



IFRC DISASTER RESPONSE EMERGENCY FUND

2025 ANNUAL REPORT

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In 2025, humanitarian needs continued to grow in scale, complexity and urgency. At the same time, resources became increasingly constrained.

That is why the IFRC's Disaster Response Emergency Fund, the DREF, was – and is so vital. It is the world's fastest and most reliable mechanism for local humanitarian response. When floods devastate villages, when earthquakes level cities, when epidemics threaten lives - the DREF releases funds within hours. It transforms despair into action, chaos into coordination, and fear into hope.

In 2025, IFRC-DREF enabled National Societies to act within days of crises - and increasingly, ahead of them, to fund anticipatory action. It delivered timely support to millions of people, including during under-reported and underfunded emergencies.

At its core, IFRC-DREF is a localization instrument. By directing the vast majority of its funding to National Societies, it ensures that those closest to communities are empowered to lead the response. This is not only the most effective way to act - it is the right way to act.

The year also marked a transition. As we concluded the 2021–2025 Strategic Ambition, the evolution of IFRC-DREF - revised procedures and strengthened approaches - reinforced its speed, clarity, and accountability. This positioned the fund for its forthcoming 2026-2030 strategy; to respond by scaling its impact in the years ahead. Towards the end of 2025 we doubled the fund's financial ambitions – aiming to have the fund worth CHF 200m by the end of this decade.

All this progress is closely aligned with the IFRC's broader Renewal. At a time when we must double-down on what we do best, IFRC-DREF demonstrates how we can work differently: simpler, faster, and ever-closer to the people we serve.

Looking ahead, the need for early, predictable, and locally led financing will only grow. Strengthening and investing in instruments like IFRC-DREF is not optional – it is essential to ensuring that humanitarian action remains timely, relevant and effective.

I would like to thank all National Societies, volunteers, staff, and partners whose commitment makes this possible.

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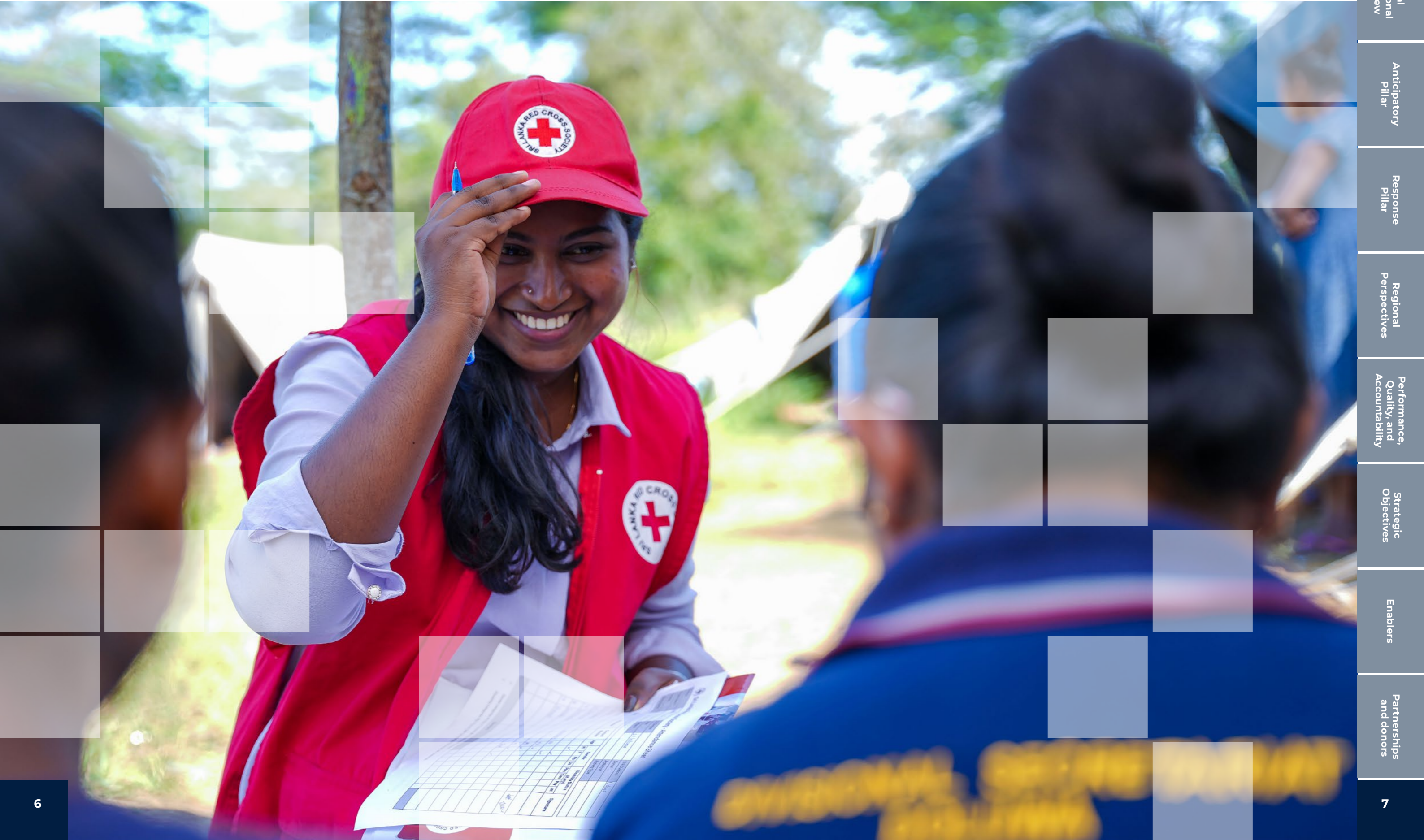
Jagan Chapagain

IFRC Secretary General



Executive Overview

IFRC-DREF in 2025



2025 at a Glance

In 2025, the IFRC's Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) allocated CHF 77.4 million¹ to support 83 National Societies implementing anticipatory action and emergency response through 170 operations, in all five regions. IFRC-DREF continued to operate in an increasingly complex humanitarian environment: escalating climate-related hazards, public health emergencies, and growing population movement intersected with persistent global underfunding, increasingly placing renewed pressure on National Societies to respond quickly with limited resources.

While net allocations decreased between 2024 and 2025, they remained 75% higher than in 2021, the first year of IFRC-DREF 2021-2025 Strategic Ambition, reflecting sustained growth over the full period. Taken together, allocations grew at an average annual rate of approximately 15% between 2021 and 2025. This reflects a consistent global growth in demand for fast, flexible, and locally led financing – particularly for small- and medium-scale crises that often fall outside the scope of large international appeals.

In 2025, IFRC-DREF continued to champion localization as a core principle of its humanitarian financing model, transferring 78.5% of its funds directly to National Societies. This reinforces IFRC-DREF's leading role as an

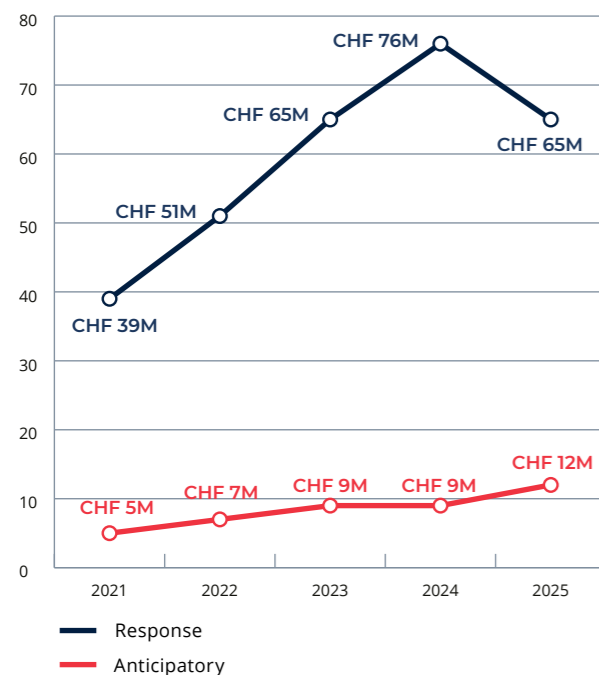
CHF 77.4 million allocated through IFRC-DREF in 2025 to support **83 National Societies** implementing anticipatory action and emergency response through **170 operations**.

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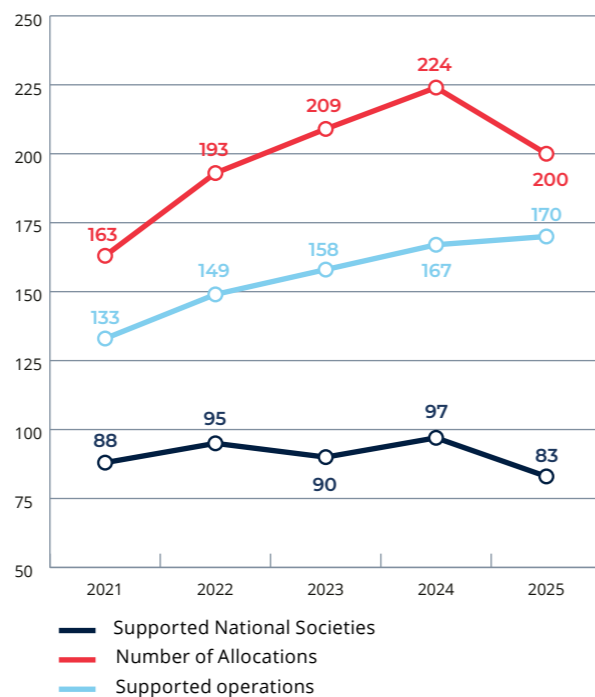
efficient, agile, transparent, and localized way of getting funding directly to local humanitarian actors – both before and after a crisis hits. This direct support enabled National Societies to initiate life-saving actions rapidly, often within days of crisis onset or implement anticipatory action before impacts fully materialized.



IFRC-DREF Anticipatory and Response pillars 2021–2025



IFRC-DREF global allocations, supported operations and total allocated 2021–2025



2025 in Context

The year 2025 marked a pivotal moment for IFRC-DREF, both operationally and strategically. This was the final year of the 2021–2025 IFRC-DREF Ambition and a transition towards the upcoming 2026–2030 strategic phase. Throughout the year, lessons learned from the implementation of the 2021–2025 Ambition and consultation with National Societies, Partners, and IFRC Teams directly informed the development of the next Strategic Ambition (2026–2030), ensuring continuity while sharpening the Fund's focus on agility, localization, and accountability.

A major institutional milestone was reached in June 2025, when the revised procedures formalizing the IFRC-DREF evolution were officially endorsed and put into application. These revisions embedded the changes introduced through the evolution process, further strengthening the Fund's agility, enhancing National Society leadership, and reinforcing trust among partners and donors.

At the global level, IFRC-DREF strengthened its positioning within the broader humanitarian financing architecture by joining the Steering Committee of the Humanitarian Pooled Fund Community of Practice, contributing IFRC Secretariat expertise to collective discussions on pooled funding effectiveness.

2025 also marked a record year in donor engagement, with the highest number of contributing partners to

date, demonstrating sustained confidence in the IFRC-DREF model and its ability to deliver rapid, localized and accountable humanitarian response.

Humanitarian needs, however, continued to outpace available funding globally, with complex emergencies increasingly becoming the norm rather than the exception. Within this environment, the IFRC-DREF's comparative advantages – speed, flexibility, and National Society leadership – became more critical than ever.

Compared to previous years, 2025 saw a further shift in the disaster landscape, driving IFRC-DREF allocations. While floods and other hydro-meteorological hazards remained a dominant driver of demand, there was a marked increase in allocations linked to epidemics, population movement, and complex emergencies. In Africa region, the largest user of the IFRC-DREF, epidemic response overtook floods as the primary hazard in terms of total allocation, reflecting the growing convergence of climate, health, and socio-political risks.

At the same time, the scale, complexity and duration of crises continued to increase. This trend reinforced the importance of IFRC-DREF's complementary role alongside Emergency Appeals, particularly in underfunded and protracted contexts.

¹ The CHF 77.4M figure in 2025 reflects the total grant of CHF 149,859 to South Sudan, while the audited financial report reflects the 25% allocated on 30/12/2025.



Key Messages from 2025

Three overarching messages can describe IFRC-DREF's achievements in 2025:

Faster access, enabled by process improvements



The launch of revised IFRC-DREF Procedures in mid-2025 marked a turning point in how quickly National Societies can access funds. New features such as Eligibility and Compliance approval, cash advances, and streamlined submission requirements significantly reduced approval timelines and administrative bottlenecks.

Anticipatory action scaling up



The Anticipatory Pillar continued to grow at a fast pace, in line with IFRC-DREF's Strategic Direction. By the end of 2025, anticipatory action accounted for a substantially larger share – 16% - of total allocations than at the start of the strategic cycle, with new protocols covering a broader range of hazards and contexts.

Accountability and learning as core priorities



Beyond speed and scale, 2025 placed increased emphasis on how assistance is delivered. Community engagement, operational reviews, safeguarding, and learning mechanisms were strengthened to ensure that rapid financing translates into meaningful and accountable outcomes for affected people.

In 2025, the IFRC-DREF aligned closely with the **IFRC Renewal process**, embracing its focus on innovation, efficiency, accountability and stronger localization. This ensured that the Fund not only evolved in its strategic ambition, but also in how it delivers, reinforcing its commitment to being agile, transparent and fit for the future. The IFRC-DREF is fully aligned with the Secretariat's renewal process and remains committed to delivering on its transformation objectives and fostering the necessary behavioural change.

Global Operational Overview



- Executive Overview
- Global Operational Overview
- Anticipatory Pillar
- Response Pillar
- Regional Perspectives
- Performance, Quality, and Accountability
- Strategic Objectives
- Enablers
- Partnerships and donors



IFRC-DREF Operations in 2025

In 2025, the IFRC-DREF allocated CHF 77.4 million for 83 National Societies to provide life-saving assistance to nearly 15 million people in need. The number of supported operations reached its peak in 2025 – 170 operations, 27% higher than 2021 – while the number of supported countries fell below 2021 levels.

This decrease reflects a greater concentration of IFRC-DREF use among a smaller number of National Societies, or “frequent users” – potentially driven by challenges in the global humanitarian financing environment, which has widened needs in already vulnerable contexts.

This shift is further reflected in the scale of emergencies supported. In 2025, medium-scale (orange-category) crises accounted for the largest share of total allocations, amounting to CHF 33.4 million. In parallel, the average IFRC-DREF allocation increased to CHF 352,733 in 2025, compared to CHF 270,276 in 2021 – representing a 43.2% increase.

Almost 60% of total IFRC-DREF funds allocated in 2025 were used in response to the top three hazards: floods (CHF 22.5M), population movement (CHF 12.1M), and epidemics (CHF 11.4M). The profile of the hazards in 2025 reflects a trend in increasingly complex and often man-made hazards, compounded by the impacts of climate change. Natural hazards historically accounted for about

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65% of IFRC-DREF funding, but their share dropped from 75% (CHF 62 million) in 2024 to 59% (CHF 44.9 million) in 2025.

As far as anticipatory action is concerned, the majority of protocols remain for floods (45%) and drought (15%), with a significant increase in non-weather-related hazards reaching 11% of our protocols (for population movements and epidemics).

The complex global crisis landscape in 2025 was further aggravated by humanitarian funding constraints and a significant decrease in Official Development Assistance – particularly by USAID (from USD 14.1 billion in 2024 to USD 3.4 billion in 2025) – with a direct impact on the health sector (up to a 30% decline in funding in 2025). The increasing prominence of human-induced hazards underscores a more complex global risk landscape, shaped by conflict and socio-economic pressures, and further compounded by the humanitarian funding constraints observed in 2025.

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Floods

CHF 22.5M



Population movement

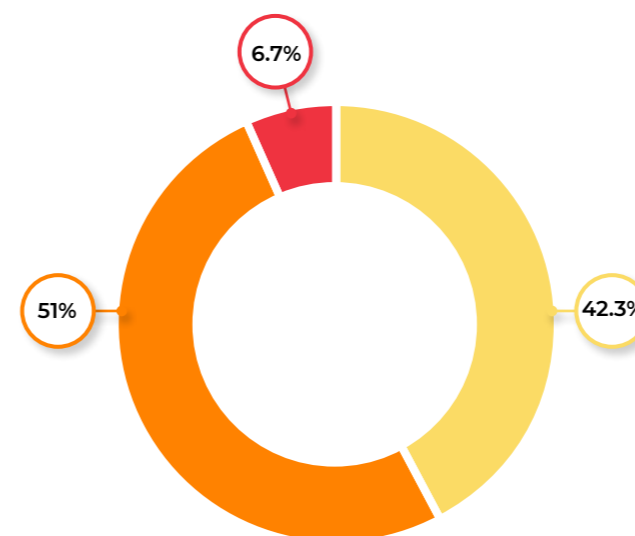
CHF 12.1M



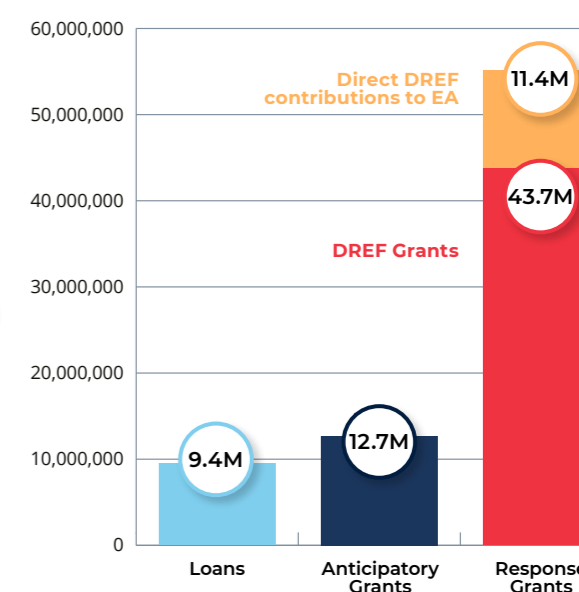
Epidemics

CHF 11.4M

Distribution by crisis category (yellow, orange, red)



Grants, loans and direct contribution modalities





Regional crisis profiles

In 2025, Africa remained the largest recipient of IFRC-DREF allocations, receiving CHF 38.1 million across 104 allocations and accounting for 49.3% of total funding, up from 47.8% in 2024. While Africa maintained its lead, the gap with Asia-Pacific (CHF 16.4 million allocated) narrowed by 8% compared to 2024, reflecting a more balanced distribution between the top two regions. The Americas, although still ranking third, recorded the most significant shift, with a 25.9% year-on-year decline in funding (from CHF 15.4 million to CHF 11.4 million), reducing its relative weight in total global allocations.

At the same time, allocations to the MENA region have significantly increased in both its allocation volume (from CHF 8.1 million to CHF 9.7 million) and its share of total funding (from 9.4% to 12.5%).

While crisis profiles varied across regions, IFRC-DREF funding remained relevant across a wide spectrum of emergencies — from supporting readiness and preparedness for floods in small Pacific Island States to responding to large-scale epidemic outbreaks in West Africa. Regional highlights in 2025 include:



In Africa region, although hydro-meteorological hazards continued to play a significant role (CHF 8,598,277 allocated for floods, 22% of allocations), epidemics became the top emergency category for the first time on record, with CHF 9,799,559 allocated across 23 operations.

While IFRC-DREF supported large-scale health emergencies - with an additional CHF 590,000 allocation for the M-Pox Emergency Appeal in early 2025 and provided kick-start funding for the launch of the DRC Ebola Emergency Appeal in September – Cholera outbreaks were a major driver of allocations, with CHF 4,302,039 allocated across 11 countries. This includes the launch of three simplified Early Action Protocols (s-EAPs) for cholera in Somalia, Ethiopia, and Zimbabwe (the latter triggered in February 2026).



