



Photo: A Polish Red Cross volunteer offers a beverage to a Ukrainian refugee who fled the violence by train. Source: IFRC, 12 March 2022.

<p>Appeal №: <b>MGR65002</b></p>	<p>IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: <b>CHF 550 million</b> (Increased from 100M of the <a href="#">Preliminary Appeal</a>) Federation-wide Funding requirements: <b>CHF 1.2 billion<sup>1</sup></b> (Increased from 500M of the <a href="#">Preliminary Appeal</a>)</p>	
<p>Glide №: <b>OT-2022-000157-UKR</b></p>	<p>People affected: <b>Up to 18 million as per existing scenarios, to be updated as the situation evolves</b></p>	<p>People to be assisted: <b>3.6 million people</b> (Increased from 2 million people)</p>
<p>DREF allocation: <b>CHF 1M</b> (Including CHF 218,638 on 5 February to support the Ukrainian Red Cross Society in its preparedness efforts)</p>	<p>Appeal launched: <b>28/02/2022</b></p>	<p>Appeal ends: <b>29/02/2024</b></p>

<sup>1</sup> The Federation-wide ask is the overall funding ask of the IFRC membership, which constitutes the National Societies' funding requirement, including the IFRC Secretariat and Partner National Societies funding requirements. As of 08 April 2022, 40 National Societies have reported an overall income of CHF 573.3 M through the Federation-wide data collection process. This Federation-wide ask also includes the Secretariat funding ask of CHF 550M.

# SITUATION OVERVIEW

The armed conflict in Ukraine has caused tragic loss of human life, destruction of cities and civilian infrastructure, and massive displacement of people inside the country and across borders. Although active since 2014, the conflict significantly escalated in late February 2022 as hostilities spread to most parts of the country. It has led to critical concern for the protection of civilians, especially for those trapped in urban centres. While it has necessitated a massive scale-up in providing humanitarian aid across the country, humanitarian access remains challenging. This emergency is on track to become one of the most significant crises in 80 years.

After just six weeks, the civilian death toll is estimated to be higher than during the previous eight years of the conflict in the east of the country. The damage to essential infrastructure has been widespread, and access to critical services is heavily restricted. Across Ukraine, more than 90 health facilities have been damaged or destroyed and half of pharmacies are closed, leading to severe shortages of medical treatment and supplies. Children's education is severely disrupted, with 800 schools estimated to have been damaged or destroyed. Relatively low vaccination rates and people congregating in close quarters as they seek safety have also resulted in high COVID-19 and communicable disease risk, which, coupled with limited access to treatment, poses a considerable risk

