

Lithuania | Ukraine and Impacted Countries Emergency Appeal



First Aid Training for Lithuanian Red Cross Society volunteers, 2023. © Lithuanian Red Cross Society

<p>Emergency Appeal №: MGR65002 First launched on: 28/02/2022</p>	<p>Glide №: OT-2022-000157-UKR</p>								
<p>Final report issued on: 31/03/2026</p>	<p>Timeframe covered by final report: From 01/07/2022 to 31/12/2025</p>								
<p>Number of people targeted: 110,000</p>	<p>Number of people reached:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>2022</th> <th>2023</th> <th>2024</th> <th>2025</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>71,559</td> <td>11,450</td> <td>10,947</td> <td>24,812</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	2022	2023	2024	2025	71,559	11,450	10,947	24,812
2022	2023	2024	2025						
71,559	11,450	10,947	24,812						
<p>Funding requirement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRC Emergency Appeal: CHF 5.3 million • Federation-wide: CHF 14.6 million 	<p>Expenditure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRC Emergency Appeal: CHF 4,694,239 • Federation-wide: CHF 13,873,767 								

*Details on methodology, data limitations, and how to interpret this report are provided in Annex I.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

Since 24 February 2022, following the escalation of the Russia-Ukraine international armed conflict, a significant number of people displaced from Ukraine entered Lithuania and registered with national authorities. Since 24 February 2022 a total of **73,774** displaced people from Ukraine arrived in Lithuania and applied for temporary protection¹. At the onset of the emergency, the Lithuanian government organised temporary accommodation for the displaced people from Ukraine, while Lithuanian citizens also opened their homes to those fleeing the conflict. Displaced people applying for temporary protection were granted access to healthcare services and the right to work in Lithuania. However, a 2022 survey conducted by IOM revealed that the most pressing needs among the displaced were financial support (44%), healthcare services (42%), and access to personal hygiene items, medicines, and language courses (34%)².

Lithuanian Red Cross Society (LRCS) has been actively involved in the response since the early days of the conflict. In cooperation with NGOs in Lithuania, LRCS supported joint fundraising efforts and provided hygiene, clothing, and food packages to the people displaced from Ukraine. Psychosocial Support (PSS) kits for children and voucher assistance were also distributed. In addition, Lithuanian Red Cross Society played a key role in registration centres across the country by delivering legal assistance, PSS, information, and by operating hotlines and helpdesks through its 15 branches.

Throughout 2023, the situation continued to evolve as the international armed conflict persisted. While initial emergency needs were partially addressed, longer-term challenges became more prominent, particularly in relation to livelihoods and housing stability. By mid-2023, humanitarian needs increasingly shifted from immediate life-saving assistance towards stabilisation-oriented support, with a stronger focus on livelihoods and mental health and psychosocial support. The operational context became more complex, reflecting the differing needs of newly arrived individuals and those intending to remain in Lithuania for an extended period.

In 2024, Lithuania continued to experience the humanitarian consequences of the protracted conflict. Although conditions improved for some people displaced from Ukraine and in certain sectors, others continued to face unemployment, protection risks, and limited access to services. Prolonged displacement affected mental health and reduced household savings for some families. While many displaced people secured employment, these positions were often lower paid than their previous occupations in Ukraine.

As of October 2025, 50,380 people displaced from Ukraine were recorded as residing in Lithuania³. The situation continues to require coordinated humanitarian action, particularly in support of long-term integration and mental health and psychosocial support needs. According to data from the Lithuanian State Social Insurance Fund, 33,200 displaced people are employed and 2,700 are registered as unemployed. Among those employed, 68 per cent work in medium-skilled occupations such as customer service, retail, construction, and transportation. Available data indicates that many are employed below their qualifications, primarily due to language barriers and the non-recognition of professional qualifications obtained in Ukraine.

Access to healthcare, particularly mental health services, remains a critical concern, as many people displaced from Ukraine continue to experience distress related to the conflict and require sustained support. Housing also remains a challenge, with some individuals residing in temporary accommodation and others facing difficulties in meeting rental costs.

During the implementation of the Ukraine and Impacted Countries Emergency Appeal, LRCS prioritised support to people in the most vulnerable situations, including older people, people with disabilities, single-parent families, women and girls, and people with chronic illnesses. These groups often face additional barriers to labour market participation and integration.

¹ [Situation Ukraine Refugee Situation](#)

² [Ukraine Response 2022 - Lithuania: Displacement Surveys Refugees from Ukraine and TCNs \(6 - 29 September 2022\) - Lithuania | ReliefWeb](#)

³ [Situation Ukraine Refugee Situation](#)

Planned and implemented support focused on the following sectors:

- **Health and Care:** Provision of MHPSS activities and First Aid (FA), trainings for PFA (Psychological First Aid) and FA for the community.
- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** Distribution of hygiene kits.
- **Shelter, Housing and Settlements:** Distribution of shelter items, information provision of accommodation opportunities.
- **Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA):** Provision of supermarket vouchers and multipurpose cash, as well as cash support for rental assistance.
- **Livelihoods:** support in accessing the labour market.
- **Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI):** setting up child-friendly spaces and strengthening inclusion of diverse groups.
- **Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):** consulting, taking feedback from the community.

Federation-wide Response to Date: Lithuania



TOTAL PEOPLE REACHED

71K	11K	10K	24K
2022	2023	2024	2025

NATIONAL SOCIETY CAPACITY during the response period

55K People Trained in First Aid	2.9K People Trained in MHPSS
10K Peak Number of Volunteers Mobilised	15 Branches Responding

Disasters and Crises



SHELTER

1.1K
2025



CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE

27K	2.6K	497	2.3K
2022	2023	2024	2025

- People reached with around:
- CHF 1M in 2022
 - CHF 1.6M in 2023
 - CHF 7K in 2024
 - CHF 239K in 2025

Health and Wellbeing



HEALTH AND CARE

326
2022



MHPSS

1.8K	10K	4.7K
2023	2024	2025



WASH

71K	5.8K	5.4K	24K
2022	2023	2024	2025

Migration and Displacement



People Reached with MIGRATION Support



Values, Power and Inclusion

PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION

25K	5.7K	2.9K	8.9K
2022	2023	2024	2025

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY



National Society has established feedback mechanisms

Summary of response

In early 2022, following the onset of the international armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine, the LRCS rapidly mobilised to provide immediate humanitarian assistance, including distribution of relief items, legal support, information services, and CVA to affected populations in Lithuania. The response was supported by Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement partners, who contributed through emergency relief, technical expertise, as well as financial support. Coordination with national authorities and humanitarian actors began early, focusing on health services, shelter provision, protection and psychosocial support, cash and voucher assistance, and support to displaced populations based on immediate needs and available capacities.