In the Americas, floods were the top emergency by total allocation (CHF 4,529,778), followed by cyclones (CHF 2,716,244). The climate change-driven hurricane season was a key driver, with nearly CHF 4,527,699 allocated for cyclones and floods in Central America and the Caribbean between June and November.

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This included a response to the impact of Hurricane Melissa, with direct contributions to the Cuba (CHF 997,990) and Jamaica (CHF 1,000,000) Emergency Appeals. In anticipation of the crisis, the Jamaica Red Cross accessed the new Imminent IFRC-DREF modality – a leaner and faster tool introduced in June under the revised procedures - enabling review, approval, and transfer of funds within 24 hours.



In the Asia Pacific, a diverse range of crises led to the escalation of humanitarian needs in 2025. Earthquakes were the second-largest driver of allocations, with CHF 5,486,792 allocated to operations in Myanmar, Afghanistan, and the Philippines. Myanmar experienced a 7.7 magnitude earthquake with a death toll exceeding 5,000 people, a large-scale category crisis which received CHF 2,000,000 from the IFRC-DREF as kickstart funds for the Emergency Appeal. Afghanistan and the Philippines were struck by two earthquakes within weeks of each other, further exacerbating needs in already affected contexts. These crises received respectively CHF 2,000,000 and CHF 1,486,792 from the IFRC-DREF.



In Europe and Central Asia, allocation for non-natural hazards accounted for most allocations (CHF 1,168,928, or 67%), largely driven by epidemic responses, including measles outbreaks in Central Asia (Altogether 673,440). Among weather-related hazards, Albania approved its first-ever heatwave simplified Early Action Protocol.



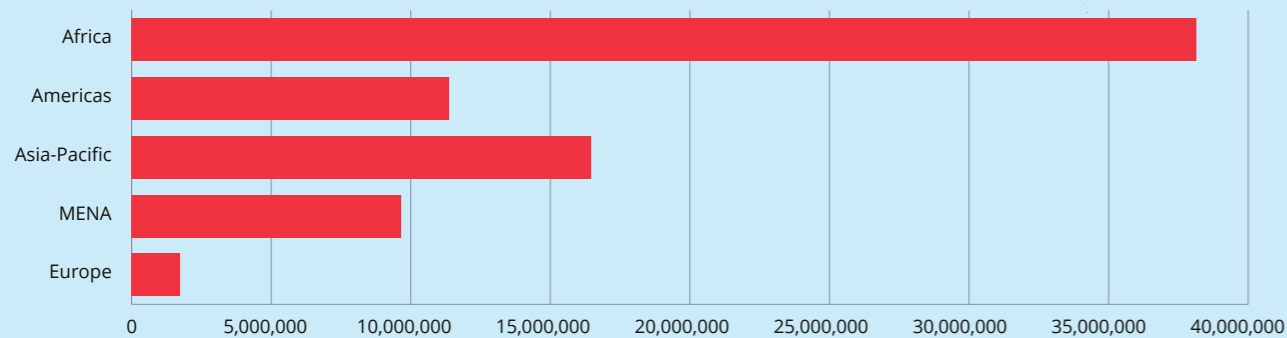
In the MENA region, floods were the main hazard, with CHF 3,441,022 allocated, including CHF 999,992 for Yemen, where medium-scale floods intensified the ongoing crisis. In 2025, IFRC-DREF also continued to support MENA National Societies responding to complex emergencies and population movement, with a combined CHF 3,329,711 allocated. In June 2025, Iraq became the first National Society to access the revised IFRC-DREF for imminent events, receiving CHF 80,000 to address anticipated population movement.

Allocations by region

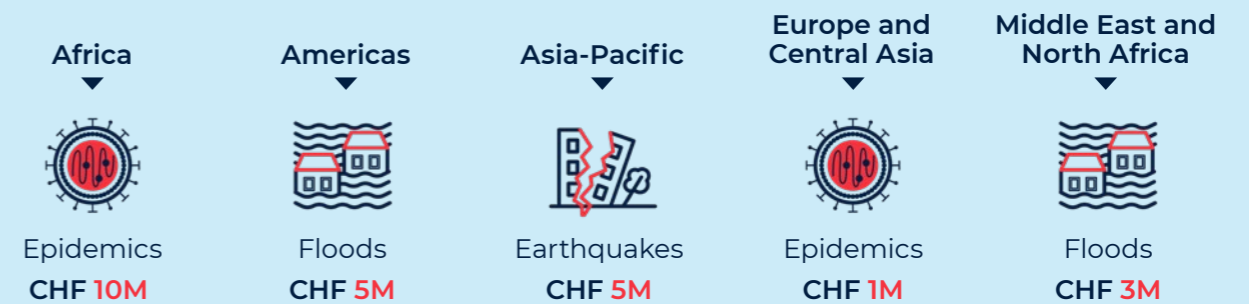
Total allocations and reach by region



Funding distribution across regions in CHF



Top hazards in 2025 by region



Hazard and Risk Profile

In 2025, natural hazards continued to account for the majority of IFRC-DREF allocations, representing 59% of total funding. However, the hazard profile saw a significant shift, with the share of funding directed to non-natural and human-induced crises rising from 24% in 2024 to 41% in 2025. This reflects a more complex and diversified risk landscape, where humanitarian needs are increasingly shaped by climate- and weather-related shocks, but also by conflict, displacement, and public health emergencies. Sudden-onset events nevertheless remained the predominant trigger for IFRC-DREF operations, underscoring the Fund's sustained role in enabling rapid and flexible support to acute emergencies.

Consistent with previous years, floods remained the single largest hazard category supported by the IFRC-DREF, with total allocations of CHF 22.5 million, representing 29% of overall funding. They were the predominant hazard category across multiple regions, reflecting both their frequency and wide geographic reach. This prominence underscores the continued and widespread exposure of communities to hydrometeorological shocks. The scale of these operations also reflects heightened vulnerability in areas with limited capacity to withstand recurring climate-related events. This pattern highlights the importance of strengthening preparedness and anticipatory action, an approach supported through CHF 5.3 million allocated under IFRC-DREF's anticipatory pillar in 2025.

Population movement was the second-largest crisis category supported through IFRC-DREF in 2025, reflecting the combined effects of conflict, socio-economic pressures, and climate-related impacts. Assistance for displacement-related emergencies has shown a growing trend over the past five years, despite a pronounced decline in 2024. In 2025, funding increased almost fourfold compared to the previous year, reaching CHF 12 million across 29 operations, demonstrating the growing scale of displacement-driven humanitarian pressures. While Africa accounted for the majority of these operations, substantial allocations were also directed to the Americas and MENA regions. In Africa and the MENA region, displacement was primarily driven by conflict and security crises; meanwhile, in the Americas, population movement was shaped by return migration toward countries of origin.

Epidemics ranked as the third-largest driver of IFRC-DREF allocations in 2025, with total funding reaching CHF 11.4 million, or nearly 15% of overall allocations. Since 2021, epidemic-related funding has followed a steady upward trajectory, indicating the sustained relevance of public health emergencies within the IFRC-DREF portfolio. Africa



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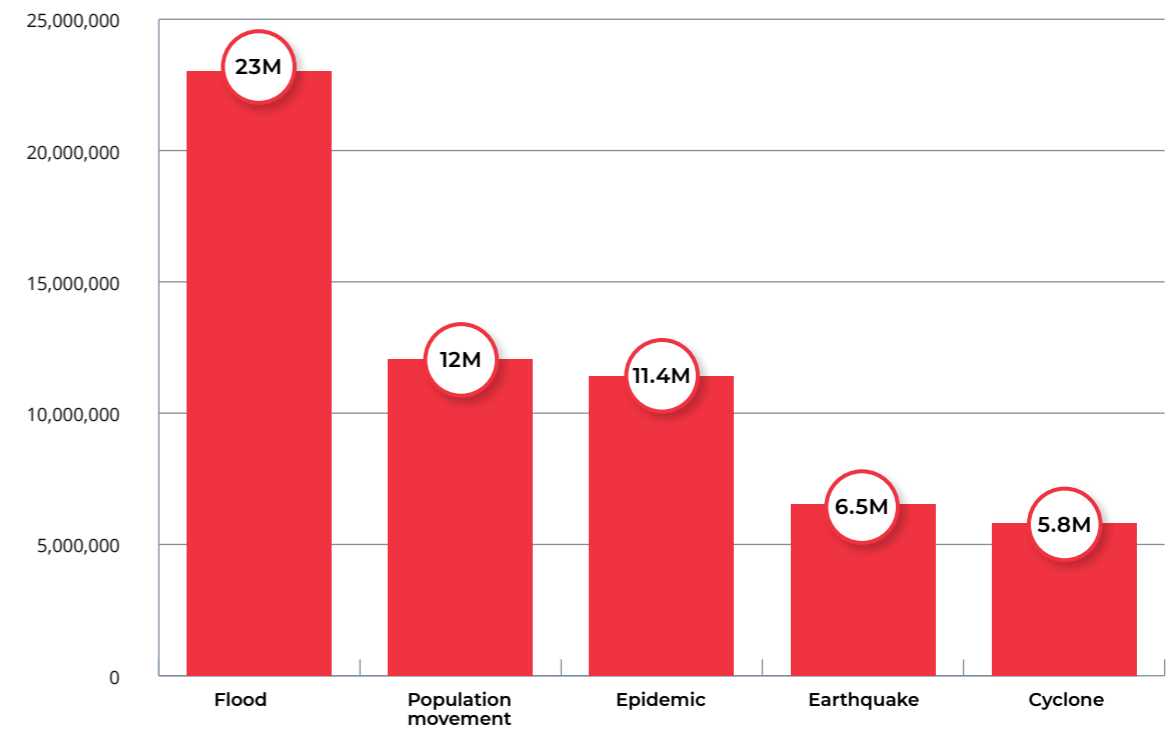
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stood out as the primary recipient, with CHF 9.7 million allocated, reflecting the region's continued exposure to recurrent and high-impact outbreaks. Cholera and Ebola represented the most significant disease outbreak categories, together accounting for CHF 6.9 million of epidemic-related funding in 2025. Other regions faced distinct disease patterns, including dengue in the Asia-Pacific and measles in Europe and Central Asia, illustrating the diverse and region-specific nature of epidemic risk.

Taken together, these trends point to a shifting risk landscape in which climate-related shocks increasingly intersect with conflict, displacement, and public health emergencies. For IFRC-DREF, this reinforces the need to remain agile and responsive, balancing rapid action for sudden-onset events with sustained engagement in complex and evolving humanitarian crises.

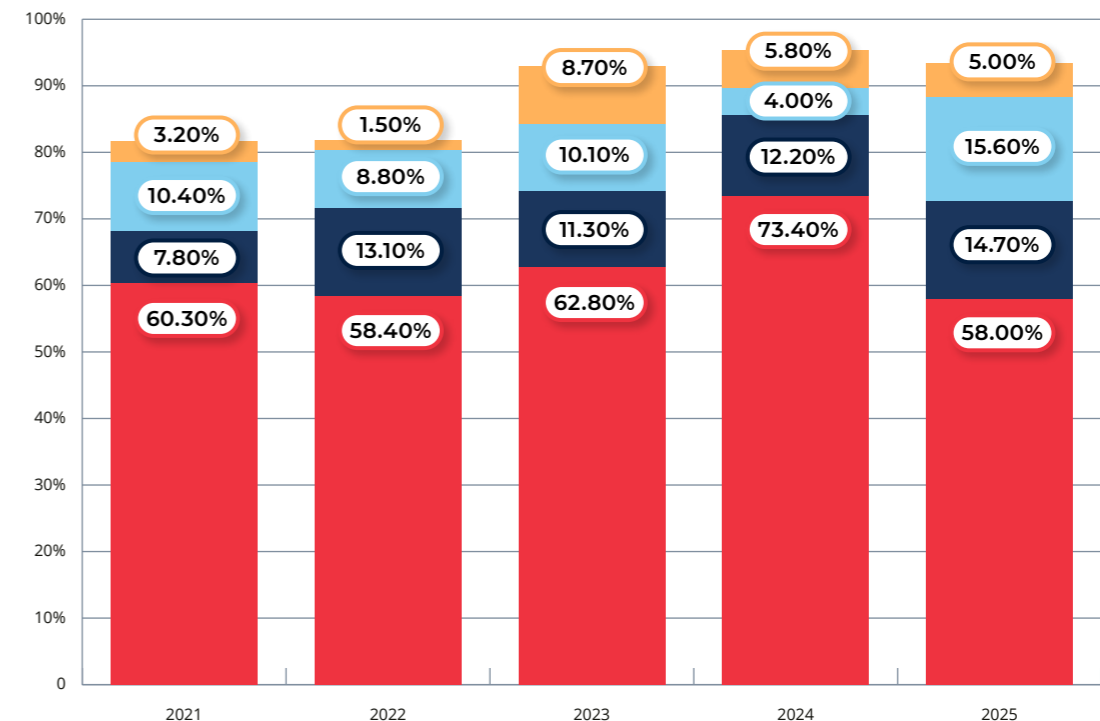
Major hazards addressed in 2025



Shifts compared to 2021–2024

(natural hazards vs. epidemics, population movement, complex emergencies)

■ Natural Hazards ■ Epidemics ■ Population movement ■ Complex emergencies





Reaching People in Silent and Underfunded Crises

In 2025, IFRC-DREF played a critical role in supporting emergencies that attracted limited media attention, particularly small- and medium-scale emergencies. Of the 170 operations supported through IFRC-DREF in 2025, 93 were yellow-category crises, reflecting the Fund's central role in reaching small and medium-scale emergencies where delayed financing could rapidly exacerbate humanitarian impact. A significant proportion of these allocations addressed localized flooding, public health outbreaks, and slow-onset displacement. In terms of overall funding volume, however, orange-category emergencies accounted for the largest share, amounting to CHF 33.4 million. These crises were largely driven by hydrometeorological and climate-related hazards—most notably floods—but also included drought and food insecurity.

IFRC-DREF support in 2025 also reached 6 of the 10 most under-reported humanitarian crises identified in CARE's annual ranking of emergencies receiving the least media attention.² In contexts where limited visibility often translates into delayed or insufficient funding, IFRC-DREF allocations helped ensure that critical needs were addressed by local actors despite constrained international attention. This focus was reflected in allocations to several under-reported contexts. In Burundi, IFRC-DREF supported two population movement operations, in total with CHF 1.2 million, in response to the protracted displacement crisis. IFRC-DREF allocations addressed cholera response in Angola with CHF 627,608 and food insecurity response in Malawi with CHF 999,910. In Honduras, close to CHF 1.4 million was allocated to address displacement and recurrent flooding, including the approval of an Early Action Protocol for floods linked to tropical storms, reinforcing preparedness amid compounding risks. IFRC-DREF also supported cyclone operations in Madagascar with CHF 1.1 million, including an Early Action Protocol that was activated in February 2026, while an Early Action Protocol of CHF 541,853 for drought was also approved for Zambia. **In 2025, the IFRC-DREF allocated CHF 33.8 million to 23 countries classified under the NSIF (National Societies Investment Framework)³, representing 50% of total IFRC-DREF funding and underlining the Fund's strong commitment to supporting the most fragile and vulnerable contexts.**

Across these contexts, IFRC-DREF allocations enabled National Societies to act early and locally, stabilizing situations before they deteriorated and reducing pressure on already fragile coping mechanisms. In doing so, IFRC-DREF not only filled critical funding gaps in under-reported crises but also strengthened a more preventive, efficient, and people-centred humanitarian response.

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² CARE. (2026). *The 10 most under-reported humanitarian crises of 2025*. CARE International. January 28, 2026.

³ The National Society Investment Framework (NSIF) is a strategic approach developed by IFRC and it is a data-driven foundation that supports prioritization of investment in National Societies. It ensures targeted, coherent support aligned with institutional and operational needs.

Anticipatory Pillar

Acting Before Crisis Hits



Growth of Anticipatory Action in 2025

The Anticipatory Pillar of the IFRC-DREF continued to grow in 2025, increasing from CHF 9.4 million allocated in 2024 to CHF 12.7 million in 2025. This represented 16.4 per cent of the total IFRC-DREF allocations for the year, reflecting the continued institutionalization and scaling up of Anticipatory Action within the IFRC network.

This increase was driven by several operational and procedural improvements, including the simplification of

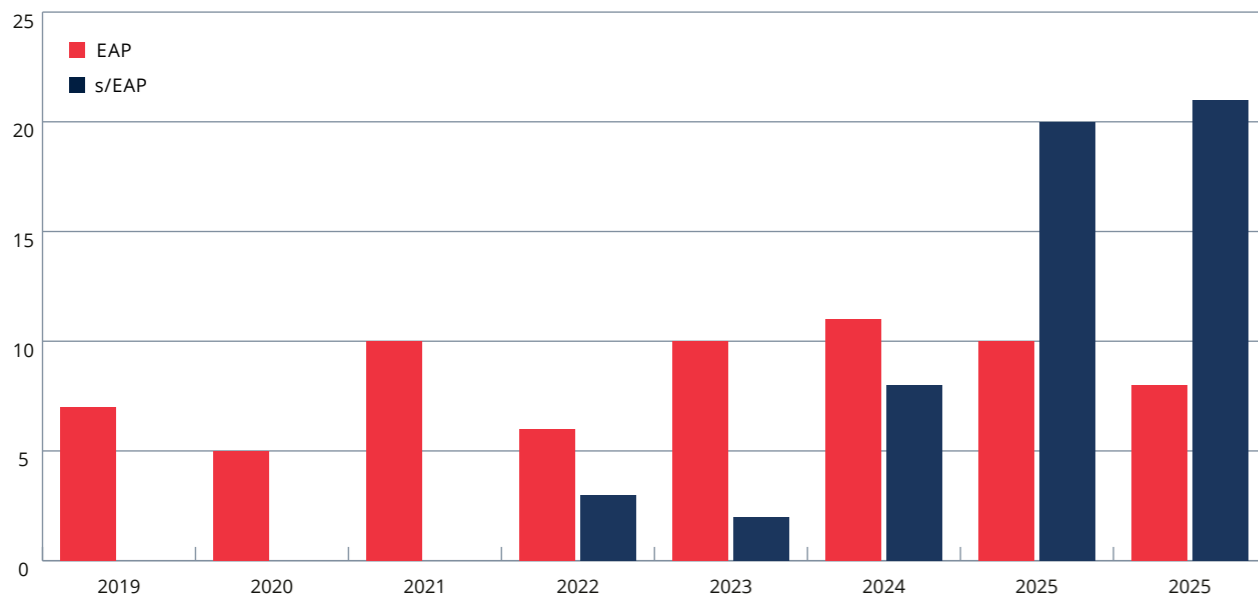
the Early Action Protocol (EAP) submission process, the implementation of revised IFRC-DREF procedures allowing multiple activations per EAPs, and a simpler, faster and better fit for purpose Imminent IFRC-DREF modality. These changes, combined with the growing engagement of National Societies in Anticipatory Action, contributed to a significant increase in funding allocated to the Anticipatory Pillar. In 2025, 17 new National Societies had protocols approved (13 simplified EAPs and 4 full EAPs).