Updated: 11 April 2022

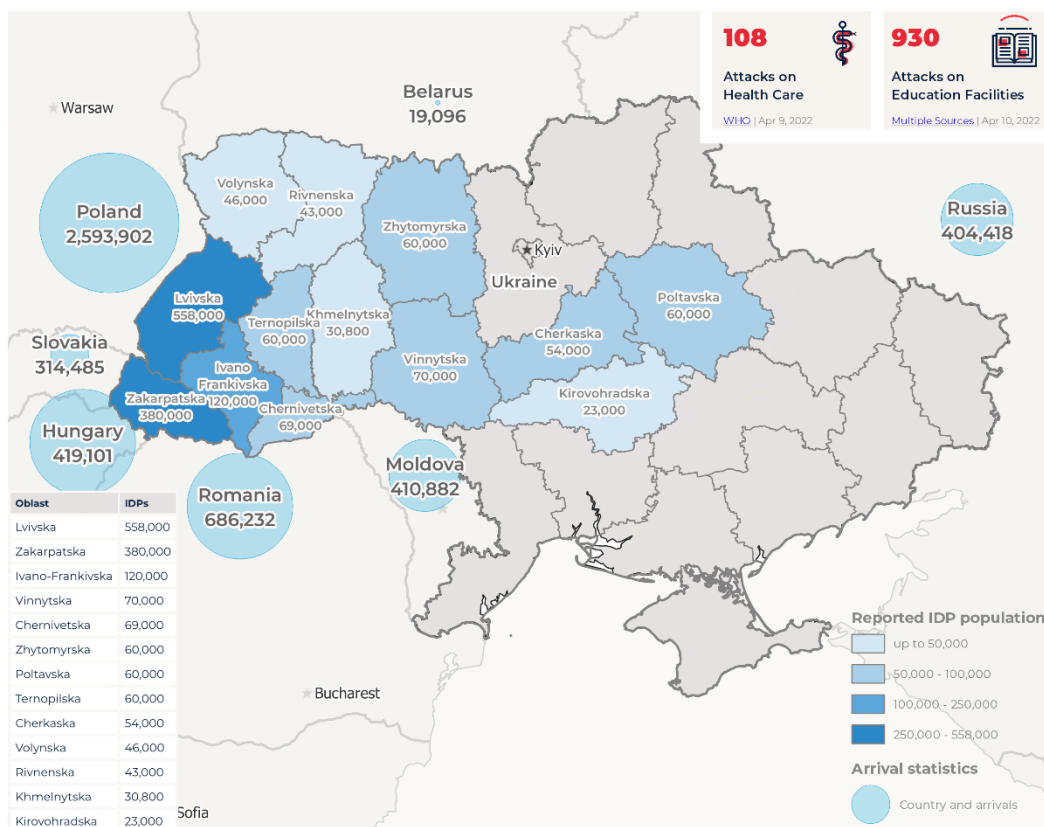


## Displacement Situation Overview Ukraine and Impacted Countries crisis

Over  
**7,138,715**  
Estimated IDPs in Ukraine  
by IOM on 4 April 2022

Of which  
**1,573,800**  
IDPs registered thus far by  
13 oblast administrations\*

Over  
**4,503,954**  
Refugee Arrivals from  
Ukraine (total) by UNHCR  
on 9 April 2022



to affected populations.

Within six weeks of the escalation, an estimated 7.1 million people were internally displaced (about 1.5 million registered<sup>2</sup>) and more than 4.5 million have left or been evacuated from Ukraine into

<sup>2</sup> REACH - OCHA/IOM/UNHCR. Ukraine IDP Situation Overview. 4 April 2022.

neighbouring countries. Around half of those fleeing Ukraine, have crossed the border into Poland. After a massive outflow of people, the rate at which people are leaving Ukraine has fallen almost by half in the past two weeks. However, new movements are still expected from the eastern part of the country.

After crossing the closest borders with Ukraine, many people have proceeded onwards to countries across Europe. Countries like Germany and the Czech Republic have received more than 300,000 refugees<sup>3</sup>. The combination of open borders within the Schengen area and increasing two-way traffic at Ukraine's borders means that keeping a detailed picture of refugees per country is also difficult. Recently, many Ukrainians have started to return home and since early April, more than 500,000 are estimated to have returned, partially in response to the withdrawal of Russian forces from areas around Kiev.<sup>4</sup> People returning to the country face several dangers and challenges, including remnants of the war, damaged infrastructure and housing, and significantly reduced livelihood opportunities.

The crisis is also already having a global impact on food prices and commodity availability—conditions that are expected to worsen. Twelve per cent of the world's calories and 30 per cent of its wheat come from Ukraine and Russia, and the conflict has disrupted the spring planting season. Low-income regions of the world that depend on the countries' food exports will face increased pressure on food security, which could have significant downstream effects on other crises around the world. Continuation of the conflict will only serve to increase this risk. Although negotiations between the parties to the conflict have been ongoing since the first weeks, a clear resolution remains elusive. Until a ceasefire or peace agreement is in place, the context remains uncertain and unpredictable in Ukraine, neighbouring countries, and further abroad.

The current situation in Ukraine is governed by the four 1949 Geneva Conventions, its First Additional Protocol from 1977 and customary international humanitarian law. The International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement (the Movement) calls upon concerned authorities to support and facilitate the humanitarian response of Movement partners, including by ensuring that any restrictive measures contain effective protection of the humanitarian space, by managing any support to the parties responsibly as well as supporting the parties in fulfilling their responsibilities under International Humanitarian Law.

## TARGETING

The number of people affected is unknown due to the developing situation both in Ukraine and in neighbouring countries and the current lack of data, access, and assessments. However, based on estimations provided by local authorities and Red Cross National Societies, **the total number of people affected by the conflict can be estimated to be up to 18 million**, with over 11 million displaced internally or fleeing the country. **This Emergency Appeal aims to increase the reach of the Red Cross National Societies to scale up assistance to 3.6 million people in the immediate term and in their transition to long-term**



**Up to 1  
million**

people reached in the  
first six weeks of the crisis

<sup>3</sup> Germany's Interior Ministry and the Czech government. 29 March 2022.

<sup>4</sup> [OCHA. Ukraine: Humanitarian Impact. Situation Report. 6 April 2022.](#)

**recovery.** To date, up to **one million people** are estimated to have been assisted by Red Cross National Societies in impacted countries<sup>5</sup>.

