



IFRC DISASTER RESPONSE EMERGENCY FUND

2024 ANNUAL REPORT

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2024: A Year of Growth, Learning, and Resilience for the IFRC-DREF

“

In the face of escalating global crises,

IFRC remains committed to alleviating human suffering, guided by our enduring Fundamental Principles and mission. At the heart of our response is the IFRC-DREF, a pivotal instrument enabling National Societies on the ground to act swiftly and effectively in times of need. We are innovatively expanding our capacity through IFRC-DREF Insurance. The potential of IFRC-DREF Insurance is immense, increasing our capacity to reach up to **6 million more people** vulnerable to natural hazards. IFRC-DREF stands out in its commitment to channeling support directly to local actors. While the global average of humanitarian funds directly allocated to local actors is around **4.5%** annually, a significant **76.5%** of IFRC-DREF's allocations are directly transferred to National Societies. This approach ensures aid is efficient, effective, and empowers local actors best positioned to understand and meet community needs.

”

Jagan Chapagain

IFRC Secretary General

Overview







The IFRC-DREF experienced a pivotal year in 2024, expanding its capacity to meet increasing humanitarian needs while improving efficiency, accountability, and adaptability. With CHF 85.3 million allocated across 167 operations, the fund supported 97 National Societies and reached more than 24 million people affected by crises, including natural disasters and socio-economic emergencies. This marks a significant increase from 2023, driven by the growing impact of climate change and complex emergencies worldwide.

The year 2024 was marked by record fundraising results, from CHF 17.1 million in 2019 to CHF 91.6 million in 2024. This figure includes CHF 77 million Swiss francs from voluntary contributions from over 55 donors and partners, and CHF 14.4 million was received from insurance payouts. To address the increasing scale and frequency of disasters, the IFRC enhanced the IFRC-DREF with a pioneering indemnity insurance policy which expands the fund's capacity, ensuring resources are available even during high-demand years.

In September 2024, **IFRC-DREF Insurance** was activated for Super Typhoon Yagi in Asia, providing CHF 14.4 million additional capacity for the rest of the year. This enabled 31 additional IFRC-DREF allocations in 2024 and targeting 1.6 million additional beneficiaries.

New mechanisms, such as the IFRC-DREF Insurance, helped increase funding capacity, while stronger collaboration and improved processes enhanced the speed and effectiveness of responses. The Anticipatory Pillar made great strides with 29 protocol submissions, including the first submission of epidemics EAP. Meanwhile, the Response Pillar focused on improving the delivery of timely support for small and medium-scale emergencies.

In 2024, continuous improvement remained a priority. The IFRC-DREF launched training programs and peer-learning initiatives that reached 180 individuals across 39 National Societies. A newly introduced [Feedback Process](#) gathered insights from National Societies and IFRC staff to inform future decisions on the Fund's future. Reviews of key operations helped identify areas for improvement in community engagement, logistics, and reporting, ensuring the fund stays responsive to evolving challenges.

Accountability and compliance were strengthened through regular audits, quarterly reviews, and the adoption of digital tools to promote transparency. The IFRC-DREF also strengthened its focus on localization, supporting National Societies to lead crisis responses and helping them fulfill their humanitarian mandates during extraordinary events through timely financial assistance.



76.5%

of the IFRC-DREF allocations are directly transferred to National Societies

The year was marked by major operations across the regions: in Africa, responses focused on epidemics and floods; in Asia-Pacific, disaster readiness and response capacity saw significant advances. Europe, MENA, and the Americas also recorded successful operations addressing a range of emergencies. These achievements reflect the IFRC-DREF's core mission—saving lives, strengthening communities, and evolving to meet the demands of an increasingly complex global environment.

In response to the growing humanitarian needs, the IFRC-DREF allocated **85.3 million Swiss francs** in 2024, targeting **24.3 million people** — a significant increase compared to the CHF 74.2 million allocated in 2023. This growth underscores the escalating urgency for humanitarian funding in the face of climate change and complex socio-economic emergencies.



Total amount allocated

85.3 million
Swiss francs across
97 National
Societies

167
operations
reaching more than
24 million
people

Global Operational Highlights





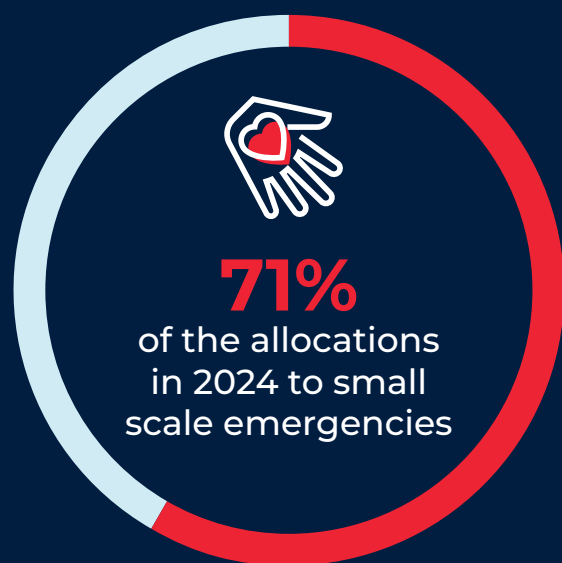
**CHF
85.3 million**

Total allocation from
IFRC-DREF

**CHF
32.1 million**

allocated to flood response

**97
National
Societies**



In response to the growing humanitarian needs, the IFRC-DREF allocated CHF 85.3 million in 2024, targeting 24.3 million people — a significant increase compared to the CHF 74.2 million allocated in 2023. This growth underscores the escalating urgency for humanitarian funding in the face of climate change and complex socio-economic emergencies.

The number of National Societies accessing the IFRC-DREF also increased to 97 in 2024, up from 91 in 2023. Notably, three National Societies — Micronesia, Grenada, and Portugal — implemented IFRC-DREF funded operations for the first time, demonstrating the fund's continuous commitment to addressing small-scale and silent crises. In fact, 71% of all IFRC-DREF operations targeted small-scale (yellow category) emergencies.

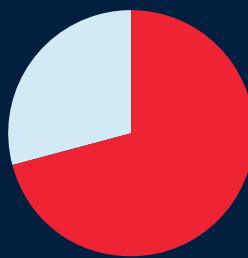
Africa region remains the main user of the IFRC-DREF funds, accounting for 47% of the allocations in 2024 - CHF 40.77 million - targeting 13,333,260 people (68% of people targeted globally with IFRC-DREF funds). Weather related crises such as floods prevail in the region (CHF 14,472,260 was allocated for floods in Africa in 2024). However, the outbreak of epidemics aggravated by complex scenarios remains a growing concern for the region: CHF 8,517,661 was allocated for epidemics in Africa, worth highlighting the challenge of multi-country crises such as the Monkeypox outbreak, which resulted in IFRC-DREF allocations of CHF 4.3 million across 17 countries in 2024.

Globally, floods remain the hazard receiving most allocations with CHF 32.1 million allocated in response, and 4 activated EAPs in Africa, Americas, and Asia Pacific. As climate change continues to drive extreme weather events, CHF 10.4 million were allocated to address the humanitarian impact of droughts — the third most frequent hazard in 2024 — across Africa, the Americas, and Asia Pacific. One Early Action Protocol for drought was activated in Ethiopia. Additionally, the first sEAP in the MENA region was approved in 2024, allowing Yemen RC to mitigate the impact of floods in Yemen once the readiness activities are implemented and the set trigger is reached.

Loan allocations significantly increased, rising from CHF 23.2 million in 2023, to CHF 36.9 million in 2024. Globally, 81% of these loans supported responses to medium scale (orange category) emergencies, with over half (54%) addressing crises in the Africa region.

43.2%

of all IFRC-DREF funds were allocated as loans to medium and large scale emergencies



Statistics

24.3 million people

Total people targeted

Allocations by pillar

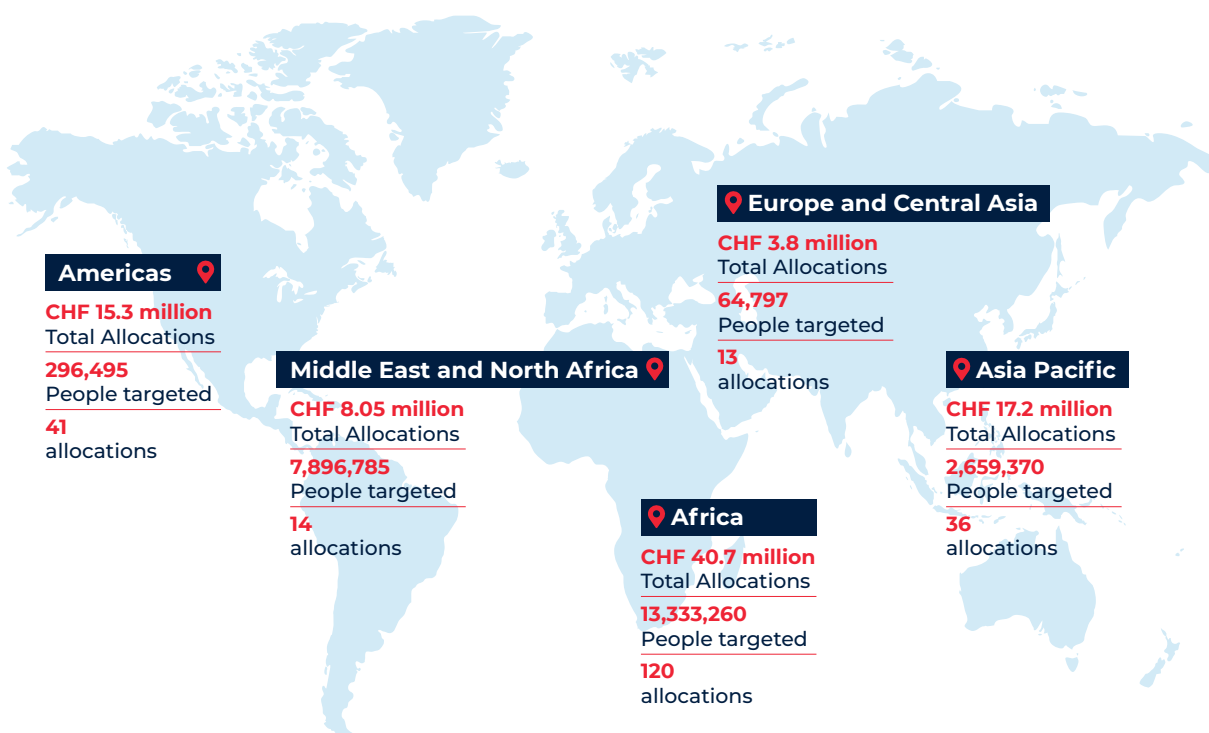
CHF 9.3 million

Anticipatory Pillar

CHF 76 million

Response Pillar

Allocations by region



The 4 top disasters in 2024



Floods

CHF 32,135,297



Cyclone

CHF 11,586,736



Drought

CHF 10,423,425



Complex emergency

CHF 4,986,691



CHF 9.3 million

allocated from the
Anticipatory pillar



12

Early Action
Protocols

17

Simplified Early
Action Protocols



11

Imminent IFRC-
DREF operations



Anticipatory Pillar Highlights

In 2024, a total of 29 protocols were submitted to the Anticipatory Pillar of the IFRC-DREF (12 EAPs and 17 sEAPs). The first two protocols on epidemics were submitted to the IFRC-DREF in 2025: a Dengue Fever sEAP from Sri Lanka and a Cholera EAP from Cameroon. Those protocols are still under review and haven't been approved yet.

A second protocol on Population Movement has been submitted (following the Honduras Population EAP approved in December 2023). This simplified EAP came from Colombia and targets forced displacement induced by conflict. It is also still under review.

Concerning weather related EAPs, ten protocols were received on Floods, five on Droughts, three on Cold waves and three on Heatwaves, three on Typhoons/Tropical Cyclone or extreme rainfalls induced by TC, one on wildfire and one on air pollution (linked with heatwave).

Nineteen protocols have been approved in 2024, nine from Africa, four from the Americas, four from Asia Pacific, one from Europe and one from MENA.

In 2024, 12 imminent IFRC-DREF allocations were made to 11 operations (in addition, two allocations transitioned into Emergency Appeals). This includes six allocations to Africa, three allocations to the Americas and two allocations in Europe. The majority of allocations, eight in total, were for civil unrest related to election preparedness, two allocations were made for volcanic eruption, one for floods, and one for population movement.



Regional Outlook



Africa

CHF 40.7 Million

to assist **13,333,260 people** affected through **120 allocations** from the IFRC-DREF

The rise and complexity of crisis across the regions has seen an equal scale-up of both grant and loans which have remained almost at similar allocations level for 2024—unlike in 2023, when there was a significant disparity between the two. While this shows an increase in support to medium and large-scale crisis through loans to emergency appeals, it also demonstrates the complementary among the various emergency tools of IFRC from anticipation to response. In 2024, smooth transitions were observed from Early Action Protocols (EAPs) to response, such as in the Zambia drought, and from anticipation to response modalities, as seen in South Sudan and Mali, where operations started as Imminent IFRC-DREF, then scaled up to Response IFRC-DREF and later to Emergency Appeals. Similarly, for crises like Tanzania floods, Zambia drought, and Mozambique cyclones, IFRC-DREF grants provided critical early-stage resources for data collection, coordination, and the initial operating costs of emergency operation centers, ensuring informed decision-making and effective response scaling. The grants and loans mechanism in 2024 reaffirmed IFRC-DREF's role as a vital funding bridge before and in the early stages of crises, enabling timely relief efforts across crises of all scales.

There has been a significant switch on the support to slow onset events which usually had the highest increase on climate related hazards. For 2024, the IFRC-DREF support to epidemic has seen an increase of 34% compared to the amount allocated in 2023 and 64% compared to 2022. At the same time, the support to slow onset and community resilience as part of the

strategic priorities of IFRC for 2030 continues with 53% of the allocations that went to slow onset, allowing planning that integrate longer timeframe and flexible planning for early recovery considerations. Especially for drought modalities that was piloted in 3 NS (Zambia, Lesotho, Botswana) even if 02 of them transitioned to responding to an emergency.

With Africa being the most engaged region in IFRC-DREF use, it also faces significant challenges in ensuring streamlined compliance and quality due to varying National Society capacities. To address this, the region has prioritized improving IFRC-DREF operations in 2024 through the Africa IFRC-DREF Improvement Plan. Key actions prioritised for 2024 included strengthening the capacity of National Societies (NSs) and IFRC staff to tackle recurring issues and enhance compliance. Three training sessions were conducted for six NSs and four PNSs, including one focused on drought response simulation, as part of the readiness of Southern African National Societies for El Niño-induced drought. There was also a scale-up on Anticipatory action capacity strengthening with two Anticipatory actions training courses organized and one online briefing for IFRC staff as part of the dissemination of the IFRC interactive guidance.

As regards the operational reviews, the IFRC-DREF focused on improving responses to slow-onset in 2024 and increased funding flexibility for complex crises. Key initiatives were launched including the Drought DREF modality for drought, food insecurity and water shortages crises, refining funding mechanisms, and developing clear guidance for National Societies. The findings from the reviews highlighted the need for enhanced logistics, procurement and financial systems for greater efficiency, improved impact reporting, and strengthened digital transformation amongst others. Future efforts will emphasize data-driven approaches, sustainability, and robust monitoring systems.



Americas

From January to December 2024, 36 operations funded by the IFRC-DREF were approved in the Americas region, amounting to CHF 15.3 and targeted over 296,000 people. Of these, 29 operations (CHF 13 million) were financed through the response pillar, while 7 operations (CHF 2.3 million) were supported by the anticipatory pillar. This marks a notable increase compared to 2023, which recorded 26 approved operations totaling CHF 10 million and supporting approximately 220,000 people, and 2022, with 25 operations totaling CHF 7.3 million and reaching 178,000 people. This upward trend underscores the growing need for support among Red Cross National Societies and the increasing demand for resources to address small- and medium-scale disasters and crises effectively.