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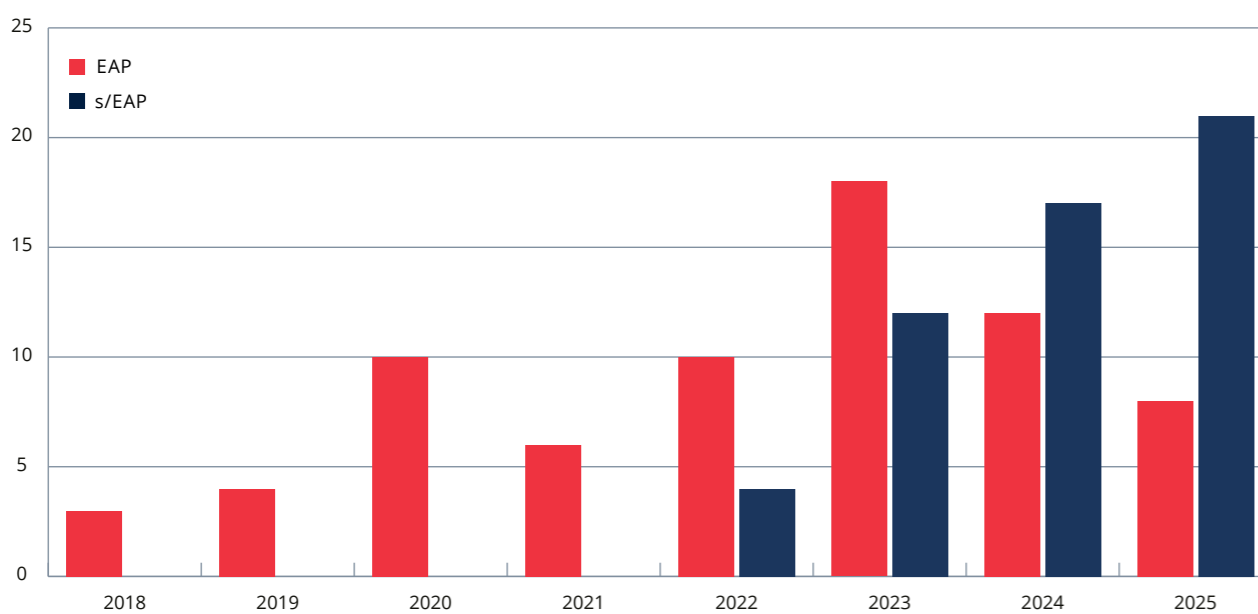
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Approved protocols by type



Submissions by type of protocol

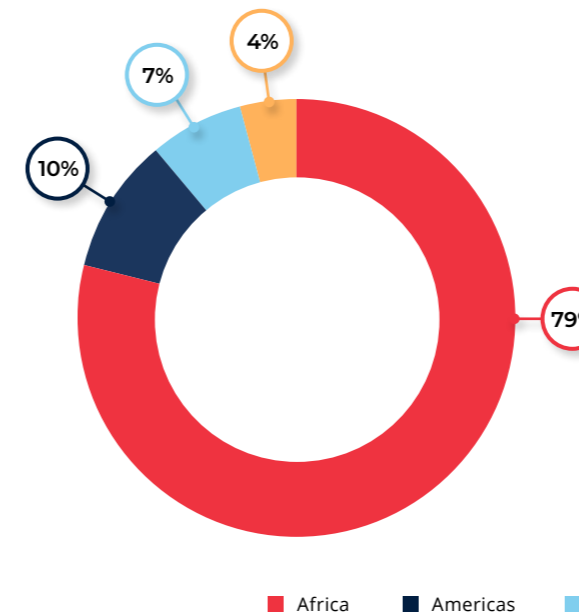


During 2025, 29 new EAPs have been submitted, with a marked increase in simplified EAPs (sEAPs), which accounted for 21 submissions. This trend highlights the importance of the sEAP modality for National Societies that do not yet have the capacity or resources to develop a full EAP, while still enabling timely and effective anticipatory action.

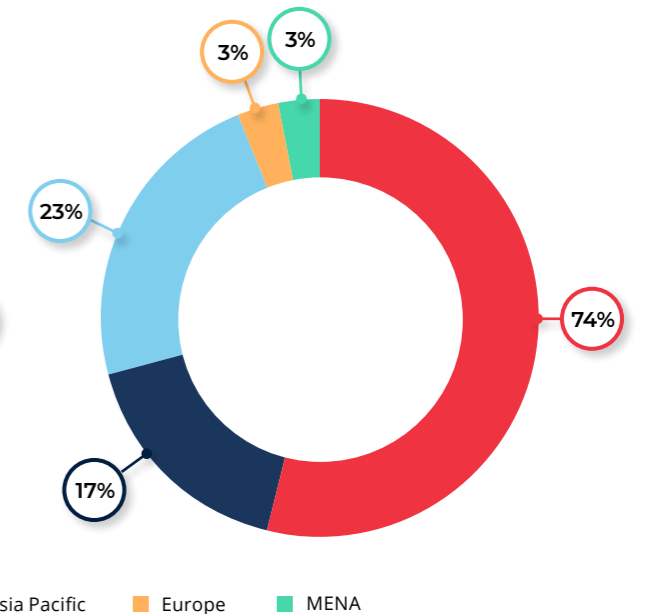
Africa continued to be the leading region in terms of both submissions and approvals in 2025, accounting for 79% of all submitted protocols. This was followed by the Americas (10%), Asia Pacific (7%) and Europe (4%). In terms of approved protocols, Africa represented 54%, followed by Asia Pacific (23%), the Americas (17%), and Europe and MENA (3 % each).

Another key development in 2025 was the expansion of Anticipatory Action to new and emerging hazards like wildfires in Chile (activated in January 2026), and there was a notable increase in interest in anticipating epidemic risks, particularly dengue in Sri Lanka ([The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society launches the first simplified EAP to combat dengue](#)) and cholera in Cameroon, Somalia, Zimbabwe and Ethiopia. In addition, new simplified EAPs for population movement were approved for Colombia and Djibouti, further demonstrating the adaptability of anticipatory approaches to diverse risk contexts.

s/EAP submissions 2025 by region



s/EAP approved 2025 by region



Anticipatory action in practice

From readiness to early actions

Significant support has been given to project managers in ensuring that the National Societies with approved EAPs are implementing the readiness activities and procuring the stocks in time. Continued support still needs to be carried out in 2026. More details are given in section 9.2 of this report.

In 2025, 8 activations have taken place for heatwave, floods and drought in Africa, Europe and MENA. This number has been stagnating for the past 4 years, yet we were expecting an increase, considering the increased number of approved EAPs. The IFRC-DREF team, supported by the German Red Cross, has started to study the reasons behind this plateau. This work will be completed during the second quarter of 2026 and will help us address the bottlenecks that this study will highlight.

More information on all activations can be found on the Anticipation Hub. Here are a few articles:

- The **Chilean Red Cross** becomes the first National Society to anticipate wildfires
- The **Ethiopian Red Cross Society** implements anticipatory actions ahead of a drought
- Acting to anticipate the impacts of drought in **Kenya**



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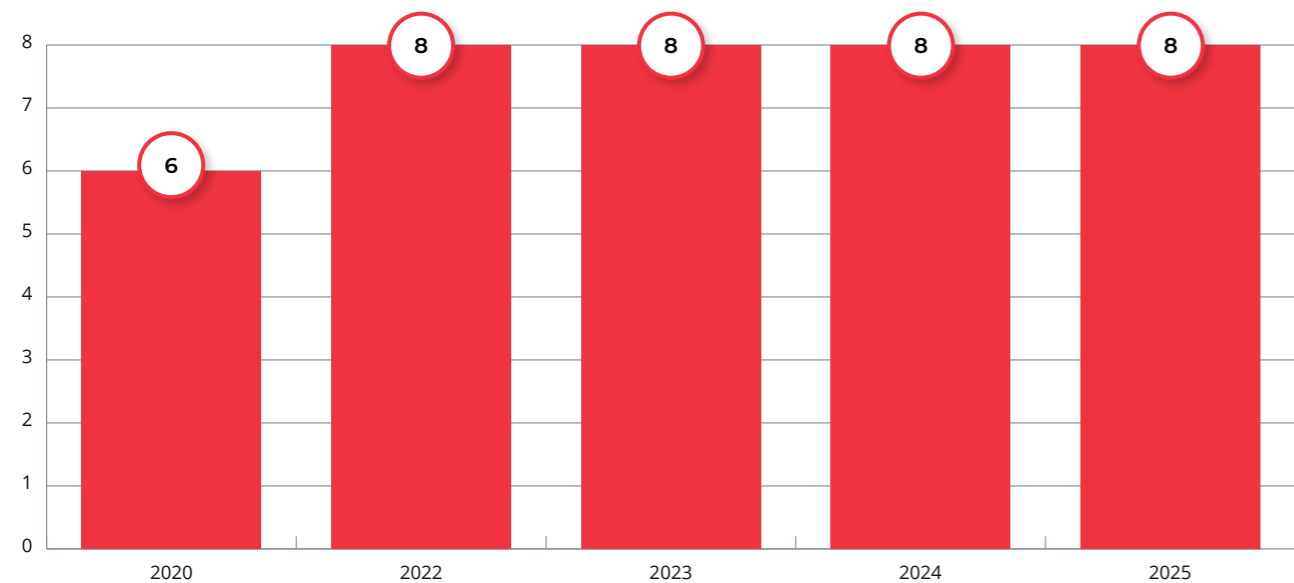


This year also experienced the first 2 activations of EAPs in conflict settings:

- The **Somali Red Crescent Society** activates its Early Action Protocol for Drought to support the most vulnerable people
- The **Yemen Red Crescent Society** acts in anticipation of floods

It is important to note that the revised IFRC-DREF procedures allow National Societies to activate an approved protocol twice before submitting a revised version. This was the case for the Mozambique floods EAP, which was first triggered in February 2025 and again in December 2025. This example demonstrates the increased operational flexibility provided by the updated procedures, enabling National Societies to act ahead of hazard impacts to forecastable risks.

s/EAP triggered



Learning from activations and non-activations

In 2025, the three-year pilot phase of the Simplified Early Action Protocol (sEAP) reached its conclusion and was subject to an independent review to inform future adaptation of the tool. The review found that the sEAP modality has generally been effective in offering a quicker, more flexible and lighter entry point for National Societies to access anticipatory action funding from the IFRC-DREF, helping to broaden participation and incentivize anticipatory action engagement. The findings from this pilot phase review (available [here](#)) will guide further refinement of the Anticipatory Action Pillar tools to be conducted in 2026.

In 2025, a key milestone was reached with the finalization of the new Guidance on Anticipatory Action for Population Movement, developed through the collaborative work of a dedicated working group of Red Cross Red Crescent representatives and supported by a consultant. The guidance, available [here](#), provides clear examples to support National Societies in exploring anticipatory action in contexts of displacement and migration, expanding the scope of anticipatory approaches beyond climate-related hazards.

Integration with IFRC systems (GO, forecasts, risk analysis). Significant progress was made in developing the application process for EAPs and sEAPs through the GO Platform. In 2025, the wireframes for this process have been finalised, and a broad consultation was conducted with National Societies as well as IFRC colleagues across regional offices and delegations. This input was incorporated into the design and sent to production with the developers. The process is expected to be finalised and launched in 2026, after which all IFRC-DREF applications, including for anticipatory action, will be submitted through the GO Platform, streamlining submissions and enhancing efficiency.

Strategic Direction

Role of anticipatory action in the 2026–2030 Ambition

In 2025, the IFRC-DREF AA team, supported by two consultants funded by American Cross and with the contribution of several Validation Committee members, advanced work on the EAP 2.0 in adjusting the current EAP modality. The work aims to deliver a scalable and agile protocol that demonstrates stronger value for the investments made by National Societies in anticipatory action, thereby contributing to the global scale-up of AA. It has been initiated following several global and regional workshops, which took place in 2024 and 2025, as well as the sEAP review, which took place in 2025, which brought to light several bottlenecks of the current modality. This work will continue and come to an end in 2026.

To feed into this work, the Netherlands Red Cross is supporting the IFRC-DREF with funding to design a simpler entry point to access EAPs for small states, for which a simplified EAP is still too constraining. This “Anticipatory Action for Small States” project started in 2025 and is being implemented in Barbados and Belize. The launch, inception workshop and basic training took place in Panama in July 2025, and field visits will start at the beginning of 2026. The objective is to adapt the EAP requirements and develop a simple, yet robust version of an EAP adapted to the context, resources and capacities of the two National Societies, which would enable them to protect their most vulnerable population from their main predictable risk ahead of the impact. This new simple version of the EAP will be integrated into the EAP 2.0 design and replicable to similar National Societies in other small states contexts from other regions.

Response Pillar

Fast and Flexible Support



Responding to Rapid-Onset and Protracted Crises

In 2025, the Response Pillar remained the backbone of the IFRC-DREF, enabling National Societies to access fast, agile, and flexible funding to implement emergency responses across all regions. Response allocations continued to tackle a majority of small- and medium-scale crises, where speed of financing is critical, and alternative funding sources are often limited or delayed. In addition, IFRC-DREF funds have enabled National Societies to kick-start Emergency Appeals in response to large-scale crises.

Throughout the year, Response DREFs have addressed a wide range of emergencies, including floods, epidemics, population movement, earthquakes, and complex socio-economic crises. In many contexts, IFRC-DREF funding represented the first and, at times, the only source of international support available during the initial phase of an emergency, allowing National Societies to mobilize staff and volunteers, initiate life-saving activities, and establish coordination mechanisms without delay.

In protracted crises, Response DREFs also played an important bridging role. By providing early-stage funding, they enabled National Societies and IFRC teams to gather operational data, refine response strategies, and determine whether scale-up through Emergency Appeals or other funding mechanisms was required.

Complementarity with Emergency Appeals and Other IFRC Tools

The Response Pillar continued to operate as part of a broader ecosystem of IFRC emergency tools. In 2025, IFRC-DREF allocations consistently served as the first and fastest injection of resources, triggering and enabling broader operational mobilization to larger responses. This was particularly evident in orange-category emergencies, where responses either started directly with an Emergency Appeal or escalated into one as needs grew.

In mid-2025, a major procedural shift was introduced with the revised IFRC-DREF Procedures, which phased out the issuing of IFRC-DREF loans to orange-level Emergency Appeals.

Historically, these loans were often required due to structural underfunding of large-scale emergency operations, with the expectation that they would be reimbursed to the IFRC-DREF once multilateral contributions reached 200% of the loan amount. However, low reimbursement levels in recent years made this modality increasingly unsustainable.

As a result, the revised Procedures modified this mechanism: IFRC-DREF support to Emergency Appeals is now provided as grants – referred to as *direct contributions* – rather than loans.

This change was intentionally introduced to:

- Reduce the financial burden on operations by eliminating repayment obligations;
- Continue providing predictable startup capital for Emergency Appeals;
- Strengthen accountability on the use of IFRC-DREF funds, while promoting operational prioritization and agility during the critical first days of a response.

Crucially, this evolution reinforces the IFRC-DREF as the central, kick-starting funding tool for IFRC emergency response, ensuring the immediate liquidity needed for rapid mobilization while the Emergency Appeal scales up.

As the revised Procedures were rolled out in June 2025, direct IFRC-DREF grants to Emergency Appeals contributed to a clearer, more transparent use of IFRC-DREF resources within Emergency Appeal operations. This has ensured that the fund maintains its critical role in supporting rapid and flexible emergency interventions, while Emergency Appeals continue to provide the necessary structure and scope needed for sustained, multi-sectoral responses in more complex and protracted emergencies.

In addition to Emergency Appeals, the Response Pillar of the IFRC-DREF complements other IFRC emergency tools, most notably the Surge mechanism, through the funding of Rapid Response personnel deployed for IFRC-DREF-funded operations. The IFRC Surge mechanism provides rapid, short-term technical and operational support during emergencies through its global network of Rapid Response personnel, who are deployed to fill immediate gaps in leadership, coordination, health, logistics, information management, and other critical areas. In 2025, Surge maintained active deployments across multiple crises, with Rapid Response personnel delivering specialized services when local capacities were overwhelmed.

Overall, the procedural improvements have strengthened system coherence: the IFRC-DREF remains the immediate financing mechanism that allows National Societies to respond without delay, while Emergency Appeals secure the additional resources required to scale up and sustain operations as crises evolve. Surge services complement this by providing the human and technical capacities needed for effective operational delivery.

Together, these tools enhance IFRC’s ability to respond efficiently and at scale. This multilayered system ensures



that National Societies receive not only rapid funding but also the operational, technical, and analytical support required to deliver effective and accountable humanitarian assistance.

Operational Challenges and Adaptive Measures

Although notable progress has been made in strengthening compliance and accountability, ongoing and newly emerging challenges continue to influence the operational landscape.

Delays in the submission of DREF operation reports remained a recurring challenge. Although a substantial backlog had accumulated toward the end of 2024 (largely due to system and process transitions), significant progress was made during 2025. Throughout the year, collaboration with Regional Offices and technical departments focused on clearing overdue reports. By year-end, although several long-overdue reports remained, a large proportion of previously pending reports had been finalized and published, and a steady flow of final report publication has been maintained.

To further address this situation, the revised IFRC-DREF procedures also introduced reduced maximum allocation thresholds for requests coming from National Societies with overdue reports, underscoring the importance of maintaining timely reporting. It is important to highlight that while there were 20 IFRC-DREF requests that required additional approvals in the first half of the year, the number of such cases dropped significantly in the second half of 2025, with only 4 requests requiring additional approval.

Operational implementation delays remained a challenge in 2025, mirroring trends observed in the previous year. These delays were frequently linked to changing operational contexts, procurement bottlenecks, and delayed fund transfers. To address

these issues, the IFRC-DREF also maintained flexibility to adjust implementation approaches where needed. In numerous operations, timeframe extensions and other operational adjustments were required to ensure effective delivery of assistance to affected communities.

Delays in the signing of Project Funding Agreements (PFAs) were observed in several IFRC-DREF operations, contributing to slower fund transfers and delayed implementation. The revised IFRC-DREF procedures introduced in 2025 have already begun addressing this issue by strengthening timelines and expectations for timely agreement signature, helping ensure that operations can start implementation more quickly. Looking ahead, IFRC-DREF will continue to work closely with regional teams and National Societies to further address existing challenges and strengthen accountability and compliance across IFRC-DREF operations.

The Response Pillar in Transition

By the end of 2025, the Response Pillar was operating within a more coherent and predictable framework than at the start of the strategic cycle. While maintaining its core function as a rapid-response financing mechanism, it increasingly emphasized complementarity with anticipatory action, clearer sequencing with other IFRC funding tools, and stronger accountability for results.

This transition positions the Response Pillar to remain fit for purpose in the next strategic phase. As crises become more complex, overlapping, and prolonged, the continued evolution of response modalities will be essential to ensure that the IFRC-DREF can sustain both speed and quality while supporting National Societies to lead effective and accountable humanitarian action.

Regional Perspectives





Africa

In 2025, Africa remained the region with the largest participation in IFRC-DREF allocations globally, managing 104 allocations totaling CHF 38.1M, representing 52% of global IFRC-DREF funding (up from 45% in 2024). Although the number of allocations was slightly lower than the 120 recorded in 2024, the number of operations increased (89 vs 75), confirming sustained and diversified demand. Epidemics accounted for the highest share of the budget, with major cholera responses in Côte d'Ivoire, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Chad, Congo and Angola, alongside Marburg Virus Disease responses in Eastern and West Africa and Ebola in DRC. This trend reflects the growing weight of public health emergencies and climate-sensitive outbreaks across the continent.

Regional efforts, combined with greater flexibility in the IFRC-DREF approval decision – with the introduction of E&C approval, from June onwards – significantly improved performance in processing IFRC-DREF requests, in the Africa region. Average Disaster-to-Approval time dropped from 12.4 days in 2024 to 3.2 days in 2025, reinforcing IFRC-DREF's positioning as the fastest funding instrument available to National Societies for early action.