In 2023, the response scaled up to address growing and evolving needs, with the LRCS expanding its reach and strengthening its operational capacity in CVA, MHPSS, protection. RCRC partners provided ongoing support through the Emergency Appeal, while also investing in capacity building and localisation. LRCS used existing infrastructure to support people displaced from Ukraine as well as organised new activities. The support was provided through 15 branches in the country, providing shelter, hygiene items, CVA assistance, information, and legal support.

By 2024, the response began transitioning from acute emergency relief to more sustained, community-based assistance. The LRCS, with support from partners, shifted its focus to livelihoods and more durable solutions for displaced populations. The National Society integrated protection, inclusion, and disaster preparedness into its programmes, while maintaining flexibility to respond to evolving vulnerabilities.

Operational risk assessment

At the outset of the response, a key operational risk identified was the potential for a sudden increase in the number of people displaced from Ukraine arriving in Lithuania. This risk remained present throughout implementation due to the ongoing international armed conflict and uncertainty regarding its trajectory. A significant influx would have placed considerable pressure on governmental and non-governmental capacities, requiring LRCS to mobilise additional volunteers and financial resources, and to reorganise staff and branch responsibilities in order to scale up assistance.

To mitigate this risk, LRCS developed annual Winter Contingency Plans and invested in preparedness and National Society development. Capacity-building measures included strengthening CVA systems, recruiting and training volunteers in FA and PFA, and enhancing operational readiness at branch level. The National Society also sought peer support from other National Societies to strengthen response capacities. Close coordination with government authorities was maintained to ensure timely information-sharing regarding border developments and potential increases in arrivals.

A related contextual risk stemmed from Lithuania's experience in 2021, when the country faced an influx of asylum seekers from Belarus. A similar development during the reporting period could have required a reallocation of organisational resources to address immediate humanitarian needs, potentially reducing available capacity for integration-focused support to people displaced from Ukraine. To prepare for this scenario, the National Society worked in close coordination with government authorities to ensure advance preparation of shelters, stockpiling of essential items, and recruitment and training of volunteers to enable rapid response.

Another operational risk concerned the limited or decreasing availability of funding for integration activities, which could have led to delays in assistance and reduced support for people in the most vulnerable situations. To address this, LRCS actively pursued diversified funding opportunities and conducted needs assessments to ensure prioritisation of assistance. As a result, the National Society secured funding from the European Social Fund for a project focused on socio-cultural and socio-economic integration of people displaced from Ukraine, with implementation planned until October 2026. Additional national project funding was also mobilised, enabling continued provision of case management, employment support, language services, and mental health and psychosocial support to people on the move.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Throughout the implementation period, LRCS applied an evidence-based and adaptive operational approach, informed by continuous needs assessments and analysis. Organisational and community-level assessments were conducted in the areas of PGI, and CEA, targeting both Lithuanian host communities and people displaced from Ukraine. In addition, annual needs assessments were carried out in cooperation with UNHCR to monitor evolving priorities and vulnerabilities. These processes enabled the identification of key needs, gaps, and protection concerns, providing a basis for strategic and operational decision-making.


Operational plans were regularly reviewed and adjusted based on assessment findings, feedback surveys, and accountability mechanisms. Assessment results informed the systematic collection of sex-, age-, and disability-disaggregated data, the integration of CEA minimum standards into programme design, and the establishment of centralised and accessible feedback mechanisms across branches. Feedback gathered through focus group discussions, community consultations, helpline 111, and a confidential complaints mechanism was used to refine assistance modalities, communication approaches, and service delivery, ensuring greater responsiveness to community preferences and priorities.

Integrated programming was promoted through coordinated planning, capacity-building initiatives, and partnerships. Close collaboration with Movement partners and coordination with UNHCR, IOM, non-governmental organisations, municipalities, and government institutions strengthened complementarity across sectors and reduced duplication of efforts.

The strategy also promoted early recovery by linking immediate humanitarian assistance with longer-term inclusion, resilience, and social cohesion outcomes. Findings from needs assessments informed activities aimed at improving access to services, enhancing community participation in decision-making processes, and addressing discrimination through awareness-raising initiatives. Coordination with municipalities, national authorities, and international partners ensured alignment with national response frameworks and supported more sustainable solutions, reducing long-term reliance on emergency assistance for people displaced from Ukraine.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

HEALTH AND CARE, INCLUDING MHPSS AND WASH

	HEALTH AND CARE (INCLUDING MHPSS)	Overall Target: 73,000			
		Overall Services Provided: 76,587			
Objective	<i>Communities in crisis-affected areas and displaced people in vulnerable situations are provided with high-quality health and care services, including MHPSS.</i>				
Health and Care					
Key Indicators	Indicator	Reach			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
	# of people reached with primary health services and/or referral to public health institutions	326	-	-	-
	# of people trained in first aid	-	13,053	22,308	20,419
Achievements	<p>During the early phase of the response, LRCS supported access to essential healthcare by reimbursing the costs of medicine and medical equipment for 326 people. This assistance helped reduce financial barriers to treatment and ensured continuity of care for individuals with urgent medical needs.</p> <p>To improve access to services for people with disabilities and mobility constraints, LRCS procured several specialised vehicles adapted for safe and dignified transportation. Beyond facilitating medical referrals, these vehicles enabled the expansion of social and support services for people in vulnerable situations and strengthened the National Society's role within national social care and preparedness frameworks.</p> <p>Preparedness and community-level response capacities were further strengthened through large-scale FA training. Volunteers, staff, and community members participated in structured FA courses complemented by practical simulation exercises, equipping them with the skills to provide immediate life-saving assistance in emergencies. In total, more than 55,000 people were trained in FA, approximately 50% of whom were supported through the Emergency Appeal.</p>				
	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support				
	Key Indicators	Indicator	Reach		
2022			2023	2024	2025
# of people reached by National Society mental health and psychosocial support services		-	1,800	10,947	4,789
	# of people trained in MHPSS (including psychological first aid and other MHPSS related trainings)	-	510	1,653	782

