



A Red Cross volunteer provides comfort and support to people affected by the ongoing international armed conflict.
© URCS

Appeal №: MGR65002	IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: CHF 800 million Federation-wide Funding requirements: CHF 3.1 billion¹	
Glide №: OT-2022-000157-UKR	People in need: 12.7M people	People to be assisted: In 2026: 1,114,000 people In 2027: 1,076,000 people
DREF loan (reimbursed): CHF 1,293,301 (reimbursed in full)	Appeal launched: 28/02/2022	Appeal ends: 31/12/2027²
Appeal Revision	Revision #: 2	Date of publishing: 17/12/2025

¹ The Federation-wide funding requirement for the response now stands at **CHF 3.1 billion**, an increase from CHF 2.7 billion in the previous appeal. This figure reflects the total financial support needed for Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies responding domestically and internationally. Of this amount, **CHF 2.3 billion** which has already been mobilised comes from domestic fundraising by responding National Societies and appeals launched by supporting National Societies. The IFRC Secretariat maintains its funding ask of **CHF 800 million**. This combined effort represents the full resources required to address urgent humanitarian needs. Refer to the [Funding Requirements visual](#) for a more detailed breakdown of the funding requirements.

² Extended from 31 December 2025.

Emergency Appeal Revision

IFRC NETWORK IMPACT SINCE 2022³

Since February 2022, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Network has delivered more than 22 million humanitarian services inside Ukraine and across 45 countries. This includes the largest Red Cross mental health programme in Europe's history, delivering over 2 million mental health and psychosocial support services. Across the network, 143,000 volunteers from 7,200 branches have been supporting people affected. 60 Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies globally have been responding to the needs of people from Ukraine, mobilising CHF 2.3 billion of funding through the support and solidarity of the public, governments and corporate partners.

Over the past three years, nearly CHF 40 million in National Society Strengthening support has enabled Red Cross National Societies to expand and sustain their humanitarian services at a scale that would not otherwise have been possible. This investment helped National Societies reinforce essential capacities, including strengthening staffing and volunteer networks, improving logistics and digital systems, and ensuring the continuity of critical services during a prolonged and highly demanding crisis. Key support from the IFRC has included: equipping and reinforcing branch networks with the tools and resources they need to deliver reliable, community-level services and training thousands of staff and volunteers in areas such as MHPSS, protection, and emergency response in order to have National Societies better prepared, more effective, and more resilient as they continue supporting people affected by the international armed conflict.

CONTEXTUAL CONSIDERATIONS

The IFRC is revising the Ukraine and Impacted Countries Emergency Appeal to adapt to the changing context four years after the escalation of the Russia-Ukraine international armed conflict. People continue to face compounding pressures, and humanitarian needs remain extremely high.

Continued hostilities are damaging homes, energy and water systems, schools, and health facilities, while families simultaneously try to rebuild their lives, restore livelihoods, and care for loved ones amid deep psychosocial stress. This dual reality of ongoing attacks and concurrent recovery has created an increasingly complex mix of needs. Some families require urgent life-saving assistance during periods of intensified hostilities, while others need support to rebuild a sense of normalcy after years of displacement. Millions of people displaced inside Ukraine still face unstable living conditions, disrupted services, and limited income opportunities – and many require both emergency and recovery support at once. The Ukrainian Red Cross Society (URCS) now requires sustained and coherent support to continue delivering life-saving assistance while also helping communities restore essential services and rebuild stability.

This revision comes at a time when humanitarian funding across the region is declining and many actors are scaling down despite the continued severity of needs. Revising the Emergency Appeal allows the IFRC to safeguard critical humanitarian assistance, align resources with the updated Operational Strategy, and reinforce alignment and support to the URCS One Plan 2023–2027.

With the situation continuously evolving, the revised Emergency Appeal is designed to remain flexible. If hostilities decrease and conditions stabilise, the IFRC network will be able to place greater emphasis on recovery and reintegration in Ukraine, supporting communities as they rebuild essential services and livelihoods. If, however, the conflict escalates, the Appeal provides the basis for rapidly scaling up

³ Figures highlighted are referent to the period between of February 2022 and December 2024. Further detail is provided in [the IFRC Three-Year Report](#).

life-saving assistance in response to new displacement, further damage to critical infrastructure, or heightened protection risks.