Another key highlight was the rapid growth of Anticipatory Action (AA) among African National Societies, increasing both operational scope and compliance workload. Africa took a leading role in piloting epidemic and population movement EAPs, with the first epidemic EAPs and simplified EAPs approved globally, including four cholera protocols in Cameroon, Somalia, Ethiopia and Zimbabwe.

Improved launch quality, fewer scale-ups, and stronger alignment with PMER and RO finance contributed to

better tracking and compliance. Regional prioritization of reporting reduced average delays from 350 to 220 days, though reporting remains the main structural challenge. Overall, 2025 marked clear progress and a strategic shift toward sustained capacity strengthening in 2026.

Americas

In 2025, the Americas region operated in an increasingly complex humanitarian environment shaped by climate-related disasters, displacement dynamics, public health threats and socio-political shocks. In the Americas region, IFRC-DREF allocated CHF 11.3 million across 31 operations, targeting over 400,000 people through anticipatory and response interventions. The operational portfolio reflected the region's multi-hazard exposure, addressing floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, wildfires, drought, volcanic activity, epidemics, arboviral outbreaks, biological emergencies, civil unrest and complex crises.

Anticipatory action expanded through the approval of four s-EAPs and one Full EAP in 2025. The region marked two global milestones: the approval of the first-ever Simplified EAP for wildfires globally (Chile) and the first Simplified EAP addressing forced displacement (Colombia). These approvals expanded hazard coverage and thematic scope within the global anticipatory action framework.

The imminent IFRC-DREF modality had a significant weight in the Americas region, with seven imminent allocations launched for population movement, volcanic activity, and epidemics. These allocations enabled National Societies to implement early actions when risk analysis indicated a high likelihood of humanitarian impact, supporting



measures designed to mitigate or reduce potential consequences before hazards escalated.

Notably, two of these imminent allocations subsequently transitioned into full response operations as events materialized, underscoring IFRC-DREF's flexibility to accompany evolving crises. In Jamaica, an initial CHF 80,000 imminent allocation supported early action ahead of Hurricane Melissa, followed by an additional allocation to support response operations once impacts became evident. Similarly, in Costa Rica, an initial CHF 80,000 imminent allocation for flood risk was followed by a second allocation once impacts materialized.

Alongside anticipatory mechanisms, IFRC-DREF supported response operations across multiple hazard types. Flood-related operations represented the largest share of total allocations (CHF 4,529,778), reflecting the intensifying impact of climate variability across the region. Flood responses were followed by cyclone-related operations (CHF 2,716,244), further underscoring the region's exposure to severe weather events. Among these, Hurricane Melissa stands out as a major operation of the year, resulting in approximately CHF 1,000,000 in IFRC-DREF support in Jamaica (inclusive of the initial imminent allocation) and approximately CHF 1,000,000 in Cuba to address large-scale hurricane impacts. Through these allocations, National Societies delivered assistance across multiple sectors, including health services, water and sanitation support, cash interventions and essential relief items, ensuring timely humanitarian action as crises unfolded.

Beyond operational allocations, 2025 placed strong emphasis on the capacity strengthening of National Society staff and volunteers. The region supported the roll-out of the new IFRC-DREF procedures and provided strengthened technical accompaniment to National Societies. More than 250 staff and volunteers participated in regional online sessions in English and Spanish on new IFRC-DREF procedures. Furthermore, in-person IFRC-DREF workshops were conducted across several Caribbean National Societies –including Barbados, Grenada, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, St Kitts and Nevis, Belize, Guyana and Jamaica – reaching over 20 staff and volunteers through tabletop simulation exercises to design imminent and response IFRC-DREF operations based on simulated scenarios. These efforts strengthened understanding of eligibility criteria, budgeting standards, and anticipatory and response design, contributing to higher-quality submissions and more efficient review processes.



Finally, a key initiative in 2025 was the launch of the Anticipatory Action for Small States (AA4SS) project, which supports two small-state National Societies – Barbados and Belize – in developing Early Action Protocols adapted to their context, capacities and resources, enabling them to protect vulnerable populations from predictable risks ahead of impact. Through this initiative, both National Societies are progressing toward operational EAPs while contributing to shaping how anticipatory financing can be made more accessible and adaptable for other small-state contexts. The project also aims to generate practical learning and recommendations to inform replication in similar settings.

IFRC-DREF remains a cornerstone of rapid and anticipatory humanitarian financing in the Americas – enabling National Societies to act early to reduce potential impact and to scale response decisively when crises unfold.

Asia Pacific

In 2025, the Asia-Pacific region faced a highly complex and dynamic risk landscape, shaped by the convergence of climate-driven disasters, seismic events, and protracted population movements. Within this environment, National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies remained critical first responders, often operating with limited international surge support and under growing expectations for locally led action.

Against this context, the IFRC-DREF played a central role in providing timely funding, enabling National Societies to deliver lifesaving relief and protection

at a critical time. Between January and December 2025, IFRC-DREF supported a total of 23 operations across 12 countries, comprising 16 response IFRC-DREF operations and seven anticipatory action mechanisms (EAPs/sEAPs). Total allocations reached CHF 13.82 million, supporting approximately one million people across the region.

These interventions were delivered against a backdrop of sustained operational pressure throughout the year. Six new Emergency Appeals have been launched. In parallel, nine response IFRC-DREF operations were initiated, with two concluding in 2025 and the remainder continuing into 2026. An additional six IFRC-DREF allocations directly supported Emergency Appeals, reinforcing the IFRC-DREF start-up funding that contributes as a pledge to the Emergency Appeal and, under the revised procedures.

Climate-related hazards were the largest driver of humanitarian needs and IFRC-DREF allocations throughout the year, with floods, cyclones, and typhoons underpinning major Emergency Appeals and IFRC-DREF operations across South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific, including Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam, the Philippines, and Lao PDR. Earthquakes emerged as the second-largest driver, with a total of CHF 5.49 million allocated to earthquake-related operations in Myanmar, Afghanistan, and the Philippines. In parallel, population movements and complex emergencies, particularly in Afghanistan and Bangladesh, contributed to sustained humanitarian needs and prolonged engagement in protracted crisis contexts.

Anticipatory action continued to expand significantly across the region. By the end of 2025, seven Early Action Protocols were approved during the year alone, representing a major step forward in scaling anticipatory action across Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Fiji, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Nepal. In addition, the Philippines Typhoon EAP was activated, marking an important milestone in operationalizing anticipatory action at scale.

Capacity strengthening and learning remained integral to IFRC-DREF implementation in Asia-Pacific. Throughout 2025, targeted orientations and technical support were provided to National Societies and IFRC staff on revised IFRC-DREF procedures, response modalities, and anticipatory action frameworks. These efforts strengthened understanding of IFRC-DREF processes, improved readiness for EAP development and activation, and contributed to more consistent application of procedural and financial requirements across the region.

This progress was reflected in operational performance. In 2025, the average time from request to IFRC-DREF

approval was nine days, ranging from six to 13 days, demonstrating a consistently efficient and responsive review and decision-making process across the region.

Together, these trends highlight both the increasing scale and complexity of humanitarian risk in the Asia-Pacific and the continued importance of strengthening anticipatory action, operational readiness to respond, and locally led response capacities moving into 2026.

Europe and Central Asia

In 2025, Europe and Central Asia continued to experience a growing convergence of natural and man-made environmental challenges. The effects of climate change, ongoing conflicts, and human displacement have amplified environmental vulnerabilities across the region, creating complex humanitarian and ecological pressures. The region is facing a critical intersection of intensifying climate hazards, unsustainable resource use, and conflict-driven environmental degradation. While some countries have advanced adaptation strategies such as flood defenses, renewable energy investments, and reforestation, regional coordination and international support remain essential to mitigate further ecological challenges and humanitarian crises.

Between January and December 2025, IFRC-DREF supported a total of 7 response IFRC-DREF operations, reaching 100,522 people affected with relief assistance. Total allocations reached CHF 1,428,516. This number remains below the average of the former years, when the number of IFRC-DREF requests launched varied between 12 and 19.

In 2025, IFRC Europe continued to advance both anticipatory (early) action and traditional response modalities, aligning with the IFRC's global Operational



Framework for Anticipatory Action 2021–2025. Anticipatory actions were applied through five active, three planned Early Action Protocols (EAPs) that are designed to trigger pre-emptive measures before hazards strikes. EAPs are mainly addressing heatwaves, cold waves and floods, with actions such as distributing water and cooling resources ahead of forecasted heatwaves and conducting wellness checks with mobile first aid teams. These protocols use pre-agreed triggers and financing models that enable National Societies to act ahead of predicted risks, helping reduce the severity of impacts.

Strengthening operational and community capacity remained a core priority in the region in 2025. IFRC and European National Societies are enhancing training on early warning and early action systems, integrating contingency planning guides and updated tools that help National Societies prepare, anticipate and respond more effectively to evolving risks.

Learning initiatives also include workshops on the new IFRC-DREF modalities, anticipatory action and risk-informed decision-making, and increased use of simulation exercises. Volunteers and staff are being trained to interpret forecasts, implement early actions, and strengthen community engagement so that warnings lead to timely protective measures. These efforts are part of a broader push to mainstream anticipatory approaches into both humanitarian and civil-protection frameworks, ensuring that localized capacities are bolstered and that communities in Europe are more resilient in the face of rising climate-driven hazards.

Middle East and North Africa

In 2025, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region faced overlapping humanitarian risks driven by climate shocks, protracted conflicts, political instability, economic deterioration, and population displacement. Sanctions, insecurity, access constraints, and a declining international presence in high-risk settings further reinforced the frontline role of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies as first responders.

Within this context, the IFRC-DREF remained a critical enabler of timely, locally led response. In 2025, IFRC-DREF allocated CHF 9.65 million to 17 operations across 10 countries in the MENA region, targeting approximately 1.93 million people. Operations were predominantly small- to medium-scale, with an



average allocation of CHF 459,569 and an average cost of CHF 48 per person, underscoring IFRC-DREF's cost-efficient role in addressing the impacts of the shocks that faced the region.

Climate-related hazards dominated the IFRC-DREF portfolio in MENA, particularly floods in Iraq, Iran, Algeria, Yemen, Egypt, and Morocco, alongside responses to heatwaves, drought, wildfires, and cold waves in Iran, Syria and Lebanon. In addition, population movement and complex emergencies in Syria, Iraq, Iran, and Lebanon led to requests for support from the IFRC-DREF, often in contexts with reduced international humanitarian presence.

A significant milestone was the region's first simplified Early Action Protocol (sEAP) activation in Yemen in August 2025, triggered by flooding and complemented by a IFRC-DREF-funded response due to the scale of impact. Another sEAP was approved for the cold waves in Lebanon. Despite this progress, anticipatory financing remained underutilized relative to regional risk exposure, highlighting the need to further scale forecast-based action and operational readiness.







Capacity strengthening remained a key focus. Targeted IFRC-DREF and anticipatory action trainings were delivered at national and regional levels, including support to the Iraq Red Crescent Society and multiple orientation sessions on updated IFRC-DREF procedures for IFRC staff and National Societies, reaching over 160 participants across the region.

In terms of efficiency, the average time from a formal National Society request to IFRC-DREF approval was 5.5 days, reflecting effective internal review processes. However, the average 14-day gap between disaster onset and approval indicated persistent country-level constraints related to assessments, internal clearances, and documentation readiness.

Performance, Quality, and Accountability




Performance Indicators

<p>Total Allocations (Anticipatory and Response Pillar) 200 allocations</p> <hr/> <p>CHF 77.4 million allocated</p> <hr/> <p>Average amount of allocations (grants) CHF 352,733</p>	 <p>Number of National Societies accessing the IFRC-DREF from high-risk countries (based on INFORM) 31 countries</p>	
 <p>Total funds mobilized through voluntary contributions CHF 67.7 million</p>	 <p>Timeliness of allocation approvals (grants) 4.9 days from request to approval</p> <hr/> <p>Average number of days for IFRC-DREF allocations approved from trigger date (Response Pillar) 10.6 days</p>	
 <p>Total amount allocated to Anticipatory Action (CHF allocated) CHF 12.7 million / 16.4%</p>	 <p>Number of operations 170 operations globally</p>	
 <p>Efficiency metrics (timeliness, compliance rates) 13 protocols validated by the VC in under 30 days</p>		
<p>11 National Societies accessed IFRC-DREF for imminent events</p>	<p>35% of allocations went to yellow emergencies</p>	<p>4 IFRC-DREF-funded operations reviews conducted</p>

<p>Number of National Societies supported with increased IFRC-DREF capacity strengthening (trainings, mentorships, materials and others)</p>	<p>39 National Societies Anticipatory Pillar</p>	<p>11 National Societies Response Pillar</p>
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<p>0 new National Societies accessing the IFRC-DREF Response Pillar</p>	<p>17 new National Societies with simplified EAPs and EAPs</p>
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 <p>Average length for signing of Project Agreement (Response and Anticipatory)</p>	<p>IFRC-DREF Operations (Including i-IFRC-DREF) 14 days</p>	<p>EAPs and s/EAPs 41 days</p>
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<p>90% average implementation rate of IFRC-DREF operations</p>	<p>82% response IFRC-DREF operations that are concluded without a timeframe extension</p>	<p>98% utilization of past lessons learned reports in IFRC-DREF Applications</p>
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<p>12% of operations required additional approval</p>	<p>15 operations audited</p>	<p>2 IFRC-DREF Council meetings (continuous engagement with the IFRC-DREF Council)</p>
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 <p>Contributions from the private sector CHF 2.1 million</p>

Strategic Objectives

Progress in 2025



Objective 1

Enough Funding, as Direct as Possible

The revised IFRC-DREF Procedures, approved in 2025, formalized critical changes from the 2022 IFRC-DREF Evolution and the following period, across operational, financial, and anticipatory domains:

- **Extended operational timeframes** for orange-scale and protracted complex emergencies, allowing response operations to run for up to nine months for orange-scale emergencies and up to 18 months for droughts, thereby supporting more sustainable interventions.
- **Enhanced compliance requirements** for finance, Human Resources, and procurement, strengthening accountability.
- **Clarified loan rules, asset thresholds, and expenditure ceilings**, providing predictability. Loans to yellow and orange EAs are replaced by direct contributions (grants) to National Societies. For Red EAs, the loan modality remains in place.
- **A new streamlined process for imminent IFRC-DREF** – with a simplified application template, built-in project agreement and 24-hour approval process and immediate disbursement of funds.
- **Mandatory technical validation** by CCDs/COs, reinforcing local support and operational oversight.
- **Progress on updating guidance** on planning, assessment, targeting, monitoring, and reporting, reinforcing quality and transparency, which will be further continued in 2026 to be able to share a refined tool for IFRC project managers, but also for National Societies.
- **Speed and quality of approvals**, with the introduction of the Eligibility and Compliance approvals for IFRC-DREF requests, now take place within 24 hours of submission to Geneva, enabling the release of 25% of funds at this early stage and strengthening both the speed and quality of the approval process.

Strengthening Coordination in 2025

In 2025, coordination remained central to reinforcing the IFRC-DREF's positioning, accountability, and strategic direction. Through the IFRC-DREF Advisory Group (AG), the Fund benefited from strengthened strategic oversight during a pivotal transition year. The Advisory Group played a key role in accompanying the final year of the 2021–2025 Ambition, being actively consulted throughout the design of the 2026–2030 Strategic Ambition, ensuring diversity in perspectives that inform IFRC-DREF's priorities and direction.

In 2025, the AG continued to serve as an active platform for discussion, technical reflection and strategic exchange. The Group supported ongoing conversations on how to further enhance IFRC-DREF's efficiency, both

from a technical perspective and in its broader strategic direction. Members contributed to collective strategic reflections on operational improvements and supported several reviews conducted throughout 2025, with this work set to continue into 2026.

The Validation Committee (VC) continued to serve as a cornerstone of IFRC-DREF's ambition to scale up Anticipatory Action to 25% of the Fund's allocations, ensuring quality assurance and accountability for this pillar. In 2025, the Committee ensured robust, timely and principled review of protocols submitted, maintaining high technical standards while supporting the Fund's agility.

In response to the increasing workload, the growing complexity of crises, and the broader scope of protocols submitted - often encompassing multiple technical and sectoral components - the structure of the Validation Committee evolved. A core group now leads the review process, supported by an extended Validation Committee composed of technical experts who are consulted based on their specific fields of expertise when required. This strengthened structure enables more specialized, comprehensive and context-sensitive assessments, while preserving the efficiency and responsiveness that characterize the IFRC-DREF. In addition, the Validation Committee was actively engaged in dedicated working groups supporting innovation in Anticipatory Action. This included technical contributions to the development of approaches for Anticipatory Action in the context of population movement and epidemics, as well as inputs into the design of next-generation protocols.

For the first time, in September 2025, the IFRC-DREF Advisory Group and the Validation Committee convened for a joint meeting with the full IFRC-DREF team to discuss cross-cutting priorities across both pillars. This gathering allowed members to better understand their respective roles, strengthen connections, and initiate closer collaboration. Discussions focused in particular on defining and measuring the impact of the IFRC-DREF and the operations it supports, while also jointly engaging in

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the consultation process for the development of the 2026–2030 Strategic Ambition.

Beyond internal governance structures, 2025 also marked a significant step in IFRC-DREF's external coordination and global positioning. As one of the key actors behind the establishment of the Humanitarian Pooled Fund Community of Practice, and through its role on the Steering Committee, the IFRC-DREF strengthened its positioning within the broader humanitarian pooled funds community. This platform enabled knowledge exchange on best practices in pooled funding, localization, accountability, and risk management. IFRC-DREF's participation brought the Red Cross and Red Crescent perspective into global discussions, while also allowing the Fund to benchmark its approaches against other pooled funding mechanisms. This engagement reinforced IFRC-DREF's positioning as a mature, credible, and globally recognized humanitarian pooled fund.

Together, these coordination efforts in 2025 strengthened the Fund's institutional framework, enhanced strategic coherence during a transition year, and deepened IFRC-DREF's integration within the global humanitarian community – further consolidating its role as an agile, localized, timely and trusted humanitarian pooled fund.

Partnership and Donor Engagement

In 2025, the funding capacity of IFRC-DREF reached **CHF 82.7 million** against its **CHF 100 million** funding target. This amount includes the additional **CHF 15 million** capacity available through the IFRC-DREF insurance model.

In 2025, IFRC-DREF **Council** played a crucial role in shaping the strategic direction of the fund. Key outcomes of such long-term strategic engagement include scale-up of anticipatory action, perusal of innovative financing and prioritisation of the most vulnerable contexts in ODA-eligible countries. **In 2025, only one allocations was made to non-ODA country, i.e. to Chile wildfire under the Anticipatory Action pillar. This represents negligible 0.28 % of total DREF allocations made.** Finally, the inclusive consultations process with all IFRC-DREF Council members led to their active contribution to and co-development of the new strategic ambition for the next five years, reaffirming both the IFRC's and the major donors' commitment to supporting **locally led emergency response** to small and medium-sized disasters in a **localised, fast, predictable, transparent, and accountable** manner.

Anticipatory action scale and effectiveness

A **new submission process** was rolled out in 2025 and has yielded positive results all around. The new submission process gives the Anticipatory Pillar team oversight and control over the status of s/EAPs before submission, and has given National Societies predictability and control, since submissions should now be made directly via the IFRC-DREF Anticipatory Pillar mailbox. The new submission process has also eased the administrative burden on Delegations as well as on Regional Offices, with a streamlined simultaneous technical review process.