<p>Achievements</p>	<p>Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) activities focused on promoting psychological wellbeing capacities among communities, volunteers, and staff, while ensuring access to culturally and linguistically appropriate services for people displaced from Ukraine.</p> <p>A strong emphasis was placed on capacity building in PFA). A total of 2,300 staff and volunteers were trained in PFA, alongside 166 participants from NGOs and municipal institutions and 453 education and health professionals who were trained specifically on PFA for Children. To ensure sustainability and quality, 26 volunteers were trained as PFA trainers, and PFA was integrated into the compulsory training package for LRCS staff and volunteers. These efforts strengthened the ability of responders to recognise distress, provide immediate psychosocial support, and refer individuals to specialised services when needed.</p> <p>Direct MHPSS services were delivered through multiple platforms, including PFA via the LRCS helpline (number 111), local branch activities, individual psychological consultations, and psychoeducational group sessions. Through the EU4Health project, 42,671⁴ instances of MHPSS support were delivered to people displaced from Ukraine via these channels. Specialised individual and group consultations were provided by employed Ukrainian psychologists, ensuring culturally sensitive and language-appropriate care.</p> <p>Informal psychosocial activities, including art therapy and child-focused sessions, were organised to create safe spaces for expression, address daily stressors, and promote mutual support and resilience within the community. Skills for Psychological Recovery groups for adults and children focused on building practical coping skills after exposure to trauma. Participants developed problem-solving abilities, learned to engage in positive and meaningful activities, manage emotional and physical stress reactions, promote more helpful thinking patterns, and rebuild healthy social connections. Art therapy groups for adults and children used creative expressions such as drawing, mandalas, colour therapy to support emotional processing, self-awareness, and healing. Clay-modelling master classes for children aged 7 and over further supported their emotional expression and development by strengthening motor skills, concentration, creativity and confidence in a safe and supportive environment. Additional group activities focused on strengthening families, youth, and women. Path to Strength parent training consisted of nine sessions led by a neuropsychologist and equipped parents with tools to support children’s emotional regulation, learning motivation, stress management, and adaptation to new cultural environment. Teenage board game clubs provided a safe space for adolescents to build social connections, confidence, emotional regulation, empathy and problem-solving skills. Women’s support groups offered a structured and safe environment where participants worked on their self-esteem, boundary setting, stress management, burnout prevention, and fostering personal growth and mutual support.</p>
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⁴ The value of 42K reported under EU4Health Programme Indicator 4 reflects the total number of MHPSS services delivered via helplines and other service platforms established by the National Society. In contrast, the figures reported above through the UIC EA ITT forms refer to the number of unique individuals reached by the Lithuanian Red Cross Society with MHPSS support throughout the response, including those reached under the EU4Health programme.



Art therapy session organised by LRCS, 2024. Source: LRCS




Clay modelling masterclass for families displaced from Ukraine, 2024. During the workshop, parents teamed up with their children to make pumpkins out of clay, turning it into a creative bonding experience. Source: LRCS

To safeguard the wellbeing and operational readiness of those delivering assistance, LRCS institutionalised regular supervision and psychological support mechanisms for staff and volunteers. These measures aimed to mitigate operational stress, prevent burnout, and sustain the quality and continuity of service delivery.

A total of 16 staff members were trained as supervisors, strengthening internal capacity to provide structured peer and professional support. Overall, 967 staff and volunteers received individual or group supervision, or direct psychological support during the implementation period. The Emergency Appeal further enabled the formal development of a care system for staff and volunteers, embedding wellbeing support within organisational practice.

By 2025, internal data indicated that 94 per cent of staff members were aware of available support mechanisms and knew where to seek assistance if needed, reflecting strengthened organisational systems for duty of care.

	WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)	Overall Target: 110,000			
		Overall Services Provided: 107,654			
Objective	<i>Comprehensive WASH support is provided to people in vulnerable situations, resulting in an immediate reduction in the risk of water-related diseases and improvement in dignity for the targeted population.</i>				
Key Indicators	Indicator	Reach			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
	# of people reached with hygiene supplies	71,559	5,828	5,455	24,812
Achievements	<p>To address immediate needs upon arrival, LRCS distributed hygiene kits to newly arrived people displaced from Ukraine in Lithuania. Initial distributions were carried out at registration centres and border control points to ensure timely access to essential personal hygiene items during the first days of displacement.</p> <p>As the response evolved and people relocated into community settings, distribution modalities were adjusted. Hygiene kits were subsequently provided through LRCS branches and humanitarian service points across the country, enabling continued support and broader geographic coverage.</p> <p>Overall, over 100,000 hygiene kits were distributed during the Emergency Appeal, contributing to the preservation of hygiene, dignity, and basic wellbeing among people displaced from Ukraine.</p>				

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE

	SHELTER, HOUSING, AND SETTLEMENTS	Overall Target: 73,000			
		Overall Services Provided: 1,159			
Objective	<i>Communities in crisis-affected areas and displaced people restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions.</i>				
Key Indicators	Indicator	Reach			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
	# of people reached with rental assistance	-	-	-	1,159
Achievements	<p>In 2022, LRCS supported government authorities in preparing temporary accommodation facilities and identifying additional locations for people displaced from Ukraine to settle.</p> <p>To support basic living conditions, the National Society distributed essential household and shelter items, including blankets, pillows, towels, and sleeping bags. Through this assistance, 1,159 people displaced from Ukraine were reached with rental support aimed at improving immediate living conditions.</p>				



CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE

Overall Target: 7,000

Overall Services Provided: 33,237

Objective

Displaced people in vulnerable situations have their needs addressed through the use of cash.

