COUNTRY CHAPTER LITHUANIA

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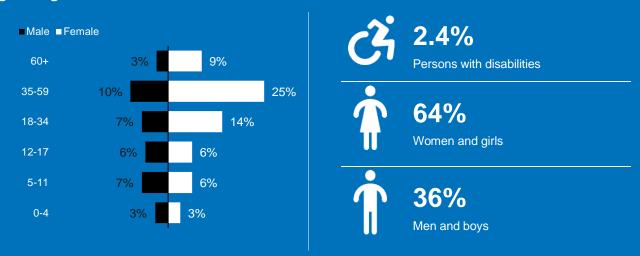
Lithuania Planned Response (January-December 2024)



Population planning figures

	Estimated population as of end of 2023 Population	
Refugee Population	52,305	65,000

Age and gender breakdown¹



¹ Calculations are based on Government statistics complemented with 2023 MSNA data.

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

By December 2023, over 52,000 refugees from Ukraine were recorded in Lithuania. The number of refugee arrivals from Ukraine has led to Lithuania's most substantial refugee response in its history. The collaborative efforts of the Government, civil society, and the host community focused on a comprehensive whole-of-society approach for the reception and protection of refugees from Ukraine.

Most refugees arrived in Lithuania through neighbouring EU Member States, namely Poland and Latvia. While over 60 per cent of refugees remained in Lithuania after registering for temporary protection, 40 per cent have either moved to secondary destinations or returned to Ukraine.²

The Ministry of Social Security and Labour has coordinated the overall refugee response, with municipalities and civil society playing key support roles. The response has emphasized inclusion in the national Lithuanian education system, public services and the labour market.

Despite comprehensive assistance, a whole-of-society response and tailored support for immediate needs, some refugees continue to encounter challenges in achieving full self-sufficiency for themselves and their families. The RRP has been developed to complement the government-led response for refugees from Ukraine. In 2024, the response plan aims to address specific needs, focusing on protection, basic requirements and the well-being of vulnerable groups. Proposed interventions include cash assistance, food and non-food item provision, housing support, addressing gender-based violence (GBV), adapting healthcare systems, and building support, skills and opportunities for sustainable livelihoods. The plan aims to respond to the ongoing challenges faced by refugees while leveraging international collaboration.

Country Risks and Needs

Most refugees from Ukraine are women (48 per cent), and a third are children (32 per cent). Women face heightened protection risks, such as GBV including sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), trafficking, as well as labour exploitation. In addition, many women must care for children and other dependents on their own. These factors result in challenges including accessing employment, day care services and affordable housing. Addressing these challenges requires comprehensive support for refugee women in accessing basic needs and facilitating entry into the labour market to ensure their self-sufficiency.

By December 2023, over 17,000 children were active beneficiaries of temporary protection, including almost 700 unaccompanied or separated children under care arrangements in Lithuania.

² Source: Migration Department, Ministry of Interior - Lithuania

Child-focused protection activities are imperative, including procedural frameworks, cash for basic needs, and awareness-raising on child protection.

According to official figures on school enrolment, most school-age refugee children from Ukraine have been enrolled in school in Lithuania. Additional support for these children in formal education and extracurricular activities is essential for inclusion, trauma recovery, and a safe childhood experience.

Refugees with disabilities, older refugees, and their families face unique vulnerabilities leading to a heightened risk of poverty. The lack of vulnerability assessments at the registration stage hampers the identification and referral of these vulnerable refugees to tailored support and services. In 2024, concerns may persist regarding refugee access to secure and affordable housing, changes in the private host support programme and the need for temporary emergency accommodation.

While refugees generally have access to the public healthcare system, difficulties persist, especially for those not covered by mainstream health insurance. Advocacy, health system capacity-building, and awareness-raising activities are needed to address these challenges.

Efforts to address the mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) needs of refugees have been initiated. Further development and adaptation of service structures are required to ensure access and meet the diverse needs of the refugee community from Ukraine. This includes destigmatizing mental health, innovative community-based support, and recognizing the need to support frontline workers at risk of burnout.