The new IFRC-DREF Procedures have drastically streamlined the **imminent IFRC-DREF modality**. The request template is simpler, with a light budget covering both early action and early response, in addition to the allocation's project agreement. With this format, as soon as the imminent IFRC-DREF request is approved, the funds can be transferred immediately. The modality now caps funding for National Societies at CHF 75,000, additional if rapid response personnel are requested, with a 45-day implementation timeframe.

The year kicked off with a **global Anticipatory Action workshop**, co-organized by the IFRC-DREF and the IFRC Climate, Environment and Resilience teams, for IFRC Anticipatory Action regional Coordinators and IFRC-DREF regional focal points. The meeting brought together 18 people (13 female and 5 male) to tackle bottlenecks, share cross-regional experiences and plan strategically for the scale-up of Anticipatory Action across the Network.

Another key event during 2025 was a workshop on **the IFRC's Operational Framework for Anticipatory Action**, organized by the IFRC Climate, Environment and Resilience Unit, with the active contribution of the IFRC-DREF team. The workshop, held in Geneva in May 2025, took stock of the evaluation of the initial AA Operational Framework for AA, and then jointly prioritize the Framework targets for 2026 – 2030.

During 2025, the Anticipatory Pillar expanded the Validation Committee members. In total, 20 new members were onboarded across four briefings as part of the **Validation Committee extended group**, bringing more expertise in epidemics, population movement, CVA, WASH, PGI and CEA.

Besides, a new **EAP review checklist** has been developed with the support of the American Red Cross, helping all reviewers and National Societies to better track the comments and responses. It also brings more transparency and better tracking of the approval decision-making process for all submitted EAPs.

Objective 2

Saving More Lives by Anticipating Crises

Objective 3

Increasing the Value of IFRC-DREF in Slow-Onset, Protracted, and Complex Events

In 2025, a significant share of IFRC-DREF allocations supported slow-onset, protracted, or complex events, with approximately CHF 29.8 million allocated across 81 operations.



In 2025, the IFRC-IFRC-DREF continued to support National Societies responding to crises that unfold gradually or persist for extended periods – such as drought, recurrent disease outbreaks, population movements, and episodes of civil unrest. These hazards require flexible support that can adapt to changing conditions over time. The IFRC-DREF's ability to provide rapid and short-term funding remained essential in helping National Societies address needs as soon as they escalated beyond their national capacities.

In 2025, a significant share of IFRC-DREF allocations supported slow onset, protracted, or complex events, with approximately CHF 29.8 million allocated across 81 operations. These allocations were predominantly linked to drought related impacts, public health emergencies, population movement pressures, as well as complex and protracted human-made emergencies, especially in the Africa Region (epidemic outbreaks, population movements and complex emergencies) and in the MENA Region in relation to the Middle East crisis.

During the year, adjustments to internal procedures also allowed for more agile use of allocations within existing thresholds, enabling National Societies to respond more effectively when risk indicators intensified. In drought-related contexts, tailored arrangements under the Drought IFRC-DREF modality helped link early actions and immediate response with early-recovery needs, where appropriate, to support continuity in areas where impacts evolved over longer periods.

Work on strengthening anticipatory action for slow-onset hazards also progressed. National Societies increasingly used IFRC-DREF resources to implement early measures in contexts where risks (such as drought conditions, epidemic trends, or population movements) could be identified before humanitarian impacts fully materialized. This approach was supported by ongoing development of the Anticipatory Pillar, including the use of early-action protocols for specific slow hazards.

These efforts contributed to reinforcing the IFRC-DREF's role as a rapid and community-focused mechanism suited to contexts where needs increase gradually, and resources must be mobilized quickly, and timely action is essential to avoid further deterioration. Looking ahead to the IFRC-DREF next Strategic Ambition (2026–2030), the IFRC-DREF will align with broader prioritization efforts, guided by the National Society Investment Framework (NSIF). This will help ensure that IFRC-DREF support is directed to contexts where it can provide the greatest operational value for affected communities and National Societies.

Enablers





A Lean, Efficient, and Trusted Fund

Throughout the year, IFRC-DREF maintained its strong focus on strengthening compliance, accountability, and risk management processes. The team continued to closely follow up on compliance matters arising from the supported operations, ensuring that risks were identified, documented, and addressed in a timely manner. Quarterly analytical reports continued to be developed to provide a consolidated view of compliance trends across operations, drawing attention to both recurring challenges and examples of good practice, reinforcing transparency and informing continuous improvement in how compliance is managed within the IFRC-DREF mechanism.

With the roll-out of the revised IFRC-DREF procedures, systematic risk and compliance analyses are now produced for every new IFRC-DREF request in the form of concise one-page briefs. These summaries draw on IFRC-DREF's existing compliance data as well as broader information available on National Societies. Designed to support the eligibility and compliance check of incoming requests, the analyses integrate any lessons from previous operations, reporting situation and relevant National Society institutional information to anticipate potential challenges and shape appropriate mitigation measures. The one-pagers facilitate the review and approval process, ensuring that risks are identified and considered early.

IFRC-DREF also continued to liaise regularly with the IFRC Office of Internal Audit and Investigations (OIAI) to identify and track accountability and compliance issues in its consolidated inventory. Importantly, IFRC-DREF continued to ensure that audit findings are systematically integrated into risk-informed decision-making for new allocations. Looking ahead, IFRC-DREF and OIAI plan to further deepen their collaboration in 2026, including continued audit coverage and strengthened efforts to reinforce risk management and accountability.

Go Platform developments in 2025 – IFRC-DREF digitalization

In 2025, the digitalization of all IFRC-DREF-related forms was completed with the integration of the revised Imminent IFRC-DREF modality, aligned with the IFRC-DREF Procedures launched in June 2025. The redesigned Imminent IFRC-DREF form is a streamlined and agile application reflecting the procedural updates and incorporating the necessary contractual elements to enable the rapid transfer of funds following final approval. As a result, all IFRC-DREF application forms are now fully digital and available within the GO platform. Work is ongoing to integrate Early Action Protocol (EAP) flows to ensure full alignment across modalities. Throughout the year, additional bug fixes and quality-of-life improvements were introduced to enhance usability, stability and overall user experience.

In 2025, an offline Excel version of the IFRC-DREF Response form was also launched. This template allows National Societies to draft applications outside the GO platform, including in low-connectivity contexts, and to automatically import the completed file into the system to generate a new IFRC-DREF application. This development increases accessibility while maintaining structured data integrity within the platform.

The design of new emergency pages for IFRC-DREF operations was finalized in 2025 and moved into development in early 2026. These pages will automatically draw from approved applications and use large language model summarization to present the key elements of the event, the needs of affected populations and the funded response plan, improving transparency and accessibility of operational information.

In addition, a new translation workflow was designed in 2025 to allow National Societies to draft IFRC-DREF applications in Spanish, French and Arabic, with automatic translation into English within the platform. This strengthens localization and ownership while ensuring consistency in reporting. As of February 2026, the translation service is fully operational in GO.

Strengthening National Society Capacity

The **IFRC-DREF Community of Practice** (CoP) was launched on the IFRC's Communities Platform in June 2025, with 332 members engaged to date. During the second half of 2025, the CoP was used to promote the new IFRC-DREF Procedures and has been used to promote events and trainings, and answer questions arising from IFRC-DREF practitioners. The full potential of the CoP will be realized in 2026, when the CoP will be pivotable in order to activate the new IFRC-DREF guidelines.

During 2025, the number of s/EAPs being approved required an increase in the number of briefings for IFRC Delegations, so that they can better support National Societies in s/EAP maintenance and activation. The Anticipatory Pillar facilitated 20 briefings for 26 approved s/EAPs, for Delegations ranging from Suva to LAC's Southern Cone, and Somalia to Chad. In total, 90 people were reached (38 female and 52 male) in 2025 across all five IFRC regions.

Also, during this year, standard briefings were given to delegations on various topics, including the technical

review process and the activation process. The anticipatory team supported various events, including a webinar on acting in advance of extreme heat and wildfires in Europe (38 people), AA briefing for Asia Pacific Operations Coordinators (7 people), a gather town webinar on health and AA (103 people) and several webinars on a Project Manager role managing, monitoring and report requirements for an s/EAP in Africa (24 people in the Anglophone and 50 people in the Francophone webinar). These webinars reached a total of 400 people.

A big focus in the second semester of 2025 was the drafting of comprehensive IFRC-DREF guidelines, the companion to the new IFRC-DREF procedures. The guidelines have been peer reviewed and are in the final stages of design, ready for activation by the end of Q1 2026. The guidelines will be a foundation pillar for IFRC-DREF trainings and overall IFRC-DREF-related communication, dissemination and implementation. In 2026, following the rollout of the guidelines in Q1, the team will focus on developing tailored resources based on demand.

In 2025, 11 IFRC-DREF response trainings took place across 4 regions: the Americas (Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize), Asia Pacific (Nepal, Philippines), Africa (Djibouti, Tanzania, South Africa, Gabon, Ethiopia), MENA (Iraq). With the ongoing revision of the procedures, launched in June and the subsequent development of the IFRC-DREF guidelines, the trainings focused on explaining the changes made to the IFRC-DREF mechanism and in practical, engaging simulation exercises based on tailored scenarios relevant to the National Societies context.

National Society Ownership and Trust

IFRC-DREF Internal Feedback Process

A feedback process for the IFRC-DREF was first envisioned in its 2021-2025 Strategic Ambition, as a tool to promote ownership and trust among IFRC-DREF user National Societies. Officially launched in September 2024, targeting National Societies, Partner National Societies, and IFRC Staff, the feedback process remained in place in 2025, disseminated through the IFRC-DREF Application Form, the My forms page (GO Platform), and IFRC-DREF Approval e-mails. In June 2025, with the launch of the new IFRC-DREF procedures, the Feedback Process played a key role in collecting feedback from user National Societies and IFRC Staff on the new procedures addressed on the IFRC-DREF Community of Practice.

The Feedback Process – surveys for IFRC Staff and National Societies – were closed in December 2025, with the IFRC-DREF Feedback Tool (Feedback box and “hotline” e-mail) still in place for 2026. The results of the feedback process have been compiled in a final report, linking the results with the new IFRC-DREF procedures and the 2026-2030 Strategic Ambition. The surveys and feedback box received 115 answers from National Societies, IFRC staff, and Partner National Societies within its first year. From all 5 regions, participants shared their

Key findings



The surveys and feedback box received 115 answers from National Societies, IFRC staff, and Partner National Societies within its first year from all 5 regions.

experiences with the IFRC-DREF - including the footprint of the tool, its procedures, and its guidelines.

Key findings from the IFRC-DREF Feedback Process

Considering all feedback tools, National Societies account for most answers – 53%, followed by IFRC staff – 41% of all answers, while Partner National Societies accounted for 6% – the smallest share.



How did the Implementation of an IFRC-DREF Operation contribute to strengthening the National Society's operational capacity?

The majority of National Societies reported that IFRC-DREF implementation significantly strengthened their technical sectors (such as WASH, Shelter, and Health). IFRC-DREF implementation had a moderately positive effect on staff and volunteer management, logistics and procurement, and internal reporting and monitoring systems. Respondents noted limited benefits for finance and administrative systems, and no direct strengthening on EAP development.



What are the main obstacles to an agile response through the IFRC-DREF?

Financial and administrative procedures emerged as the most significant overall challenge, although no category was rated as a minor issue. Local procurement regulations and application requirements were perceived as comparatively less challenging at the global level.

Regional differences, however, provide greater nuance: in Africa, application requirements were unanimously rated as the main obstacle; in the Americas, international procurement was the highest-rated barrier; in Asia Pacific, administrative and financial processes - particularly final reporting – were rated major obstacles; and in Europe, respondents emphasized limited flexibility in the use of funds, with some concerns related to procurement.



What is the rate for the quality of interventions and efficiency of the IFRC-DREF tool?

Overall, both NSs and IFRC staff rate the quality of IFRC-DREF operations positively – overall score 3.7 out of 5 – indicating a strong confidence in operational standards, but not outstanding. Responses from NS had minimal regional variation, suggesting a consistent experience across regions, while IFRC staff ratings vary significantly, with Africa NSs giving the lowest scores among NSs but the highest among IFRC staff - highlighting a perception gap within the same region.

Across both groups, “targeting the most vulnerable” is consistently seen as the strongest aspect of IFRC-DREF operations, while “design through community participation” is rated weakest. Open-ended feedback confirms that limited community engagement, feasibility-driven planning, capacity constraints, and tight timelines reduce meaningful participation and innovation. Community participation emerges as the most persistent quality gap across all regions.



How effective is the delivery of specific components of IFRC-DREF operations?

Both National Societies and IFRC staff rate the effective delivery of IFRC-DREF components above average, yet no outstanding component emerged. “Target population reached” was rated the highest component for both NS and IFRC Staff, followed by “Relevance,” and “Meeting objectives”. Timely delivery of services has received the lowest rating for both NSs and IFRC staff. Although satisfaction is strong, no component exceeds a global average of 4, indicating room for improvement.

The breakdown of regional answers from National Societies has shown that across regions, perceptions of IFRC-DREF quality and effectiveness are closely aligned.



How does the IFRC-DREF enhance the visibility and positioning of your National Society?

National Societies had a generally positive perception on how implementing the IFRC-DREF funds improved their positioning. The strongest rated component was “positioning with the communities engaged”, which reached a global rate above 4, and the highest rated added value of the IFRC-DREF across all regions. This is closely followed by engagement with authorities (both local and national), only 0.2 points behind.



Way forward: how can the collected feedback drive improvements to the IFRC-DREF tool?

The insights from users and IFRC staff implementing IFRC-DREF-funded operations provide data-oriented insights on the improvement of the IFRC-DREF tool and the implementation of its 2025-2030 Strategic Ambition. However, it is relevant to note that many challenges were already touched on by the IFRC-DREF Procedures approved in June 2025. The IFRC-DREF Feedback tool will continue in place for 2026, with focus on the dissemination of the findings (closure of the feedback loop) and promotion of the Feedback Box as the main “IFRC-DREF Hotline”.



IFRC-DREF Operational Reviews

Launched in May 2025, the 2025–2026 IFRC-DREF operational review cycle included 15 planned reviews across the anticipatory (5) and response (10) pillars, all scheduled for completion by the end of 2026. By December 2025, six reviews had been initiated: four were completed (one already published and three in the final stages of validation and preparation for publication), while two additional reviews, underway, spilled over into 2026. In parallel, the overall review plan was updated for 2026, maintaining the same target number of planned reviews. The IFRC-DREF Team continues to seek resources and partnerships to support a more systematized and load-shared approach to completing the remaining reviews throughout 2026.

Below are short summaries of the reviews conducted or in progress by December 2025:

- The review of the IFRC-DREF *Simplified Early Action Protocol (sEAP)* assessed how effectively the new modality performs in enabling faster, lighter, and more flexible access to anticipatory action funding. Conducted as a joint desk review and qualitative research study by IFRC-DREF and the American Red Cross, it examined the **global pilot experience across 2022–2025, including sEAPs developed or activated in Djibouti, Kazakhstan, Greece, Nigeria, and Nepal** among others, looking into the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of the tool. Key findings show that **the sEAP has significantly broadened National Society access to anticipatory action, simplified development processes, and enabled important early actions that reached more than 176,000 people**. National

Societies value the modality for its **flexibility, lighter requirements, and ability to include readiness and prepositioning**. However, **challenges persist** in lengthy review and revision periods, inconsistent technical feedback, difficulty setting realistic triggers (especially for nonweather hazards), delayed funding flows, limited training, and activations occurring too close to the hazard to yield full anticipatory impact. **While sEAPs attract new National Societies into anticipatory action, limited activation experience, modest funding caps, and constrained technical support currently limit scale and operational performance**. Recommendations for the IFRC-DREF include **clarifying the purpose and scope of the sEAP relative to other tools, strengthening guidance on triggers and impact pathways, improving review and approval timelines, expanding capacity building and technical support, and exploring adaptive funding caps and longer operational periods to enhance sustainability**. For National Societies, the review recommends **investing in stronger data partnerships, trigger development, and anticipatory planning; building internal capacity for readiness, analysis, and community engagement; and applying lessons from early activations to improve future protocols**. Overall, the sEAP shows strong promise as an accessible entry point for anticipatory action, with targeted improvements needed to ensure speed, quality, and operational feasibility as the modality scales. Concluded in November 2025, the summary report is published on IFRC's Evaluation and Research webpage [here](#), and the full review report is available upon request.

- The desk-based IFRC-DREF review on the *Effectiveness of New Extended Timeframes for Orange Emergencies* assessed how the newly introduced nine-month IFRC-DREF timeframe influences operational planning, decision-making, and results. Drawing on the first three National Societies to use the modality (**Slovenia, Vanuatu, and Mozambique**) the review found that the extended window **provided flexibility** for completing delayed activities and adapting interventions, such as shifting to cash assistance, expanding psychosocial support, and adjusting WASH and shelter responses. However, in all cases, the additional time largely compensated for procurement delays, access constraints, political disruptions, and branch-level financial bottlenecks **rather than enabling a deliberately phased relief-to-recovery model**. Persistent challenges included volunteer and staff fatigue, uneven coordination structures, logistical setbacks, limited digital capacity, and weak early assessments that constrained proactive planning. While the longer timeframe supported operational learning and refinement (particularly in Slovenia and Vanuatu) **it contributed only modestly to longer-term recovery, DRR linkages, or sustained institutional change**. The review recommends that the **IFRC-DREF strengthen frontend planning** (the quality and depth of thinking that goes into designing the operation before implementation), ensure realistic timelines and sequencing through the quality review step, and incorporate midterm learning and feedback mechanisms to support intentional course correction. National Societies are advised to reinforce procurement and financial systems, bolster branch-level readiness, invest in digital and data capabilities, and establish stronger volunteer, surge and welfare mechanisms to mitigate fatigue during extended operations. **Both IFRC-DREF and NSs should institutionalize community engagement and embed MHPSS and volunteer protection throughout longer responses, ensuring that extended timeframes drive higher quality, more accountable operations rather than simply absorbing systemic delays**. The full review report is expected to be published on IFRC's Evaluation and Research webpage by March 2026.

- The *Africa Elections Readiness IFRC-DREF Review* (supported by the Swedish and German Red Cross) assesses how IFRC-DREF-funded election readiness operations across **Comoros, DRC, Gabon, Sierra Leone, Kenya, Mozambique, Senegal, and Ghana** allowed National Societies to anticipate and manage election-related risks effectively. Secondary data analysis for the first five countries shows strong National Society leadership and **improved volunteer readiness, but persistent delays, coordination challenges, and weak communication systems often limited operational timeliness**. While IFRC-DREF support enabled key preparedness measures such as first aid readiness, safer access, and PGI/CEA integration, late approvals, internal financial bottlenecks, and procurement issues reduced overall efficiency. **The Red Cross presence in hotspots likely contributed to stabilizing tense environments, though measurable impact on violence reduction remains limited due to fast-changing political contexts and lower-than-expected caseloads**. Common gaps include weak branch–HQ coordination, unreliable IT/telecom systems for reporting, and limited institutionalization of lessons learned. **Preliminary recommendations emphasize streamlining IFRC-DREF and NS processes, reinforcing communication and coordination systems, and embedding structured learning and inclusive targeting in preparedness plans**. Due to competing priorities, the secondary data has only been completed for five countries as mentioned above, while still ongoing for Mozambique and Senegal, and nearing completion for Ghana. Next steps shall focus on finalizing the draft report, presenting it to the Review Management Team, and determining the need for targeted key informant interviews. The full review report is expected to be published on IFRC's Evaluation and Research webpage by May 2026.