From the anticipatory pillar, a key milestone in 2024 was the approval of the first full Early Action Protocols in El Salvador and Colombia, aimed at mitigating the impacts of droughts. These protocols represent a significant step forward in strengthening the capacity of National Societies to act before disasters occur.

From the response pillar, it is worth highlighting the two emergency operations launched by the Cuban Red Cross in the aftermath of Hurricane Oscar and Hurricane Rafael, which struck opposite sides of the island less than a month apart. The IFRC-DREF allocated around CHF 1.4 million, enabling the National Society to deliver critical assistance to over 15,000 people affected by these consecutive emergencies.

Furthermore, the IFRC-DREF provided vital support to large-scale emergencies. In Brazil, a CHF 1 million loan was allocated to initiate operations following devastating floods in Rio Grande do Sul. Similarly, in the English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean, a

CHF 15.3 million

allocated to assist **296,495 people** affected through **41 allocations** from the IFRC-DREF

CHF 1.4 million loan enabled a rapid response to the extensive damage caused by Hurricane Beryl, particularly in Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. In Argentina, a CHF 500,000 loan supported the Argentine Red Cross to kick start their response operation to address the humanitarian challenges arising from the economic crisis.

In terms of capacity strengthening, three IFRC-DREF training sessions were conducted with the Bolivian Red Cross, Colombian Red Cross, and Mexican Red Cross, reaching 72 staff and volunteers (29 men and 43 women). Additionally, two Tier 1 anticipatory action training were held, involving 48 participants (23 men and 25 women) from the Paraguayan Red Cross, Chilean Red Cross, Dominican Red Cross, and Uruguayan Red Cross.

The year 2024 demonstrated the IFRC-DREF's vital role in addressing urgent humanitarian needs across the region. As disasters grow in complexity and impact, the demand for robust and flexible financial support continues to rise. The marked increase in operations and funding highlights the value of the IFRC-DREF in equipping Red Cross National Societies to respond swiftly and effectively, build resilience, and provide timely assistance to communities affected by crises.



Asia Pacific

Asia Pacific remains one of the highest users of IFRC-DREF, with 36 allocations totaling CHF 17.2 million in 2024. With the increasing use of IFRC-DREF in the region and the expectation of further scale-up in the coming years, the focus in 2024 was on enhancing the quality and accountability of IFRC-DREF funds and operations, expanding knowledge and application of anticipatory action, and ensuring National Societies are well-equipped to access these funds for their emergency response work. To this end, the IFRC-DREF, through the various modalities available under both pillars, support both the Anticipatory and Response Pillars, addressing emergencies such as heatwaves, tropical cyclones, and floods in Bangladesh, Typhoon Yagi's impact in Vietnam and Myanmar, and heavy monsoon rains affecting Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan.

During the year, IFRC-DREF continued to play a crucial role in providing quick, life-saving funds for complex and multi-layered emergencies. This was particularly evident in Bangladesh, which faced multiple back-to-back disasters in 2024. The country experienced severe heatwaves in April and May, triggering Early Actions followed by immediate response, both supported by the IFRC-DREF. In July, large floods required further IFRC-DREF support, while between July and August, civil unrest created additional operational challenges. By September, another round of extreme flooding led to additional IFRC-DREF allocation which eventually merged into a larger Emergency Appeal supported by a IFRC-DREF Loan.

With an increase of weather-related crisis in the region, the promotion of anticipatory action was a key priority. Asia Pacific organized a four-part Anticipatory Action Webinar Series and Simulation, which attracted 400 RCRC attendees, alongside an Anticipatory Action Training to enhance regional technical units' understanding of anticipatory action. These efforts contributed to a significant scale-up, with nine simplified and

CHF 17.2 million

allocated to assist **2,659,370 people** affected through **36 allocations** from the IFRC-DREF

full Early Action Protocols (EAP) going through the process of approval, including the first-ever simplified EAP from the Pacific (Fiji) and the world's first epidemic simplified EAP for Dengue from Sri Lanka.

To strengthen quality and accountability, an internal audit of IFRC-DREF supported operations was conducted in Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and the Philippines, with results expected in early 2025. Additionally, a IFRC-DREF Operational Review assessed recent Dengue operations in Asia Pacific and the Americas to improve vector-related emergency responses both regionally and globally. With an emphasis on Safeguarding, we ensured that a Child Safeguarding Risk Assessment was carried out in all of Asia-Pacific IFRC-DREF response operations.

While we continue to see advancements in quality delivery of IFRC-DREF operations, certain challenges persist, particularly in medical-items procurement and operational setbacks such as civil unrest and security concerns. As a result, some IFRC-DREF operations required exceptional extensions. To address common operational challenges, a regional initiative was launched to improve the planning and development stages of IFRC-DREF operations, including increased use of cash for responses. This initiative involved collaboration between technical sectors and the operations team to develop and implement sectorial guidance, supporting the early stages of IFRC-DREF operation design.

Nonetheless, despite these challenges, Asia Pacific maintained a strong implementation rate, reaching 90% by the end of 2024.



Europe and Central Asia

In 2024, 12 IFRC-DREF operations (two imminent DREF, 1 EAP and 9 response) were approved in Europe and Central Asia, targeting 64,797 people across nine countries, addressing various emergencies. All incidents were categorized as yellow emergencies, reflecting moderate yet impactful situations.

Portugal accessed the IFRC-DREF for the first time in response to wildfires, underscoring the rising need for international support in regions without a permanent IFRC presence.

Significant weather events dominated the year, such as Storm Boris, which caused extreme rainfall and flooding in Central and Eastern Europe, severely affecting Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Alpine regions of southern Germany, Austria, and Hungary. Meanwhile, Spain has experienced its worst flooding in years, emphasizing the increasing frequency of such disasters. Notably, Czech Republic and Romania requested IFRC-DREF support for the first time since 2013, reflecting a broader trend of more National Societies, including non-frequent users, turning to the fund for international assistance.

Response:

A total of CHF 3.3 million was allocated for emergency response operations in Europe and Central Asia in 2024, with flood-related responses comprising 64 per cent of the operations (seven out of eleven requests). Countries requesting support for floods included Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Armenia, Poland, Romania, Czech Republic, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Other significant IFRC-DREF requests addressed measles in Bosnia and Herzegovina, wildfires in Portugal, as well as an imminent IFRC-DREF for population movement in Armenia.

Of the eleven IFRC-DREFs, six were launched between September and October 2024, reflecting a seasonal

concentration of disasters. Notably, no large-scale emergencies required IFRC-DREF loans this year. The pattern reveals a growing prevalence of small- and medium-scale disasters that exceed the response capacities of individual National Societies, necessitating international assistance.

Anticipatory Action

The Simplified Early Action Protocol for Greece was activated in June 2024 to reduce the risk associated with an imminent heatwave, following predefined triggers. This milestone highlights the effectiveness of anticipatory mechanisms in mitigating the impacts of climate-related hazards. Four Early Action Protocols are ready to activate in case the pre-defined trigger is met, while two sEAPs may undergo revision in 2025.

Looking ahead, an increasing number of National Societies across the region are planning to develop sEAPs to address emerging risks, particularly heatwaves and floods. To support this trend, the Regional Office will prioritize capacity strengthening for both National Societies and IFRC staff throughout 2025, fostering a more robust and anticipatory action framework. Preparatory work has been undertaken in 2024 and a comprehensive session plan will be rolled out in Q1 and Q2 2025.

CHF 3.8 million

allocated to assist **64,797** people
affected through **13** allocations
from the IFRC-DREF



Middle East and North Africa

During 2024, seven IFRC-DREF operations for response have been launched in MENA targeting 7,896,785 people in 7 countries, in addition to the region's first simplified Early action protocol. The number of IFRC-DREF operations launched during this year was significantly lower than the previous year mainly due to the launching of several emergency appeals in response to larger scale, higher humanitarian impact and more complex emergencies in the region

Response:

The IFRC-DREF allocated a total of CHF 7.8 million for emergency response operations and CHF 220,000 for anticipatory action in MENA in 2024. Floods were the main disaster for which MENA national societies have requested IFRC-DREF support this year. Four out of seven IFRC-DREF operations launched were in response to floods in Algeria (two operations), Iran, and Iraq. The remaining three IFRC-DREF operations were launched for Lebanon in response to cold wave, Algeria in response to an outbreak of Malaria and Diphtheria in Southern Algeria due to population movement from Mali and to Syria in response to wildfires in October.

Moreover, for Yemen, the IFRC-DREF launched a IFRC-DREF operation in response for floods in May 2024. This emergency was scaled up to an emergency appeal in September. Considering that the first allocation turned from grant to a loan under this emergency appeal, the IFRC-DREF allocated a second loan bringing the total loan allocated by the IFRC-DREF to this emergency to CHF 1 million. Three more loans with a total of CHF 3.3 million

were allocated by the IFRC-DREF to Lebanon, Syria and the regional office under the Middle East crisis emergency appeal that was launched in 2023, the second allocation was prompted by the scale up of hostilities in Lebanon and the resulting population movement into Syria in September 2024. Furthermore, a fourth loan for the Syria complex emergency appeal launched in December 2024 of an amount of CHF 1 million.

Anticipatory Action:

The region's first simplified Early Action Protocol was approved for Yemen for floods in September of this year. Another simplified Early Action Protocol is under review for Lebanon for winter storms.

CHF 8.05 million

allocated to assist **7,896,785** people affected through **14 allocations** from the IFRC-DREF

Donors



Cruz Roja
Uruguay





Donors

In the period 2018 to 2024, IFRC-DREF grew more than 5 times, from CHF 17.1 million in 2019 to CHF 91.6 million in 2024. In 2024, CHF 77 million came from voluntary contributions and CHF 14.4 million came from insurance payouts. The largest growth is in private sector contributions, from negligible CHF 0.6M in 2019 to CHF 24 million* in 2024. Government contributions also increased 6 times. IFRC-DREF Council consisted of 14 government donors and DG ECHO in 2024 with minimum contributions of CHF 3M per year. The IFRC-DREF Council saw significant expansion in 2024, growing to 15 members. New members in 2024 include Austrian Government and Austrian Red Cross, Danish Government and Danish Red Cross, Spanish Government and Spanish Red Cross.

In 2024, the IFRC purchased 2.9 million Swiss Francs in insurance premiums under a three-year policy (2023-2025) to provide a financial backstop for the IFRC-DREF, securing up to 14.4 million Swiss Francs in multi-year coverage for natural hazards in ODA countries. In September 2024, the insurance was activated for the first time after super typhoon Yagi in the Philippines tipped the IFRC-DREF spend

to exceed the 33 million Swiss Francs trigger threshold. For the remainder of the year, the insurance paid for additional demands on the IFRC-DREF for natural disasters in ODA countries until the insurance limit was reached. By 31 December 2024, the insurance paid out 14.4 million Swiss Francs through 31 operations, reaching an additional 1.6 million vulnerable beneficiaries who would have otherwise gone without support. The triggering of the insurance policy is significant as, for the first time ever, a single, worldwide, commercial indemnity insurance policy paid the emergency humanitarian costs of disasters.

The 4th IFRC-DREF Pledging Conference, held in November, was attended by over 75 participants representing 34 governments, the EU, Red Cross Red Crescent-National Societies, and the private sector. Twenty-two pledging statements were made, and the event garnered 257 views during its live online streaming.

**This amount consists of CHF 14.4 million from insurance payouts.*

The following donors contributed to the IFRC-DREF in 2024:

Governments



Multilaterals



Funded by
European Union
Humanitarian Aid

Private/Corporate Donors:



Deloitte.



Sub3 Foundation

WHITE & CASE

National Societies

Andorran Red Cross

Australian Red Cross

Austrian Red Cross

British Red Cross

Belgian Red Cross

Danish Red Cross

Finnish Red Cross

German Red Cross

Iraqi Red Crescent Society

Japanese Red Cross Society

Norwegian Red Cross

Red Cross of Monaco

Saudi Red Crescent Authority

Slovenian Red Cross

Swedish Red Cross

Swiss Red Cross

The Canadian Red Cross Society

The Netherlands Red Cross

Performance Indicators







KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Total Allocations
(Anticipatory and Response Pillar)

224 allocations

CHF 85.3 million
allocated

CHF 9.3 million | **CHF 76 million**
Anticipatory Pillar | Response Pillar



of NS accessing the IFRC-DREF from high-risk countries (based on INFORM)

33 countries



Total funds mobilized:

CHF 91.6 million



DREF allocations for natural disasters

72%

% of the total annual allocations that go towards operations funded by the Anticipatory Pillar:

10.8%

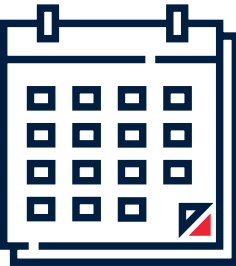
DREF allocations for man-made disasters

28%



Efficiency metrics (timeliness, compliance rates)

4 protocols validated
under 30 days



8 days from
request to
approval

Contributions to IFRC-DREF 2019 to 2024

Total funds mobilized

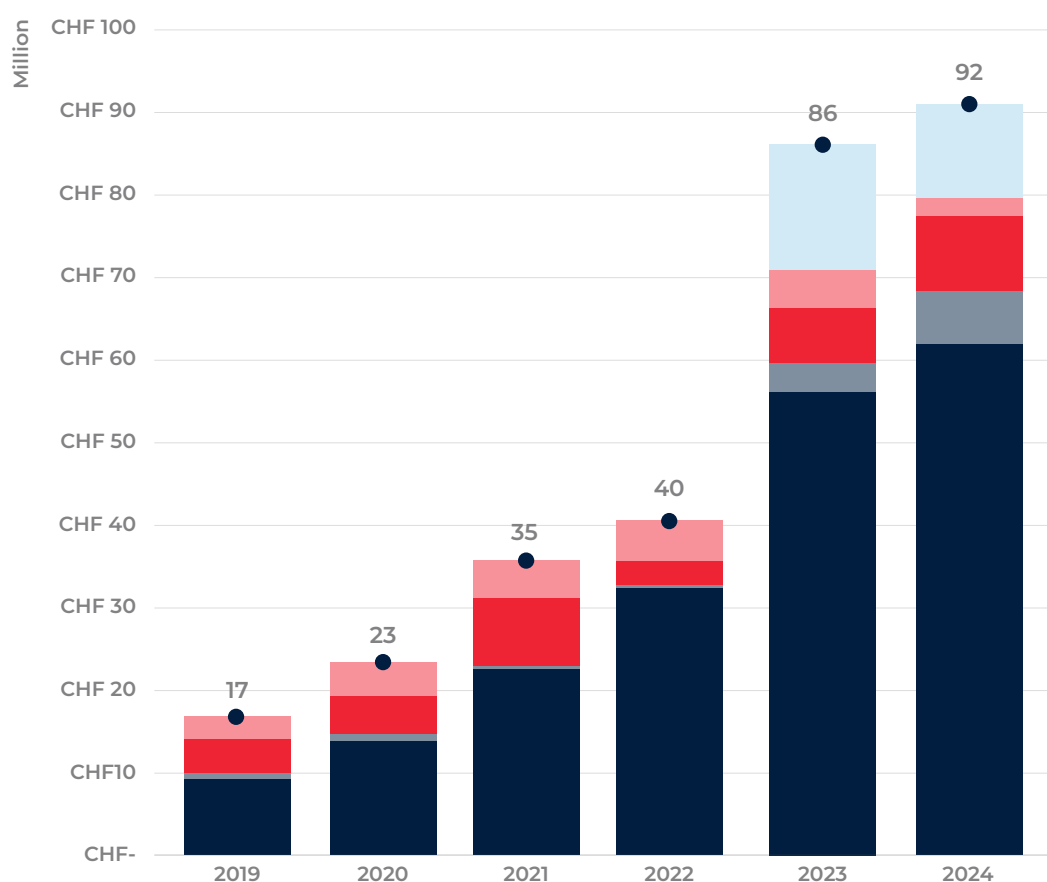
CHF 91.6 million

CHF 77 million

from voluntary contributions

CHF 14.4 million

from insurance



Government

Private Sector

Multilateral Agency

Other (NSs)