The revision keeps the Emergency Appeal open for support to the Moldova Red Cross Society (MRCS) and the Russian Red Cross (RRC), which must retain operational readiness for sudden population movements or new conflict-related shocks as the conflict continues to generate emergency humanitarian needs.

The Republic of Moldova hosts one of the highest numbers of displaced Ukrainians per capita. Communities continue to face pressure on social services, housing, and livelihoods as families try to integrate or maintain stability during prolonged displacement. The MRCS is a vital provider of assistance, inclusion support, and community-based services. Keeping MRCS in the revised Appeal ensures that resources remain available to respond to any new influx or to longer-term needs.

The Russian Federation continues to experience humanitarian needs linked to displacement from Ukraine and to ongoing hostilities. Including Russian Red Cross (RRC) in the revised Appeal also reflects the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's mandate to support people on all sides of an armed conflict, guided by neutrality, impartiality, and independence. This approach ensures that support reaches those who need it most, regardless of location, background, or the political dynamics of the conflict. This principled, people-first commitment is what enables the IFRC, the ICRC and the National Societies to access people in vulnerable situations and to gain their trust.

While protracted needs continue to exist in other countries previously covered by this Emergency Appeal, the response in those contexts is gradually transitioning to the [IFRC Network Country Plans 2026–2028](#), developed by each National Society with the support of the IFRC and Participating National Societies. These plans are the main mechanism for sustaining assistance and strengthening longer-term services, ensuring alignment with global planning processes while reducing reliance on the Emergency Appeal as the primary channel for support.

FUNDING REQUIREMENT

IFRC Secretariat Requirement

The IFRC Secretariat funding ask remains at CHF 800 million, more than half of which has been required to support the Ukrainian Red Cross Society since 2022.

The Emergency Appeal is structured to adapt as conditions evolve and may be increased to up to CHF 1 billion, either to reinforce large-scale recovery efforts if hostilities decrease or to meet heightened humanitarian needs if the international armed conflict intensifies.

Federation-Wide Requirement

The Federation-wide funding requirement has increased to CHF 3.1 billion because substantial resources are needed to support URCS under all foreseeable scenarios, and because the updated URCS One Plan (2023–2027) still faces a significant funding gap that must be closed to maintain essential services and scale up recovery work. Even if hostilities decrease, major investments will still be required to restore damaged infrastructure, support displaced and returning families and rebuild critical services. If hostilities escalate, needs will increase even further.

The increased Federation-wide funding requirement of CHF 3.1 billion therefore reflects not only Ukraine's ongoing humanitarian and recovery needs, but also the continued funding requirements of the many Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies supporting domestically people affected by the conflict across the region.

People to Be Reached



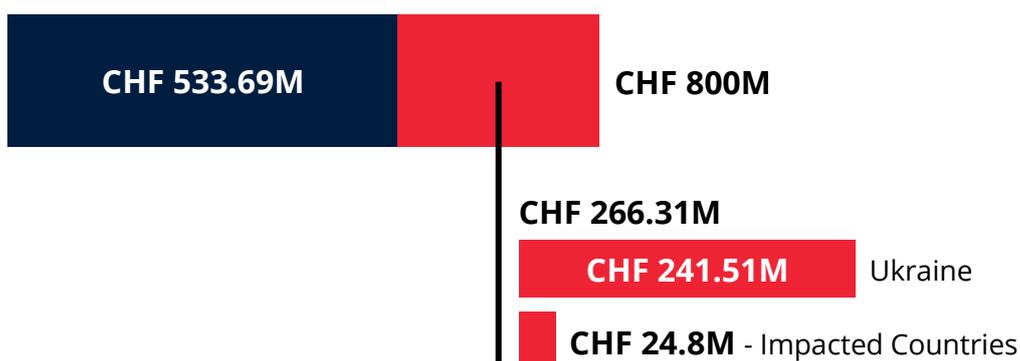
	2022-2025	2026	2027
Ukraine	17M people	1M people	1M people
Impacted Countries	5.65M people	114K people	76K people

The figures outlined in the table above include: (1) the cumulative target of people to be reached for 2022–2025, as presented in the [2023 revision of the Emergency Appeal](#), and (2) the targets for 2026 and 2027, which are disaggregated by year, rather than presented cumulatively, to ensure greater transparency and accountability of our operations.