— *Review of Sri Lanka Floods operations:* Co-led by the IFRC-DREF and the Canadian Red Cross assessed the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and lessons across three operations implemented in 2023 and 2024 to inform future anticipatory action. The analysis (combining desk review and field visits conducted in October 2025) found that the IFRC-DREF-supported responses were well coordinated, timely in mobilization, and largely effective across cash, health, WASH, shelter, and PGI. Communities viewed the assistance as appropriate, though inflation, sanitation gaps, and unmet structural repair needs limited its impact. The review also highlighted recurrent delays in procurement, branch-level finances, government clearances, and logistics, indicating that standard IFRC-DREF timeframes are often insufficient for complex floods. Strong coordination with authorities and Movement partners was a major success, and the operations contributed to strengthening institutional capacities. While links to longer-term recovery and DRR were present, they remained informal. A key finding is SLRCS's growing leadership in anticipatory action, supported by new SOPs, national platforms, and integration into the 2024–2030 strategy. The review concludes that while **IFRC-DREF remains an effective rapid response tool**, Sri Lanka's recurring flood risks **require complementary anticipatory financing and strengthened systems**. However, addressing technical, financial, and institutional barriers to nationwide trigger development will be essential to operationalize anticipatory action capable of reducing human and economic impacts on scale. Early evidence suggests that combining SLRCS's operational capacity with anticipatory action can expand reach and improve value for money. The full review report is expected to be published on IFRC's Evaluation and Research webpage by March 2026.

— *The Review of the Portugal Wildfires operation*, led by the Netherlands Red Cross, applied a mixed method approach combining desk research and a field visit to assess the timeliness and agility of the IFRC-DREF allocation, as well as the relevance, effectiveness, and impact of the response delivered by the Portuguese Red Cross as a first-time IFRC-DREF user. Secondary data analysis and the field mission have been completed, and

the first draft report has been shared with the National Society for feedback. A key challenge that delayed the process was the difficulty reaching former IFRC staff involved in the operation, many of whom had since left the organization, though all key informants have now been contacted. The final report is expected by March 2026, with publication planned for May.

— *The Review of Emergency WASH Actions in IFRC DREF Operations Across Africa*, co-led by the Africa WASH Team and the Netherlands Red Cross, aims to strengthen the quality, timeliness, and sustainability of WASH interventions funded through IFRC-DREF. The review's objectives are to identify six National Societies with IFRC-DREF operations between 2023 and 2025—prioritising those with the highest number of WASH integrated operations and comparing them with three others that responded to similar emergencies without WASH components; assess the scale, relevance, timeliness, effectiveness, and impact of WASH interventions, particularly in floods and epidemics; evaluate National Society capacities at headquarters and branch levels across water supply, sanitation, hygiene promotion, and weaker technical areas such as vector control, solid waste management, and drainage; and determine training and support needs to ensure smooth transition into longer-term resilience programming. The review also aims to capture lessons learned, including differences in rural versus urban or stable versus conflict settings, and document best practices to inform operational planning and strategic decision-making. The focus countries (**Burkina Faso, Chad, Kenya, the Republic of Congo, South Sudan, and Zambia**) were selected because they either implemented substantial WASH activities in their IFRC-DREF operations or responded to comparable emergencies without integrating WASH, offering a meaningful basis for comparison. The secondary data review is well advanced, and key informant interviews are now being organised. The review is expected to be finalised by April 2026, with the report released by summer 2026.



Across the reviews completed and ongoing, a clear message emerges for the IFRC-DREF as a Fund and for the IFRC-DREF Coordination Team: **the value of IFRC-DREF reviews depends on our ability to accelerate them, raise their analytical quality, and ensure systematic uptake of findings across IFRC and National Societies**. The reviews underline the need for a more predictable and faster review cycle, streamlined reporting processes, and stronger internal mechanisms to translate recommendations into concrete procedural and policy improvements. They also highlight the growing demand for **a more robust and resourced review function**, capable of generating timely evidence that informs decision-making at all levels of the Movement. As the scale and complexity of IFRC-DREF operations continue to grow, partners' support becomes critical: **sustained donor investment is urgently needed to fund IFRC-DREF operational reviews, strengthen independent analysis, and ensure that learning is embedded in future operations**. Together, these steps will allow the IFRC-DREF to evolve into a faster learning, evidence driven fund that continuously enhances accountability, performance, and the impact of the Red Cross Red Crescent's crisis response and anticipatory action.

IFRC-DREF Operational Reviews Framework

Initiated in late 2025 and finalized in early 2026, *the updated IFRC-DREF Operational Review Framework* introduces a more structured, coherent, and systemwide approach to how the IFRC-DREF captures learning and assures operational quality across both anticipatory action and response operations.

Building on the 2023 version, the revised framework brings several key innovations: four clearly defined review types (Rapid, RealTime, Thematic, and Process) with specific triggers, purposes, and timelines; a strengthened quality assurance architecture grounded in OECD-DAC criteria, IFRC evaluation standards, and core humanitarian and protection commitments; and clearer decision points, roles, responsibilities, and follow-up mechanisms.

The framework also modernizes review practice through a digitalized toolbox (expected to be finalized by mid-2026) featuring standard ToRs, harmonized question banks, and streamlined data collection tools designed to reduce burden and enhance comparability across operations.

Crucially, the updated framework strengthens the link between operational learning and institutional change by ensuring that review findings directly inform IFRC-DREF procedures, surge tools, anticipatory action guidance, and National Society preparedness planning.

Finally, it reinforces the need for predictable resourcing and partner support, enabling faster deployment, stronger coordination, and higher-quality analytical outputs. Overall, the updated framework positions IFRC-DREF reviews as a lighter, faster, and more strategic learning mechanism; enhancing accountability, driving evidence-based improvements, and contributing to a more anticipatory, efficient, and coherent IFRC-DREF system.

Partnerships and Donors



Donor Landscape in 2025

Government, National Society, private sector, and multilateral support

IFRC-DREF has expanded rapidly, growing from **CHF 23.5 million in 2020** to a record **CHF 91.5 million in 2024**, and close to **CHF 83 million in 2025**. While this does not fully meet the 2025 CHF 100 million target, it is a highly significant result given the ongoing challenges in the humanitarian funding landscape. Since late 2024, the external financing environment for humanitarian and development actors has undergone a structural shift. A combination of geopolitical instability, domestic fiscal pressures in donor countries, and changing political priorities has led to a significant contraction in Official Development Assistance (ODA) and foreign aid budgets in 2025. At the same time, several major donor governments have redirected public expenditure towards other priorities, reducing the overall volume and predictability of funding available for humanitarian and development action.

The funding target was not met due to major financial cuts in 2025, mainly from the **U.S. Government**, a long-standing donor to IFRC-DREF, as well as reductions from the **French** and **German** governments. At the same time, funding from **DG ECHO** increased significantly, reaching its highest level in 2025, with a contribution of **EUR 16 million**. We welcomed several new donors in 2025, including the **Government of Poland**, the **Government of the Republic of Türkiye**, and the **Turkish Red Crescent Society (Türk Kızılay)**. We also greatly appreciate the renewed engagement of **China** and **all 14 IFRC-DREF Council members we had in 2025**. This remains a remarkable collective achievement and gives confidence as we advance toward the **IFRC-DREF 2030 Ambition**, especially when looking at achievements over the past five years.

At the 2025 IFRC-DREF Pledging Conference, donors and partners announced **multi-year commitments totaling nearly CHF 110 million**, representing a record level of investment.

The Conference was attended by a record **100+ participants** and welcomed donors and guests from **52 organizations**, including **34 governments**, the **European Union**, **11 Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies**, a private-sector donors, **DIHAD**, the

InsuResilience Solutions Fund (ISF), the **Center for Disaster Protection (CDP)**, and the **Chaucer Group**. A total of **28 pledging statements** were made during the event, which was livestreamed online.

IFRC-DREF Insurance and Innovative Financing

Role and lessons from insurance

The first IFRC-DREF Indemnity Insurance policy (2023–2025) demonstrated that insurance can be a powerful tool to strengthen the financial resilience of the IFRC-DREF. By transferring extreme “tail risks” to the reinsurance market, the insurance layer helped stabilise IFRC-DREF during a year of exceptional demand, increased the efficiency of donor contributions with a multiplier effect of up to 5:1, and reduced the opportunity cost of holding large contingency reserves. Leveraging established natural catastrophe reinsurance markets also supported strategic capacity growth, contributing to IFRC-DREF’s ambition to reach CHF 100 million by 2025.

Beyond financial protection, this innovative financing model delivered important institutional benefits. The requirements of risk modelling and insurance governance strengthened IFRC-DREF systems by improving the quality of disaster and financial data, reinforcing internal controls through regular reconciliation and reporting, and enabling more predictable planning based on improved understanding of burn rates, volatility, and seasonality. The design and launch process was widely regarded as best practice, supported by committed staff, strong communication, and senior leadership backing. However, a preliminary study by Ecorys highlighted the need for earlier and broader stakeholder buy-in, firmer governance arrangements, and better integration of external partners into IFRC systems to ensure shared ownership and smoother implementation.

Operationally, it confirmed the feasibility of fast and reliable payouts, with timelines reduced from up to 15 days to 3–5 days through close coordination between IFRC and reinsurers, while also identifying the need to formalise and standardise claims processes. Clear and transparent messaging—particularly on value for money and the role of insurance as a safety net rather than a substitute for donor funding—remains critical.



Future directions for risk financing

Looking ahead, IFRC has completed the technical assessment and risk modelling for the 2026–2028 IFRC-DREF Insurance structure and is seeking CHF 20.5 million in cover for an annual premium envelope of CHF 3.5 million, focused on natural hazards in ODA-eligible countries. While current market conditions limit the inclusion of epidemics, food insecurity, population movement, and other perils, reinsurers have expressed interest in exploring expanded coverage in future years, supported by a full impact assessment of the pilot expected in 2026. IFRC-DREF will also begin an exploratory examination on the potential future inclusion of Anticipatory Action in the insurance cover in 2026.

Communications

In 2025, communications around the IFRC’s Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) broadly focused on reinforcing the fund’s role as a fast, transparent, and locally led humanitarian financing mechanism. Public-facing messaging emphasized IFRC-DREF’s support to National Societies to respond quickly to disasters, the growing importance of anticipatory action, and the need to strengthen quality, accountability and learning across operations. Communications and visibility efforts also appear to have supported stronger donor engagement and recognition, improved access to field stories and operational updates through dedicated digital channels, and greater sharing of guidance and resources for National Societies. Overall, IFRC-DREF communications in 2025 can be described as aimed at increasing understanding of the fund’s impact, strengthening trust among donors and partners, and highlighting the value of timely, locally led action in increasingly complex humanitarian contexts.

Financial Statements



DREF - Disaster Response Emergency Fund

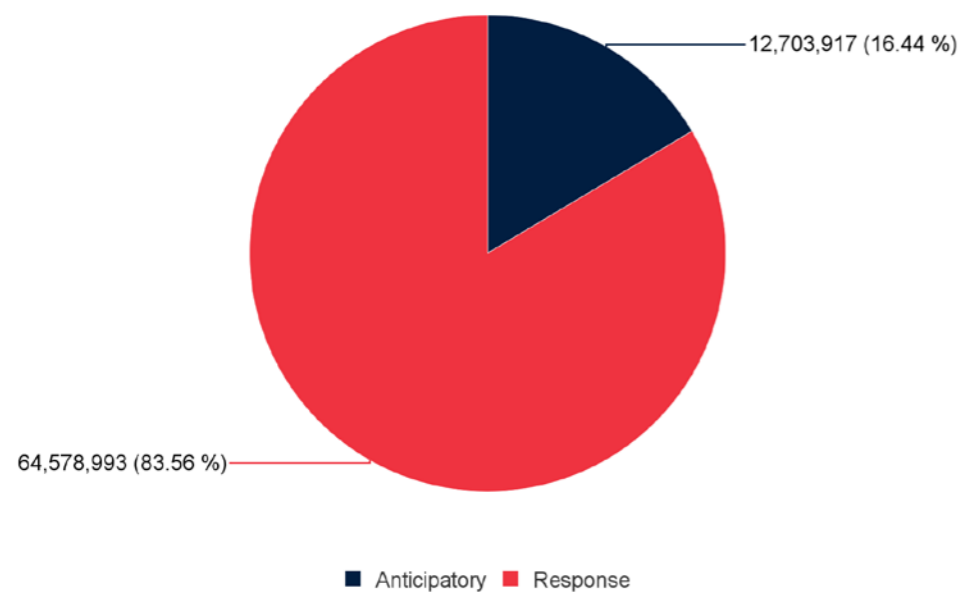
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT 2025
 Extracted from IFRC audited financial statements

Prepared on 01 Jun 2026
 All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Summary

DREF Annual Funding Requirements	100,000,000
Opening Balance	34,181,296
<i>Cash Contributions</i>	<i>67,760,942</i>
<i>InKind Personnel</i>	<i>51,239</i>
<i>Other Income</i>	<i>-91,757</i>
Income	67,720,423
Total Funding	101,901,719
Appeal Coverage	102%
<i>DREF Coordination</i>	<i>-2,784,528</i>
<i>DREF Insurance</i>	<i>-3,427,528</i>
Total Expenditure	-6,212,056
<i>Allocations</i>	<i>-77,282,910</i>
<i>Reimbursements</i>	<i>11,678,622</i>
DREF Allocations and Reimbursements	65,604,288
Closing Balance	30,085,374

DREF Allocations by Pillar



DREF - Disaster Response Emergency Fund

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II. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance						34,181,296	
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
AbbVie	183				183		
Adobe Systems, Inc.	4,298				4,298		
Airbus	7,845				7,845		
Alcon Laboratories	2,234				2,234		
Amazon	-11				-11		
Andorran Red Cross	14,155				14,155		
APPLE	9				9		
Assurant Inc	592				592		
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)	1,574,428				1,574,428		
Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government*)	2,987,878				2,987,878		
Belgian Federal Government	3,005,327				3,005,327	3,252,573	
Belgium - Private Donors	1,410				1,410		
Bloomberg Family Foundation Inc	0				0	1,518,608	
British Red Cross (from British Government*)	3,047,428				3,047,428	2,848,751	
Chanel	-48,605				-48,605	-338,011	
Cisco	440				440		
CNH Industrial International SA	0				0		
Czech Government	191,567				191,567		
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)	2,944,236				2,944,236		
DELL Technologies	111				111		
Deloitte AG (from Deloitte NSE Services Ltd*)	50,000				50,000		
Deloitte Global Services Limited	79,614				79,614	88,432	
eBay Inc	168				168		
Estates - United Kingdom	112,852				112,852		
Estonia Government	235				235	-1,724,774	
European Commission - DG ECHO	13,391,361				13,391,361		
Finnish Red Cross	928,688		51,239		979,927		
Fluor Corporation	293				293		
Frankfurt School of Finance and Management (from Kf	-102,287				-102,287	77,799	
French Government	1,412,937				1,412,937		
Gaden Phodrang Foundation of the Dalai Lama	13,422				13,422		
General Mills	278				278		
German Government	1,862,238				1,862,238	929,307	
German Red Cross			0		0		
German Red Cross (from German Government*)	19,000				19,000		
Germany - Private Donors	123				123		
GitHub Inc	241				241		
Government of Malta	27,942				27,942		
Hewlett Packard	512				512		
Irish Government	1,307,951				1,307,951		
Japanese Red Cross Society	29,378				29,378		
Lithuania Government	93,189				93,189		
Lloyd's of London Foundation	170,860				170,860	85,260	
Luxembourg Government	465,184				465,184		
Macquarie Bank Foundation	171				171		
Manulife	-267				-267		
Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc.	108				108		
Microsoft	1,506				1,506		
Nestle	500,000				500,000	1,562,512	
Netherlands - Private Donors	173				173		
Newsquest Media Group	-12				-12		
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)	5,024,010				5,024,010		

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Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
On Line donations	4,683				4,683	
Other	398,117				398,117	
Poland Government	304,712				304,712	
Red Cross Society of China (from Chinese Governmer	239,139				239,139	
RELX	51				51	
Republic of Korea Government	821,703				821,703	
Slovakia - Private Donors	63				63	
Spanish Government	3,391,934				3,391,934	
Splunk	160				160	
Sub3 Foundation	932,410				932,410	
Swedish Government	5,206,051				5,206,051	
Swedish Red Cross	2,483,950				2,483,950	
Swiss Government	3,000,000				3,000,000	3,000,000
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	3,477,862				3,477,862	
The Netherlands Red Cross	248,664				248,664	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	7,325,345				7,325,345	
The United Arab Emirates	790,335				790,335	
Turkish Government	-1,397				-1,397	
Turkish Red Crescent Society	79,290				79,290	
United States Government - USAID	-413,742				-413,742	
United States - Private Donors	17				17	
USTWO Fampany Ltd	170,532				170,532	
White and Case, LLP	177,653				177,653	
Write off & provisions				-91,757	-91,757	
Z Zurich Foundation	16				16	
Total Contributions and Other Income	67,760,942	0	51,239	-91,757	67,720,423	11,300,456
Total Funding and Deferred Income					101,901,719	11,300,456