Insurance

Grand Total

Average amount of allocations (grants):

CHF 316,620

of new NS accessing the IFRC-DREF Response Pillar: **3**



Micronesia droughts
Grenada droughts
Portugal fires

CHF 24 million
raised from private sector in 2024
compared to CHF 2.4 million in 2023



of NS accessing IFRC-DREF for imminent events

13 National Societies

(3 imminent IFRC-DREF allocations: 2 transitioned to Emergency Appeals and 1 transitioned to IFRC-DRef response)

of new NS with simplified EAPs and EAPs:

7 sEAPs

Chad Floods, Comoros Volcanic Ash, Myanmar Heatwave, Nepal Floods, Burkina Faso Heatwave, Yemen Floods, Burundi Floods

3 EAPs

El Salvador Drought, Somalia Drought, Eswatini Drought.



of operations

167 Operations globally

137 Operations under Response Pillar

33 Operations under Anticipatory Pillar

% of allocations that go to yellow emergencies:

71%
(Calculation excludes EAPs and s-EAPs)



Average length for signing of Project Funding Agreement (Response and Anticipatory)

10 days

IFRC-DREF Operations (Including IFRC-DREF)

% of operations that are concluded without a timeframe extension

84%

64 Final Reports submitted in 2024

6 Final Reports submitted early or on time in 2024

14 Reports submitted with up to 10 days delay

% of final reports submitted timely:

21%

% of utilization of past lessons learned reports in EPoA

79%

of operations audited **15**

88%

Implementation rate

Final Reports submitted in 2024 – Average implemented

of IFRC-DREF funded operations reviews conducted:

9 operational reviews

1 external review of the IFRC-DREF

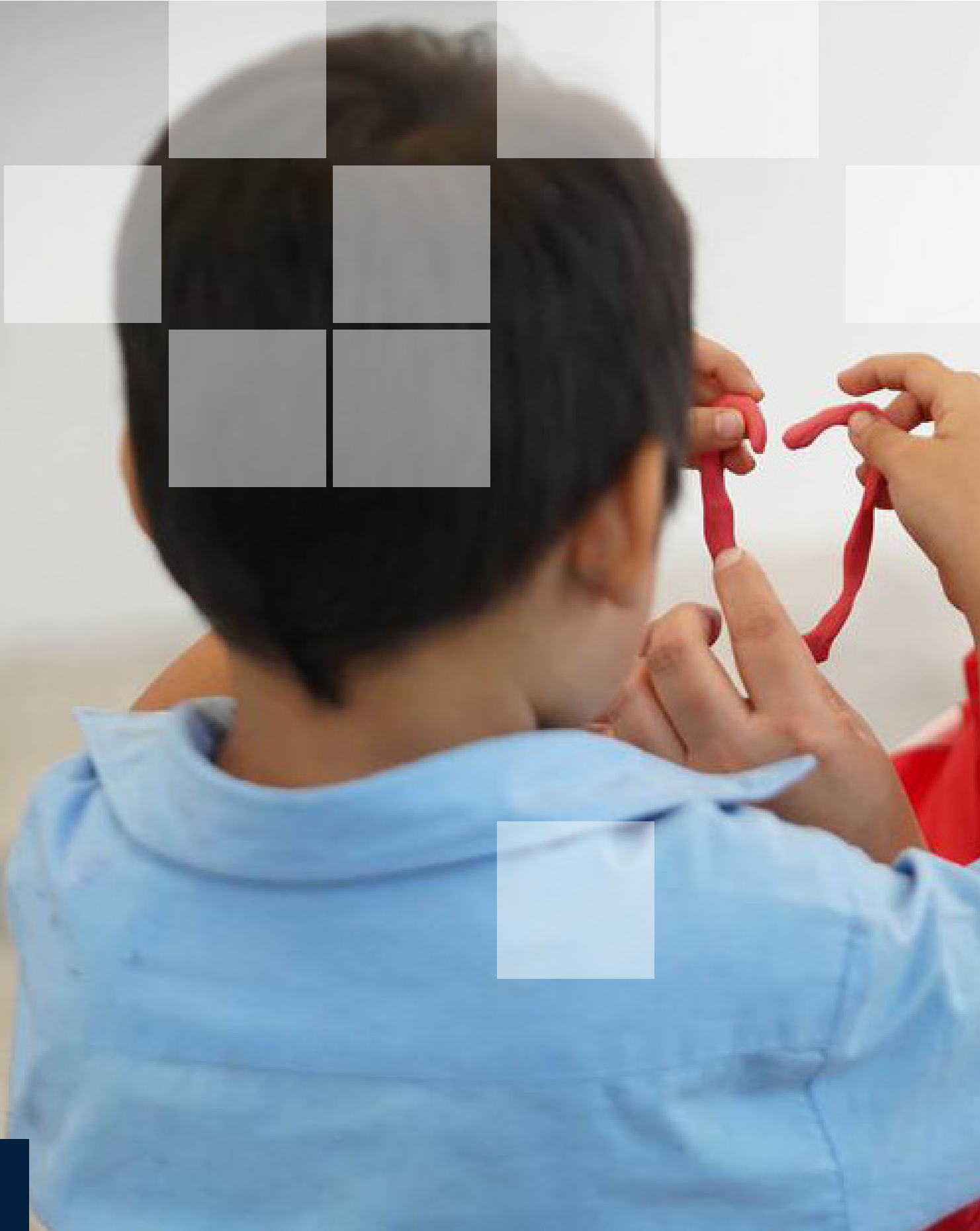
% of allocations exceptionally approved

18

of IFRC-DREF Council meetings (continuous engagement with the IFRC-DREF Council)

3

Strategic Objectives





Objective 1

Enough Funding as Direct as Possible

Milestones

- Launch the new IFRC-DREF Advance Payment Request modality.
- Actualize the new IFRC-DREF management structure according to the new partnerships developed.
- Establish an IFRC-DREF Contributions Dashboard to follow historical and current donor contributions.
- Further develop existing partnerships with donors to increase donations and to ensure multi-year, predictable support to the IFRC-DREF
- Jointly with British Red Cross, conduct a Review on the IFRC-DREF's contribution to the global localisation agenda and its positioning compared to other pooled funds
- Support Global and Regional partnership teams to develop concept notes and proposals for funding IFRC-DREF
- Ensure sufficient funding for IFRC-DREF Insurance mechanisms that will lead towards additional CHF 15 – 20 million subject to meeting the trigger for insurance payout.

In 2024, the IFRC-DREF prioritized building a stronger and more agile response mechanism. Among its key initiatives was laying the foundation for the Advance Payment Request modality, which is set to streamline and accelerate the allocation process once finalized through updated procedures. This new mechanism will allow for faster disbursement of funds, significantly improving emergency response times and providing essential financial resources to National Societies while they are planning and preparing their IFRC-DREF full allocation request and operational strategy. This advance will be targeted to support rapid needs assessment and key lifesaving activities and immediate support services (logistics, volunteers mobilization and deployments).



In 2024, the IFRC-DREF team restructured the IFRC-DREF application review process to enhance the agility and quality of its operations. The revamped process allows for faster disbursement of funds while ensuring a more comprehensive review of operational and sectoral components. National Societies will now be required to submit a detailed needs assessment report as part of their application, which will form the backbone of the proposed response strategy.

The review process is divided into two distinct phases. The first phase focuses on compliance, enabling a quick turnover to allocate 25% of the total requested amount within 24 hours. This ensures that National Societies can address immediate needs rapidly. The second phase is dedicated to a detailed technical review of the operational strategy and sector-specific components, allowing more time for tailored inputs and adjustments to maximize the quality and impact of the proposed response. This two-step process is a game-changer, providing both speed and rigor. However, to ensure the full functionality of this new approach, it must align with the Immediate Response Protocol (IRP)—a broader initiative under development by the Secretariat. This alignment, set to occur in early 2025, will mark the final step in releasing the fully revised IFRC-DREF procedures.

In parallel, the IFRC-DREF Council facilitated enhanced engagement with donors, resulting in pivotal recommendations to the fund's operations. One key adjustment was the introduction of a 3% annual cap on allocations to National Societies in non-ODA countries under the response pillar. This new measure ensures a balanced allocation of resources across humanitarian contexts. In 2024, 2.3% of total IFRC-DREF allocations distributed among six National Societies from non-ODA countries. Furthermore, updated guidelines

In 2024, the IFRC-DREF team restructured the IFRC-DREF application review process to enhance the agility and quality of its operations.

encourage National Societies in non-ODA countries to seek additional funding sources beyond IFRC-DREF, fostering reduced dependency on the fund for disaster response and promoting long-term sustainability.

Another donors Council key feedback was also made to the loan modality for Yellow and Orange Emergency Appeals. Historically, low levels of reimbursement for these loans prompted a recommendation to shift from loans to direct contributions (grants). These grants, set to replace loans in 2025, will follow the same rigorous procedures, guidelines, and application processes as standalone grants. By maintaining strict transparency, level of localization and compliance requirements, this adjustment ensures alignment with IFRC-DREF's broader accountability framework while providing greater transparency in the fund's financial mechanisms.

In 2024, the IFRC-DREF Annual Report underwent a major transformation, with its first-ever digital and interactive format introduced alongside the traditional PDF version. This new approach enhances accessibility and engagement, making it easier for stakeholders, partners and donors to explore the fund's achievements. The online format



provides comprehensive insights into the IFRC-DREF's impact, featuring key messages, data visualizations, and compelling stories from the field. The [2023 Annual Report](#) reflects the IFRC-DREF's commitment to transparency and innovation in showcasing its work.

Localization continued to be a top priority in 2024, with the IFRC-DREF team collaborating with the British Red Cross on a study exploring the fund's contributions to locally-led humanitarian action. This study assessed the effectiveness of IFRC-DREF in supporting local actors through direct funding channels, capacity strengthening, quality partnerships, and inclusive decision-making processes. It also analyzed IFRC-DREF's positioning compared to other pooled funds, such as CERF, CBPF, and the Start Fund, identifying opportunities for complementarity and strategic advantages.

The findings highlighted several challenges, including persistent gaps in project management, community assessments, and reporting among National Societies, which hinder localization goals. To address these, recommendations were made to streamline approval processes, integrate lessons learned, and develop comprehensive localization indicators. These include measures for community participation, branch-level planning, and local leadership. Other proposed metrics aim to strengthen National Society capacity and accountability, such as incorporating community feedback, enhancing project management training, and improving donor communication. Despite these challenges, IFRC-DREF remains one of the most localized humanitarian pooled funds, with 76.5% of the total fund directly allocated and implemented at the local level by National Societies.

The IFRC-DREF also advanced its focus on Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) by aligning its application process with the IFRC's PGI in Emergencies Toolkit. New

questions were added to the application form to ensure better integration of PGI considerations, such as the inclusion of National Society-endorsed PGI policies. In 2024, 71% of IFRC-DREF-supported operations included a PGI component, reflecting progress in addressing these critical issues. Work continues on developing a technical guidance note on PGI for IFRC-DREF and enhancing the PGI technical review process, underscoring the fund's commitment to inclusive humanitarian action.

The IFRC-DREF Live Dashboard saw significant improvements in 2024, gaining popularity among Red Cross Red Crescent partners and donors. Feedback from users informed upgrades that enhanced navigation, filtering, and accessibility, including the addition of a user guide. A new feature links IFRC-DREF-supported operations directly to appeal documents on the IFRC GO platform, providing seamless access to critical information. Meanwhile, the development of the Donor Contributions Dashboard, led by the Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilization Department, is still ongoing and will further strengthen transparency and accountability.

The year also saw the IFRC-DREF management structure being further solidified, ensuring stronger alignment with new partnerships and enhancing coordination across global and regional operations.

A crucial focus was placed on deepening donor engagement and resource mobilization to secure multi-year, predictable funding. Collaboration with global and regional teams resulted in the development of tailored concept notes and funding proposals to meet the growing needs of the fund.

The IFRC-DREF Insurance mechanism also reached a significant milestone when it triggered its first-ever payout. This groundbreaking initiative released CHF 14.4 million to support 31 emergency operations targeting more than

1,6 million of vulnerable people affected by Natural Disasters across the 5 regions.

The DREF Insurance initiative released:

CHF 14.4 million
31 emergency operations
1.6 million of vulnerable people

The insurance allowed the IFRC-DREF of providing rapid financing to meet humanitarian needs without affecting or interfering in the application, review and approval process. Described as a “game-changer” in humanitarian funding, the insurance payout ensured that funds were available at a critical moment and during exceptional years, underscoring the IFRC-DREF’s commitment to innovation and timely assistance for affected communities.

Based on lessons learned from previous years, organize the 2024 Pledging Conference, to provide a platform for partners to announce new and continued commitments to the IFRC-DREF.

In 2024, the IFRC-DREF Pledging conference featured a specific theme for the first time: “45 Years of Impact.” This theme enhanced the overall experience of the conference, as all content was aligned with it. Additionally, a fireside chat format was introduced for the first time, which added a more engaging and conversational element to the event. The pledging statements were also divided into three sections, making the conference more dynamic and easier to follow. Moreover, there was a noticeable increase in the number of donors posting about the pledging conference on X platform compared to previous years, highlighting stronger engagement and visibility. Additionally, the creation of the pledging conference subpage made it easier for donors to access all the necessary information in one place, including the live stream and key documents related to the event.

Advance has been achieved with the IFRC-DREF Monthly Newsletter by adapting and expanding its reach with strategic partners. The goal was to reach 500 subscribers by the end of 2024, and to conduct the survey in April. A survey for the newsletter was conducted, revealing the overall satisfaction of subscribers. Based on the feedback, further changes

were made to improve the newsletter’s content and format. Currently, the newsletter has more than 400 subscribers, and to reach the target of 500 in the first half of the year, a LinkedIn campaign will be launched to attract new subscribers interested in IFRC-DREF’s work.

While the goal of featuring one story per month was not consistently achieved, significant progress was made in increasing the quantity and quality of articles and stories produced from the field. Moving forward, the next step will be to develop a comprehensive guideline in 2025 to support National Societies in effectively capturing and sharing impactful stories from the field, further strengthening the visibility of IFRC-DREF actions.

While IFRC-DREF participated in more than three global campaigns dedicated to international days, the planned collaboration with a global organization was not achieved in 2024 but is scheduled for 2025. However, significant progress was made in building relationships with journalists, resulting in increased media coverage. Notably, stories about IFRC-DREF’s innovative insurance mechanism were featured in external media, further enhancing visibility. The IFRC-DREF website was updated with the latest information from mid-year and annual reports. Since the IFRC-DREF insurance mechanism was triggered in September, media coverage before the pledging conference focused primarily on this innovative mechanism rather than the mid-year report, aligning with public and media interest.

The IFRC-DREF team and the Anticipation Hub coordinated in the publication of articles or reports, such as publishing the notification of activations of every activated protocol, the dissemination of the Zambia post activation case study and response study. The IFRC-DREF also contributes to the Anticipation Hub’s annual report Anticipatory Action in 2023: A Global Overview. During the summer, the IFRC-DREF team cofacilitated a series of webinars for National Societies on anticipatory action in the lead up to the Statutory Meetings and the resolution strengthening anticipatory action. Multiple connections have been established with the Climate Center, as a pivotal member of the Validation Committee, contributing to the review of epidemics protocols, the level of expectations concerning the trigger statements in the protocols and the conditions under which a NS should or should not seek trigger alignment with other actors.