In all countries, the National Societies are uniquely positioned to respond as auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field. While the situation develops, the Red Cross has exclusive access and is currently the only actor that can deliver humanitarian assistance at scale in many contexts. The IFRC's wider membership is contributing to the response in support of affected National Societies. Complementarity between this Emergency Appeal and the action of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is ensured through country-level coordination mechanisms at strategic, operational, and technical levels, and with IFRC and ICRC senior leadership oversight.<sup>6</sup>

The 3.6 million people targeted by the operation fall into three categories defined in the immediate response strategy<sup>7</sup>:



**People in Ukraine**, including displaced persons and returnees, host communities and those sheltering in places that the Ukrainian Red Cross can reach. Millions of people are directly affected by the conflict in Ukraine, and there are an estimated seven million people displaced within the country, with widespread destruction to housing, facilities, and livelihoods assets. This will be done in close coordination with the ICRC to reach maximum impact.



**People on both sides of the borders, attempting to cross to safety.** Many lack the capacity to support their basic needs including food, water, shelter, and sanitation while National Societies have a permanent and flexible local presence. Support to border areas is also coordinated with the ICRC as per the evolution of the conflict.



**People in neighbouring countries and beyond** who face short-term difficulties in terms of basic needs, as well as long-term socio-economic risks and recovery needs (including people temporarily stranded in foreign countries and supported by Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies upon the request of authorities).

Among all these groups, a particular focus will be on vulnerable individuals by Red Cross and Red Crescent standards, including unaccompanied minors, women with children, single-headed families, older adults, and people with disabilities.

The needs are informed by ongoing access to information from Ukraine and activities from neighbouring National Societies supporting people on the move with various services. The general immediate life-saving needs are clear for people on the borders and on the move. In contrast, longer-term needs and activities will be amended depending on the evolution of the situation in the different countries.

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<sup>5</sup> This total is estimated through an initial dataset collected through the [Federation-wide monitoring system](#) and may include double counts of people reached. Further checks and refinements will be in place in the coming weeks to more accurately count unique individuals reached.

<sup>6</sup> See page 10 for details on membership and Movement coordination.

<sup>7</sup> See [Operational Strategy](#).

## PLANNED OPERATIONS

Since the start of the response, up to one million people have been reached by National Societies<sup>8</sup>. Numbers are increasing as National Societies provide assistance and support to people in Ukraine and those crossing borders. Figures are still coming in for countries beyond Ukraine's neighbouring countries. About 1,700 metric tons were provided to branches and headquarters of National Societies of Ukraine, Poland, Hungary, and Romania to support people affected by the crisis. Massive donations were processed during the early days of the response by National Societies. Three logistical supply lines were set up and are running jointly with the ICRC while 140 international staff have been deployed to support National Societies.

The IFRC Secretariat, with its member National Societies, has launched a Federation-wide response plan for **1.2 billion Swiss francs, which aims to assist 3.6 million people affected over two years** along three main pillars: **Health & care and Water, sanitation and hygiene services (WASH), with integrated assistance support** (that includes **Shelter, Livelihoods, and multi-purpose cash assistance**), and **protection and prevention**. Globally, more than 50 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies have supported the response to date. **The IFRC Secretariat is supporting this Federation-wide response plan by appealing for 550 million Swiss francs to scale up support to National Societies in Ukraine and neighbouring countries.**

With every day that passes, the vulnerabilities of the affected population increase. Access to medical supplies, food, water, utilities, and other vital goods and services deteriorates, which pushes people to seek refuge to meet their basic needs. For those who have left Ukraine, people without social and family networks are increasingly struggling to find accommodation. Host families face increased pressure to offer support in the immediate and longer-term. After two years of responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, health systems in neighbouring countries are also struggling to meet increasing demands. Given the nature of this crisis, people affected will face long-term mental health needs those existing resources may not be able to support.

Every National Society has its own individual profile, historical background, development, structure, systems, activities, and capacity. IFRC holds in-depth knowledge of every organisation involved and can tailor individual responses in each country to the status and development plan of every National Society. The strategies of the National Societies and ongoing programs developed before the beginning of the crisis will be strengthened to support the sustainability of activities. Implementation of the operational strategy should happen in parallel to the ongoing activities at the local level following the localisation agenda. IFRC will ensure a coordinated approach of all Movement components to National Societies' development initiatives aiming for sustainable development and growth of each organisation involved. Choices and decisions made in the context of operational strategy should consider the long-term impact on National Societies in the holistic, sustainable approach beyond the term of the operational strategy.

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<sup>8</sup> This total is estimated through an initial dataset collected through the Federation-wide monitoring system and may include double counts of people reached. Further checks and refinements will be in place in the coming weeks to more accurately count unique individuals reached.



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

(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health)

National Societies will keep supporting medical and public healthcare services, assisting public authorities in helping the affected population. The focus will be given to Community Health and Medical Services (First Aid; mobilising mobile medical clinics and support to Humanitarian Service Points (HSP); containment of COVID-19; health promotion and community-based activities; prevention and management of communicable diseases; among others). Stress and emotional distress of communities affected have been considered, and National Societies will provide Mental Health and Psychosocial Support, including psychosocial First Aid and identification and referral services.