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Appeal Code	Appeal Name	Type	Start Date	End Date	Pillar	Allocation	Reimbursement	Net
Africa								
MDRAO008	Angola - Floods	DREF	10/12/2023	30/06/2024	Response		14,124	-14,124
MDRAO009	Angola - Polio	DREF	22/05/2024	30/11/2024	Response		19,684	-19,684
MDRAO011	Angola - Cholera Response	DREF	21/01/2025	31/10/2025	Response	627,608		627,608
MDRAO013	Angola - Ebola Readiness	DREF	10/10/2025	31/12/2025	Response	78,002		78,002
MDRBF018	Burkina Faso - Measles outbreak	DREF	22/03/2024	30/06/2024	Response		10,961	-10,961
MDRBF019	Burkina Faso - Floods	DREF	22/06/2024	30/09/2024	Response		9,687	-9,687
MDRBF021	Burkina Faso - Population Movement	DREF	17/04/2025	31/08/2025	Response	760,223		760,223
MDRBF022	Burkina Faso - Flood Anticipatory Action	DREF	25/07/2025	30/09/2025	Anticipatory	80,000		80,000
MDRBF023	Burkina Faso - Population Movement	DREF	20/11/2025	31/03/2026	Response	772,211		772,211
MDRBI023	Burundi - Population Movement	DREF	27/02/2025	31/08/2025	Response	499,912		499,912
MDRBI024	Burundi - Epidemic	DREF	12/12/2025	30/06/2026	Response	375,000		375,000
MDRBI025	Burundi - Population Movement	DREF	15/12/2025	30/04/2026	Response	748,373		748,373
MDRBJ018	Benin - Population Movement	DREF	24/05/2023	30/11/2023	Response		2,454	-2,454
MDRBJ021	Benin - Population Movement	DREF	04/02/2025	31/05/2025	Response	50,000	7	49,993
MDRBJ021	Benin - Strong Wind	DREF	24/03/2025	30/06/2025	Response	37,052	3,730	33,322
MDRBJ022	Benin - Population Movement	DREF	19/06/2025	31/10/2025	Response	215,172		215,172
MDRBW005	Botswana - Drought	DREF	10/06/2024	28/02/2025	Response		95,485	-95,485
MDRBW006	Botswana - Election Readiness	DREF	10/10/2024	31/12/2024	Anticipatory		7,258	-7,258
MDRBW007	Botswana - Storm	DREF	18/12/2024	30/06/2025	Response	184,390		184,390
MDRBW008	Botswana - Flood	DREF	11/03/2025	30/09/2025	Response	488,646		488,646
MDRCD043	DR Congo - Population Movement	EA	21/02/2024	31/03/2026	Response	0		0
MDRCD044	DRC - Floods	DREF	16/05/2024	30/09/2024	Response		29,243	-29,243
MDRCD046	DRC - Floods	DREF	28/04/2025	31/10/2025	Response	875,393		875,393
MDRCD047	DRC - Ebola outbreak	EA	11/09/2025	30/09/2026	Response	1,750,000		1,750,000
MDRCD048	Democratic Republic of Congo - Flood	DREF	19/11/2025	31/03/2026	Response	461,735		461,735
MDRCF029	Central African Rep - Floods	DREF	20/10/2022	30/04/2023	Response		5,065	-5,065
MDRCF031	Central African Republic - Strong Winds	DREF	22/11/2023	31/03/2024	Response		22,129	-22,129
MDRCF033	Central African Republic - Election Preparedne	DREF	13/12/2025	31/03/2026	Response	169,884		169,884
MDRCG022	Congo - Floods	DREF	08/01/2024	31/05/2024	Response		4,575	-4,575
MDRCG024	Republic of Congo - Population Movement	DREF	10/03/2025	31/07/2025	Response	346,179		346,179
MDRCG025	Republic of Congo - Cholera	DREF	04/08/2025	31/12/2025	Response	431,534		431,534
MDRCG026	Congo - Floods	DREF	25/11/2025	31/03/2026	Response	499,267		499,267
MDRCI017	Côte d'Ivoire - Floods sEAP	DREF	09/04/2025	30/04/2027	Anticipatory	207,968		207,968
MDRCI018	Côte d'Ivoire - Cholera	DREF	16/06/2025	31/12/2025	Response	489,424		489,424
MDRCI019	Côte d'Ivoire - Elections Readiness	DREF	30/09/2025	31/01/2026	Response	235,304		235,304
MDRCM036	Cameroon - Landslide	DREF	16/10/2023	31/01/2024	Response		632	-632
MDRCM040	Cameroon - Cholera EAP	DREF	04/03/2025	31/03/2030	Anticipatory	549,807		549,807
MDRCM041	Cameroon - Elections Preparedness and Respi	DREF	10/09/2025	31/01/2026	Response	329,517		329,517
MDRCM042	Cameroon - Food Insecurity	EA	08/12/2025	30/06/2027	Response	150,070		150,070
MDRCV003	Cape Verde - Drought	DREF	16/04/2022	31/12/2022	Anticipatory		252	-252
MDRCV005	Cape Verde - Flood	EA	20/08/2025	31/08/2026	Response	565,565		565,565
MDRDJ007	Djibouti - Population Movement	DREF	04/06/2025	30/11/2025	Response	225,872		225,872
MDRDJ008	Djibouti - Population Movement - sEAP	DREF	05/09/2025	30/09/2027	Anticipatory	220,495		220,495
MDRET029	Ethiopia - Tigray Crisis	DREF	15/12/2022	30/09/2023	Response		38,549	-38,549
MDRET031	Ethiopia - Civil Unrest	DREF	05/09/2023	31/03/2024	Response		29,555	-29,555
MDRET034	Ethiopia - Flood	DREF	04/12/2023	31/03/2024	Response		7,276	-7,276
MDRET035	Ethiopia - Floods	DREF	30/05/2024	30/09/2024	Response		10,743	-10,743
MDRET037	Ethiopia - Earthquake	DREF	20/01/2025	31/05/2025	Response	491,271		491,271
MDRET038	Ethiopia - Cholera sEAP	DREF	12/08/2025	31/08/2027	Anticipatory	219,961		219,961
MDRET039	Ethiopia - Marburg Outbreak	DREF	19/11/2025	31/05/2026	Response	478,670		478,670
MDRGA014	Gabon - Election Preparedness	DREF	20/03/2025	30/06/2025	Anticipatory	153,432		153,432
MDRGA015	Gabon - Windstorms	DREF	22/12/2025	30/06/2026	Response	199,188		199,188
MDRGH019	Ghana - Election Readiness	DREF	30/11/2024	31/01/2025	Anticipatory		8,005	-8,005
MDRGH020	Ghana - Cholera Outbreak	DREF	16/01/2025	30/04/2025	Response	135,759		135,759
MDRGH021	Ghana - Mpox Epidemic	EA	11/02/2025	31/03/2026	Response	140,000		140,000

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Appeal Code	Appeal Name	Type	Start Date	End Date	Pillar	Allocation	Reimbursement	Net
Africa								
MDRGH022	Ghana - Flood sEAP	DREF	10/09/2025	30/09/2027	Anticipatory	220,000		220,000
MDRGN015	Guinea - Floods - Coyah	DREF	23/08/2023	31/01/2024	Response		14,971	-14,971
MDRGN017	Guinea - Flood	DREF	13/08/2024	31/12/2024	Response		6,219	-6,219
MDRGN018	Guinea - Floods	DREF	31/07/2025	31/01/2026	Response	682,592		682,592
MDRGN019	Guinea - Election readiness	DREF	24/12/2025	31/03/2026	Response	126,843		126,843
MDRGQ003	Equatorial Guinea - Marburg Outbreak	EA	26/02/2023	31/12/2024	Response		7,246	-7,246
MDRGQ006	Equatorial Guinea - flood	DREF	07/08/2025	31/01/2026	Response	185,479		185,479
MDRGW005	Guinea-Bissau - Fire	DREF	06/02/2025	30/06/2025	Response	113,239		113,239
MDRGW006	Guinea Bissau - Windstorm	DREF	20/06/2025	31/10/2025	Response	198,499		198,499
MDRGW007	Guinea Bissau - Civil Unrest	DREF	29/11/2025	28/02/2026	Response	142,937		142,937
MDRCD043	DR Congo - Population Movement	EA	21/02/2024	31/03/2026	Response	150,000		150,000
MDRKE059	Kenya - Baringo Social unrest	DREF	19/04/2024	31/10/2024	Response		3,761	-3,761
MDRKE060	Kenya - Protests	DREF	28/06/2024	30/09/2024	Response		1,480	-1,480
MDRKE062	Kenya - Polio Outbreak	DREF	22/09/2024	31/12/2024	Response		5,038	-5,038
MDRKE064	Kenya - Population Movement Lamu	DREF	26/12/2024	31/03/2025	Response		755	-755
MDRKE065	Kenya - Drought	DREF	07/04/2025	31/10/2025	Response	970,592		970,592
MDRKE066	Kenya - Flood and Cholera	DREF	26/05/2025	30/11/2025	Response	499,001		499,001
MDRKE067	Kenya - Population Movement	DREF	20/08/2025	30/11/2025	Response	375,000		375,000
MDRKE068	Kenya - Complex Emergency	EA	22/10/2025	31/12/2026	Response	999,251		999,251
MDRKE069	Kenya - Marburg Virus Disease	DREF	25/11/2025	28/02/2026	Response	150,000		150,000
MDRKM010	Comoros - Civil Unrest	DREF	25/01/2024	29/02/2024	Anticipatory		21,528	-21,528
MDRKM011	Comoros - Cholera Response	DREF	19/02/2024	31/01/2025	Response		14,365	-14,365
MDRLS007	Lesotho - Storm Surge	DREF	17/01/2024	31/05/2024	Response		4,565	-4,565
MDRMG022	Madagascar - Cyclone	DREF	08/04/2024	31/07/2024	Response		44,307	-44,307
MDRMG024	Madagascar - Floods sEAP	DREF	14/08/2025	31/08/2027	Anticipatory	215,089		215,089
MDRMG025	Madagascar - Cyclone EAP	DREF	19/09/2025	30/09/2030	Anticipatory	890,787		890,787
MDRML018	Mali - Dengue Outbreak	DREF	13/12/2023	30/06/2024	Response		1,472	-1,472
MDRML021	Mali - Flood EAP	DREF	19/03/2025	31/03/2030	Anticipatory	493,567		493,567
MDRMR019	Mauritania - Population Movement	DREF	08/08/2025	30/04/2026	Response	375,000		375,000
MDRMR020	Mauritania - Flood sEAP	DREF	26/09/2025	30/09/2027	Anticipatory	212,927		212,927
MDRMW017	Malawi - Cholera	EA	15/09/2022	30/09/2023	Response		44,906	-44,906
MDRMW020	Malawi - Floods	DREF	11/03/2024	31/08/2024	Response		18,929	-18,929
MDRMW022	Malawi - Population Movement	DREF	11/02/2025	30/09/2025	Response	499,942		499,942
MDRMW023	Malawi - Pluvial Floods sEAP	DREF	17/10/2025	30/04/2026	Anticipatory	219,287		219,287
MDRMW024	Malawi - Food Insecurity	DREF	24/10/2025	31/07/2026	Response	999,910		999,910
MDRMZ019	Mozambique - Cholera Outbreak and Floods R	DREF	20/01/2023	31/07/2023	Response		218,010	-218,010
MDRMZ020	Mozambique - Floods	DREF	23/02/2023	30/11/2023	Response		249,415	-249,415
MDRMZ022	Mozambique - Floods EAP	DREF	02/02/2024	31/03/2026	Anticipatory	419,604		419,604
MDRMZ023	Mozambique - Population Movement	DREF	12/03/2024	31/07/2024	Response		16,036	-16,036
MAANE002	Niger	AA	01/01/2013	31/12/9999	Anticipatory		51,826	-51,826
MDRNE028	Niger - Imminent Floods	DREF	17/08/2023	30/04/2024	Response		9,172	-9,172
MDRNE029	Niger - Civil Unrest	DREF	25/08/2023	31/05/2024	Anticipatory		111,850	-111,850
MDRNE031	Niger - Drought EAP	DREF	04/12/2025	31/12/2030	Anticipatory	874,573		874,573
MDRNG041	Nigeria - Floods	EA	03/09/2024	31/03/2026	Response	250,000	1,000,000	-750,000
MDRNG042	Nigeria - Malnutrition	EA	22/05/2025	31/05/2026	Response	1,000,000		1,000,000
MDRNG043	Nigeria - Population Movement	DREF	14/07/2025	30/04/2026	Response	1,000,000		1,000,000
MDRRW024	Rwanda - Population Movement	DREF	13/12/2025	30/04/2026	Response	278,188		278,188
MDRSD036	Sudan - Landslide	DREF	07/09/2025	31/03/2026	Response	274,990		274,990
MDRSL013	Sierra Leone - Floods	DREF	14/09/2022	28/02/2023	Response		90,292	-90,292
MDRSL017	Sierra Leone - Mpox Epidemic	EA	11/02/2025	31/03/2026	Response	150,000		150,000
MDRSL018	Sierra Leone - Fire Incidents	DREF	28/03/2025	31/08/2025	Response	270,354		270,354
MDRSL019	Sierra Leone - Floods	DREF	13/09/2025	28/02/2026	Response	375,000		375,000
MDRSO016	Somalia - Floods	DREF	10/10/2023	30/04/2024	Response		14,619	-14,619
MDRSO020	Somalia - Population Movement	DREF	28/12/2024	30/06/2025	Response	377,891		377,891
MDRSO021	Somalia - Epidemic Leishmaniasis Outbreak	DREF	15/03/2025	31/07/2025	Response	328,505	20,566	307,939

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Appeal Code	Appeal Name	Type	Start Date	End Date	Pillar	Allocation	Reimbursement	Net
Africa								
MDRSO022	Somalia - Drought	DREF	23/04/2025	31/10/2025	Response	984,393		984,393
MDRSO023	Somalia - Cholera sEAP	DREF	25/06/2025	30/06/2027	Anticipatory	219,904		219,904
MDRSO024	Somalia - Epidemic Diphtheria Outbreak	DREF	07/08/2025	28/02/2026	Response	499,911		499,911
MDRSO025	Somalia - Complex Emergency	EA	26/09/2025	31/03/2027	Response	981,311		981,311
MDRSS015	South Sudan - Mpox Epidemic	EA	20/08/2024	31/03/2026	Response	50,000		50,000
MDRSS016	South Sudan - Civil Unrest	DREF	28/01/2025	30/04/2025	Response	389,992	0	389,992
MDRSS017	South Sudan - Floods sEAP	DREF	23/10/2025	31/10/2027	Anticipatory	220,000		220,000
MDRSS018	South Sudan MVD Readiness	DREF	30/12/2025	28/02/2026	Response	37,465		37,465
MDRTD025	Chad - Cholera Outbreak	DREF	23/09/2025	31/03/2026	Response	468,269		468,269
MDRTZ033	Tanzania - Marburg Outbreak	DREF	27/03/2023	31/10/2023	Response		38,071	-38,071
MDRTZ038	Tanzania - Mpox Epidemic	EA	20/08/2024	31/03/2026	Response	50,000		50,000
MDRTZ039	Tanzania - Marburg Outbreak	DREF	27/01/2025	31/05/2025	Response	279,790		279,790
MDRTZ040	Tanzania - Floods	DREF	08/04/2025	31/07/2025	Response	379,955	32,745	347,210
MDRTZ041	Tanzania - Flood EAP	DREF	15/05/2025	31/05/2030	Anticipatory	550,000		550,000
MDRTZ042	Tanzania - Elections Preparedness and Respo	DREF	12/09/2025	31/01/2026	Response	404,992		404,992
MDRUG049	Uganda - Anthrax Epidemic	DREF	12/12/2023	31/03/2024	Response		3,960	-3,960
MDRUG050	Uganda - Floods	DREF	22/05/2024	30/11/2024	Response		18,661	-18,661
MDRUG052	Uganda - Mpox Epidemic	EA	20/08/2024	31/03/2026	Response	200,000		200,000
MDRUG053	Uganda - Landslides	DREF	16/12/2024	31/05/2025	Response		1,450	-1,450
MDRUG055	Uganda - Ebola Outbreak	EA	07/02/2025	31/12/2025	Response	1,000,000		1,000,000
MDRUG056	Uganda - Population movement	DREF	08/04/2025	31/08/2025	Response	574,552		574,552
MDRUG057	Uganda - Election readiness	DREF	15/12/2025	28/02/2026	Response	149,929		149,929
MDRZA014	South Africa - Fire	DREF	27/07/2023	31/01/2024	Response		53,915	-53,915
MDRZA015	South Africa - Floods	DREF	12/10/2023	29/02/2024	Response		18,535	-18,535
MDRZA016	South Africa - Storm Surge	DREF	25/01/2024	31/07/2024	Response		57,379	-57,379
MDRZA017	South Africa - Election readiness	DREF	10/05/2024	31/07/2024	Anticipatory		31,302	-31,302
MDRZA018	South Africa - Thunderstorm and Floods	DREF	21/06/2024	31/10/2024	Response		32,438	-32,438
MDRZA020	South Africa - Thunderstorm	DREF	18/11/2024	31/05/2025	Response		8,013	-8,013
MDRZA021	South Africa - Flood	DREF	16/05/2025	30/11/2025	Response	497,202		497,202
MDRZM017	Zambia - Flood	DREF	24/01/2023	30/04/2023	Anticipatory		51,554	-51,554
MDRZM020	Zambia - Anthrax Outbreak Response	DREF	17/11/2023	31/03/2024	Response		18,580	-18,580
MDRZM024	Zambia - Cholera Response	DREF	03/03/2025	31/08/2025	Response	275,765	34,355	241,410
MDRZM025	Zambia - Drought EAP2024ZM02	DREF	27/03/2025	31/03/2030	Anticipatory	541,853		541,853
MDRZW024	Zimbabwe - Cholera	DREF	20/03/2025	31/08/2025	Response	289,726		289,726
MDRZW025	Zimbabwe - Malaria Epidemic	DREF	14/05/2025	31/10/2025	Response	192,783		192,783
MDRZW026	Zimbabwe - Cholera sEAP	DREF	16/10/2025	31/08/2026	Anticipatory	219,282		219,282
Total Africa						38,019,005	2,691,699	35,327,306
Americas								
MDR43008	Central America & Mexico - Migration Crisis	EA	29/07/2022	31/12/2023	Response		9,993	-9,993
MDRAR020	Argentina - Storm Bahia blanca	DREF	28/12/2023	30/04/2024	Response		70,575	-70,575
MDRAR021	Argentina - Floods	DREF	14/03/2024	31/08/2024	Response		78,908	-78,908
MDRAR023	Argentina - Flood	DREF	15/03/2025	31/08/2025	Response	499,921		499,921
MDRAR024	Argentina - Flash Flood	DREF	26/05/2025	30/09/2025	Response	161,976		161,976
MDRBO015	Bolivia - Drought	DREF	08/10/2023	30/06/2024	Response		9,655	-9,655
MDRBO016	Bolivia - Floods	DREF	13/03/2024	30/09/2024	Response		21,553	-21,553
MDRBO017	Bolivia - Wildfires	DREF	21/09/2024	31/01/2025	Response		15,468	-15,468
MDRBO018	Bolivia - Floods	DREF	19/04/2025	31/01/2026	Response	495,243		495,243
MDRBO019	Bolivia - Wildfires	DREF	02/09/2025	31/03/2026	Response	259,300		259,300
MDRBO020	Bolivia - Flash Floods	DREF	24/12/2025	30/06/2026	Response	272,193		272,193
MDRBZ008	Belize - Fires	DREF	06/06/2024	31/10/2024	Response		31,447	-31,447
MDR43008	Central America & Mexico - Migration Crisis	EA	29/07/2022	31/12/2023	Response		29,389	-29,389
MDRCL017	Chile - Fires	DREF	10/02/2024	30/06/2024	Response		8,925	-8,925
MDRCL018	Chile - Wildfire sEAP	DREF	13/02/2025	31/07/2026	Anticipatory	219,997		219,997
MDRCC0024	Colombia - Floods	DREF	17/11/2023	31/05/2024				