Objective 2

Saving more lives by anticipating and acting earlier

Milestones

- Concrete recommendations emerging from the reviews of EAP/sEAP/imminent IFRC-DREF will be adopted within the Anticipatory Pillar, making the Procedures and Guidelines more responsive to the needs of National Societies.
- Considerable progress will be made in scaling up Anticipatory Action via EAPs, sEAP and imminent IFRC-DREF in line with targets outlined in the IFRC's Operational Framework for AA.
- Capacities on Anticipatory Action will be developed globally, with a particular focus on African staff (NSs, PNSs, IFRC) with support from the Italian Government and Italian Red Cross as well as a new contribution from the Belgium Red Cross.

Achievements:

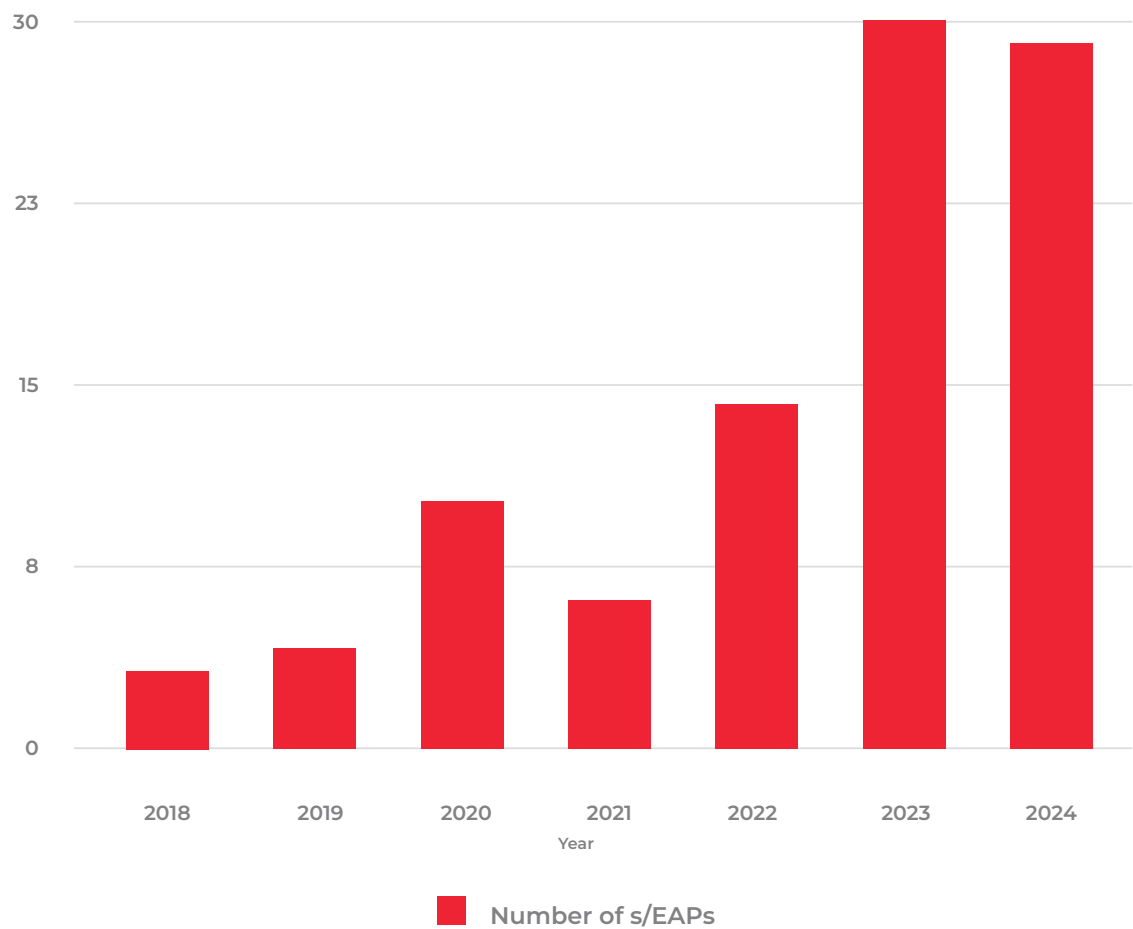
Several changes have been made to the protocols and imminent IFRC-DREF modality, to address the challenges and reflect the needs raised by the end users during various meetings and consultation.

- The imminent IFRC-DREF modality has been adjusted into a simple and quick request requesting less complex risk data, and less details on the actions and the budget. This will enable the National Societies to access the money faster and respond to the urgent mitigation needs ahead of a disaster. To compensate for these minimum requirements and to adjust the amount to what can realistically be done within this very short time, the budget will now consist of a lumpsum of CHF 75,000. Lastly, since the Drought modality has been put in place and covers anticipatory actions, the imminent IFRC-DREF will strictly focus on rapid onset disasters.



- To reduce the burden of having to revise an EAP after each activation and the missed activation opportunities that this gap of approved EAP causes, National Societies will be allowed to activate twice a full EAP before having to revise it and resubmit it to the IFRC-DREF. This means that each approval will be followed by an allocation which will include twice the cost for pre-positioning and twice the cost for the early actions.
- The protocols' submission process has caused major delays in the IFRC review process over the past few years, causing frustrations from all sides. To make the process more efficient and transparent, a new submission procedure will be put in place. The protocols will be submitted to the IFRC-DREF Global team and the IFRC Delegation at the same time using a generic email address. The IFRC-DREF Global team will initiate a joint parallel review of the EAP by the Validation Committee (managed by the global team) and by the regional and delegation colleagues (managed by the IFRC-DREF regional focal point). All feedback and resubmission will be done via this generic email address with all relevant Secretariat and Partner National Societies colleagues in copy.
- Considering the increased number of submitted protocol and the new type of EAPs submitted (epidemics and population movement), the Validation Committee is undergoing a restructuring by expanding in numbers of members and in types of expertise in the group (such as health and migration experts but also Host National Societies to bring more peer expertise). To manage the size and variety of expertise in the group, the members will be distributed in 2 sub-groups (a core group and an extended group).
- Capacity strengthening for anticipatory action scaled up in 2024, with training events reaching 39 National Societies and training 180 people. With the generous support of Belgium Red Cross, the Anticipatory Pillar in collaboration with the Africa Region, facilitated a francophone training for participants from West and Central Africa and the Indian Ocean Islands. The event was hosted by the IFRC's Yaoundé Delegation and in total 32 people were trained (6 women and 26 men), coming from 17 National Societies and 4 IFRC Delegations. The training promoted a deeper understanding of anticipatory action as well as best practice, enabling National Societies to prepare better quality s/EAPs.

Number of EAPs and sEAPs submitted per year



The above graph demonstrates the number of protocols submitted to the Anticipatory pillar, just short of 30, the total number submitted in 2023.

The EAP criteria have not yet been revised for non-weather-related hazards since we are still working on defining how to adapt the approach for those types of hazards. Work on this will continue into the first semester of 2025, concluding during the second half of 2025.

Outreach was scaled up in 2024, during the year the IFRC-DREF Anticipatory Pillar has facilitated or

contributed to 7 regional and national level training courses, reaching in total 39 National Societies and almost 180 people. During the year, the Anticipatory Pillar facilitated or contributed to a range of webinars to promote the understanding of the anticipatory action approach. In total, 740 people were reached via 17 webinar events, and a further 230 people were reached via nine bespoke briefings for IFRC delegations as well as five targeted briefings for IFRC regional offices. More information on capacity strengthening can be found under enabler 2, Increased support to strengthening national societies.

Objective 3:

Increasing the value of IFRC-DREF in protracted, slow onset and complex events

Milestones

Slow onset crises

- Develop clear guidance for using IFRC-DREF grants and loans in slow onset emergencies in consultation with the regions.
- Identify thresholds and commonly used triggers for launching responses to slow onset operations.
- Develop and roll out a dissemination plan for the Slow Onset IFRC-DREF Modality, specifically focusing on drought and food insecurity crises.
- Pilot and monitor the achievements of the Slow Onset IFRC-DREF Modality launched with the IFRC-DREF Evolution.

Protracted and complex crises

- Clarification on what is eligible within the IFRC-DREF, and its respective modalities or pillars. Conduct a desk analysis of the different examples and outcomes where IFRC-DREF was requested and supported such situations to extract and use the learnings
- Implement the relevant action point based on the decision, communicate relevant funding modality to the Regions and partners
- Develop clear guidance for using IFRC-DREF funds in protracted crises in consultation with the regions.

Slow onset crises

In the last decade, the IFRC and its partners have conducted various reviews, evaluations, and studies to identify capacities, needs, best practices, and innovative approaches to address slow-onset disasters and protracted crises. These initiatives have provided a range of solutions for drought, epidemics, and population movement, though the complexity of these situations poses challenges for collective action.

As part of the IFRC-DREF Review Process, a concept note was drafted and approved to adapt the IFRC-DREF Grants Mechanism for slow-onset disasters and protracted crises. This led to the launch of the 'Drought DREF' modality in September 2022, aimed at better responding to drought and food insecurity, with potential expansion to other crises types.



Aligned with its 2021-2025 Strategic Ambition, the IFRC-DREF is committed to supporting National Societies experiencing slow-onset and protracted crises. In 2024, the IFRC-DREF Coordination engaged in a consultative process to leverage its position with donors and National Societies for more impactful support while ensuring the Fund's sustainability.

With support from the Operations Coordination, Livelihoods, and Recovery Teams in Geneva and the regions, a Drought DREF Guidance document was developed. This document provides detailed instructions on accessing IFRC-DREF funding for anticipatory and response actions related to drought, food insecurity, and water shortages, aiming to enhance the effectiveness of interventions in slow-onset disasters.

The guidance provides clarity on the triggers for drought DREF application, key implementation stages in anticipation and response, implementation timeframes, funding thresholds and the complementarity between the modality and the (simplified) Early Action Protocols. The Drought DREF operational modality provides a structured approach for National Societies to effectively respond to drought and drought-related crises. By focusing on anticipatory actions, immediate response, and early recovery, the modality ensures comprehensive support to affected communities, enhancing their resilience and recovery.

Overall, the guidance ensures a continuum between the Anticipatory and Response Pillars, allowing National Societies to implement early actions ahead of a foreseen peak as well as implement response actions while integrating early recovery. It aligns with IFRC-DREF Procedures and outlines eligible activities, ensuring the sustainability of both the Fund and the modality.

In terms of dissemination, the roll out of the communication plan of the upcoming revised IFRC-DREF Procedures in the first quarter of 2025, will include information on this new modality and the accompanying guidance. In the meantime, during 2024 and as part of the guidance development process, sensitizations have taken place with global operations teams on the Drought DREF modality. Similarly, tailored sessions with some specific National Societies and Delegations interested in the modality as well as partners, including the IFRC-DREF Advisory group have been conducted. The scope of the dissemination will be further elaborated and implemented through 2025, to ease understanding and access of National Societies to this new operational modality.

In terms of achievements, in 2024, the IFRC-DREF allocated 4.87 million Swiss francs from the Response Pillar to nine operations as part of the Drought DREF modality. These



allocations were provided to Botswana, Colombia, Grenada, Lesotho, Marshal Islands, Micronesia, Mozambique, Namibia, and Zambia (although the operations in Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia and Zambia were escalated into an Emergency Appeals). This represents 67% of overall allocations made from both Anticipatory and Response Pillars.

Protracted and complex crises

The IFRC has conducted a study on Protracted Crises and Complex Emergencies aimed at assessing contexts, identifying operational learning, and finding promising practices and solutions for gaps in IFRC operations. The study concluded with recommendations for the IFRC, including flexible use of its tools and response system which encompasses the IFRC-DREF. This study will help the IFRC to mainstream anticipatory and response actions into operations focusing on slow onset, protracted crises and complex events.

As part of the IFRC-DREF Evolution, the operational timeframe for orange level IFRC-DREF operations was increased to nine months while IFRC-DREF funding thresholds were increased to one million Swiss francs for orange emergencies and two million Swiss francs

for red emergencies. In the implementation of orange level emergencies, National Societies can engage in early recovery activities for affected communities, reducing their vulnerabilities to these slow/protracted/complex crises.

IFRC management also allows for country/context specific analysis in a complex crisis which may affect several countries at the same time. This allows the National Societies to access funding aligned with the categorization of the crisis in their country, provided the overall allocation for the crisis does not exceed 5 million Swiss francs distributed among all the affected countries. This limitation ensures the sustainability of the Fund to still be able to provide support to small scale crises, while providing adequate support to medium/large scale crises.

Finally, the ongoing exploration by the IFRC-DREF Anticipatory Pillar to extend services to population movement which has been identified as a slow onset, protracted and complex crisis with multiple effects, also indicates the utility of the IFRC-DREF not only in response, but also in anticipation of all forms of plights affecting the most vulnerable communities across the world.

Enablers





Enabler 1

Lean, Efficient fund

Milestones

- KPIs regularly updated and displayed on KPIs dashboard
- Integration of AA pillar into risk management processes and revision of KPIs related to the AA pillar
- Compliance and accountability issues systematically collected and updated in Issue and Risk Register, with enhanced regional involvement in compliance issue tracking and utilization of data
- Continuation of utilization of compliance and risk data to inform decision-making
- Endorsement and dissemination of the IFRC-DREF Risk Appetite Statement
- Maintenance of collaboration with finance, audit, and risk management unit, enabling increased level of risk awareness and preparedness

IFRC-DREF Accountability and Compliance

The Fund has maintained its strong focus on enhancing overall compliance, accountability, and risk management. IFRC-DREF continues to prioritize the systematic monitoring and registration of issues and risks associated with its operations through its Issue and Risk Register. This internal tool raises awareness and supports informed decision-making during the review and approval of new allocations.

IFRC-DREF has continued to support IFRC's commitment to transparency, integrity and ethical conduct. The Fund has continued to link its compliance data with other sources (IFRC Country Risk Dashboard) and conducting analyses to inform decision making and highlight any accountability and compliance issues requiring attention and mitigation. These documents also continue to be shared with regional heads after new allocation approvals.



Additionally, IFRC-DREF has continued to prepare Quarterly Compliance Reviews – comprehensive internal reports analyzing compliance and accountability in supported operations. These analyses aim to enhance awareness among Regional Offices and Country/Cluster Delegations, promoting better control, accountability, and risk management, which remain vital for the Fund’s growth and maintaining trust with partners and donors.

With the aim of improving accountability, IFRC-DREF developed informational materials defining and highlighting the various roles, responsibilities and the accountability holders within IFRC-DREF operations.

Collaboration with the IFRC Office of Internal Audit and Investigations (OIAI) remains ongoing, ensuring timely information exchange, due diligence, and auditing of operations. An internal audit was conducted during 2024

covering 9 selected IFRC-DREF operations in the Asia-Pacific region (in Bangladesh, Philippines and Sri Lanka). Moreover, an audit of IFRC-DREF operations has been commissioned by DG ECHO of selected operations from the Africa, Asia-Pacific, Europe and MENA regions. The findings of these audits are yet to be finalized by the auditors. A framework agreement has also been developed by OIAI in 2024 to deliver financial reviews of funds transferred to National Societies, focusing on expenditure eligibility and compliance.

In 2024, systematic reviews of final reports for IFRC-DREF-funded operations continued to gather key insights on grant utilization. Additionally, IFRC-DREF has led efforts to identify and address challenges linked with overdue final reporting, engaging with relevant monitoring and reporting unit colleagues at global and regional level.