Funding Requirements

● Funding Secured ● Funding Gap

IFRC Secretariat Funding Requirement 2022-2027
(Funds required through this Appeal)



Federation-wide Funding Requirement 2022-2027



Situation Overview

UKRAINE

Four years into the international armed conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, humanitarian needs inside Ukraine remain extensive, multi-layered, and deeply affected by ongoing hostilities. Civilian infrastructure has been regularly damaged, leading to sustained disruption of essential services and compounding the impact of armed violence on households already coping with displacement, loss of income, and repeated exposure to trauma. ⁴

Ukraine is experiencing a combination of continued hostilities, large-scale disruption to energy, water, health, and transport systems, and a worsening socioeconomic situation that is steadily eroding household resilience.

In 2025, 12.7 million⁵ people require humanitarian assistance. Needs are highest in areas close to the front line, where repeated strikes, contaminated land, damaged infrastructure, and weak service provision create high-severity conditions. Ongoing attacks on Ukraine's energy system have damaged or degraded an estimated 70 per cent of generation and transmission assets, leading to recurrent blackouts that interrupt heating, electricity, water supply, digital connectivity, and essential public services. ⁶ Winter periods intensify these risks for older people, people living with chronic illnesses or disabilities, and low-income households living in damaged or poorly insulated homes.

Displacement and return patterns remain fluid. Around 3.69 million people remain internally displaced,⁷ many in areas where housing is limited and labor markets are weak. At the same time, more than 4.1 million people have returned to communities with significant damage to homes and infrastructure. In many front-line districts, households face destroyed housing, explosive ordnance contamination, disrupted municipal services, limited transport, and reduced livelihood opportunities.

Healthcare needs continue to rise. Conflict-related injuries, chronic illnesses, and disrupted health services place considerable pressure on communities, particularly where medical personnel have left or where facilities have been damaged. A URCS nationwide needs assessment conducted in 2025 noted that four out of five Ukrainians say they or their loved ones have experienced traumatic events since the escalation of the conflict, yet access to specialised mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) remains limited, especially in rural areas and heavily affected oblasts. Gaps in primary care, diagnostics, medicines, and rehabilitation services further strain low-income and older households. ⁸

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

Humanitarian access is constrained by insecurity, mine contamination, damaged infrastructure, and seasonal conditions. In several eastern and southern oblasts, access fluctuates due to active hostilities and the destruction of key routes.

⁴ [IFRC, Over Two Years of Response, Ukraine and Impacted Countries Crisis, June 2024.](#)

⁵ [OCHA, Ukraine: Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2025.](#) Accessed 19 November 2025.

⁶ <https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/02/1160466>. Accessed 28 February 2025.

⁷ <https://dtm.iom.int/ukraine>. Accessed 17 November 2025.

⁸ Ukrainian Red Cross Society. Community Needs Assessment in Ukraine 2025.

IMPACTED COUNTRIES

Some 5.19 million⁹ displaced people from Ukraine continue to live across Europe under temporary protection or similar national schemes, with host countries shifting from emergency response to longer-term inclusion efforts. While access to legal status, social protection, education, healthcare, and livelihoods has expanded, many displaced people still face barriers linked to language, administrative requirements, limited job opportunities, and overstretched services. As displacement has become protracted, maintaining access to rights and essential services remains a priority, particularly for older people, children, people living with disabilities, and other groups in vulnerable situations.¹⁰