Key Indicators

Indicator	Reach			
	2022	2023	2024	2025
# of people reached with conditional and/or unconditional cash and voucher assistance	27,688	2,653	497	2,399
Amount of cash distributed, CHF	CHF 1,010,270	CHF 1,647,515	CHF 7,042	CHF 238,783

Achievements

Since 2022, the LRCS has steadily expanded and strengthened its CVA programmes, providing targeted support to vulnerable households and individuals across the country.

In 2022, the LRCS distributed supermarket cards to **27,688 people**, providing EUR 20 per person and reaching a total value of **CHF 1,010,270**. This assistance helped address immediate basic needs during a period of increased vulnerability.

In 2023 CVA support was focused on particularly vulnerable groups, including older people, persons with disabilities, families with three or more children, and single-parent households. Through multi-purpose cash (MPC) assistance, **2,653 people** received support, with a total of **CHF 1,647,515** distributed.


In 2024, assistance continued to target vulnerable households. **497** households received supermarket vouchers with a total value of **CHF 7,042** distributed, further supporting access to essential goods.

In 2025, a total of **CHF 238,783** was distributed through cash-based interventions. Rental assistance emerged as a key area of support, with cash assistance provided to **470** households, reaching **1,159** individuals, to help cover accommodation costs, with transfer values adjusted according to household size. In addition, rental assistance was also delivered through a case management approach, targeting particularly vulnerable individuals, with support provided to 60 households. Beyond financial assistance, case managers offered ongoing guidance and follow-up to help households navigate their circumstances effectively.

Furthermore, CVA for school supplies was implemented to support families with young children, reaching **1,240** people, and helping to cover education-related expenses and facilitate continued access to schooling.

Through the implementation of Emergency Appeal, the LRCS transitioned from heavy reliance on IFRC staff and systems to independently designing, managing, and delivering CVA interventions from start to finish. The organisation now works directly with financial service providers and uses AccessRC across all CVA programmes, enabling efficient registration, clear communication, and timely delivery of cash transfers.

PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

	PROTECTION, GENDER, AND INCLUSION	Overall Target: 73,000			
		Overall Services Provided: 52,253			
Objective	<i>Communities in crisis-affected areas and displaced people in vulnerable situations are safe from harm including violence, discrimination, and exclusion, and their needs and rights are met.</i>				
Key Indicators	Indicator	Reach			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
	# of children welcomed in child-friendly spaces	25,272	1,350	2,943	8,937
	# of people reached with PGI activities	-	5,707	138	3,478
	# of staff, volunteers and associated personnel trained on prevention and protection of sexual exploitation and abuse and child safeguarding	-	131	862	3,435
Achievements	<p>Assessments</p> <p>PGI and CEA organisational assessment was organised in 2024 with the goal of evaluating the capacity and commitment to mainstream PGI and CEA across all levels of its work. The aim was to identify strengths, gaps, and opportunities for improvement. A general online survey and key information interviews were organised. The assessment formed the plan for PGI and CEA for the National Society in the future, with recommendations in PGI including more PGI analysis in program design, integrating PGI minimum standards into program process, and developing specialised services to prevent violence.</p> <p>PGI And CEA needs assessment was organised in 2024 aimed at understanding the needs, challenges and gaps within the Lithuanian and Ukrainian communities, with a focus on violence and GBV services. 13 focus group discussions with the community and 7 key informant interviews were organised, the assessment was developed and implemented in cooperation between IFRC and LRCS. The results of the assessment formed the plan for future activities, which included: expanding and adapting language courses, strengthening GBV awareness and advocacy, and enhancing child protection mechanisms.</p> <p>In collaboration with IFRC and Sesame Workshop, LRCS piloted a child-friendly participatory assessment tool. The assessment involved children and their caregivers and was led by a specialised psychologist experienced in working with children.</p> <p>Mainstreaming PGI</p> <p>PGI principles were mainstreamed across all programme areas, including CVA, MHPSS, and humanitarian aid distributions, ensuring that activities are more inclusive, accessible, and sensitive to protection risks, Child-friendly spaces were established in 8 branches. These spaces accommodate children while their parents or caregivers access branch activities, ensuring a safe environment for children. Services provided through these spaces included psychoeducational activities both for children and adults. In total, over 38,000 children have been welcomed in the child-friendly spaces in the LRCS branches. Activities in the spaces ranged from art therapy and</p>				

board game clubs for teenagers to psychological group sessions focused on emotional regulation, confidence, and self-esteem development.

Advocacy

In 2024, in collaboration with the US Embassy and the local NGO Ribologija, a social media communication campaign focused on GBV awareness was implemented across the partners' platforms. Building on this initiative, a second campaign was launched in 2025 with the same partners, focusing on GBV prevention and raising public awareness about risks faced by people displaced from Ukraine and asylum seekers.


Specialised protection activities

Specialised protection activities were delivered by Ukrainian psychologists to address specific mental health and protection needs of displaced people. These activities provided cultural and linguistically appropriate support, helping participants to process trauma, strengthen coping mechanisms, and access safe, trusted professional assistance within the host community.

Lessons learned workshop

A PGI and CEA lessons learned workshop was organised, bringing together headquarters and branch staff to reflect on implementation experiences, share insights, and jointly identify priorities and actions for future programming. Key recommendations, timelines, roles, and responsibilities were developed, which will be implemented throughout 2026. The key recommendations include:

- Further strengthen PGI and CEA integration across all programmes.
- Improve staff understanding and use of Sex, Age, Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD).
- Standardise feedback analysis processes across different programmes.
- Conduct risk assessment for one-on-one volunteer visits for lonely older people.
- Improve awareness of the integrity line.
- Improve language accessibility by translating key trainings, policies and organisational documents to English and Russian.
- Develop a whistleblower policy.
- Introduce annual feedback collection from branches.