Enabler 2

Increased Support to Strengthening National Societies

Milestones

- Revised IFRC-DREF guidelines reflecting the 'One Fund, Two Pillars' of the IFRC-DREF, produced, and rolled out in IFRC regions and delegations, including the revised guidelines for using imminent IFRC-DREF.
- Hold regular dissemination sessions, including webinars, brown bag sessions as well as targeted outreach across the regions and in the 4 IFRC languages, following the launch of the new IFRC-DREF procedures and guidelines, for National Societies and the delegations, including technical sectors, and partners that support them to ensure that the changes in IFRC-DREF modalities and mechanisms are consolidated and clearly communicated and understood.
- Engage more broadly for the inclusion of updated IFRC-DREF mechanism and the two pillars in relevant trainings and learnings processes, such as the Surge learning paths.
- Launch IFRC-DREF Community of Practice, including trainings such as IFRC-DREF mentors training, peer to peer support, participation in reviews, lessons learned etc. The Community of Practice will draw on candidates from National Societies, partners and the IFRC delegations that support them.
- IFRC-DREF training package revised including face to face IFRC-DREF training package as well online training resources updated against the approved Procedures and revised guidelines.
- Support the RCRC Days at the Global and Regional Dialogue Platforms and use this as another modality of promoting the new IFRC-DREF procedures and guidelines, as well promote RCRC best practice in AA.



Achievements

Outreach under the Anticipatory Pillar scaled up in 2024, during the year the IFRC-DREF Anticipatory Pillar has facilitated or contributed to 7 regional and national level trainings, reaching in total 39 National Societies and almost 180 people. With support from the German Red Cross, the Tier One Anticipatory Action training was translated into both French and Spanish. The package was used for the first francophone anticipatory action training in Yaoundé, Cameroon in November, with financial support from Belgium Red Cross. The Spanish version of the curriculum was also used in November, for a training in Uruguay, with financial support from Irish Aid.

During the year, the Anticipatory Pillar facilitated or contributed to a range of webinars to promote the understanding of the anticipatory action approach. This includes presentations at the Americas Pre-hurricane Conference, the three-part Asia Pacific webinar series, webinars with the Anticipation Hub as well as webinars on the IFRC approach for DG ECHO. In total, 740 people were reached via 17 webinar events, and a further 230 people were reached via nine bespoke briefings for IFRC delegations as well as five targeted briefings for IFRC regional offices.

During 2024, mentoring continued for a range of IFRC staff working on anticipatory action, including new focal points for Europe region, in MENA and the Americas and newly recruited staff under the Italian government project, which aims to scale up anticipatory action in the African region.

One simulation exercise was facilitated this year with the Hellenic Red Cross (HRC). The simulation, which engaged 31 HRC headquarters and branch staff and volunteers, aimed to test the activation of their Heatwave simplified EAP, this includes Standard Operating Procedures, roles

and responsibilities and overall readiness to activate. While HRC performed very well, there is always room for improvement. The timing of the simulation was extremely pertinent, as the Heatwave sEAP smoothly activated the very next month. For more information on the simulation exercise and how it contributed to HRC activation, please visit the Anticipation Hub.

During 2024, the Anticipatory Pillar facilitated four coordination calls for partners working on anticipatory action. These calls aim to promote a coordinated approach as well as best practice amongst the Red Cross Red Crescent Network. The target for 2024 was actually six, however the number of calls was downscaled, as the frequency of Validation Committee calls has increased from four quarterly to monthly calls.

During this reporting period, the Anticipatory Pillar of the IFRC-DREF contributed to the revision of the Forecast-based Financing Manual for Red Cross Red Crescent Societies, including two new chapters: Designing the budget and Submission, technical review and activation. The revised manual will be published on the Anticipatory Hub. In addition, technical input was provided into the Anticipation Hub's Anticipatory Action Training, targeting governments and metrological services and well as review and input in the Anticipatory Action PGI toolkit, developed by the Anticipation Hub PGI Technical Working Group.

In 2024, 7 National Society level training were conducted based on the standard package for the Response Pillar, reaching 12 National



Societies. Most trainings timeframes were 3 to 2 ½ days, mostly focus on the modules about “When to use the IFRC-DREF” and “How to access the IFRC-DREF”, which is mostly the application simulation exercise. All trainings conducted in 2024 benefited from tailored scenarios for their simulation exercises, the type of hazard and specify challenges were discussed in advance with delegation teams to ensure they are based on NS’ capacity and relevant disaster context.

IFRC-DREF Peer Exchange Program

The IFRC-DREF Peer Exchange Program was launched in mid-2024 and aimed at strengthening peer-to-peer (P2P) learning among regional IFRC-DREF focal points to address key challenges in disaster response and resource allocation. The program’s primary objectives include:

- Facilitate knowledge transfer and professional development among IFRC-DREF focal points.
- Enhance operational efficiency by supporting regional IFRC-DREF activities during peak disaster periods.
- Foster cross-regional collaboration and innovation in addressing shared challenges.

In 2024 the IFRC-DREF Peer Exchange Program successfully enhanced operational efficiency and knowledge sharing among Regional IFRC-DREF focal points, through the following two key missions:

- MENA to Africa region (July to August 2024) to support a workload spike and onboarding of temporary IFRC-DREF focal point
- Americas to Europe region (September 2024) to support provide hands-on IFRC-DREF-focused technical support to all IFRC-DREF files in the region and ensure smooth handover to newly hired IFRC-DREF focal point.

Both deployments aimed at supporting the Regional office during maternity leave period of two regional IFRC-DREF staff to ensure uninterrupted IFRC-DREF processing. In addition, the exchanges also provided an opportunity to strengthen capacity of the four regional focal points involved, allowing them to interact with operations coordinators, address workload spikes, and foster collaboration.

The MENA focal point supported onboarding the Africa region’s temporary IFRC-DREF officer (hired for a maternity cover), achieving independence of the temporary staff in IFRC-DREF processing within six weeks. This facilitated the completion of key tasks, including processing 50% of English-speaking IFRC-DREF requests and advancing the regional IFRC-DREF Improvement Plan (DIP) and Standard Operating Procedures (SoP). Shared sessions promoted innovative solutions and adaptation of tools across regions.

The Americas focal point ensured coverage of Europe IFRC-DREF desk upon departure on maternity leave of the focal point, supporting processing of all IFRC-



DREF requests, operation updates and providing guidance to Delegations as needed. In addition, the newly hired IFRC-DREF staff for Europe was able to receive proper briefing and onboarding allowing her to quickly pick up on processes at a time when operations across Europe suddenly surged.

Challenges included overlapping workloads and regional practice differences, mitigated by remote support and focused discussions. The exchange delivered on expected outcomes such as capacity strengthening for all staff involved, improved coordination, and sustainable knowledge transfer.

Participants benefited from exposure to differing operational contexts, enhancing flexibility, problem-solving, and cultural understanding. The mission also strengthened team cohesion and provided critical emotional and operational support for high-pressure roles. The program also met several expected outcomes as detailed below:

Knowledge Transfer

The program successfully facilitated peer learning and capacity building, directly addressing operational challenges.

Enhanced Flexibility and Problem-Solving

Exposure to different contexts improved focal points' adaptability and problem-solving skills.

Strengthened Coordination

Cross-regional communication and coordination were reinforced, contributing to smoother disaster response efforts.

Cultural Competence

The exchange deepened participants' understanding of cultural nuances, enhancing stakeholder engagement.

Key learnings highlight the importance of pre-mission planning, structured objectives, and benefits of having a supportive network for shared challenges and solutions. This program reinforced the importance of adaptive practices and cross-regional engagement, ensuring operational effectiveness and resilience during peak disaster periods. Future exchanges should continue leveraging these insights to sustain and expand benefits.



Enabler 3

National Society Ownership and Trust

Milestones

- Finalizing the design phase of the IFRC-DREF Feedback Process Tool, outline the main surveys and feedback box, outline a dissemination strategy for the process.
- Conduct a targeted pilot phase of the questionnaire, review and adjust the process and translate surveys as needed.
- Dissemination of the survey and collection of quantitative feedback on the IFRC-DREF Footprint and Tool from IFRC Staff and National Societies.
- Collection of qualitative feedback through interviews and focus groups with priority actors.
- Analysis of the results and summary of the results in a report and plan of action.
- Develop and disseminate to partners by early Q1 of the year, the 2024 annual plan for IFRC-DREF operational reviews
- Define priorities and criteria for the IFRC-DREF operational reviews to be conducted in 2024.
- Develop ToRs and budgets for the IFRC-DREF operational reviews to be conducted and mobilize with support of the IFRC-DREF Advisory Group, both the human and financial resources to conduct these reviews.
- Update the IFRC-DREF Operational Reviews Framework in line with the recently updated IFRC Evaluation Framework.



Design, pilot, and launch of the IFRC-DREF 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. Discussions on the set-up the tool followed the 2022 Evolution, and a collaborative design process engaged the IFRC-DREF Global and Regional teams and IFRC CEA teams throughout 2023. In January 2024, three key tools for feedback collection were finalized: an online feedback box to all IFRC Staff, and user and partner National Societies; two targeted surveys for IFRC Staff and user National Societies; and guidelines for in-person feedback sessions.

To test the questionnaire, a pilot phase was launched in February 2024, engaging 15 National Societies and 18 IFRC Staff from across all five regions. After reviewing the questionnaires based on feedback from the pilot phase and discussions with IFRC Management, the IFRC-DREF Feedback Process was officially launched in September 2024.

Since the launch of the process:

- 33 staff and volunteers from National Societies responded to the survey and IFRC-DREF Feedback Box, with the Americas region leading participation (43% of all NS responses).
- 34 IFRC Staff participated in the survey and Feedback Box, with Asia Pacific accounting for the highest engagement (50% of all IFRC staff responses).
- Two partner National Societies contributed feedback, emphasizing the critical role of in-country coordination during the IFRC-DREF request process.
- Two in-person feedback sessions were held with the Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent and the Mongolia Red Crescent.

Key findings

1. National Societies

Strengths

84% Agree

that IFRC-DREF Operations have high quality standards regarding:

- Targeting the most vulnerable
- Conducting needs assessments
- Showing relevance to the needs of the affected communities.



The quality of IFRC-DREF operations has been consistently high, demonstrating effective coordination, timely response and strong support for NS. However, there is room for improvement in streamlining reporting processes and enhancing capacity-building initiatives for local teams



Areas for Improvement

47.% find it challenging

to access the *IFRC-DREF Procedures and guidelines*, to abide to the *timeliness of the request submission*, and to have *timely and accurate reporting*.

- **International procurement regulations & practice:** 42.11%
- **Final reporting and expenditures clearance:** 42.11%
- **Eligible costs:** 26.32%



Logistics and Movement (supply chain) is always a high cost. IFRC-DREF funding split needs to be reviewed to consider the small island states where access to some remote island affected is not favorable with high costs of transportation in country.

Overall, these findings reflect that while National Societies recognize the high quality of IFRC-DREF Operations in key areas such as targeting, procedural barriers and institutional capacities can limit the agility and responsiveness of the system.

1. IFRC Staff

Strengths

96% agree

that the IFRC-DREF Operations contribute to the IFRC to position itself towards National Societies, authorities, and other humanitarian actors in terms of leadership in emergency response and preparedness.

88% agree

that the IFRC-DREF Operations contribute to enhancing IFRC's role in coordination with local and regional authorities.

77% agree

that National Societies effectively reached most of the targeted population when implementing IFRC-DREF Operations.



IFRC-DREF has a crucial influence in the sector. IFRC and its partners have a special influence in the forum of disaster management affairs.



Areas for Improvement

40% disagree

that IFRC-DREF Operations are successfully designed with community participation.

30% disagree

that IFRC-DREF Operations are relevant in supporting National Societies to overcome regulatory challenges.

30% disagree

that NSs are showing awareness of operational lessons learned from previous operations.



The short time between the onset of the disaster and the time the IFRC-DREF is launched does not allow for community participation in the design process.

The high levels of agreement, particularly in areas like leadership and coordination show that IFRC staff generally view IFRC-DREF operations as effective and aligned with their goals. Core elements of the IFRC-DREF (visibility, coordination, and reaching target populations) are meeting expectations. The points raised as areas for improvement: community participation, overcoming regulatory challenges, and awareness of lessons learned; are linked to the different technical sectors in operations. The lower percentages of votes suggest that these are not perceived as systemic failures but rather as areas for adjustment.

2. Sectorial insights

Comments from both IFRC staff and National Societies have highlighted several cross-cutting themes, with a strong emphasis on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). Many answers point to the need for greater community involvement throughout the assessment, planning, and implementation phases of IFRC-DREF operations. Both IFRC Staff and National Societies stressed the importance of transparent and responsive processes, ensuring that the voices of affected communities are heard and acted upon. In addition, several comments raised concerns around logistical delays, procurement inefficiencies, and training gaps, reflecting the need for more adaptation of the tool to local contexts.



If there is no presence of Branches in places where there are always disasters, it is important to form a group of community volunteers who are always reporting and maintaining the link to expedite cooperation and humanitarian assistance.

National Society



Delays caused by the late funds transfers, or procurement procedures not fit for emergencies is affecting the delivery of the operations

IFRC Staff



To improve the effectiveness and impact of IFRC-DREF operations, consider enhancing communication channels for timely updates, increasing training for local staff, and ensuring better resource allocation based on community needs. Additionally, regular evaluations can help identify areas for improvement.

National Society

The IFRC-DREF Feedback Process is an innovative step towards promoting transparency, ownership, and high-quality standards within the IFRC-DREF tool and its operations. While the overall findings highlight strengths in targeting, coordination, and leadership, they also raise areas requiring attention, such as procedural agility, community participation, and capacity building. This process will continue into the upcoming year of 2025, with prioritizing the analysis and processing of the findings to channel key challenges and drive improvement. By listening to the voice of its users and implementing staff, IFRC-DREF and its partners can ensure that the fund remains a relevant tool for supporting National Societies and delivering impactful humanitarian responses.

Develop an IFRC-DREF Operational Reviews Framework

Following development of the IFRC-DREF Operational Reviews Framework in mid-2023, the focus for 2024 was to update the reviews toolbox from a paper-based exercise to a more digitalized format. The purpose of this exercise was to ease preparatory works, implementation and reporting of reviews. Key changes to the reviews toolbox include a shift from multiple questionnaires and satisfaction

surveys to a more comprehensive approach, focused on the key IFRC-DREF reviews criteria, which are aligned to both the IFRC Framework for Evaluations and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Evaluation criteria. The revised IFRC-DREF review toolbox includes a IFRC-DREF review planning checklist, templates for terms of references, digitalized data collection tools for secondary data review and key informant interviews, reporting templates, a management response tool and a glossary of IFRC-DREF specific terms.

As a next step, in 2025, the IFRC-DREF Coordination, in tandem with the IFRC Information Management Team, will focus on further refining the data collection tools contained in the toolbox, looking into how AI-based technology can support easier and quicker evidence analysis and reporting to enhance both speed and quality of the reviews conducted. This is to reduce the burden of the overall review exercise and ensure learnings from reviews are made available to National Societies and Delegations in a timely manner to support decision making for strategic and operational purposes.

IFRC-DREF Operational Reviews

Per the Framework, IFRC-DREF Operational Reviews are designed to gather insights to support the management and growth of the Fund, in addition to providing recommendations for more efficient operational management of IFRC-DREF-funded operations. Prior to launching such reviews, the IFRC-DREF Team coordinates with the PMER and Operation Coordination teams in-house to identify when Real-Time Evaluations (RTE) are planned, to avoid duplication of efforts and overburdening National Society teams. Same exercise is conducted with the IFRC-DREF Advisory Group to ensure alignment and joint endeavour where possible.

Acknowledging the ambitious plan to conduct 15 reviews in 2024, the IFRC-DREF team expanded this timeline to ending 2025, and reprioritized the reviews with a final 11 set to be conducted in 2024. In total, 10 IFRC-DREF operational reviews were conducted and/or

finalized out of the 11 planned. This included nine (9) reviews conducted internally or with PNS support (one of which was initiated in Q4 2024 and will be finalized in 2025), and one (1) external review. One review was cancelled, as an evaluation led by the IFRC Evaluation Team had already covered the thematic area. The reviews covered 28 National Societies and more than 30 operations across all five (5) IFRC Regional Offices. They included a mix of quantitative and qualitative desk-based data analysis, as well as a few on-site visits to implementation areas.