Within this broader European context, the countries closest to Ukraine continue to experience the most direct and sustained pressures linked to displacement and service demands. The Republic of Moldova, which has more limited national capacity and a higher reliance on humanitarian support, faces some of the most acute and persistent needs in the region. Since the escalation of the conflict, nearly 1.95 million displaced people from Ukraine and other people on the move have entered the country, and around 135,000 refugees¹¹ remain, including an estimated 4,000–6,000 in Transnistria.¹² This continued presence places significant strain on services, with many households struggling to afford housing, utilities, and essential items, while access to healthcare, medication, and stable income remains limited, especially in rural areas and in Transnistria where service gaps are more pronounced and humanitarian actors have restricted access.¹³

Reports from MRCS needs assessments and monitoring exercises consistently cite financial support, safe and affordable housing, and access to healthcare and medicines as the top unmet needs. Demand is growing for accessible services for people living with chronic illnesses and mental health conditions, with heightened vulnerabilities among older people, people living with disabilities, single-headed households, and communities in the north and south facing systemic barriers to livelihoods, health, and education.

Demand persists not only for accessible healthcare, but also for psychosocial support, legal counselling, job support, and language training. The discrimination and unstable rental arrangements persist¹², particularly outside urban centres. A short-term rise in humanitarian needs may also occur if returnees' transit through the Republic of Moldova on their way back to Ukraine.

In the Russian Federation, the other side of the international armed conflict, needs concern both people displaced from Ukraine and communities affected by hostilities in border regions. As the situation has become more protracted, needs have shifted toward housing, healthcare, legal aid, livelihoods, and MHPSS, while vulnerable groups, including older people, persons with disabilities, and single-headed households, continue to face barriers in accessing essential services. Incidents of hostilities in border areas have also resulted in internal displacement and short-term spikes in humanitarian needs.

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

At the same time, some urgent needs persist, particularly related to housing, health care, and essential items for daily living. A segment of the displaced people now live outside state-run Temporary Accommodation Points (TAPs), reducing their access to government support and requiring more

⁹ [UNHCR Operational Data Portal. Ukraine Refugee Situation](#). Accessed 13 November 2025.

¹⁰ [UNHCR. Regional Refugee Response for the Ukraine Situation, January 2025 – December 2026](#). Accessed 13 November 2025.

¹¹ [Situation Ukraine Refugee Situation](#). Accessed 4 November 2025.

¹² [Document - Ukraine Situation - Moldova: Protection Monitoring on the Left Bank of Dniester/Nistru River \(RO\)](#). Accessed 4 November 2025.

¹³ [UNHCR, Rights and Entitlements of Refugees in the Republic of Moldova Based on Their Legal Status, August 2024](#). Accessed 4 November 2025.

targeted humanitarian assistance. The displaced population includes an increasing number of people from vulnerable groups, such as older people, persons with disabilities, and single-headed households, who have limited opportunities to improve their livelihoods and often face barriers to accessing essential services.

Targeting

Across all countries, the targeting approach is vulnerability-based and context-specific, ensuring that assistance is prioritised for those least able to meet their needs and most exposed to protection risks, while avoiding duplication and aligning with national and inter-agency frameworks.

The response prioritises people whose vulnerability is shaped by displacement, limited income, disrupted services, damaged housing, and exposure to ongoing hostilities.

In Ukraine, this includes older people, internally displaced persons, people living with disabilities or chronic illnesses, single parents, large families, and other marginalised groups facing compounded risks that limit their ability to cope or access essential services. As the international armed conflict continues and conditions worsen, these groups face the highest barriers to meeting basic needs, accessing healthcare, securing stable housing, and restoring livelihoods.

Targeting also takes into account the severity of exposure to hostilities, housing damage, seasonal risks, and the absence of other assistance, ensuring that resources reach those with the greatest unmet needs.

In the Republic of Moldova, targeting focuses on displaced people from Ukraine and on vulnerable host communities whose ability to cope is affected by rising living costs and overstretched public services. Priorities include older people, those living with disabilities or chronic illnesses, single-headed households, and people without secure housing or legal status, reflecting the significant socioeconomic strain on both displaced families and local communities, including those in Transnistria, where long-standing service gaps and recent energy-related shocks heighten already existing vulnerabilities.