## Integrated assistance

(Shelter, Livelihoods and Multi-purpose Cash,)

An integrated assistance approach will be implemented, including multi-purpose cash where possible. The Cash strategy includes immediate humanitarian support needed for people affected to help them meet their basic needs in the short-term and future support in the mid and long-term to safeguard their shelter and livelihoods needs. This will be implemented by National Societies with coordination and support from the IFRC while further efforts will be made to align with other humanitarian actors and reduce duplication.

In the short-term (Apr-Jun 2022), the IFRC is coordinating cash assistance for 360,000 people in Ukraine and neighbouring countries. The long-term (24 months) intervention intends to address the population's needs as the crisis evolves and, with all hope, transitions into recovery. Through the IFRC membership, **continued cash assistance will be provided to over two million people in what is intended to be the IFRC's most extensive ever emergency cash programme.**



**2+ million**

to be supported with long-term cash assistance



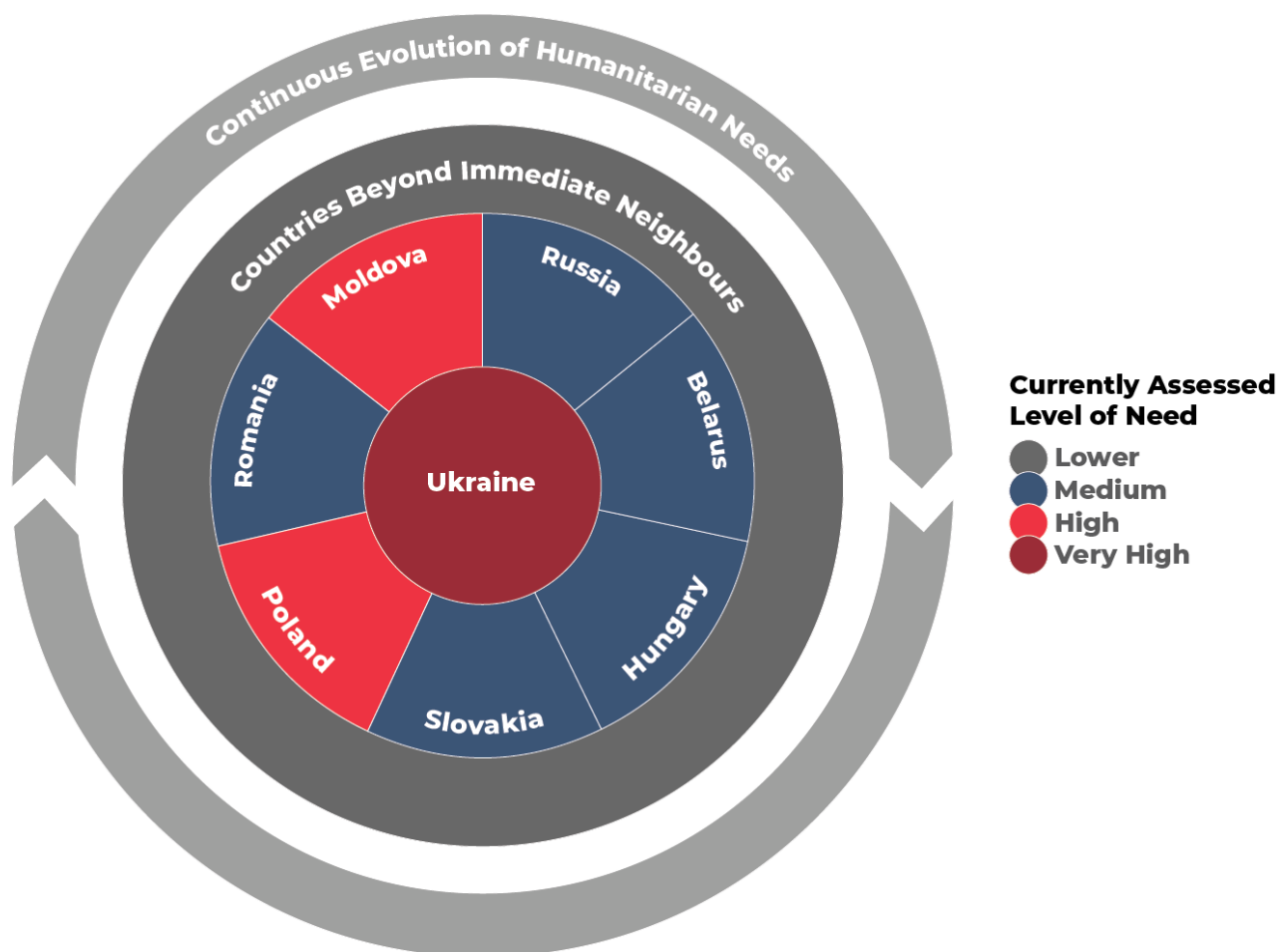
## Protection and Prevention

(Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI), Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), Migration and displacement, Longer-term: Disaster Risk Reduction, Environmental Sustainability)