	MIGRATION⁵	Overall Target: 73,000			
		Overall Services Provided: 133,428			
Objective	<i>People on the move, regardless of their background or status, have access to the lifesaving assistance and protection they need.</i>				
Key Indicators	Indicator	Reach			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
	# of people supported in official procedures	71,427	11,450	10,149	4,568
	# of people reached with education support (including childcare and summer camps)	-	912	1,064	16,195
	# of people reached with employability support (including labour market orientation, employability and skills training)	-	-	265	1,530
	# of people reached by social cohesion activities to improve relations between asylum seekers, refugees and displaced people, and host communities	-	2,969	2,857	7,483
	# of people reached with language support services (language courses and classes)	-	722	643	1,194
Achievements	<p>Coordination and Community Engagement</p> <p>The LRCS coordinated the activities of national NGOs working in reception centres, strengthening inter-agency collaboration and improving the coherence and quality of services provided. Sociocultural integration events were organised to promote interaction between migrants and host communities, fostering mutual understanding, inclusion, and social cohesion. Social consultancy services were also offered to support migrants in navigating local systems and services.</p> <p>Safe Services and Humanitarian Assistance</p> <p>LRCS supported the government by assisting with registration and service provision in six reception centres across Lithuania. More than 26,000 people received support at these centres, including access to information services and mental health and psychosocial support.</p> <p>Safe services were provided through LRCS branches and humanitarian service points across the country. These points supported newly arrived displaced people and those in urgent need by distributing essential items, including hygiene kits, vouchers, and other forms of in-kind assistance, ensuring dignified and timely support.</p> <p>Case Management and Individual Support</p>				

⁵ A decision was made to showcase the activities planned under the Livelihoods sector on the [LRCS UIC EA Federation-wide National Society Response Plan](#) under the Migration section instead to better align with the UIC ITT, where these were tracked.

Targeted assistance was delivered to the most vulnerable migrants through case management services, in total **1,812 individuals** received case management support. Case managers supported individuals in navigating official and administrative procedures, provided reliable information, and assisted with a range of practical, social and protection-related issues. Social consultants are also available in several locations, providing information on healthcare, education, labour market, legal status, and other topics relevant to the displaced communities. Lawyers provide legal consultations and interventions in strategic/complex cases.

Employability Support

Employability support was provided through a combination of individualised case management and targeted labour market activities. Individual employment case management offered tailored assistance on employment opportunities, self-employment and business registration, verification of education documents, and skills development. **1,795 people** have been supported with individual employment case management. Support was delivered through in-person consultations in Vilnius and the Kaunas region, as well as online consultations accessible to people displaced from Ukraine across Lithuania, with information and registration disseminated via social media platforms. In parallel, employment-focused events were organised to familiarise displaced people with the Lithuanian labour market, offering practical trainings, workshops, and networking opportunities that complemented individual consultations and strengthened employment and upskilling opportunities.

Language Learning Support

Lithuanian language clubs were implemented in branches nationwide to support migrants' social and economic integration. The clubs were delivered both in person and remotely to ensure accessibility for people displaced from Ukraine living in different regions of the country, in total **2,559 individuals** have participated in the language clubs organised by LRCS. Activities were adapted to different levels of Lithuanian language proficiency, including specialised groups focused on preparation for the state language examination.

At the Vilnius branch, language clubs were facilitated by a volunteer who is a former Lithuanian language teacher. After retiring from formal teaching, she chose to use her expertise to support people displaced from Ukraine in learning Lithuanian.



Language club organised by Lithuanian Red Cross volunteer, 2025. Source: LRCS

Education activities

Various educational activities have been provided to children and adults by LRCS. The educational activities were provided to people displaced from Ukraine, other migrants and local Lithuanian community. The activities varied in topics, including arts, English language clubs, support for students with learning difficulties and organisation of homework support sessions. Digital literacy and basic IT skills training was also organised, as well as social skills and confidence-building workshops. The activities not only supported with development of skills but were an opportunity to build connections, support the interaction between people from different backgrounds. In total, more than 18,000 people have been reached with these educational activities.

Cultural Orientation and Social Cohesion Activities

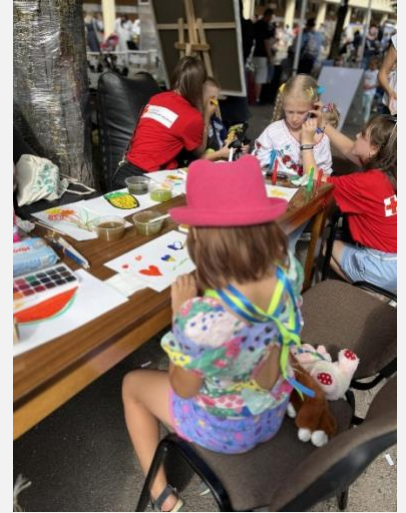
Cultural orientation courses were organised to support long-term integration. The Cultural Orientation programme consisted of a series of seven sessions developed by the Integration Team, often with contributions from specialists in relevant fields, including representatives of state and municipal institutions, lawyers, and psychologists. The courses covered key topics essential for successful integration, such as healthcare, the education system, the labour market, legal status, Lithuanian history and identity, holidays and traditions, civil protection. In total, **1,963 people** participated in the cultural orientation courses.

Social-cohesion activities were organised with the participation of both people displaced from Ukraine and local community attending. These activities included community gatherings and events, celebrations of Lithuanian and Ukrainian holidays, activities marking International Refugees' Day. These events provided valuable opportunities for Ukrainians and locals to meet, build connections, practice language skills, and learn about each other's cultures and traditions, while also offering a safe and welcoming space to relax and share experiences. In total **13,309** instances of social cohesion support were provided by LRCS.



An event dedicated to International Refugees' Day, Vilnius 2025.

Source: LRCS



Activities with Ukrainian children organised by LRCS, 2023.

