try to stay positive."

The Russian Red Cross Society, alongside the IFRC, has been supporting Marina's family since the first days of their arrival. They have been receiving essentials and vouchers for food, medicine, clothes. The National Society team has also helped to ensure physio rehabilitation for the children. "My twins are 11 years old now. They are homeschooled. One of them reads me beautiful poems," shares Marina.





Acquiring New Skills with Support from the Russian Red Cross Society

Ksenia had to flee Mariupol due to intense hostilities. She found refuge in Tver, Russia. But it was challenging to start from scratch having left everything behind. She had to switch between several professions and work in different places, sometimes without any days off.

However, Ksenia hoped for a job that could both bring joy and satisfaction and sustain her household. When she learned about vocational training for displaced people, conducted by the National Society, supported by the IFRC, Ksenia applied without hesitation.

Thanks to the Red Cross' support, she has recently finalized a hairdresser course. "I like when people look beautiful. I think I have finally found what I truly enjoy doing."

Russian Red Cross Society Assistance to Affected Families

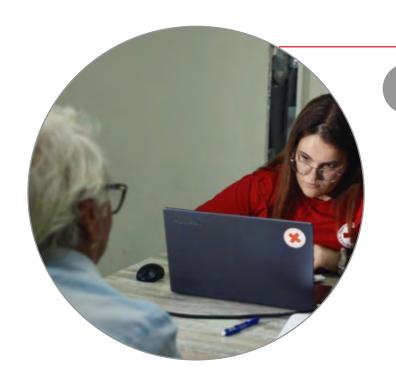
The family of Julietta Vladimirovna had to leave their home in the Lgov district of the Kursk region due to expansion of conflict. Together with her daughter and two minor grandchildren, she went to the Moscow region, leaving behind everything they had.

The situation was intensified by the lack of social benefits and a shortage of funds for the most basic things.

Thanks to the assistance of specialists from the Kursk regional branch of the Russian Red Cross Society, the family managed to rent an apartment, as well as receive the necessary clothing, food and medicine.

"I express my deep gratitude and appreciation to the regional branch, as well as to the National Society as a whole. They did not abandon us in difficult times. We thank everyone who participated in the assistance provided," says Julietta Vladimirovna.





4)

Support for Internally Displaced People

Elena contacted the Russian Red Cross Society to find her brother and uncle, who were presumably in the village of Kauchuk in the Kursk region at the time of her application.

The applicant lives in Mariupol, where military action is still taking place. The Red Cross specialists responded quickly to Elena's request. She says:

"The Red Cross called me. They said that my relatives are currently undergoing preventive care in the hospital. They were there for 4 days. The specialists gave them their number and address. Then my brother and uncle returned back to the temporary accommodation centre."

Now Elena's relatives are in a temporary accommodation point, their lives and health are not in danger.

5

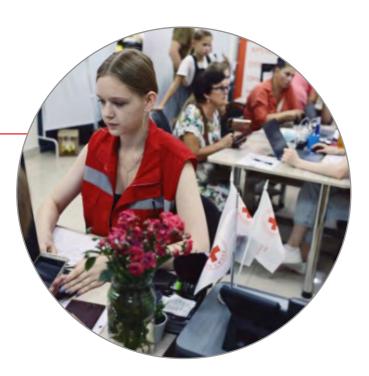
Support for Internally Displaced People

The anonymous applicant, who was in a temporary accommodation point in the Vladimir region, was looking for his mother.

His mother, in turn, being in a temporary accommodation point in the Kursk region, was looking for her son (the applicant).

Specialists of the Family Relations Restoration Service (FRS) restored contact between the relatives. Considering the health condition of the mother, the son decided to return to her to the Kursk region and stay with her in the temporary accommodation point in order to take care of her.

With the support of the Vladimir regional branch of the Russian Red Cross Society and the Moscow city branch, specialists of the FRS Service ensured the son's move from the Vladimir region to the Kursk region.



The applicant's move was also made possible thanks to the support of the Russian Emergencies Ministry Directorate for the Kursk region, whose representative ensured the approval of joint residence and other organizational issues. Now the mother and son have already met, the family is reunited.



The Exemplary Story of Elvira Mikhailovna

The Kamchatka regional branch of the Russian Red Cross Society shared the amazing story of Elvira Mikhailovna Kukovitskaya, a medical worker and honorary donor.

Elvira Mikhailovna's life was never easy. At the age of four, she ended up in a concentration camp with her mother. In conditions full of deprivation, Elvira saw nurses trying to provide all possible support. That's when her desire to help people was born.

Elvira Mikhailovna completed training courses for nurses of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and devoted her entire life to medicine. At the age of 18, she began donating blood and regularly came to donate until the age of 55, for which she received the title of "Honorary Donor of the USSR". Since childhood, Elvira Mikhailovna had an excellent example of her mother, also an "Honorary Donor of the USSR".

Almost 65 years of work in medicine and 37 years of regular blood donation is the humanity that Elvira Mikhailovna carried throughout her life.

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 <u>Strategy 2030</u>:

| 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 demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

| 8+3 template | IFRC network Annual 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 annual reports |
| 2. Visibility | Not included in annual 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,

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

• **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.

and have opportunities to thrive.

- **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 2024 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

- <u>RU_Russia AR Financials.pdf</u> (Note: This financial report link will be fed upon the completion of the audit. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see <u>MGR65002</u>)
- 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

Contact information

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