An overall analysis of key findings and recommendations from reviews conducted (and preliminary findings where review report was not completed), highlights three (3) main areas of focus which require IFRC operations attention as seen in below table:

Findings

- Operations require streamlining to enhance efficiency and volunteer engagement
- Impact reporting to be improved to better align with evolving risks.
- Logistics and administrative processes need to be simplified for greater efficiency
- Digital transformation is essential to advance information management
- Improved coordination is needed to improve compliance and community engagement

Recommendations

- Operational Management: Enhance flexibility, align strategies, and prioritize vulnerable groups.
- Monitoring: Improve volunteer training, strengthen impact reporting, standardize indicators, and collect contextual insights for increased efficiency
- Logistics: Simplify processes and optimize resources for quicker delivery of actions
- Digital Systems: Leverage digital tools, enhance surveillance, and integrate digital tools, ensuring alignment with community methods and guidelines
- Coordination: Track and optimize funding, enhance compliance and strengthen government/community collaboration.
- Early Actions: Strengthen Early Action Protocols (EAPs) by refining triggers and processes, ensuring timely anticipatory actions before disasters escalate.

Key Areas for Future Focus in Operations

- Data-Driven Approaches: Enhanced reporting and operational insights for better decision-making during planning & implementation
- Sustainability & Risk Management: Proactive risk management and long-term resilience are essential to strengthen communities
- Robust Monitoring Systems: Crucial for improving compliance, reporting and stronger government/community collaboration



The reviews conducted in 2024 included:

- ■ **Assessing the implementation of Early Action Protocols triggered in the past three years** (plan vs. actual) was completed during the first half of 2024. Commissioned by IFRC-DREF and supported by the American Red Cross, this review aimed to learn from the 14 activations from the launch of the Fund in 2018 to Q1 2023. Activations ranged EAPs from tropical storms and cyclones (5 activations), floods (4 activations), cold wave (2 activations), heatwave (1 activation), drought (1 activation), volcanic ash (1 activation). This was a desk-based review, with more than 400 documents screened and 128 documents reviewed in depth. The resulting ten recommendations looked at flexibility, efficiency and learning, focusing on the Anticipatory Actions approach as well as the Anticipatory Pillar of the IFRC-DREF going forward. The findings of this study were presented during the 2024 Humanitarian Network Partnership Week, in a joint session with the Start Network, which also included learning from Start Ready 2 rounds of financing. The Executive Summary is available in all IFRC official languages on the IFRC Evaluations and Research webpage here and full report is available upon request.
- ■ **Review of timeliness of the transfer of funds to enable early actions.** Commissioned by IFRC-DREF and supported by the American Red Cross, the review uses the findings of the above-mentioned review of triggered EAPs. This largely qualitative and desk-based analysis examines the timeline of how funds move from the IFRC to a National Society for anticipatory or early action, and how processes and policies could be streamlined. The review report will be published in Q1 2025.
- ■ **Armenia: From Emergency Response to Long-term development** - the case study examines how operational learnings collected during implementation of IFRC-DREF operations could be utilized as a basis to develop NS strengthening initiatives with funding from different Red Cross and Red Crescent funding mechanisms - such as the Capacity Building Fund (CBF), the National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) and the Empress Shôken Fund (ESF). It highlights how leveraging the synergies between NSD & Operational Capacity in Humanitarian Responses could contribute to the longer-term development of the National Society. A one-pager summary of the review is published on the IFRC Evaluations and Research webpage here and full report is available upon request.
- ■ Commissioned by IFRC and the British Red Cross, the **Review of the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund's Contribution to the Localization Global Commitments** analyzed the effectiveness and contribution of IFRC-DREF in supporting National Societies as part of the localization agenda, in line with Grand Bargain commitments. Conducted during 2024 with the support of an external consultant, the review applied qualitative and quantitative data collection and included



key informant interviews, documentation review and direct consultations with National Societies. The review had a two-fold purpose; firstly, it assessed the extent to which the IFRC-DREF mechanism enables National Societies to locally prepare and lead responses with as-direct-as-possible funding. Secondly, it captured findings and lessons from country case studies on National Society engagement with the IFRC-DREF mechanism, including challenges, barriers and opportunities to further strengthen, empower and position the IFRC to champion the IFRC-DREF internally and externally to key stakeholders. The review provides both technical recommendations and policy takeaways to enhance the Fund's effectiveness and strengthen its role in supporting locally led humanitarian action. The full review report is available online on IFRC Evaluations and Research webpage, while the accompanying policy brief is on the British Red Cross website.

— **Review of Epidemic Preparedness operations in Africa** focuses on seven countries (Uganda, Republic of Congo, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Gabon, Tanzania, and Côte d'Ivoire). The methodology used includes a mix of qualitative and quantitative analysis, looking to alignment between the anticipatory actions implemented then with what the now renowned Preparedness for Effective Response approach. In addition, a field visit was conducted in the implementation area of Tanzania, while the visit to Côte d'Ivoire unfortunately cancelled

due to limited availability of Delegation and National Society staff. The review looks into the effectiveness and efficiency of epidemic preparedness operations supported by IFRC-DREF since 2018 (loans and grants), to develop actionable recommendations which would inform the strategic and operational directions of IFRC-DREF, adapting to the current context of increased disease outbreaks. Preliminary findings highlight that VHF preparedness operations were generally aligned with national health strategies, though some extensions lacked clear rationale. Delays in key health interventions, including Safe and Dignified Burials (SDB), WASH, and Community-Based Surveillance (CBS), were largely due to internal operational challenges, impacting timely response. Recommendations emphasize phased implementation with risk-aligned reporting, streamlined procurement for health supplies, incorporation of lessons learned into planning, and improved utilization of pre-positioned health resources to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in future operations. The final report is being finalized and will be available by Q1 of 2025.

— **Review of Dengue Preparedness and Response in Asia Pacific and Americas Regions** started in the first half of 2024, covering Bangladesh, Malaysia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Honduras,

Guatemala and Costa Rica. Including desk review and field visits, this review looks into the preparedness and response strategies used in 2023 Dengue IFRC-DREF operations, to compare patterns and trends across the countries' interventions, and to identify learning and innovative/best practices, as well as formulate recommendations to inform future Dengue operations. Preliminary findings show that interventions are largely aligned with global and national standards, supported by strong community engagement and effective collaboration with governments, which enhanced their impact. However, challenges such as volunteer turnover, logistical hurdles, and complex procurement processes have constrained efficiency. Key recommendations include strengthening surveillance systems, implementing anticipatory actions in high-risk areas, enhancing volunteer capacity and retention, adopting more flexible implementation approaches, and ensuring vulnerable groups are prioritized in planning to achieve equitable and effective humanitarian outcomes. The final report is being finalized and will be available by Q1 of 2025.

- ■ **Emergency Disaster Assistance Fund (EDAF) monitoring missions of the Georgia Red Cross (Flood Operations) and the Indonesian Red Cross (Drought Response).** Conducted by the Canadian Red Cross, the mission assessed both IFRC-DREF operations. The mission's objectives included reviewing progress against the planned goals, outputs, and activities detailed in the approved IFRC-DREF Operation Application and Budget. It also aimed to identify achievements, challenges,

and lessons learned to inform future improvements. The findings will support prioritizing areas where the Canadian Red Cross and Global Affairs Canada may consider additional investment or advocacy, particularly through engagement with the IFRC-DREF Advisory Group. The review reports are published on the IFRC Evaluations and Research webpage – Georgia and Indonesia.

- ■ **External Review of the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF),** commissioned by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) in collaboration with the Swiss Red Cross and the IFRC-DREF Steering Committee, aims to assess and enhance the effectiveness of IFRC-DREF operations. Adopting a mixed-methods approach, the review combines qualitative and quantitative data to provide a comprehensive evaluation. It covers seven National Societies—Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Cuba, DRC, Ethiopia, and Syria—examining the impact of IFRC-DREF operations on communities. It also assesses progress against the Strategic Objectives and Enablers outlined in the IFRC-DREF Strategic Ambition 2021-2025. By identifying achievements, challenges, and lessons learned, the review seeks to offer practical insights for improving operational efficiency, aligning activities with strategic goals, and delivering better outcomes for vulnerable populations. The findings will guide future decisions and investments to enhance IFRC-DREF's global impact.

Note: With information on planned evaluations obtained from the PMER team, the review of the 2023 IFRC-DREF allocations to Morocco and Syria Earthquake operations was cancelled as real time evaluations (RTE) were planned for these. The reports of both RTEs are available here: Morocco Earthquake Operation RTE and Syria Earthquake Operation RTE.



Final Financial Report





Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024	Operation	MDR00001
Budget Timeframe	2024	Budget	APPROVED

Disaster Response Emergency Fund

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

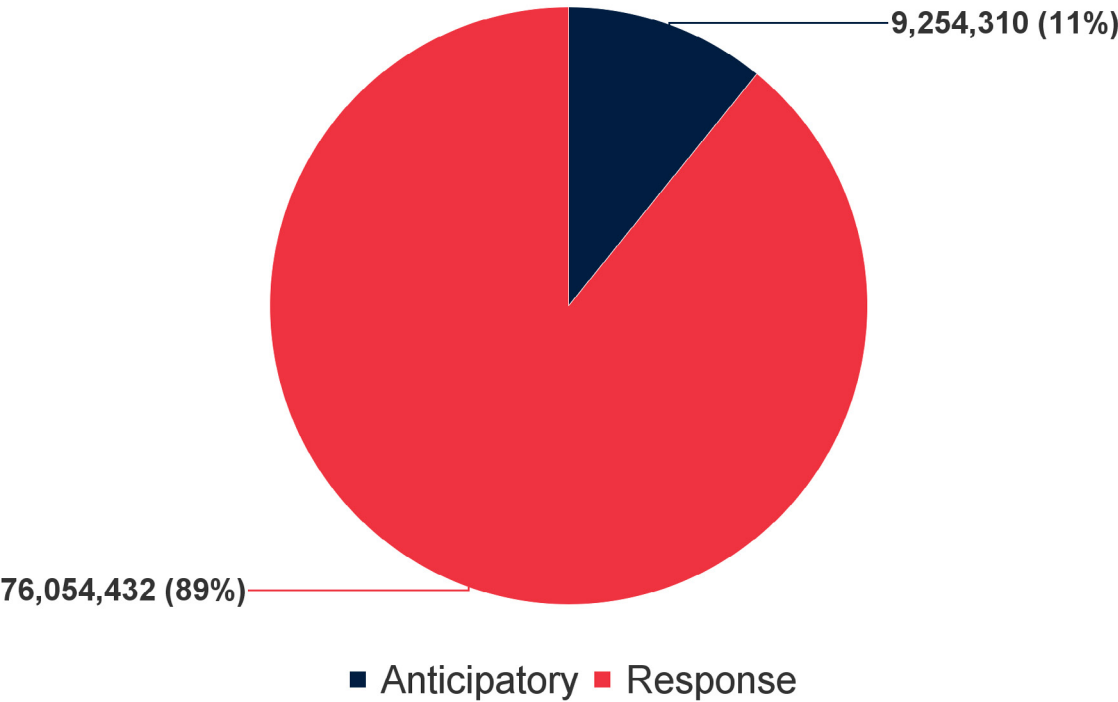
Extracted from IFRC audited financial statements

Prepared on 07 Jul 2025
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. SUMMARY

DREF ANNUAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	85,000,000
Opening Balance	23,707,098
Cash Contributions	76,994,931
InKind Personnel	159,517
InKind Personnel Goods and Transport	0
Other Income	14,415,000
Income	91,569,448
TOTAL FUNDING	115,276,545
Coverage	136%
DREF Coordination	-2,307,825
DREF Insurance	-4,123,452
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	-6,431,277
Allocations	-85,308,742
Reimbursements	10,644,769
FUND ALLOCATIONS & REIMBURSEMENTS	-74,663,973
CLOSING BALANCE	34,181,296

DREF allocations by pillar



Disaster Response Emergency Fund

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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Selected Parameters			
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Budget Timeframe	2024	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 07 Jul 2025

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II. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance

Income Type	Cash	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
Amazon	11			11	
Andorran Red Cross	14,168			14,168	
Anonymous	4,626,441			4,626,441	-251
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)	1,730,315			1,730,315	
Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government*)	3,620,278			3,620,278	
Belgian Federal Government	3,060,266			3,060,266	
Belgian Red Cross (Francophone)	154,500			154,500	
British Red Cross	558,944			558,944	
British Red Cross (from British Government*)	2,631,456			2,631,456	
China - Private Donors	8,855			8,855	
CNH Industrial International SA	300,000			300,000	
Czech Government	92,234			92,234	
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)	4,318,256			4,318,256	
Deloitte Global Services Limited	204,809			204,809	202,102
Deloitte NSE Services Ltd	306,951			306,951	
Electrolux Food Foundation	10			10	
Estonia Government	37,159			37,159	
European Commission - DG ECHO	8,170,869			8,170,869	
Finnish Red Cross	927,562	45,600		973,162	
Frankfurt School of Finance and Management (from KFW*)	2,953,910			2,953,910	
French Government	2,846,793			2,846,793	
German Government	7,530,175			7,530,175	
German Red Cross		113,917		113,917	
German Red Cross (from German Government*)	19,000			19,000	19,000
Government of Malta	28,100			28,100	
Iraqi Red Crescent Society	1,910			1,910	
Irish Government	1,365,676			1,365,676	
Japanese Red Cross Society	298,834			298,834	
Lithuania Government	97,141			97,141	
Luxembourg Government	489,054			489,054	
Manulife	267			267	
Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc.	25			25	
Nestle	500,000			500,000	1,500,000
Newsquest Media Group	969			969	
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)	4,231,123			4,231,123	
On Line donations	-74,115			-74,115	
Red Cross of Monaco	52,038			52,038	
Republic of Korea Government	875,744			875,744	
Saudi Red Crescent Authority (from Saudi Arabia Government*)	131,510			131,510	
Slovenian Red Cross	24,106			24,106	
Spanish Government	3,090,939			3,090,939	
Splunk	3,346			3,346	
Sub3 Foundation	470,480			470,480	
Sundry Income			14,415,000	14,415,000	
Swedish Government	4,259,270			4,259,270	
Swedish Red Cross	6,208			6,208	
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government*)	2,365,786			2,365,786	

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024	Operation	MDR00001
Budget Timeframe	2024	Budget	APPROVED

Disaster Response Emergency Fund

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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Income Type	Cash	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
Swiss Government	3,040,000			3,040,000	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government	1,365,992			1,365,992	
The Government of Portugal	186,320			186,320	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)	3,707,774			3,707,774	
TikTok Pte. Ltd.	29			29	
United States Government - PRM	7,312			7,312	
United States Government - USAID	6,156,246			6,156,246	
White and Case, LLP	197,766			197,766	
Zurich Insurance Company	1,060			1,060	
Z Zurich Foundation	1,060			1,060	
Total Contributions and Other Income	76,994,931	159,517	14,415,000	91,569,448	1,720,851
Total Income and Deferred Income				115,276,545	1,720,851

Note: Other income includes insurance claim reimbursements

Disaster Response Emergency Fund

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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Selected Parameters			
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Budget Timeframe	2024	Budget	APPROVED

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III. Allocations/Reimbursements by Region, Appeal