In the Russian Federation, support is directed to people displaced from Ukraine and to residents living in border areas affected by conflict-related disruptions. Target groups include older people, persons with disabilities, pregnant or lactating women, single parents, and large families, prioritising those who face persistent barriers in accessing essential services and meeting their most urgent needs.

Planned Operations

UKRAINE

The response in Ukraine is shaped by the current situation, with hostilities concentrated in the east, northern and southern regions moving from acute to mixed needs, and western regions experiencing more stability but continued recovery and resilience gaps. To reflect this, the revised Emergency Appeal is organised so that the response focus differs by region, ranging from life-saving assistance in areas of ongoing conflict to early recovery and longer-term resilience in more stable areas, implemented by URCS with coordinated support from the IFRC Network.

In the east, where hostilities continue to disrupt daily life, the response will concentrate on urgent, life-saving assistance. This includes emergency health and MHPSS services, home-based care, cash support where markets function, essential relief items, access to safe water and energy, winterisation, light repairs, evacuation support and hazard awareness.

In the north and south, essential humanitarian support will continue, with early recovery activities added where conditions allow. These include minor shelter repairs, rehabilitation of water and heating systems, livelihoods and vocational support, expanded MHPSS services and strengthened access to social services through URCS Community Centres.

In the west and parts of central Ukraine, where the situation is relatively more stable, the focus shifts to helping people rebuild their lives. This involves restoring livelihoods, rehabilitating community infrastructure, improving access to health and social services, expanding rehabilitation for veterans and others affected by the conflict and strengthening community resilience and preparedness.

THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

The Operational Strategy of the MRCS takes into account the current vulnerable situation of displaced people from Ukraine in the Republic of Moldova and remains open to respond to a potential increase in arrivals should the situation in Ukraine deteriorate further. In line with the three overarching directions of the response, MRCS will continue delivering life-saving and essential assistance; maintain strong readiness and rapid response capacity through emergency mobile volunteer teams and strengthened branch network; and support longer-term recovery and resilience through expanded Community Centres, livelihoods and integration services, and community-based social support. Working closely with national and local authorities, MRCS will work on enhancing its auxiliary role and ensure inclusive, timely, and equitable assistance across the country.

RUSSIA

In the Russian Federation, RRC continues to address urgent and evolving needs as large numbers of people displaced from Ukraine and communities in border regions face ongoing pressures linked to insecurity, disrupted services, and limited access to essential items and support. The Operational Strategy of RRC ensures that the organisation can continue responding to these humanitarian needs arising from the international armed conflict, in line with the principles of neutrality, impartiality, and independence. To respond to the heightened vulnerability of displaced people, RRC will continue delivering essential assistance through cash and voucher support, MHPSS and health services, relief distributions, livelihoods and legal assistance. At the same time, the National Society will strengthen its response capacity by investing in preparedness, volunteer mobilisation, and operational readiness systems, ensuring it can rapidly scale up assistance and provide principled, timely, and inclusive support under the Emergency Appeal.

The revised operational strategies in Ukraine and impacted countries will focus on the following:

Health & Care, including Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

(Mental Health and Psychosocial Support/ Community Health)

In Ukraine, the response will prioritise access to essential health, psychosocial and water services for communities affected by ongoing hostilities and damaged infrastructure. Basic healthcare support will include immediate first aid after shelling, rapid repairs to damaged facilities and strengthened cooperation with state services.

Mobile healthcare teams and expanded home-based care will ensure that people who cannot reach hospitals still receive primary and longer-term care.

Rehabilitation services, delivered through mobile and facility-based programmes, will help people recover from conflict-related injuries, supported by improved nursing standards and expanded community first aid training.

Access to mental health and psychosocial support will be scaled up through safe community spaces, targeted services for veterans and their families, and strengthened staff and volunteer capacity to ensure consistent, reliable support across the country.