The inclusion of newly arriving refugees in the mainstream social support system is a gradual process, often taking longer than a month. Delays between registration for temporary protection and the issuance of temporary residence permits impact access to certain programs. Civil society plays a crucial role in providing needs-based assistance, including counselling, cash-based support, and the provision of food and non-food items during the initial transition period.

Following the closure of registration centres over the course of 2023, refugees now must register at the Migration Department. Approximately 10-15 per cent of new arrivals face difficulties with timely registration due to information gaps, long queues, and language barriers. As a result, these refugees lack access to accommodation, healthcare services, food, and other benefits, necessitating civil society support.

Part 2: Country Response and Solutions Strategy

The RRP protection and solutions strategy for Lithuania aims to support the efforts of the national authorities in addressing the needs of refugees from Ukraine, with a focus on the most vulnerable. In line with the Government of Lithuania's commitments, reiterated at the 2023 Global Refugee Forum to promote the inclusion of refugees in the national system, partners will also continue to offer support to strengthen the refugee response targeting persons with specific needs.

RRP partners will strive to ensure a coherent and predictable protection response with the participation of refugees while strengthening national protection systems. Specific attention will be given to the protection needs of single women, female-headed households, children, older persons, people with serious medical conditions, and persons with disabilities. Efforts will be made to support frontline workers in identifying protection needs and providing services to vulnerable refugees and third-country nationals to mitigate protection risks, including risks linked to sexual exploitation and abuse.

Country Strategic Objectives

SO1: Refugees have effective access to legal status, protection, and rights.



Key activities will include monitoring intentions, ensuring access to protection and rights, advocating with government and regional institutions, and facilitating communication with refugees and host communities, including legal support and assistance information. RRP partners will support reception capacity and monitor the

situation of new arrivals to ensure their early access to rights and services on a non-discriminatory basis, as well as to enable early identification, referral, and assistance to persons with specific needs. Capacities in the identification and mitigation of GBV, trafficking and SEA risks will be supported. The strengthening of existing child protection mechanisms and services will ensure adequate response to the specific needs of refugee children and their families, in particular unaccompanied and separated children and children at risk.

SO2: Refugees with specific needs and vulnerabilities have access to targeted support and assistance.



RRP partners will support the protection response of the Government and all relevant actors to identify and refer persons with specific needs among the refugee population and to provide the required specialized services, including MHPSS and needs-specific humanitarian assistance, that are age-, gender-, and diversity sensitive.

Furthermore, partners will complement and enhance the identification and inclusion of refugees with disabilities in national services, including through the recognition of disability certificates issued in Ukraine, accessible accommodation, identifying and mitigating the barriers to services, availability of accessible information and communication, and further engagement and working with organizations of persons with disabilities.

SO3: Refugees' socio-economic inclusion in their host communities is strengthened and their self-reliance increased.



A strong focus will be on the longer-term inclusion and enrolment in the national education system, providing language education, capacity-building, and mental health support. At the same time, partners will advocate for bringing refugee children and youth back into formal face-to-face education settings where they can benefit

from long-term stability in education, social interaction with host communities, and in-school support. Refugee access to livelihood and economic opportunities, will include additional language training and support activities, matching of skills with appropriate jobs, re- and upskilling, including skills and qualifications recognition, providing information and counselling to refugees and liaising with the private sector. The provision of integration support is crucial in order to advance inclusion through, inter alia, social, cultural, artistic and recreational events and exchanges.

SO4: Social cohesion between refugee and host communities is reinforced.



By identifying innovative approaches and strengthening partnerships social cohesion between refugees and host community members will be enhanced. Support will be provided to refugee and host community youth to develop capacities and skills through sport and recreational activities. Leveraging the potential of refugees and

refugee-led organizations to facilitate dialogue and information exchange between refugees, government authorities, and the broader population, will allow for more effective and targeted service delivery, ensuring that assistance is tailored to meet the specific needs of refugees. Development of inter-cultural capacity of teaching staff will support children's integration into the national school system.