The response will integrate Protection and Prevention, identifying and addressing refugees and people displaced needs and considering age, gender, and diversity considerations and National Societies will be supported in employing a people-centred approach, in line with the IFRC's practice and commitments. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) will continue to be critical components of the operation to ensure that support is based on people's diverse needs.

Given the high numbers of women and children and minority groups, the response will ensure targeted protection interventions, and response to sexual and gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse, and prevention and response to trafficking. The main priorities will be mainstreaming mitigation and prevention of violence, discrimination, and exclusion, providing core competencies for all Red Cross Staff and Volunteers, providing information, and ensuring access to essential services, protecting and Restoring Family Links, Child Protection services, establishing and disseminating referral pathways and affected people feedback mechanisms, Safeguarding, the establishment of PGI services and diversity and inclusion. The specific vulnerabilities linked to displacement will be given due attention, including setting up **Red Cross Humanitarian Service Points**<sup>9</sup> at the borders with Ukraine as well as inside the country to ensure access to essential services for people on the move, including those internally displaced.

Guided by impartiality, the IFRC, with its members, has provided financial, technical, supplies and human resources support to the countries most affected by this crisis. Need alone has guided prioritizing support and financial allocations and has followed a 'consecutive rings' approach. At this stage of the response, IFRC support is being channeled to Ukraine Red Cross and National Societies in all neighboring countries. Beyond this, the IFRC is also technically and also financially supporting several other countries which are receiving significant numbers of refugees from Ukraine.



<sup>9</sup> Red Cross Red Crescent Humanitarian Service Points are safe, welcoming and strategically located spaces where migrating and displaced people can access reliable support.

## Enabling approaches

The sectors outlined above will be supported and enhanced by the following enabling approaches:



Coordination and partnerships



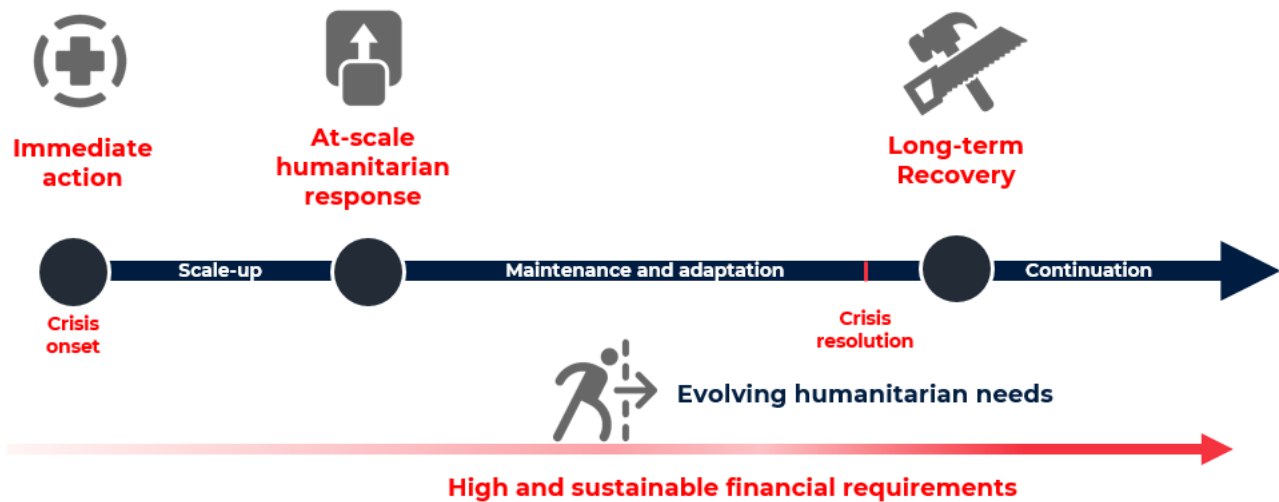
IFRC Secretariat services



National Society Strengthening

The operation will ensure the ability of National Societies' to react to shifts in the context, if and as needed, and continue building their capacity and readiness to operate now and in the future. Significant investments in all impacted National Societies are envisioned to provide immediate humanitarian services and longer-term sustainable solutions and increase readiness to respond to evolving and future shocks. Given the sensitivities in the situation, the operations will also ensure enhanced support to the National Societies in humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy.