Source: LRCS

From 2023 November until the end of 2025, LRCS implemented the project *Support for the Integration of Asylum Seekers, Refugees, and Displaced Persons in Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, and Hungary* funded by the Swiss Secretariat for Migration. Under this project, LRCS implemented employment, language, social cohesion activities which greatly contributed to the integration support offered to people displaced from Ukraine.

Restoring family links (RFL)

A dedicated RFL specialist at the LRCS provides ongoing support to people displaced from Ukraine through regular phone consultations and visits to temporary accommodation centres. The specialist assists the individuals in registering cases and tracing missing family members, offering both practical and emotional support throughout the process. During the Emergency Appeal period, 50 cases of missing family members were registered within the Ukrainian community.



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CEA)

Objective

The diverse needs, priorities and preferences of the affected communities guide the response through a people-centred approach and meaningful community participation.

Key Indicators	Indicator	Reach			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
	National Society with established feedback mechanisms	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	# of community feedback comments collected	-	4,215	840	974
	# of community feedback reports produced	-	2	2	2
	# of operational decisions or changes made based on community feedback	-	1	2	2
	# of staff, volunteers, and leadership trained on community engagement and accountability	-	75	360	3,598

Assessments

With the support of the Canadian Red Cross, PGI and CEA organisational assessment was organised in 2024 with the goal to evaluate the capacity and commitment to mainstream PGI and CEA across all levels of its work. The aim was to identify strengths, gaps, and opportunities for improvement. A general online survey and key information interviews were organised. The assessment formed the plan for PGI and CEA for the National Society in the future, with recommendations in CEA including introduction of SADDD, integrating CEA minimum standards into program design, establishing systematic and centralized feedback collection system across all branches, enhancing community involvement in strategic decision-making.


PGI and CEA needs assessment was organised in 2024 aimed at understanding the needs, challenges and gaps within the Lithuanian and Ukrainian communities. 13 focus group discussions with the community and 7 key informant interviews were organised, the assessment was developed in cooperation between IFRC and LRCS The results of the assessment planned activities for the upcoming years, in CEA: establish accessible feedback mechanisms, implement community forums and dialogue platforms, and involve communities more in decision-making.

To build internal capacity, CEA trainings were delivered at branch level for staff and volunteers, while specialised CEA in emergencies training were provided to the Disaster Management team and emergency preparedness volunteers. These efforts helped ensure consistent, principled CEA implementation across both emergency and longer-term programming. Overall, 275 emergency preparedness volunteers and 9 staff members were trained.

Several feedback and accountability mechanisms were established and strengthened. Helpline 111 was launched to enable communities to request assistance, access information, and provide feedback. In parallel, a confidential and sensitive complaints mechanism was established, including the formation of a dedicated investigation team to ensure complaints are handled safely, confidentially, and in line with organisational standards. In total, over 6,000 community feedback comments were collected and addressed.


Community consultations were further reinforced through the organisation of focus group discussions, allowing community members to share feedback on services received from the LRCS express concerns, and provide suggestions on preferred assistance modalities and communication formats. In cooperation with UNHCR, the LRCS also conducted a comprehensive annual needs assessment of people displaced from Ukraine, covering a wide range of thematic areas and enabling the identification of priority needs and the most vulnerable individuals.

To strengthen evidence-based programming, the National Society introduced the systematic collection of sex-, age-, and disability disaggregated data (SADDD). In addition, community-level communication and awareness campaigns were organised to combat racism and negative perceptions toward migrant communities, promoting social cohesion and inclusion.

	<p>ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY⁶</p>
<p>Objective</p>	<p><i>The environmental impact of the operation is reduced with a focus on greener supply chain practices and procurement of locally produced items, effective waste management and recycling, and environmental screening of longer-term sectoral interventions.</i></p>
<p>Achievements</p>	<p>To reduce the environmental impact and promote more sustainable humanitarian assistance, LRCS increasingly shifted from in-kind donations, when not essential, to cash-based assistance. This approach helps minimise waste, reduce transportation and storage needs, and empower people to make context-appropriate purchasing decisions, while supporting local markets and promoting more environmentally sustainable practices.</p>

⁶While Environmental Sustainability was not a dedicated component of the UIC Emergency Appeal, this section has been included to briefly outline relevant activities and achievements implemented by the Lithuanian Red Cross Society, in line with its [UIC EA Federation-wide National Society Response Plan](#).

ENABLING APPROACHES

	NATIONAL SOCIETY STRENGTHENING				
Objective	<i>National Societies respond effectively to the wide spectrum of evolving crises and their auxiliary role in disaster risk management is well-defined and recognised.</i>				
Key Indicators	Indicator	Reach			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
	# of volunteers involved in the operation	10,000	10,000	10,000	2,941
	National Society provides insurance for all of their volunteers	Yes - partially	Yes - partially	Yes - partially	Yes - fully
	# of branches responding	15	15	15	14
	National Society has an advocacy strategy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	# of branches which started branch development as part of the current response activities (including soft and infrastructure investments)	-	15	15	14
	# of Movement partners (Federation-wide) that support the development of National Societies (support bilaterally or through the IFRC)	-	4	4	4
	National Society has in place capacities to conduct an Emergency Needs Assessment	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	National Society is part of their national government's disaster response mechanism	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Achievements	<p>The IFRC e-learning platform was used to centralise key trainings for staff and volunteers, alongside establishment for mandatory trainings and tracking completion. Training modules were developed and made available on core topics, including introduction to the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and the LRCS, PGI and CEA, prevention of workplace violence, CVA, humanitarian aid distribution, and other programme specific areas. In parallel, the volunteer training curriculum was reviewed, structured, and streamlined to ensure consistency and clarity across the volunteer cycle.</p> <p>In 2024, LRCS completed the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process, which assessed the organisation's capacity to respond to crises and resulted in the development of a comprehensive Plan of Action to strengthen preparedness. With support from the Canadian Red Cross Society, many of the identified priority actions were successfully implemented, while others are currently in progress. LRCS Strengthened Disaster Management (DM) capacities by developing two contingency plans, expanding the emergency preparedness volunteer network, and the design and delivery of training modules for these volunteers. National-level and</p>				

municipal-level simulation exercises were organized to test response readiness and coordination, and disaster management volunteer teams were equipped with uniforms to support their operational deployment and visibility. The Search and Rescue capacities were strengthened with trainings for volunteers and with the procurement of drones, which can help to organise missing people searches more effectively. The progress made in preparedness resulted in better visibility in front of the government, a 3-year cooperation agreement was signed with the Ministry of Health, which funds Lithuanian Red Cross Society's first aid capacities to be able to support the health sector in times of crises, as well as coordinate the help of NGOs in Lithuania which provide FA during crises.