To address disrupted water systems, the response will provide clean water through purification, distribution and emergency repairs, while investing in the rehabilitation of damaged networks and supporting key public utilities with essential equipment. Hygiene kits will be distributed when needed, including during winter, to ensure basic needs are met.

In impacted countries, the response will improve access to essential health services by providing cash for health to reduce medical costs, alongside community health sessions, digital outreach and expanded first aid training in schools, communities and institutions.

Mental health and psychosocial support will continue through community centres, helplines, online platforms and border transit points, with increased awareness-raising and strengthened staff and volunteer wellbeing.

WASH preparedness will be reinforced through pre-positioned hygiene kits, targeted distributions and hygiene promotion in schools and communities, with key messages integrated into wider programming.



Integrated Assistance

(Shelter, Livelihoods, and Cash and Voucher Assistance)

In Ukraine, the response will focus on maintaining safety and warmth in damaged or disrupted environments through winterisation support, insulation items and minor repairs to homes and community facilities. Light repairs and protective shelters will improve safety in exposed public areas, and communities experiencing power outages will receive essential energy and heating equipment.

Immediate basic needs will be met through cash where markets function and in-kind assistance where they do not, with winter items provided in newly affected areas.

Longer-term support will focus on strengthening household resilience and restore income through livelihoods assistance, vocational training and economic inclusion initiatives. Veterans and their families will receive tailored vocational, financial and case-management support to support their reintegration.

Cash and voucher assistance will be applied across programmes to cover essential needs, support small home repairs and enable income-generating activities. Targeted grants will contribute to vocational training, microbusiness development and early recovery for families of missing persons, mine victims and veterans.

In impacted countries, the response will focus livelihoods by expanding access to vocational training, accredited courses and job-matching support to people displaced from Ukraine. Small business development will be promoted through mentoring, basic business training and a micro-enterprise pathway with staged micro-grants. Work-access support will reduce practical barriers to employment, and cash-for-work may be used for short-term community projects where appropriate and without distorting local markets.

Cash and voucher assistance will be used to help vulnerable households cover essential costs such as rent, basic goods and minor health expenses. Where needed, vouchers will also support access to medicines. Winterisation kits and relief items will be provided in areas facing seasonal or emerging needs, and pre-positioned stocks with trained volunteers will ensure rapid support if conditions deteriorate.



Protection and Prevention

(Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI), Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), Migration, Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery, Education)

In Ukraine, the response will support families searching for missing loved ones by facilitating reconnection, providing psychological assistance and offering essential aid and cash where needed. Risk awareness will be strengthened through explosive ordnance education, alongside efforts to advance non-technical demining solutions in contaminated agricultural areas. Safeguarding and PGI systems will be reinforced to ensure assistance is safe and inclusive, with stronger referral pathways for people at heightened risk and PGI principles integrated across all programmes.



Communication with communities will remain a priority, ensuring people affected have clear information about the mandate, available services and selection criteria through channels they trust. More participatory approaches, such as community committees and focus groups, will help ensure that diverse groups can influence programmes and decision-making. Staff and volunteer capacity will be strengthened to listen and respond to community feedback across all sectors.

The response will also aim to provide tailored support for returnees through skills training, business start-up assistance and grants to establish micro and small enterprises, particularly in western and central regions. Access to education will be improved in conflict-affected areas by rehabilitating damaged facilities, providing learning materials and delivering locally adapted education activities.

In addition, the response will focus on expanding awareness of International Humanitarian Law by engaging national authorities, youth, journalists, academics, diplomats and volunteers through public outreach, campaigns and training.

In impacted countries, the response will apply PGI and PSEA standards across all programmes to ensure safe and dignified access to services, particularly for people at heightened risk. Clear referral pathways to specialised services will be maintained, and staff and volunteers will receive ongoing training.

CEA activities will strengthen two-way communication through regular consultations, adapted messaging and accessible feedback channels.

Support for displaced people from Ukraine will include case management, assistance with official procedures and services at border and transit points. Ongoing monitoring and coordination will track migration trends and guide timely adjustments to the response.