## Ukraine and Impacted Countries - Operational Phases



The planned response reflects the current situation and is based on the information available at the launch of this Emergency Appeal. Details of the operation will be updated through the Operational Strategy to be released in the upcoming days. The Operational Strategy will also provide further information on the Federation Wide approach and the response activities of all contributing Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies.

Risk has been managed effectively and balanced against the boldness and rapidity of our response action. Duty of care is ensured for all staff under the management of the IFRC, and security risk management has informed the scope and scale of the IFRC's presence in all countries. The IFRC takes risk-informed action, prioritising the safety and security of its entire staff throughout the response.

Advice, guidance, and support are provided to affected National Societies to strengthen and support the extension of their duty of care to the staff and volunteers under their management, in close coordination with ICRC where relevant.

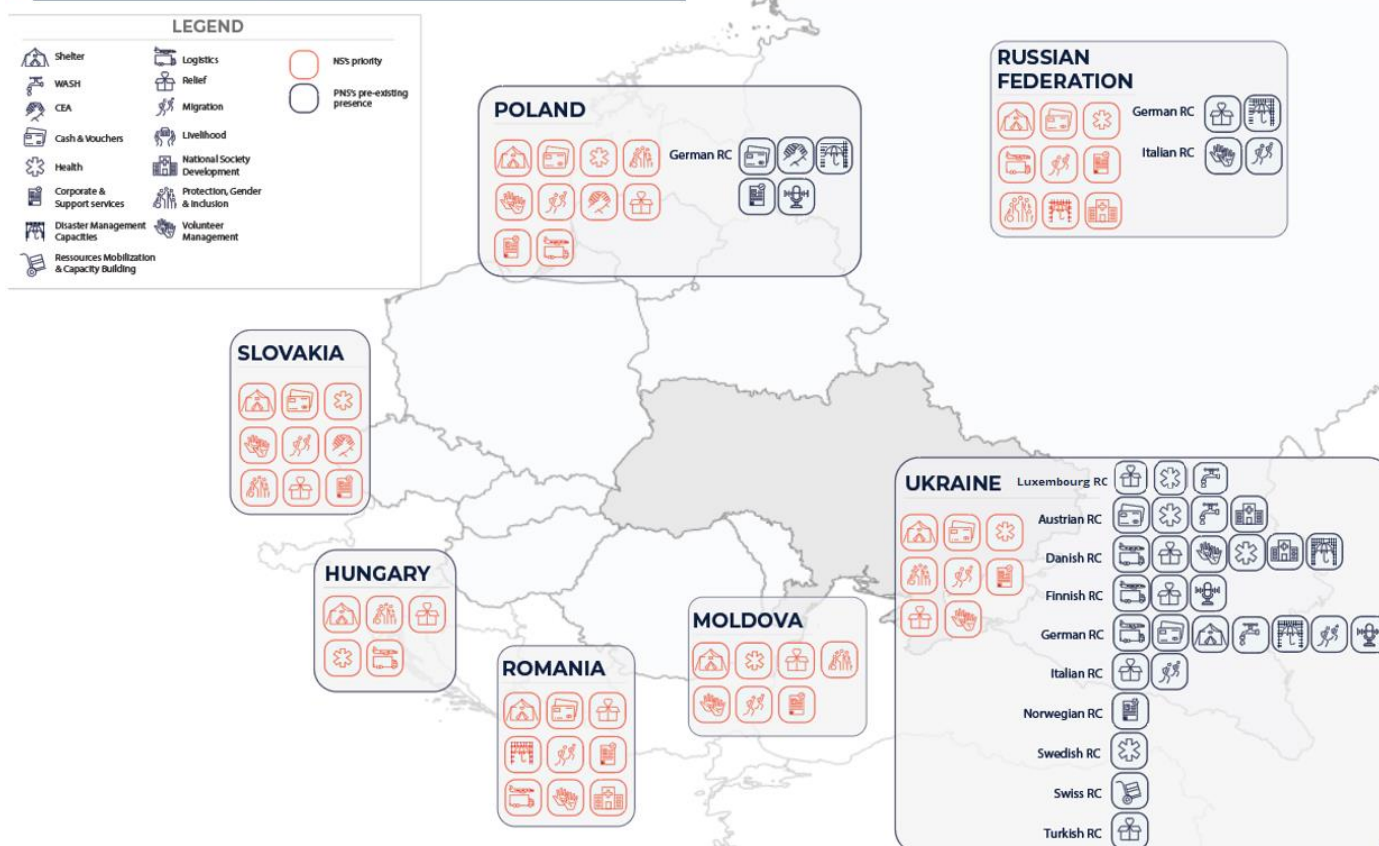
## IFRC MEMBERSHIP FOOTPRINT

A [Federation-wide monitoring and reporting system](#) will ensure regular monitoring of the response. Federation-wide data is collected to cover key indicators common across impacted National Societies, branch-level data to monitor who is doing what where, as well as key financial information. The monitoring system collects domestic as well as international activities of all National Societies engaged in the response.