Appeal Code	Appeal Name	Type	Start Date	End Date	Pillar	EAP#	Allocation	Reimbursement	Net
Africa									
MDRAO008	Angola - Floods	DREF	10/12/2023	30/06/2024	Resp.		299,703		299,703
MDRAO009	Angola - Polio	DREF	22/05/2024	30/11/2024	Resp.		172,536		172,536
MDRAO010	Angola - Mpox Epidemic	EA	02/10/2024	31/12/2025	Resp.		50,000		50,000
MDRBJ019	Benin - Floods	DREF	12/07/2024	31/12/2024	Resp.		254,682		254,682
MDRBW007	Botswana - Storm	DREF	18/12/2024	30/06/2025	Resp.		300,392		300,392
MDRBF018	Burkina Faso - Measles outbreak	DREF	22/03/2024	30/06/2024	Resp.		253,029		253,029
MDRBF019	Burkina Faso - Floods	DREF	22/06/2024	30/09/2024	Resp.		420,150		420,150
MDRBF020	Burkina Faso - Heatwave sEAP	DREF	03/12/2024	31/12/2026	Anticip.	sEAP2024BF01	219,935		219,935
MDRBI020	Burundi - Floods and Landslides	DREF	15/11/2023	31/08/2024	Resp.		604,685		604,685
MDRBI021	Burundi - Floods -sEAP	DREF	03/07/2024	31/07/2026	Anticip.	sEAP2023BI01	175,382		175,382
MDRBI022	Burundi - Mpox Epidemic	EA	15/08/2024	31/12/2025	Resp.		709,111		709,111
MDRCM033	Cameroon - Anticipatory action for Marburg	DREF	01/03/2023	31/07/2023	Anticip.			23,021	-23,021
MDRCM034	Cameroon - Floods	DREF	03/08/2023	31/12/2023	Resp.			24,385	-24,385
MDRCM037	Cameroon - Population Movement	DREF	13/03/2024	31/08/2024	Resp.		174,791		174,791
MDRCM038	Cameroon - Mpox Epidemic	EA	20/08/2024	31/12/2025	Resp.		150,000		150,000
MDRCM039	Cameroon - Floods	EA	04/09/2024	30/09/2025	Resp.		700,000		700,000
MDRGQ005	Equatorial Guinea - Mpox Epidemic	EA	06/12/2024	31/12/2025	Resp.		50,000		50,000
MDRCF032	Central African Republic - Mpox Epidemic	EA	20/08/2024	31/12/2025	Resp.		250,000		250,000
MDRTD023	Chad - Floods EAP	DREF	20/08/2024	31/08/2026	Anticip.	sEAP2023CD01	192,833		192,833
MDRTD024	Chad - Flood	EA	12/09/2024	30/06/2025	Resp.		1,000,000		1,000,000
MDRKM010	Comoros - Civil Unrest	DREF	25/01/2024	29/02/2024	Anticip.		66,310		66,310
MDRKM011	Comoros - Cholera Response	DREF	19/02/2024	31/01/2025	Resp.		685,250		685,250
MDRKM012	Comoros - Volcanic Ash (EAP)	DREF	23/04/2024	30/04/2026	Anticip.	EAP2023GR01	210,958		210,958
MDRKM013	Comoros - Cyclone Chido	EA	17/12/2024	31/12/2025	Resp.		500,000		500,000
MDRCI016	Cote d'Ivoire - Mpox Epidemic	EA	20/08/2024	31/12/2025	Resp.		100,000		100,000
MDRCD039	DR Congo - Floods in Kinshasa	DREF	28/12/2022	30/06/2023	Resp.			69,091	-69,091
MDRCD040	Democratic Republic of Congo - Flood	DREF	20/05/2023	30/09/2023	Resp.			815	-815
MDRCD042	DRC - Floods	DREF	23/01/2024	31/05/2024	Resp.		396,254		396,254
MDRCD043	DR Congo - Population Movement	EA	21/02/2024	31/12/2025	Resp.		750,000		750,000
MDRCD044	DRC - Floods	DREF	16/05/2024	30/09/2024	Resp.		499,831		499,831
MDRCD045	DR Congo - Mpox Epidemic	EA	20/08/2024	31/12/2025	Resp.		1,000,000		1,000,000
MDRGQ004	Equatorial Guinea - Shipwreck	DREF	30/07/2024	31/10/2024	Resp.		24,962		24,962
MDRET035	Ethiopia - Floods	DREF	30/05/2024	30/09/2024	Resp.		499,838		499,838
MDRET036	Ethiopia - Landslides and Floods	EA	29/07/2024	31/12/2025	Resp.		1,000,000		1,000,000
MDRGA009	Gabon - Anticipatory actions for Marburg risk	DREF	06/03/2023	31/07/2023	Anticip.			12,992	-12,992
MDRGA010	Gabon - Windstorm	DREF	25/05/2023	30/11/2023	Resp.			16,609	-16,609
MDRGA011	Gabon - Election Preparedness	DREF	27/07/2023	30/11/2023	Resp.			52,926	-52,926
MDRGA012	Gabon - Mpox Epidemic	EA	20/08/2024	31/12/2025	Resp.		150,000		150,000
MDRGA013	Gabon - Floods	DREF	06/12/2024	31/05/2025	Resp.		257,260		257,260
MDRGH019	Ghana - Election Readiness	DREF	30/11/2024	31/01/2025	Anticip.		75,000		75,000
MDRGN014	Guinea - Floods in Kankan	DREF	14/09/2022	31/01/2023	Resp.			35,194	-35,194
MDRGN017	Guinea - Flood	DREF	13/08/2024	31/12/2024	Resp.		467,835		467,835
MDRGW004	Guinea Bissau - Fire incident Menegue	DREF	29/01/2023	31/05/2023	Resp.			12,775	-12,775
MDRKE052	Kenya - Anticip. Actions EVD Outbreak	DREF	08/10/2022	31/10/2023	Anticip.			28,388	-28,388

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III. Allocations/Reimbursements by Region, Appeal

Appeal Code	Appeal Name	Type	Start Date	End Date	Pillar	EAP#	Allocation	Reimbursement	Net
MDRKE054	Kenya - Cholera Outbreak	DREF	07/01/2023	31/10/2023	Resp.			4,330	-4,330
MDRKE058	Kenya - Floods	EA	11/11/2023	31/12/2024	Resp.		250,061		250,061
MDRKE059	Kenya - Baringo Social unrest	DREF	19/04/2024	31/10/2024	Resp.		499,381		499,381
MDRKE060	Kenya - Protests	DREF	28/06/2024	30/09/2024	Resp.		320,507		320,507
MDRKE061	Kenya - Mpox Epidemic	EA	20/08/2024	31/12/2025	Resp.		150,000		150,000
MDRKE062	Kenya - Polio Outbreak	DREF	22/09/2024	31/12/2024	Resp.		413,341		413,341
MDRKE064	Kenya - Population Movement Lamu	DREF	26/12/2024	31/03/2025	Resp.		176,167		176,167
MDRS1004	Africa Coordination - Mpox Epidemic	EA	20/08/2024	31/12/2025	Resp.		250,000	250,000	0
MDRS1006	Africa Coordination - Cyclone Chido	EA	17/12/2024	31/12/2025	Resp.		250,000		250,000
MDRLS007	Lesotho - Storm Surge	DREF	17/01/2024	31/05/2024	Resp.		71,435		71,435
MDRLS008	Lesotho - Drought	EA	15/05/2024	31/08/2025	Resp.		750,000		750,000
MDRLS010	Lesotho - Cold Wave EAP	DREF	03/10/2024	31/10/2029	Anticip.	EAP2023LS02	550,000		550,000
MDRLR008	Liberia - Floods	DREF	12/07/2024	30/11/2024	Resp.		484,052		484,052
MDRMG020	Madagascar - Tropical Cyclone Freddy	DREF	21/02/2023	31/08/2023	Resp.			139,596	-139,596
MDRMG021	Madagascar - Election Preparedness	DREF	26/10/2023	31/01/2024	Anticip.			69,668	-69,668
MDRMG022	Madagascar - Cyclone	DREF	08/04/2024	31/07/2024	Resp.		148,708		148,708
MDRMG023	Madagascar - Cyclone Chido	EA	17/12/2024	31/12/2025	Resp.		500,000		500,000
MDRMW020	Malawi - Floods	DREF	11/03/2024	31/08/2024	Resp.		499,820		499,820
MDRMW021	Malawi - Cyclone Chido	EA	17/12/2024	31/12/2025	Resp.		500,000		500,000
MDRML017	Mali - Floods	DREF	02/09/2022	28/02/2023	Anticip.	EAP2020ML01		12,707	-12,707
MDRML018	Mali - Dengue Outbreak	DREF	13/12/2023	30/06/2024	Resp.		135,954		135,954
MDRML019	Mali - Complex Emergency	EA	04/08/2024	31/10/2025	Anticip.		167,887		167,887
MDRML019	Mali - Complex Emergency	EA	04/08/2024	31/10/2025	Resp.		832,113		832,113
MDRMZ021	Mozambique - Cyclone EAP	DREF	02/02/2024	31/07/2025	Anticip.	EAP2023MZ03	363,433		363,433
MDRMZ022	Mozambique - Floods EAP	DREF	02/02/2024	31/07/2025	Anticip.	EAP2023MZ04	505,788		505,788
MDRMZ023	Mozambique - Population Movement	DREF	12/03/2024	31/07/2024	Resp.		43,726		43,726
MDRMZ024	Mozambique - Drought	EA	18/05/2024	30/06/2025	Resp.		900,000		900,000
MDRMZ025	Mozambique - Election preparedness	DREF	27/09/2024	31/03/2025	Anticip.		90,559		90,559
MDRMZ025	Mozambique - Election preparedness	DREF	27/09/2024	31/03/2025	Resp.		183,801		183,801
MDRMZ026	Mozambique – Tropical Cyclone Chido	EA	17/12/2024	31/12/2025	Resp.		1,000,000		1,000,000
MDRNE030	Niger - Floods	EA	02/09/2024	30/06/2025	Resp.		1,000,000		1,000,000
MDRNG038	Nigeria - Lassa Fever outbreak	DREF	14/04/2024	31/10/2024	Resp.		362,952		362,952
MDRNG039	Nigeria - Severe Acute Malnutrition	DREF	15/07/2024	31/03/2025	Resp.		413,665		413,665
MDRNG040	Nigeria - Mpox Epidemic	EA	20/08/2024	31/12/2025	Resp.		300,000		300,000
MDRNG041	Nigeria - Floods	EA	03/09/2024	31/08/2025	Resp.		1,000,000		1,000,000
MDRCG021	Republic of Congo - Cholera Outbreak	DREF	29/07/2023	30/11/2023	Resp.			9,187	-9,187
MDRCG022	Congo - Floods	DREF	08/01/2024	31/05/2024	Resp.		490,335		490,335
MDRCG023	Congo Brazzaville - Mpox Epidemic	EA	20/08/2024	31/12/2025	Resp.		50,000		50,000
MDRRW022	Rwanda - Floods and Landslides	DREF	15/05/2023	31/10/2023	Resp.			1,457	-1,457
MDRRW023	Rwanda - Mpox Epidemic	EA	20/08/2024	31/12/2025	Resp.		400,000		400,000
MDRCV004	Cape Verde - Dengue Outbreak	DREF	27/09/2024	31/03/2025	Resp.		398,658		398,658
MDRMR014	Mauritania - Floods	DREF	19/08/2022	28/02/2023	Resp.			335	-335
MDRMR017	Mauritania - Pop. Movement	EA	09/05/2024	31/12/2025	Resp.		1,000,000		1,000,000
MDRSN020	Senegal - Election Readiness	DREF	02/02/2024	30/06/2024	Anticip.		187,877		187,877
MDRSL015	Sierra Leone - Election Preparedness	DREF	08/06/2023	30/09/2023	Resp.			6,358	-6,358
MDRSL016	Sierra Leone - Floods	DREF	04/10/2024	30/04/2025	Resp.		470,306		470,306

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Appeal Code	Appeal Name	Type	Start Date	End Date	Pillar	EAP#	Allocation	Reimbursement	Net
MDRSO016	Somalia - Floods	DREF	10/10/2023	30/04/2024	Resp.			32,053	-32,053
MDRSO017	Somalia - Cholera	DREF	15/02/2024	31/08/2024	Resp.		499,964		499,964
MDRSO018	Somalia - Floods	DREF	27/05/2024	30/09/2024	Resp.		499,972		499,972
MDRSO019	Somalia - Drought EAP	DREF	16/08/2024	31/07/2025	Anticip.	EAP2024SO01	530,533		530,533
MDRSO020	Somalia - Population Movement	DREF	28/12/2024	30/06/2025	Resp.		499,984		499,984
MDRBW005	Botswana - Drought	DREF	10/06/2024	28/02/2025	Resp.		499,471		499,471
MDRBW006	Botswana - Election Readiness	DREF	10/10/2024	31/12/2024	Anticip.		164,870		164,870
MDRNA014	Namibia - Drought	EA	02/09/2024	31/08/2025	Resp.		750,000		750,000
MDRSZ005	Eswatini - Drought EAP	DREF	15/03/2024	31/03/2029	Anticip.	EAP2023SZ01	546,685		546,685
MDRZA013	South Africa - Floods	DREF	24/12/2022	30/06/2023	Resp.			111,409	-111,409
MDRZA016	South Africa - Storm Surge	DREF	25/01/2024	31/07/2024	Resp.		353,285		353,285
MDRZA017	South Africa - Election readiness	DREF	10/05/2024	31/07/2024	Anticip.		167,795		167,795
MDRZA018	South Africa - Thunderstorm and Floods	DREF	21/06/2024	31/10/2024	Resp.		499,776		499,776
MDRZA019	South Africa - Mpox Epidemic	EA	20/08/2024	30/06/2025	Resp.		300,000		300,000
MDRZA020	South Africa - Thunderstorm	DREF	18/11/2024	31/05/2025	Resp.		485,115		485,115
MDRSS014	South Sudan - Floods	EA	25/07/2024	31/12/2025	Anticip.		171,266		171,266
MDRSS014	South Sudan - Floods	EA	25/07/2024	31/12/2025	Resp.		828,734		828,734
MDRSS015	South Sudan - Mpox Epidemic	EA	20/08/2024	31/12/2025	Resp.		50,000		50,000
MDRSD034	Sudan - Floods	DREF	05/09/2024	30/06/2025	Resp.		943,271		943,271
MDRTZ035	Tanzania - Floods	EA	22/11/2023	31/12/2024	Resp.		359,016		359,016
MDRTZ037	Tanzania - Cholera	DREF	14/02/2024	31/05/2024	Resp.		186,866		186,866
MDRTZ038	Tanzania - Mpox Epidemic	EA	20/08/2024	31/12/2025	Resp.		50,000		50,000
MDRTG009	Togo - Floods	DREF	01/11/2022	31/05/2023	Resp.			7,835	-7,835
MDRUG050	Uganda - Floods	DREF	22/05/2024	30/11/2024	Resp.		479,715		479,715
MDRUG051	Uganda - Population Movement	EA	06/07/2024	31/12/2025	Resp.		500,000		500,000
MDRUG052	Uganda - Mpox Epidemic	EA	20/08/2024	31/12/2025	Resp.		150,000		150,000
MDRUG053	Uganda - Landslides	DREF	16/12/2024	31/05/2025	Resp.		335,019		335,019
MDRZM021	Zambia - Cholera Outbreak	EA	01/01/2024	31/12/2024	Resp.		750,000	750,000	0
MDRZM022	Zambia - Drought	EA	22/03/2024	30/06/2025	Resp.		900,000		900,000
MDRZM023	Zambia - Mpox Epidemic	EA	13/11/2024	31/12/2025	Resp.		250,000		250,000
MDRZW022	Zimbabwe - Elections Preparedness	DREF	02/08/2023	30/11/2023	Anticip.			3,714	-3,714
MDRZW023	Zimbabwe - Mpox Epidemic	EA	13/11/2024	31/12/2025	Resp.		250,000		250,000
Africa Total							40,772,590	1,674,842	39,097,748