Lithuanian Red Cross Society volunteers participating in an exercise in Poland, 2025. Source: LRCS

CVA preparedness was further strengthened through a series of strategic and practical steps. These included the development of CVA SOP, the signing of framework agreement with Red Rose, and the organisation of CVA SOP simulation workshop. A CVA self-assessment was conducted in 2024, followed by a mid-term assessment in 2025. CVA focal points were appointed in branches, an online foundational CVA training was developed, and several in-person trainings were delivered, including two CVA level 2 trainings and a dedicated training for branches.

Efforts were also made to improve **organisational systems and data management**. A unified approach to entering and managing data on support was introduced through Salesforce, establishing a single data collection methodology across programmes. Staff were trained on Salesforce to ensure consistent use and better-quality data for reporting and decision-making.

Progress in **domestic fundraising** marked an important shift towards greater financial sustainability for the organisation. The LRCSy strengthened its individual giving and expanded engagement with corporate partners, laying the foundation for more diversified and sustainable funding sources.

Systems for recruitment, onboarding, and management of volunteers have been established, alongside a review and clean-up of the volunteer database. A dedicated volunteer space has been created, enabling volunteers and coordinators to track volunteering hours, monitor completed online trainings, issue certificates, and allow volunteers to select activities they wish to participate in. In addition, a volunteering policy is being developed, which is led by the Volunteer Manager but developed in a participatory manner.



COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

Objective

Technical and operational complementarity is enhanced through cooperation among the IFRC Membership and with the ICRC.

Key Indicators	Indicator	Reach			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
	Movement coordination meetings are organized, and updates are provided to the Movement partners	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	# of external Stakeholders and Clusters coordination meetings organized	-	1	1	1

Achievements

Throughout the implementation period, LRCS maintained strong cooperation with Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners as well as national and international actors active in the migration and protection sectors. These partnerships strengthened operational coherence, enhanced technical capacities, and supported complementary service delivery.

Close cooperation with the **Canadian Red Cross Society** provided both financial and technical support, reinforcing capacities in PGI, CEA, preparedness, and CVA Collaboration with the **German Red Cross** and the **Austrian Red Cross** focused on technical expertise, particularly in information management and cash programming, contributing to strengthened programme quality and efficiency. In 2025, the German Red Cross organised an information management workshop, enabling LRCS to assess internal capacities, identify strengths, and address gaps.

Dedicated funding from the **Irish Red Cross** and the **French Red Cross** supported cash and health-related assistance for people displaced from Ukraine. The Irish Red Cross also provided technical support for the establishment of a rental assistance programme implemented in 2024–2025.

Regional cooperation was further strengthened through regular exchanges with the Norwegian, Swedish, and Finnish Red Cross National Societies. Close collaboration with **Latvian Red Cross** and the **Estonian Red Cross** was maintained through joint meetings and working groups focused on mutual learning and best practice sharing. Several joint funding applications were submitted through the Baltic National Societies consortium, resulting in the implementation of two international projects. Since 2025, the Baltic National Societies, together with the IFRC, have been implementing the Baltic Civil Defence for Complex Emergencies project to strengthen

national and regional preparedness and operational linkages. In parallel, a joint project supporting socio-cultural and socio-economic integration of people displaced from Ukraine has continued targeted support across the Baltic region.

At national level, LRCS worked closely with municipalities and relevant government institutions to ensure alignment with national and local response frameworks. Although further work remains to strengthen the auxiliary role and clarify the National Society's position within national systems, important milestones were achieved. In 2024, a three-year cooperation agreement was signed with the Ministry of Health, providing funding to strengthen FA capacities and enabling the National Society to support the state in health-related crises and coordinate NGO-provided FA services. Cooperation with the Fire and Rescue Department was maintained through civil protection trainings and joint exercises aimed at strengthening preparedness. Collaboration with the Migration Department and the Reception and Integration Agency was also reinforced.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Coordination

LRCS actively coordinated with mental health and psychosocial support stakeholders throughout the implementation period. By August 2025, a total of 35 coordination and partnership meetings had been conducted with governmental, non-governmental, and international actors. These meetings focused on establishing referral pathways, contributing to national MHPSS policy discussions, and strengthening cross-sectoral collaboration.

In 2023, initial efforts concentrated on introducing activities to key stakeholders and conducting foundational research. Meetings were held with the MHPSS advisor to the Minister of Health and with representatives of the International Organization for Migration to discuss service delivery for people displaced from Ukraine. The National Society maintained regular participation in UNHCR Refugee Response Plan coordination meetings. Following completion of a needs assessment, findings were presented to representatives of 60 municipalities at the request of the Ministry of Social Security and Labour. Strategic discussions were also conducted with the National Crisis Management Center regarding MHPSS preparedness and budgeting.

In 2024, coordination shifted towards operational cooperation with local non-governmental organisations and municipal authorities. Meetings were held with Vilnius Caritas, Save the Children, and Mental Health Perspectives to formalise referral pathways and explore joint initiatives. Discussions with Vilnius municipality and the Vilnius Office of Public Health strengthened cooperation on psychosocial and medical referrals. Collaboration with Artscape and UNHCR focused on prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation within displaced communities.