National societies are contributing with their domestic resources to support the IFRC response in Ukraine and neighbouring countries. Also, they are supporting their domestic operations by receiving Ukrainian refugees that have reached their own countries.

Updated: 9 April 2022

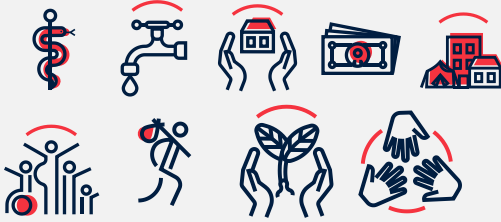
### IFRC membership priorities and presence Ukraine and Impacted Countries Crisis





## Ukrainian Red Cross Society

### Core areas of operation



Number of staff:

**535**

Number of branches:

**224**

Number of volunteers:

**2,500 active volunteers with another 3,000 registering across the country within one week, supported by a new onboarding mechanism**

*The aim of the URCS, founded in 1918, is to ensure human life protection and to prevent and mitigate human suffering during armed conflicts and natural disasters. The URCS also supports the medical services and public healthcare services, assisting the public authorities of Ukraine in their humanitarian activities. Since 2014, URCS has responded to the needs of persons affected by the conflict in the Donbass.*

More than 400,000 people have already received assistance from the Ukrainian Red Cross Society (URCS) with the release of emergency relief stocks, the voluntary evacuation of people trapped by the conflict, the delivery of food, water and hygiene items to people taking refuge in shelters, first aid and psychosocial support (PSS) interventions.

Together with Movement partners, URCS continued providing emergency health services to internally displaced and public health authorities (through medicines and medical supplies) and plans to significantly **scale up its health response**.

URCS is coordinating with local authorities to **holistically assist internally displaced people**, many of whom will not or cannot cross the border into a neighbouring country. This includes the scaling up of assistance at Humanitarian Service Points as well as reception centres which are being established in schools and other community buildings to accommodate a growing number of displaced people. Importantly, in the current phase of the crisis, we are also seeing people who fled the country return and the needs of those returning will also be considered throughout the provision of assistance. **Cash assistance** is being considered. URCS also continues to coordinate with neighbouring National Societies, with the support of IFRC and ICRC where relevant to support **people crossing borders**.

**Relief assistance** includes food items, water, hygiene kits, blankets, shelter items and medicine dispatched to seven regions in Ukraine. Humanitarian cargo was received from several Partner National Societies. The ICRC also works closely with the Ukrainian Red Cross Society across the country.

Across the response, special attention will be given to **PGI** in view of the multifaceted risks and needs of the affected population.

# Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies in impacted countries<sup>10</sup>

## National Societies in neighbouring countries

National Societies in neighbouring countries have mobilised their resources and volunteer base to respond to the crisis and support the large number of people fleeing the conflict. National Societies are engaged through a number of their local branches in border areas and main areas where people fleeing Ukraine are accommodated. While providing relief to people affected by varied crises is a core function of all National Societies, responding at scale to population movement is unprecedented for most National Societies neighbouring Ukraine. National Societies are leveraging support from the Movement, including partner National Societies and IFRC to extend their services, including through the establishment of flexible Red Cross **Humanitarian Service Points, PGI**, the provision of **Cash assistance**, and ensuring **sustainable support** to vulnerable people fleeing Ukraine such as through community centres. Branch-level capacity reinforcement is a key enabler in the response, in view of the large and shifting flows of people, requiring flexibility and proximity to scale up (e.g. CVA) and sustain their capacities for both response and future preparedness.

## National Societies in second impacted countries

In addition to countries bordering Ukraine, the impact of the crisis is also affecting countries beyond immediate neighbouring states. In the first instance, this includes other European countries receiving increasing numbers of refugees and displaced people, particularly diaspora countries and countries where they have connections or family members/friends. National Societies in these countries are using domestic capacities and funding to support these new arrivals. Approximately 80% of the 54 National Societies in the IFRC Europe region have reported actions in response to the situation. These actions are related to their response domestically, internationally or in raising resources for the response in Ukraine. The IFRC has established a support and monitoring strategy for the National Societies beyond Ukraine and immediate neighbouring countries and a matrix for the prioritization of resources based on the needs and operational strategies of each National Society. The strategy seeks spaces for coordination, peer support, knowledge management, resource allocation and technical support in an adequate and orderly manner.