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Americas								
MDRCO025	Colombia - Drought	DREF	10/02/2024	31/08/2024	Response		63,799	-63,799
MDRCO026	Colombia - Volcanic eruption	DREF	27/05/2024	31/10/2024	Anticipatory		50,216	-50,216
MDRCO028	Colombia - Floods	DREF	21/11/2024	31/05/2025	Response		109,346	-109,346
MDRCO029	Colombia - Population Movement	DREF	06/03/2025	30/09/2025	Response	222,064		222,064
MDRCO030	Colombia - Population Movement	DREF	27/03/2025	30/09/2025	Anticipatory	76,878		76,878
MDRCO031	Colombia - Forced Displacement sEAP	DREF	28/03/2025	31/03/2027	Anticipatory	202,616		202,616
MDRCO032	Colombia - Floods	DREF	09/07/2025	31/12/2025	Response	339,570		339,570
MDRCO033	Colombia - Volcanic Eruption	DREF	05/12/2025	31/01/2026	Anticipatory	80,000		80,000
MDR43008	Central America & Mexico - Migration Crisis	EA	29/07/2022	31/12/2023	Response		3,761	-3,761
MDRCR025	Costa Rica - Volcanic Ash	DREF	14/05/2024	31/08/2024	Anticipatory		47,493	-47,493
MDRCR026	Costa Rica - Flood	DREF	20/11/2024	31/03/2025	Response		102,718	-102,718
MDRCR027	Costa Rica - Flood Readiness	DREF	20/09/2025	31/03/2026	Anticipatory	80,000		80,000
MDRCR027	Costa Rica - Flood Readiness	DREF	20/09/2025	31/03/2026	Response	166,001		166,001
MDRCU009	Cuba - Floods	DREF	04/04/2024	31/10/2024	Response		0	0
MDRCU010	Cuba - Hurricane Oscar	DREF	28/10/2024	31/08/2025	Response		20,342	-20,342
MDRCU012	Cuba - Arboviral Outbreak	DREF	17/10/2025	30/04/2026	Response	380,077		380,077
MDRCU013	Cuba - Hurricane	EA	30/10/2025	31/10/2027	Response	997,990		997,990
MDRDO016	Dominican Republic - Floods	DREF	29/11/2023	31/05/2024	Response		41,866	-41,866
MDRDO017	Dominican Republic - Pop. Movement	DREF	17/04/2024	31/08/2024	Response		67,333	-67,333
MDRDO018	Dominican Republic - Pluvial/Flash Flood	DREF	17/11/2024	28/02/2025	Anticipatory		49,801	-49,801
MDRDO019	Dominican Republic - Hurricane Melissa	DREF	30/10/2025	30/04/2026	Response	499,080		499,080
MDREC023	Ecuador - Floods	DREF	23/08/2023	30/06/2024	Anticipatory		7,966	-7,966
MDREC025	Ecuador - Security Crises	DREF	23/01/2024	31/07/2024	Response		4,334	-4,334
MDREC026	Ecuador - Floods	DREF	08/03/2024	31/08/2024	Response		15,556	-15,556
MDREC027	Ecuador - Floods	EA	10/03/2025	30/09/2026	Response	1,000,000		1,000,000
MDREC028	Ecuador - Epidemic Yellow Fever	DREF	14/05/2025	30/09/2025	Anticipatory	137,064		137,064
MDREC029	Ecuador - Civil Unrest	DREF	03/11/2025	28/02/2026	Response	89,103		89,103
MDRGD001	Grenada - Drought	DREF	24/05/2024	30/09/2024	Response		180,346	-180,346
MAA43002	Central America	AA	01/01/2016	31/12/9999	Anticipatory		142,804	-142,804
MDR43008	Central America & Mexico - Migration Crisis	EA	29/07/2022	31/12/2023	Response		9,145	-9,145
MDRGT022	Guatemala - Dengue	DREF	23/05/2024	30/11/2024	Response		58,447	-58,447
MDRGT025	Guatemala - Population Movement	DREF	12/02/2025	31/08/2025	Anticipatory	149,978	79,897	70,081
MDRGT026	Guatemala - Earthquake	DREF	20/07/2025	31/01/2026	Response	381,476		381,476
MDR43008	Central America & Mexico - Migration Crisis	EA	29/07/2022	31/12/2023	Response		3,887	-3,887
MDRHN022	Honduras - Fire	DREF	07/05/2024	30/11/2024	Response		54,395	-54,395
MDRHN023	Honduras - Dengue	DREF	11/06/2024	31/12/2024	Response		207,585	-207,585
MDRHN024	Honduras - Floods	DREF	26/11/2024	31/05/2025	Response		8,826	-8,826
MDRHN025	Honduras - Population Movement	DREF	12/02/2025	31/08/2025	Anticipatory	149,250	51,650	97,600
MDRHN026	Honduras - Floods	DREF	07/07/2025	31/01/2026	Response	318,535		318,535
MDRHN027	Honduras - Floods EAP	DREF	30/10/2025	31/10/2030	Anticipatory	917,330		917,330
MDRHT021	Haiti - Complex Emergency	DREF	13/05/2024	28/02/2025	Response		31,901	-31,901
MDRJM005	Jamaica - Hurricane	EA	23/10/2025	31/10/2027	Anticipatory	80,000		80,000
MDRJM005	Jamaica - Hurricane	EA	23/10/2025	31/10/2027	Response	920,000		920,000
MDR43008	Central America & Mexico - Migration Crisis	EA	29/07/2022	31/12/2023	Response		2,269	-2,269
MDRMX005	Mexico - Hurricane	DREF	09/11/2023	31/08/2024	Response		358,616	-358,616
MDR43008	Central America & Mexico - Migration Crisis	EA	29/07/2022	31/12/2023	Response		31,431	-31,431
MDRPA019	Panama - Dengue	DREF	20/08/2024	28/02/2025	Response		49,245	-49,245
MDRPA020	Panama - Flood	DREF	12/11/2024	31/03/2025	Response		29,229	-29,229
MDRPA021	Panama - Biological River Pollution	DREF	24/06/2025	30/11/2025	Response	349,720		349,720
MDRPE014	Peru - Flood	DREF	15/03/2025	31/08/2025	Response	176,008		176,008
MDRPY023	Paraguay - Floods	DREF	10/11/2023	31/03/2024	Response		32,861	-32,861
MDRPY024	Paraguay - Drought sEAP	DREF	13/08/2025	31/08/2027	Anticipatory	219,867		219,867
MDRSV016	El Salvador - Floods	DREF	30/06/2024	31/12/2024	Response		19,218	-19,218
MDRSV018	El Salvador - Extreme Rainfall sEAP	DREF	17/02/2025	28/02/2027	Anticipatory	219,174		219,174
MDRSV019	El Salvador - Population Movement	DREF	18/02/2025	31/08/2025	Anticipatory	149,340		149,340

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Americas								
MDRSV019	El Salvador - Population Movement	DREF	18/02/2025	31/08/2025	Response	154,628	10,385	144,243
MDRUY005	Uruguay - Floods	DREF	02/04/2024	30/09/2024	Response		41,008	-41,008
MDRVE008	Venezuela - Anticipatory Actions for Floods	DREF	10/07/2023	31/01/2024	Response		701	-701
MDRVE009	Venezuela - Hurricane Beryl	DREF	16/07/2024	31/01/2025	Response		17,850	-17,850
MDRVE010	Venezuela - Civil Unrest	DREF	13/08/2024	28/02/2025	Response		30,581	-30,581
MDRVE011	Venezuela - Population Movement	DREF	15/03/2025	30/09/2025	Anticipatory	148,383		148,383
MDRVE011	Venezuela - Population Movement	DREF	15/03/2025	30/09/2025	Response	345,822		345,822
MDRVE012	Venezuela - Flood	DREF	01/07/2025	31/12/2025	Response	375,194		375,194
MDRVE013	Venezuela - Complex Emergency	DREF	30/10/2025	30/04/2026	Response	150,000		150,000
Total Americas						11,383,778	2,322,595	9,061,183
Asia Pacific								
MDRAF013	Afghanistan - Population Movement	DREF	27/11/2023	31/05/2024	Response		0	0
MDRAF014	Afghanistan - Cold Wave	DREF	16/03/2024	31/07/2024	Response		82	-82
MDRAF018	Afghanistan - Population mvt from Pakistan	EA	12/04/2025	30/04/2027	Response	1,000,000		1,000,000
MDRAF019	Afghanistan - Earthquake	EA	03/09/2025	31/12/2027	Response	2,000,000		2,000,000
MAABD001	Bangladesh	AA	01/01/1994	31/12/9999	Anticipatory		122,042	-122,042
MDRBD033	Bangladesh - Cyclone EAP	DREF	05/02/2024	28/02/2029	Anticipatory	106,539		106,539
MDRBD034	Bangladesh - Heatwave	DREF	03/05/2024	31/08/2024	Response		162,151	-162,151
MDRBD038	Bangladesh - Cold Wave EAP	DREF	16/07/2025	31/07/2030	Anticipatory	499,980		499,980
MDRFJ008	Fiji - Tropical Cyclone sEAP	DREF	22/05/2025	31/05/2027	Anticipatory	111,812		111,812
MDRFM002	Micronesia - Drought Preparedness	DREF	21/09/2023	30/09/2024	Response		45,920	-45,920
MDRID026	Indonesia - Drought	DREF	06/09/2023	30/06/2024	Response		139,877	-139,877
MDRID027	Indonesia - Flood EAP	DREF	17/02/2025	28/02/2030	Anticipatory	517,485		517,485
MDRID028	Indonesia - Floods	DREF	06/12/2025	30/09/2026	Response	1,000,000		1,000,000
MDRLA010	Lao PDR - Flood	DREF	25/08/2024	28/02/2025	Response		500	-500
MDRLA011	Laos - Flood	DREF	08/08/2025	28/02/2026	Response	312,000		312,000
MDRLK018	Sri Lanka - Flood	DREF	19/10/2023	31/07/2024	Response		15,910	-15,910
MDRLK019	Sri Lanka - Flood	DREF	20/06/2024	31/10/2024	Response		49,472	-49,472
MDRLK020	Sri Lanka - Floods	DREF	24/10/2024	28/02/2025	Response		21,238	-21,238
MDRLK021	Sri Lanka - Cyclone Fengal	DREF	06/12/2024	30/04/2025	Response		56,079	-56,079
MDRLK022	Sri Lanka - Dengue sEAP	DREF	03/06/2025	30/06/2027	Anticipatory	219,999		219,999
MDRLK023	Sri Lanka - Tropical Cyclone	EA	02/12/2025	31/12/2027	Response	1,000,000		1,000,000
MDRMH003	Marshall Islands - Storm Surge	DREF	30/01/2024	31/03/2024	Response		0	0
MDRMH004	Marshall Islands - Drought	DREF	08/03/2024	31/08/2024	Response		51,527	-51,527
MDRMM019	Myanmar - Flood	DREF	20/10/2023	29/02/2024	Response		54,634	-54,634
MDRMM023	Myanmar - Earthquake	EA	29/03/2025	31/03/2027	Response	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
MDRMV004	Maldives - Filariasis	DREF	01/01/2024	31/12/2024	Response		37,848	-37,848
MDRMY010	Malaysia - Dengue prevention and control	DREF	16/11/2023	30/04/2024	Anticipatory		3,481	-3,481
MDRMY011	Malaysia - Flood	DREF	06/12/2024	30/06/2025	Response	367,311	14,621	352,690
MDRMY012	Malaysia - Floods	DREF	28/03/2025	31/07/2025	Response	176,654	0	176,654
MDRNP018	Nepal - Floods	DREF	02/10/2024	30/04/2025	Response		207,410	-207,410
MDRNP019	Nepal - Drought	DREF	30/07/2025	31/12/2025	Response	250,353		250,353
MDRNP020	Nepal - Heatwave sEAP	DREF	03/12/2025	31/12/2027	Anticipatory	219,733		219,733
MDRPG012	Papua New Guinea - Landslide	DREF	01/06/2024	31/12/2024	Response		79,149	-79,149
MDRPH053	Philippines - Floods	DREF	14/02/2024	31/08/2024	Response		66,458	-66,458
MDRPH054	Philippines - Flood	DREF	03/08/2024	28/02/2025	Response		110	-110
MDRPH057	Philippines - Earthquake and Typhoons	EA	02/10/2025	31/10/2027	Response	1,998,883		1,998,883
MDRPH058	Philippines - Davao Earthquake	DREF	16/10/2025	30/04/2026	Response	486,973		486,973
MDRPK025	Pakistan - Flood	DREF	13/03/2024	31/08/2024	Response		36,241	-36,241
MDRPK026	Pakistan - Floods	DREF	14/09/2024	31/12/2024	Response		360,929	-360,929
MDRPK027	Pakistan - Population Movement	DREF	24/04/2025	31/01/2026	Response	416,010		416,010
MDRPK028	Pakistan - Flood	EA	21/08/2025	31/12/2026	Response	999,711		999,711
MDRPK029	Pakistan - Riverine Floods EAP	DREF	15/09/2025	30/09/2030	Anticipatory	829,824		829,824
MDRTL001	Timor Leste - Flood sEAP	DREF	18/02/2025	28/02/2027	Anticipatory	150,365		150,365

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Appeal Code	Appeal Name	Type	Start Date	End Date	Pillar	Allocation	Reimbursement	Net
Asia Pacific								
MDRVN023	Viet Nam - Flash floods	DREF	17/08/2023	31/03/2024	Response		4,646	-4,646
MDRVN025	Viet Nam - Monsoon Flood	DREF	14/08/2025	31/07/2026	Response	1,000,000		1,000,000
MDRVN026	Viet Nam - Flood	DREF	29/11/2025	31/08/2026	Response	608,000		608,000
MDRVU012	Vanuatu - Earthquake	EA	18/12/2024	31/12/2025	Response		750,000	-750,000
MDRWS003	Samoa - Dengue Outbreak	DREF	14/08/2025	28/02/2026	Response	209,072		209,072
Total Asia Pacific						16,480,704	4,280,325	12,200,379

Europe

MDRAL009	Albania - Heatwave sEAP	DREF	20/06/2025	30/06/2027	Anticipatory	199,966		199,966
MDRAM013	Armenia - Floods	DREF	10/06/2024	30/11/2024	Response		73,296	-73,296
MDRAM014	Armenia - Population Movement	DREF	19/12/2024	31/03/2025	Anticipatory		7,565	-7,565
MDRAM015	Armenia - Gas Explosion	DREF	23/06/2025	30/09/2025	Response	84,039	2,080	81,959
MDRBA016	Bosnia - Measles Outbreak	DREF	20/04/2024	31/08/2024	Response		8,712	-8,712
MDCRCZ003	Czech Republic - Floods	DREF	26/09/2024	31/03/2025	Response		135,690	-135,690
MDRGE017	Georgia - Flash Floods	DREF	29/06/2023	31/12/2023	Response		8,260	-8,260
MDRGE018	Georgia - Election Preparedness	DREF	09/10/2024	31/01/2025	Anticipatory		2,268	-2,268
MDRGE019	Georgia - Snow storm	DREF	15/03/2025	31/07/2025	Response	254,298		254,298
MDRGE020	Georgia - Pluvial/Flash Floods	DREF	08/10/2025	31/03/2026	Response	224,005		224,005
MDRGR005	Greece - Extreme Heat sEAP	DREF	22/09/2023	30/09/2024	Anticipatory		108,714	-108,714
MDRIS001	Iceland - Volcanic and seismic activity	DREF	29/11/2023	31/05/2024	Response		-229	229
MDRIT004	Italy - Flood 2023	DREF	31/05/2023	30/11/2023	Response		4,213	-4,213
MDRKG019	Kyrgyzstan - Floods	DREF	04/05/2024	31/10/2024	Response		14,093	-14,093
MDRKG021	Kyrgyzstan - Measles	DREF	01/04/2025	31/10/2025	Response	398,554		398,554
MDRKZ012	Kazakhstan - Cold Wave	DREF	27/10/2022	31/03/2024	Anticipatory		85,908	-85,908
MDRKZ013	Kazakhstan - Flood	DREF	10/04/2024	31/08/2024	Response		28,616	-28,616
MDRMK010	North Macedonia - Fire	DREF	29/03/2025	31/07/2025	Response	155,795	15,351	140,444
MDRPL003	Poland - Flood	DREF	26/09/2024	31/03/2025	Response		42,274	-42,274
MDRPT001	Portugal - Fires	DREF	28/09/2024	31/03/2025	Response		1,479	-1,479
MDRRO006	Romania - Floods	DREF	30/09/2024	31/03/2025	Response		21,555	-21,555
MDRSI003	Slovenia - Floods	DREF	16/08/2023	31/05/2024	Response		38,389	-38,389
MDRTJ036	Tajikistan - Earthquake	DREF	27/04/2025	31/10/2025	Response	157,151	419	156,732
MDRTJ037	Tajikistan - Epidemic	DREF	30/06/2025	31/01/2026	Response	274,886		274,886
Total Europe						1,748,694	598,651	1,150,043

Middle East and North Africa

MDRDZ009	Algeria - wild fires	DREF	07/08/2023	29/02/2024	Response		41,549	-41,549
MDRDZ010	Algeria - Flood	DREF	14/03/2024	30/09/2024	Response		12,881	-12,881
MDRDZ011	Algeria - Flood	DREF	19/09/2024	31/03/2025	Response		26,610	-26,610
MDRDZ013	Algeria - Flood	DREF	27/05/2025	30/11/2025	Response	158,950		158,950
MDREG022	Egypt - Flood	DREF	10/10/2025	31/05/2026	Response	500,000		500,000
MDRIQ016	Iraq - Flash Floods	DREF	02/04/2024	31/10/2024	Response		28,547	-28,547
MDRIQ017	Iraq - Flood	DREF	24/03/2025	30/09/2025	Response		472,691	472,691
MDRIQ018	Iraq - Population Movement	DREF	25/06/2025	31/08/2025	Anticipatory		80,000	80,000
MDRIQ019	Iraq - Floods	DREF	18/12/2025	30/06/2026	Response		487,455	487,455
MDRIR009	Iran - Drought	EA	03/03/2022	30/09/2023	Response		12,115	-12,115
MDRIR013	Iran - Earthquake Khoy West Azarbayejan EQ	DREF	01/02/2023	31/08/2023	Response		40,786	-40,786
MDRIR014	Iran - Flood	DREF	20/03/2024	30/09/2024	Response		2,436	-2,436
MDRIR015	Iran - Complex Emergency	DREF	20/06/2025	31/03/2026	Response	1,000,000		1,000,000
MDRIR016	Iran - Wildfires	DREF	07/12/2025	30/09/2026	Response	500,000		500,000
MDRIR017	Iran - Floods	DREF	23/12/2025	30/06/2026	Response	470,198		470,198
MDRJO002	Jordan - Complex Emergency	EA	22/10/2023	31/12/2026	Response	150,000		150,000
MDRJO003	Jordan - Cold Wave	DREF	30/11/2023	31/03/2024	Response		21,025	-21,025
MDRLB015	Lebanon - Complex Emergency	EA	18/10/2023	31/12/2026	Response	200,000		200,000
MDRLB016	Lebanon - Cold Wave	DREF	31/01/2024	31/05/2024	Response		26,386	-26,386

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Middle East and North Africa								
MDRLB018	Lebanon - Population Movement	DREF	20/03/2025	30/06/2025	Response	499,932	28,776	471,156
MDRLB019	Lebanon - Cold Wave sEAP	DREF	05/06/2025	30/06/2027	Anticipatory	209,801		209,801
MDRS003	MENA - Coordination and readiness	EA	22/10/2023	31/12/2026	Response	200,000		200,000
MDRLY004	Libya - Population Movement	DREF	29/07/2023	31/01/2024	Response		270,161	-270,161
MDRMA011	Morocco - Flood	DREF	24/12/2025	30/06/2026	Response	351,736		351,736
MDRSY008	Syria - Cholera Outbreak	DREF	28/09/2022	31/03/2023	Response		31,560	-31,560
MDRSY010	Syria - Wild fire	DREF	10/08/2023	29/02/2024	Response		8,083	-8,083
MDRSY011	Syria - Drought	DREF	23/08/2023	31/05/2024	Response		117,896	-117,896
MDRSY012	Syria - Complex Emergency	EA	22/10/2023	31/12/2026	Response	200,000		200,000
MDRSY013	Syria - Fire	DREF	21/11/2024	30/06/2025	Response		36,661	-36,661
MDRSY014	Syria - Complex Emergency	EA	06/12/2024	31/12/2026	Response	999,779	1,000,000	-221
MDRSY015	Syria - Wildfires	DREF	08/07/2025	31/01/2026	Response	999,998		999,998
MDRSY016	Syria - Heatwave	DREF	14/08/2025	30/11/2025	Response	170,305		170,305
MDRSY017	Syria - Drought	DREF	22/08/2025	31/08/2026	Response	999,892		999,892
MDRYE012	Yemen - Flood 2023	DREF	28/05/2023	31/12/2023	Response		77,094	-77,094
MDRYE013	Yemen - Cyclone	DREF	31/10/2023	30/04/2024	Response		2,786	-2,786
MDRYE016	Yemen - Floods	DREF	28/08/2025	28/02/2026	Response	999,992		999,992
Total Middle East and North Africa						9,650,729	1,785,351	7,865,378
Total						77,282,910	11,678,622	65,604,288

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