Americas

MDRAR019	Argentina - Flood June 2023	DREF	06/06/2023	30/11/2023	Resp.			36,961	-36,961
MDRAR021	Argentina - Floods	DREF	14/03/2024	31/08/2024	Resp.		399,056		399,056
MDRAR022	Argentina - Economic Crisis	EA	17/09/2024	30/09/2025	Resp.		500,000		500,000
MDRBR011	Brazil - Floods	EA	11/05/2024	30/09/2025	Resp.		1,000,000	1,000,000	0
MDRCL017	Chile - Fires	DREF	10/02/2024	30/06/2024	Resp.		496,982		496,982
MDRUY005	Uruguay - Floods	DREF	02/04/2024	30/09/2024	Resp.		315,080		315,080
MDRBR010	Brazil - Floods	DREF	16/12/2021	31/05/2022	Resp.			61,246	-61,246
MDRCL016	Chile - Floods June 2023	DREF	05/07/2023	30/11/2023	Resp.			811	-811
MDRCO025	Colombia - Drought	DREF	10/02/2024	31/08/2024	Resp.		458,836		458,836
MDRCO026	Colombia - Volcanic eruption	DREF	27/05/2024	31/10/2024	Anticip.		149,930		149,930
MDRCO027	Colombia - Drought sEAP	DREF	19/11/2024	30/11/2026	Anticip.	sEAP2023CO01	216,996		216,996

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Appeal Code	Appeal Name	Type	Start Date	End Date	Pillar	EAP#	Allocation	Reimbursement	Net
MDRCO028	Colombia - Floods	DREF	21/11/2024	31/05/2025	Resp.		450,016		450,016
MDRCR023	Costa Rica - Dengue	DREF	20/10/2023	30/04/2024	Resp.			92,144	-92,144
MDRCR025	Costa Rica - Volcanic Ash	DREF	14/05/2024	31/08/2024	Anticip.		149,498		149,498
MDRCR026	Costa Rica - Flood	DREF	20/11/2024	31/03/2025	Resp.		458,959		458,959
MDRGT022	Guatemala - Dengue	DREF	23/05/2024	30/11/2024	Resp.		395,901		395,901
MDRGT023	Guatemala - Drought EAP	DREF	23/05/2024	31/05/2029	Anticip.	EAP2023GT03	546,439		546,439
MDRGT024	Guatemala - Floods EAP	DREF	29/05/2024	31/05/2029	Anticip.	EAP2024GT02	547,206		547,206
MDRHN022	Honduras - Fire	DREF	07/05/2024	30/11/2024	Resp.		336,394		336,394
MDRHN023	Honduras - Dengue	DREF	11/06/2024	31/12/2024	Resp.		455,756		455,756
MDRHN024	Honduras - Floods	DREF	26/11/2024	31/05/2025	Resp.		472,837		472,837
MDRPA019	Panama - Dengue	DREF	20/08/2024	28/02/2025	Resp.		420,995		420,995
MDRPA020	Panama - Flood	DREF	12/11/2024	31/03/2025	Resp.		249,979		249,979
MDRCU009	Cuba - Floods	DREF	04/04/2024	31/10/2024	Resp.		257,890		257,890
MDRCU010	Cuba - Hurricane Oscar	DREF	28/10/2024	30/06/2025	Resp.		467,222		467,222
MDRCU011	Cuba - Cyclone Hurricane Rafael	DREF	22/11/2024	31/07/2025	Resp.		978,788		978,788
MDRDO015	Dominican Republic - Floods June 2023	DREF	18/06/2023	30/11/2023	Resp.			79,233	-79,233
MDRDO017	Dominican Republic - Pop. Movement	DREF	17/04/2024	31/08/2024	Resp.		228,898		228,898
MDRDO018	Dominican Republic - Pluvial/Flash Flood	DREF	17/11/2024	28/02/2025	Anticip.		137,683		137,683
MDRSV016	El Salvador - Floods	DREF	30/06/2024	31/12/2024	Resp.		403,772		403,772
MDRSV017	El Salvador - Drought EAP	DREF	15/11/2024	30/11/2029	Anticip.	EAP2024SV01	544,464		544,464
MDRGT020	Guatemala - Dengue	DREF	14/09/2023	31/03/2024	Resp.			20,874	-20,874
MDRGT021	Guatemala - Civil Unrest	DREF	02/10/2023	29/02/2024	Resp.			261,540	-261,540
MDRHT020	Haiti - Floods June 2023	DREF	18/06/2023	31/12/2023	Resp.			171,561	-171,561
MDRHT021	Haiti - Complex Emergency	DREF	13/05/2024	28/02/2025	Resp.		686,691		686,691
MDRHN019	Honduras - dengue	DREF	07/08/2023	29/02/2024	Resp.			39,441	-39,441
MDRPA018	Panama - Civil Unrest	DREF	05/11/2023	29/02/2024	Resp.			29,163	-29,163
MDRBO016	Bolivia - Floods	DREF	13/03/2024	30/09/2024	Resp.		142,267		142,267
MDRBO017	Bolivia - Wildfires	DREF	21/09/2024	31/01/2025	Resp.		250,580		250,580
MDREC021	Ecuador - Floods + Earthquake	DREF	06/04/2023	31/10/2023	Resp.			14,967	-14,967
MDREC025	Ecuador - Security Crises	DREF	23/01/2024	31/07/2024	Resp.		218,956		218,956
MDREC026	Ecuador - Floods	DREF	08/03/2024	31/08/2024	Resp.		486,886		486,886
MDRBZ008	Belize - Fires	DREF	06/06/2024	31/10/2024	Resp.		158,160		158,160
MDRGD001	Grenada - Drought	DREF	24/05/2024	30/09/2024	Resp.		197,666		197,666
MDRS2001	Hurricane Beryl	EA	04/07/2024	31/07/2025	Resp.		1,700,000		1,700,000
MDRVE009	Venezuela - Hurricane Beryl	DREF	16/07/2024	31/01/2025	Resp.		270,049		270,049
MDRVE010	Venezuela - Civil Unrest	DREF	13/08/2024	28/02/2025	Resp.		223,279		223,279
Americas Total							15,374,111	1,807,941	13,566,170

Asia Pacific

MDRAF012	Afghanistan - Floods	DREF	05/08/2023	31/12/2023	Resp.			77	-77
MDRAF014	Afghanistan - Cold Wave	DREF	16/03/2024	31/07/2024	Resp.		499,885		499,885
MDRAF015	Afghanistan - Floods	EA	04/05/2024	31/05/2025	Resp.		750,000	750,000	0
MDRAF017	Afghanistan - Malnutrition	DREF	18/10/2024	30/04/2025	Resp.		500,834		500,834
MDRBD033	Bangladesh - Cyclone EAP	DREF	05/02/2024	28/02/2029	Anticip.	EAP2023BD06	393,448		393,448
MDRBD034	Bangladesh - Heatwave	DREF	03/05/2024	31/08/2024	Resp.		342,337		342,337
MDRBD035	Bangladesh - Cyclone	EA	29/05/2024	31/05/2025	Resp.		1,000,000		1,000,000

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Appeal Code	Appeal Name	Type	Start Date	End Date	Pillar	EAP#	Allocation	Reimbursement	Net
MDRBD036	Bangladesh - Flash Floods	EA	29/06/2024	30/09/2025	Resp.		1,500,000	1,500,000	0
MDRBD037	Bangladesh - Floods EAP	DREF	09/07/2024	31/10/2024	Anticip.	EAP2021BD03	259,432		259,432
MDRFM002	Micronesia - Drought Preparedness	DREF	21/09/2023	30/09/2024	Resp.		195,288		195,288
MDRFJ007	Fiji - Cyclone Mal	DREF	14/11/2023	31/12/2023	Resp.			87,287	-87,287
MDRVU010	Vanuatu- Tropical Cyclone Judy and Kevin 202	DREF	08/03/2023	31/12/2023	Resp.			97,588	-97,588
MDRVU012	Vanuatu - Earthquake	EA	18/12/2024	31/12/2025	Resp.		750,000		750,000
MDRIN028	India - Flood	DREF	31/08/2023	31/01/2024	Resp.			142,756	-142,756
MDRLA009	Laos - Flood	DREF	15/08/2023	29/02/2024	Resp.			60,003	-60,003
MDRLA010	Lao PDR - Flood	DREF	25/08/2024	28/02/2025	Resp.		500,000		500,000
MDRMY011	Malaysia - Flood	DREF	06/12/2024	30/06/2025	Resp.		29,565		29,565
MDRMV004	Maldives - Filariasis	DREF	01/01/2024	31/12/2024	Resp.		299,987		299,987
MDRMH003	Marshall Islands - Storm Surge	DREF	30/01/2024	31/03/2024	Resp.		50,024		50,024
MDRMH004	Marshall Islands - Drought	DREF	08/03/2024	31/08/2024	Resp.		201,811		201,811
MDRMN020	Mongolia - Cold wave	EA	02/02/2024	30/06/2025	Resp.		1,000,000		1,000,000
MDRMM020	Myanmar - Floods	DREF	09/08/2024	31/05/2025	Resp.		825,215		825,215
MDRMM021	Myanmar - Flood Typhoon Yagi	EA	17/09/2024	30/09/2025	Resp.		950,000		950,000
MDRMM022	Myanmar - Heatwave sEAP	DREF	11/12/2024	31/12/2026	Anticip.	sEAP2024MM01	200,000		200,000
MDRNP014	Nepal - Dengue	DREF	13/06/2023	31/12/2023	Resp.			2,441	-2,441
MDRNP015	Nepal - Earthquake	DREF	12/10/2023	30/04/2024	Resp.			19,155	-19,155
MDRNP017	Nepal - Floods EAP	DREF	10/06/2024	30/06/2026	Anticip.	sEAP2024NP01	199,964		199,964
MDRNP018	Nepal - Floods	DREF	02/10/2024	30/04/2025	Resp.		520,718		520,718
MDRPK025	Pakistan - Flood	DREF	13/03/2024	31/08/2024	Resp.		499,864		499,864
MDRPK026	Pakistan - Floods	DREF	14/09/2024	31/12/2024	Resp.		440,161		440,161
MDRPG012	Papua New Guinea - Landslide	DREF	01/06/2024	31/12/2024	Resp.		200,726		200,726
MDRPH052	Philippines - Typhoon	DREF	05/08/2023	29/02/2024	Resp.			42,811	-42,811
MDRPH053	Philippines - Floods	DREF	14/02/2024	31/08/2024	Resp.		483,174		483,174
MDRPH054	Philippines - Flood	DREF	03/08/2024	28/02/2025	Resp.		739,170		739,170
MDRPH055	Philippines - Typhoon EAP	DREF	23/09/2024	30/09/2029	Anticip.	EAP2024PH03	535,290		535,290
MDRPH056	Philippines - Cyclone Tropical Storm Kristine	EA	30/10/2024	31/10/2025	Resp.		900,000	900,000	0
MDRLK018	Sri Lanka - Flood	DREF	19/10/2023	31/07/2024	Resp.		299,181		299,181
MDRLK019	Sri Lanka - Flood	DREF	20/06/2024	31/10/2024	Resp.		491,993		491,993
MDRLK020	Sri Lanka - Floods	DREF	24/10/2024	28/02/2025	Resp.		309,662		309,662
MDRLK021	Sri Lanka - Cyclone Fengal	DREF	06/12/2024	30/04/2025	Resp.		499,847		499,847
MDRVN024	Viet Nam - Cyclone Typhoon Yagi	EA	17/09/2024	30/09/2025	Resp.		900,000	900,000	0
Asia Pacific Total							17,267,576	4,502,120	12,765,456

Europe									
MDRAM011	Armenia - Hailstorm 2023	DREF	29/06/2023	31/12/2023	Resp.			4,908	-4,908
MDRAM013	Armenia - Floods	DREF	10/06/2024	30/11/2024	Resp.		499,759		499,759
MDRAM014	Armenia - Population Movement	DREF	19/12/2024	31/03/2025	Anticip.		87,277		87,277
MDRBA016	Bosnia - Measles Outbreak	DREF	20/04/2024	31/08/2024	Resp.		118,430		118,430
MDRBA017	Bosnia and Herzegovina - Flash Flood	DREF	18/10/2024	30/04/2025	Resp.		253,291		253,291
MDRCZ003	Czech Republic - Floods	DREF	26/09/2024	31/03/2025	Resp.		270,084		270,084
MDRGE018	Georgia - Election Preparedness	DREF	09/10/2024	31/01/2025	Anticip.		153,523		153,523
MDRKZ013	Kazakhstan - Flood	DREF	10/04/2024	31/08/2024	Resp.		499,997		499,997
MDRKG017	Kyrgyzstan - Flood	DREF	25/08/2023	30/11/2023	Resp.			1,826	-1,826

Disaster Response Emergency Fund

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Extracted from IFRC audited financial statements

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024	Operation	MDR00001
Budget Timeframe	2024	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 07 Jul 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Allocations/Reimbursements by Region, Appeal

Appeal Code	Appeal Name	Type	Start Date	End Date	Pillar	EAP#	Allocation	Reimbursement	Net
MDRKG018	Kyrgyzstan - Epidemic	DREF	31/08/2023	29/02/2024	Resp.			2,582	-2,582
MDRKG019	Kyrgyzstan - Floods	DREF	04/05/2024	31/10/2024	Resp.		488,376		488,376
MDRKG020	Kyrgyzstan - Cold Wave EAP	DREF	15/08/2024	31/08/2029	Anticip.	EAP2024KG03	526,049		526,049
MDRPL003	Poland - Flood	DREF	26/09/2024	31/03/2025	Resp.		363,485		363,485
MDRPT001	Portugal - Fires	DREF	28/09/2024	31/03/2025	Resp.		113,470		113,470
MDRRO006	Romania - Floods	DREF	30/09/2024	31/03/2025	Resp.		465,192		465,192
MDRRS015	Serbia - Flood June 2023	DREF	02/07/2023	31/01/2024	Resp.			28,512	-28,512
Europe Total							3,838,933	37,828	3,801,105

Middle East and North Africa

MDRDZ010	Algeria - Flood	DREF	14/03/2024	30/09/2024	Resp.		110,842		110,842
MDRDZ011	Algeria - Flood	DREF	19/09/2024	31/03/2025	Resp.		499,186		499,186
MDRDZ012	Algeria - Epidemic Malaria and Diphtheria	DREF	28/10/2024	30/04/2025	Resp.		214,695		214,695
MDRIR005	Iran - Droughts	DREF	24/07/2021	28/02/2022	Resp.			477,542	-477,542
MDRIR014	Iran - Flood	DREF	20/03/2024	30/09/2024	Resp.		442,667		442,667
MDRIQ016	Iraq - Flash Floods	DREF	02/04/2024	31/10/2024	Resp.		499,900		499,900
MDRLB014	Lebanon - Civil Unrest	DREF	10/08/2023	29/02/2024	Resp.			45,059	-45,059
MDRLB015	Lebanon - Complex Emergency	EA	18/10/2023	31/12/2025	Resp.		2,000,000	2,000,000	0
MDRLB016	Lebanon - Cold Wave	DREF	31/01/2024	31/05/2024	Resp.		268,357		268,357
MDRS5003	MENA - Coordination and readiness	EA	22/10/2023	31/12/2025	Resp.		300,000		300,000
MDRSY012	Syria - Complex Emergency	EA	22/10/2023	31/12/2025	Resp.		1,000,000		1,000,000
MDRSY013	Syria - Fire	DREF	21/11/2024	30/06/2025	Resp.		499,885		499,885
MDRSY014	Syria - Complex Emergency	EA	06/12/2024	31/12/2025	Resp.		1,000,000		1,000,000
MDRTN010	Tunisia - Forest Fires	DREF	07/08/2021	31/12/2021	Resp.			99,436	-99,436
MDRYE014	Yemen - Floods	EA	03/05/2024	30/06/2025	Resp.		1,000,000		1,000,000
MDRYE015	Yemen - Floods EAP	DREF	23/07/2024	31/07/2026	Anticip.	sEAP2023YE01	220,000		220,000
Middle East and North Africa Total							8,055,532	2,622,037	5,433,495
TOTAL							85,308,742	10,644,769	74,663,973

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