The IFRC has also established a mechanism to provide support to nationals temporarily stranded in foreign countries (outside of Europe and the Central Asia Region) who face short term difficulties in terms of basic needs and are supported by Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies upon the request of authorities. The main services are focused on providing information through fixed and mobile HSPs and the provision of health services, re-establishment of family contacts, psychosocial support, distribution of humanitarian aid (water, food, clothing), and shelter solutions.

The impact of the crisis is also seen at a global level, where countries in other regions of the world are starting to see this affecting economic and food security terms. The IFRC monitors, analyses, and considers scenarios for this potential indirect impact beyond Europe, outside of this Emergency Appeal.

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<sup>10</sup> Please refer to [Operations Update 1](#) for more detailed information on National Societies' actions and achievements so far.

## **IFRC membership and Movement coordination:**

Since the launch of the preliminary Emergency Appeal and the activation of the IFRC surge system, 179 IFRC Rapid Response personnel have been requested with the majority already deployed from member National Societies and IFRC Secretariat staff to support Red Cross National Societies in Ukraine, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Russia and Moldova, in addition to IFRC longer-term presence in Ukraine, Russia, and Hungary (covering all countries in Europe and Central Asia). An IFRC global membership coordinator works with National Societies involved, or interested in getting involved in the response, and facilitates their involvement so that the membership works under one umbrella. The IFRC has set up a coordination architecture and actively invites the membership to work through this structure.

Within Ukraine, IFRC Rapid Response personnel and staff, alongside URCS, focus on operational leadership and coordination and add to the existing presence of the IFRC, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross and Luxembourg Red Cross, whilst the Austrian, Italian and Swiss Red Cross have been supporting URCS programmes over time. Several other Partner National Societies have expressed an interest in indirectly supporting the operational response in Ukraine. The IFRC, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross and German Red Cross support the URCS in reinforcing logistics and other capacities in western Ukraine and across the country. Multiple emergency support lines have been opened from neighbouring countries, enabling a coordinated flow of relief and supplies into key logistics hubs near the border in western Ukraine, complementing existing and newly established URCS capacities. Security capacities have been strengthened with the support of the IFRC in a coordinated effort with Movement partners. In neighbouring countries, IFRC staff and Rapid Response personnel equally support National Societies in scaling up their operations, reinforcing their capacities and coordinating with partners.

In Ukraine Movement Partners – the URCS, ICRC, IFRC and several Partner National Societies have a long-standing partnership, reflecting a complementarity approach. The ICRC expanded its presence in Ukraine in 2014, to help protect and assist conflict-affected people in the eastern part of the country. It is now scaling up its operations in response to the current situation, primarily in Ukraine but also in affected neighbouring countries in close coordination with the National Societies and the IFRC and is working closely with concerned partners/members of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. Movement coordination mechanisms have been established for the current crisis in Ukraine, and coordination meetings which were conducted since February, initially for Ukraine, and have now been expanded to other impacted countries. In addition to country-level coordination, overall strategic guidance to the Movement's collective response is ensured through convening regional and global coordination. The ICRC convenes the global and regional discussions on Ukraine, while IFRC and ICRC commit to ensure meaningful coordination and support to the National Societies in the neighbouring countries. The close coordination between Movement partners in this crisis ensures maximum collective impact, allowing to leverage of the reach of National Societies in their contexts, the coordinated support of the wider IFRC membership, and the unique role of ICRC in armed conflicts.

## **External engagement**

The IFRC, which has been engaged in inter-agency coordination that includes all relevant UN agencies and international non-governmental agencies since the start of the situation, is also engaged at the global leadership level under the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) structures. Liaison function with the EU, including the EU Civil Protection mechanism, has been set up as well.

The National Societies provide humanitarian services in close cooperation with external stakeholders in the respective countries, including the relevant national agencies, national and international humanitarian aid organizations, and local and central departments of relevant ministries.

This Emergency Appeal also helps the IFRC support National Societies to further enhance their auxiliary role and ensure strong partnerships with key external organizations which also build the capacity of National Societies.

IFRC welcomes further and ongoing cooperation with Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, government donors, the United Nations system, the European Union, the multilateral development banks and other intergovernmental partners, and the private sector on resourcing this Emergency Appeal.

## Contact information

**For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:**

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### ***For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:***

- Global humanitarian services and supply chain management – **Nikola Jovanovic**, Global Advisor, [Nikola.jovanovic@ifrc.org](mailto:Nikola.jovanovic@ifrc.org)

#### Reference ↘

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