Contingency planning will be reinforced through clear activation triggers, pre-positioned stocks and trained volunteer teams able to conduct rapid assessments and respond to emergencies.

Enabling Approaches

The response outlined above will be supported and strengthened by the following enabling approaches:

National Society Strengthening



The response in Ukraine will continue to strengthen the National Society's governance, management and auxiliary role by improving coordination with state institutions and advancing key legal, financial and compliance reforms. Branch development will be reinforced through stronger inter-regional structures, investment in local leadership and expanded community centres offering inclusive, data-driven services. Continued progress in digital transformation and monitoring, evaluation and learning will improve transparency, coordination and evidence-based decision-making, while strengthened communications and resource mobilisation will support long-term sustainability.

Modernised logistics, procurement, warehousing and fleet systems, underpinned by clear procedures, trained personnel and scalable infrastructure, will ensure safe, efficient and accountable operations across the country.

In impacted countries, the response will focus on enhancing National Society capacity through stronger volunteer engagement, upgraded HR and PMER systems, improved risk management and better communications and resource mobilisation. Investments in logistics, branch structures and emergency preparedness will reinforce their ability to deliver timely and effective assistance.

Coordination and Partnerships



In Ukraine, the response will focus on coordination with local authorities, UN agencies, international NGOs and other stakeholders to ensure a coherent and complementary approach to the crisis. Within the IFRC Network, regular membership coordination will help align support and maintain a collective, coherent approach. Across the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, partners will continue joint planning and information sharing to ensure a unified and effective response.

IFRC Secretariat Services



In Ukraine, the IFRC Secretariat will support the National Society in managing the Appeal, ensuring coordinated implementation, security oversight and mobilisation of international resources. It will provide administrative, HR, IT and financial services, oversee compliance and risk management, and maintain audit processes. PMER, IM and CEA systems will be aligned so data and community feedback inform programme adjustments. Communications and humanitarian diplomacy will amplify needs and strengthen the National Society's

role, while logistics support will ensure efficient procurement, transport and warehousing for timely delivery of assistance.

In impacted countries, the IFRC Secretariat will support National Societies to coordinate and manage the Appeal, ensure security and compliance, and provide essential technical, financial and administrative services. It will strengthen monitoring, CEA, PGI and CVA systems, reinforce logistics and supply chains, and lead coordinated communications and advocacy to support a unified Movement response.

HUMANITARIAN DIPLOMACY

In 2026–2027, URCS aims to enhance its role as a trusted auxiliary to public authorities, with its role clearly anchored in law and policy and recognised across health, social protection, disaster preparedness and emergency response. URCS continues to bring the voice of communities in Ukraine into regional and global diplomacy, ensuring their realities and priorities shape Movement-wide advocacy and inform decision-making that affects their safety, dignity and recovery.

Meanwhile, humanitarian diplomacy priorities in the Republic of Moldova include sustaining assistance for hundreds of thousands of displaced Ukrainians, strengthening socio-economic inclusion, and ensuring access to legal status and essential services amid economic strain and political uncertainty. In the Russian Federation, humanitarian diplomacy is focused on the promotion and upholding of principled humanitarian action, particularly as it relates to humanitarian access and protection for civilians, and the mitigation of political and reputational risks.

The IFRC Secretariat coordinates collective communication and advocacy efforts across the IFRC Network, and in consultation with the ICRC, promoting principled and unimpeded humanitarian action, respect for International Humanitarian Law, protection for displaced people within and beyond Ukraine, and strong recognition of National Societies' auxiliary role in line with the Fundamental Principles. The work focuses on four priorities: leveraging regional expertise, using evidence and local voices, ensuring coherent messaging across the network, and strengthening HD and Communications capacities in National Societies. For the revised Emergency Appeal, it means supporting URCS, MRCS, and RRC to communicate clearly about needs, manage reputations, and advocate effectively in a complex environment.