In late 2024 and 2025, efforts focused on strengthening sustainability and embedding MHPSS expertise within national preparedness systems. Coordination meetings were held with Emergency Medical Services to align psychological first aid trainings and with the Psychologists' Union to enhance readiness for large-scale crises. Engagement with the newly established Asylum and Integration Agency supported planning for longer-term MHPSS service provision. Cooperation with the Lithuanian Riflemen's Union focused on volunteer training and psychosocial support during national emergencies. LRCS also participated in an expert working group with the Ministry of Social Security and Labour and Nordic partners to launch the initiative on increasing psychosocial resilience and socio-cultural knowledge of people displaced from Ukraine.



IFRC SECRETARIAT SERVICES

Objective

The IFRC is working as one organization, delivering what it promises to National Societies and volunteers, and leveraging the strength of the communities with which they work as effectively and efficiently as possible.

Achievements

An Operations Manager provided continuous support to the LRCS throughout the implementation of the Emergency Appeal, contributing to effective coordination, oversight, and quality delivery of activities. This support played a key role in strengthening organisational capacities across several priority areas, including integration activities, MHPSS, CVA, PGI and CEA, ensuring a more coherent and effective response.

The Regional Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management (GHS & SCM) team provided **technical support for the procurement and delivery of relief items**, specifically for winterization campaigns.

The PGI and CEA delegate based in Warsaw strongly supported the LRCSy with a PER orientation and the development of a comprehensive PGI Action Plan. The delegate also supported trainings for LRCS management and staff, as well as the implementation of PGI activities in the National Society.

The CVA programmes were set up and implemented with the support of CVA and IM support from the Cluster and the Regional Office. The CVA focal point and staff were strongly mentored by IFRC staff during the beginning of the response, which resulted in the National Society being able to implement CVA programmes by themselves.

LRCS staff attended a six-month regional IM development programme ending in May 2023, which focused on strengthening skills in KoboToolbox and Microsoft Power BI for data collection and visualisation.

D. FINANCIAL REPORT

The interim Final Financial Report is attached below to this narrative report. The financial report is published on an interim basis given that, as of 31 December 2025, final reconciliations of the projects remained pending. The finalized report will be made available in 2026. Any remaining balance will be transferred to the funding pool of the Revised Emergency Appeal for Ukraine and Impacted Countries, in support of the continuation of activities addressing the humanitarian consequences of the Russia-Ukraine international armed conflict. Further details on the interpretation of financial data and reporting scope are provided in Annex I.

Expenditure by Thematic Area

Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Expenditure
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	257,961
PO02 - Livelihoods	0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	879,027
PO04 - Health	1,240,304
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	40,520
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	363,227
PO07 - Education	0
PO08 - Migration	725,962
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	217,634
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	0
Planned Operations Total	3,724,636
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	0
EA02 - Secretariat Services	313,988
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	655,616
Enabling Approaches Total	969,603
Grand Total	4,694,239

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Reference documents

👉 Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)
- [Note on methodology in calculating people reached and federation-wide response to date overview](#)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

ANNEX I. NOTE ON READING THIS REPORT

The structure of final country reports of Ukraine and Impacted Countries Emergency Appeal is organised around the sectors and enabling approaches outlined by the Appeal. The narrative presents a cumulative account of the response efforts carried out by National Societies within the timeframe of their respective Response Plans, unless stated otherwise.

All data is self-reported and, where necessary, validated and triangulated with previous reports or publicly available information. Detailed National Society Response Plans and individual results can be accessed on [IFRC GO](#). Please note that, in some cases, data may be incomplete, or estimates may be used where gaps exist, following a conservative and transparent methodology. Additionally, due to variations in National Societies' activities and data systems, some reported figures may represent services delivered rather than unique individuals reached, which may result in a degree of double counting.

At the country level, operations were aligned with National Society Response Plans developed at the launch of the Emergency Appeal. These plans were based on available data, needs assessments, risk analyses, and planning assumptions at the time, with aspirational funding requirements reflecting projected needs. As the context evolved, including changes in needs, population movement dynamics, and funding levels, National Societies adapted their responses accordingly. While remaining aligned with the overall strategic intent, adjustments were made to ensure that available resources were directed to maximise relevance, efficiency, and impact.

It should also be noted that while the narrative reflects the achievements of National Societies across the IFRC Network using federation-wide resources, the accompanying financial report presents income and expenditure related exclusively to the IFRC Emergency Appeal.

Data presented throughout the report follows different aggregation methodologies depending on the section. Under the Federation-wide Response to Date Overview, people reached figures are presented by year to enhance transparency and minimise double counting. In contrast, the National Society Capacity section combines cumulative and peak indicators, where training figures represent cumulative totals, while volunteer and branch figures reflect the highest levels reported during the response period. Branch figures may reflect a mix of "branches" and "local units" according to IFRC definitions, which may affect comparability across countries. Additionally, sector tables present both indicator-level data from the Ukraine and Impacted Countries Indicator Tracking Tool (ITT) and a total number of services provided (displayed at the top of each table), calculated by summing yearly reach values across all indicators within each sector. This differs from the methodology used in the Federation-wide overview and the people reached figures highlighted on the cover page, which aim to reflect unique individuals reached where possible. Values reported as "0" in sector tables may indicate either that no people were reached or that the number could not be accurately inferred or estimated.

As the escalation of the international armed conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine entered its fourth year, the IFRC revised the [Ukraine and Impacted Countries Emergency Appeal](#) to reflect the continued scale of humanitarian needs and the evolving nature of the response. The operation has been extended to 31 December 2027, maintaining the IFRC Secretariat funding ask at CHF 800 million and increasing the federation-wide requirement to CHF 3.1 billion. The revised Appeal retains a more focused geographic scope, covering Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova, and the Russian Federation, while other countries transition to [IFRC Network Country Plans 2026–2028](#). This ensures continuity of support through longer-term programming, while maintaining flexibility to adapt to future developments.

For most countries whose operations under the Appeal concluded on 31 December 2025, remaining balance was transferred to the funding pool of the revised Emergency Appeal for Ukraine and Impacted Countries to support the continuation of activities addressing the humanitarian consequences of the Russia-Ukraine international armed conflict.