Red Cross Red Crescent Footprint in Country

IFRC MEMBERSHIP COORDINATION

In Ukraine, the IFRC maintains a presence in Ukraine, with its Country Delegation based in Kyiv, and has worked for several years alongside URCS to provide strategic and technical support to both emergency operations and longer-term institutional development. Currently, 13 Partner National Societies are present in Ukraine: the Austrian Red Cross, the British Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Danish Red Cross, the French Red Cross, the German Red Cross, the Italian Red Cross, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg Red Cross, the Norwegian Red Cross, the Spanish Red Cross, the Swedish Red Cross, and the Swiss Red Cross. A total of 29 Partner National Societies continue to provide support remotely, contributing funding, and technical expertise both bi-laterally and through the Appeal.

The URCS leads the coordination of National Society contributions to the response in Ukraine, with the IFRC supporting this role to ensure that assistance is complementary and aligned with URCS-identified priorities. Partner National Societies contribute through a mix of in-country engagement and remote support, providing financial resources, technical expertise, and programme inputs across key sectors of the response. They also play a key role as advocates, both domestically and internationally.

Through URCS and IFRC-facilitated coordination, these contributions are brought together systematically, with regular exchanges helping partners align activities, avoid duplication, and respond to emerging needs. Many National Societies also support people displaced from Ukraine within their own countries, reflecting the shared commitment across the IFRC Network to assist those affected by the conflict wherever they are. Looking ahead, the IFRC will continue to guide coordinated Membership engagement so that collective support remains predictable, well-aligned, and focused on the areas of greatest humanitarian and recovery need.

In the Republic of Moldova, MRCS receives multilateral and bilateral support from across the IFRC Membership, delivered through a mix of in-country presence and remote engagement. MRCS also works closely with IFRC, which provides coordination, technical, and financial support to strengthen the National Society's humanitarian response and institutional capacity. Several Partner National Societies, including British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, French Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross, complement these efforts through targeted initiatives aligned with MRCS priorities.

RED CROSS RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT COORDINATION

The response continues to be delivered through structured coordination across the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) initiative and the Seville Agreement 2.0. In Ukraine and the Russian Federation, Movement partners have reaffirmed the central role of National Societies as conveners of the response in their own contexts, supported by the ICRC as co-convenor. This approach brings together the expertise, capacities, and resources of all Movement components in a coherent and complementary way.

In Ukraine, the Movement works through an established coordination framework with the URCS at its centre. The URCS, IFRC, and ICRC coordinate closely through strategic, operational, and technical platforms, including regular Movement Emergency Operations meetings to ensure alignment, complementarity, and the efficient use of resources.

Outside of Ukraine, the IFRC works closely with National Societies to support their role as first responders, helping scale up services for displaced people and strengthen systems such as cash assistance, volunteer management, and digital tools. The ICRC is engaged in several contexts with

Movement Coordination frameworks established to harmonise approaches and ensure consistency across borders. At the regional level, coordination between the IFRC and ICRC, through their respective regional offices, helps maintain alignment across the wider response.

Given the sensitivities of the context, all official communications by the IFRC, ICRC, and involved National Societies are closely coordinated to protect staff and volunteers, safeguard access, and maintain trust with communities and all parties.

As the Emergency Appeal is revised, these Movement-wide coordination mechanisms remain essential for enabling a unified, effective, and accountable response in support of the URCS strategy.

EXTERNAL COORDINATION

The IFRC has been engaged in inter-agency coordination with UNHCR, relevant UN agencies, and international non-governmental organisations since the escalation of the conflict, in addition to participating at the global leadership level through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) mechanisms. A liaison function with the EU, including the EU Civil Protection Mechanism, has likewise been established.

National Societies provide humanitarian services in close cooperation with external stakeholders in their respective countries, including national authorities, humanitarian organisations, and relevant ministries at both the local and central levels. This revised Emergency Appeal enables the IFRC to support National Societies in further strengthening their auxiliary role and maintaining strong, effective partnerships with key external organisations.

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Reference



Click here for:

- [Ukraine and Impacted Countries Emergency landing page on IFRC GO](#)
- [Ukraine and Impacted Countries web page on ifrc.org](#)
- [Note on methodology in estimating people to be reached targets and federation-wide response to date overview](#)