Sectoral Responses

Cross-Cutting Priorities of the RRP

- Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)
- Age, gender, and diversity (AGD)
- Disability Inclusion
- Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

 Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

- Localization
- Government Ownership
- Maintaining Emergency Capacities

Read more in the Regional Overview p. 25

PROTECTION



Monitoring and advocacy efforts aim to swiftly address protection risks, engaging in continuous assessments of government social services available to refugees for comprehensive coverage. Partners will collaborate with authorities to bolster refugee access to government protection and assistance programmes. Monitoring surveys

will evaluate refugees' needs, intentions, and inclusion perspectives, allowing for the fine tuning of services.

Partners will support government response for the most vulnerable refugees, emphasizing mental health and psychosocial needs. To complement the Government's response, cash disbursements will target at-risk individuals, including survivors of violence, households with children, and expectant mothers, facilitating dignified living conditions. Essential support and counselling for new arrivals will address immediate reception needs.

Partners will provide targeted, individualized support for refugees with identified vulnerabilities, encompassing individual counselling and referrals to specialized services. Counselling and advice extend to refugees applying for temporary protection and residence permits, offering legal assistance for complex cases.

The strategy adopts a community outreach approach to identify needs, vulnerabilities, and community-based protection opportunities. Regular community events organized by response actors aim to enhance community engagement and foster refugee-led initiatives, ensuring a comprehensive and responsive approach to diverse refugee needs and challenges.

Sub-sector: Gender-Based Violence (GBV)



Partners will strive to establish prevention and response mechanisms, integrating referral pathways to GBV response services. The focus will be on raising awareness about GBV and creating safe spaces for refugees, particularly women and girls, to seek assistance confidentially. Efforts will extend to providing access to

comprehensive legal, social, and psychological services, fostering an inclusive community of mutual support. Partners will also collaborate with authorities overseeing collective accommodation centres, ensuring availability of safe spaces, and equipping themselves to make survivor-centred referrals to specialized services in case of disclosed GBV incidents during non-specialized refugee support activities. Additionally, partners will identify and offer counselling services to victims and persons at risk of trafficking, enhancing the protective framework for vulnerable populations.

Sub-sector: Child Protection



Data obtained through the 2023 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment indicated that 80 per cent of refugee children from Ukraine are enrolled in school. Partner activities will therefore focus on extracurricular activities for children, as well as for their parents including activities such as art workshops, children's folklore dance groups and

children's psychological support groups. Activities will aim to strengthen resilience and coping skills

for children in need of MHPSS, and parenting skills. Partners will provide support to government entities responsible for the care of unaccompanied and separated children, including those in institutional care, to ensure that these children's best interests are taken into account in all decisions that affect them.

EDUCATION



Official figures on school enrolment suggest that most school-age refugee children from Ukraine have been enrolled in school in Lithuania. To support the effective inclusion of refugees from Ukraine in the Lithuanian education system, partners will support refugee students in the further development of foundational skills essential

for learning and academic performance in the national school system, such as knowledge of the language of instruction. To complement Lithuanian language learning at schools, supplementary classes will be offered at children's day centres, where other extracurricular activities will also be available to promote integration with the host community.

Partners will also continue to offer support to strengthen the capacity of schools to include refugee children. Public school teachers will receive training on intercultural learning methods for use with students fleeing Ukraine, which will foster a more inclusive and needs-responsive educational environment for refugee children.

LIVELIHOODS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION



The 2023 MSNA revealed an employment rate of over 40 per cent for refugees from Ukraine. Planned activities will address inclusion and specifically aim to tackle participation and links with the host communities. Partners will support by building linkages between people in need of international protection and members of

receiving communities by establishing mentoring and buddying schemes and by setting up platforms and approaches to ensure refugees' involvement in policy and design of medium- and long-term strategies for self-reliance through income security. Such initiatives will include job-seeker counselling and mentorship programmes, labour market-oriented training, including English language classes, internship schemes, as well as business advice and small business grants to enable entrepreneurial ventures among the refugee population.

Cultural and artistic communities will be mobilized for projects and events fostering direct exchanges and synergies with the refugee community. Partners will use the opportunities presented by such activities to expand efforts in public awareness-raising and communication campaigns aimed at acceptance, inclusion and empowerment. Partners will continue to monitor the Government's regular gathering of statistics on refugee access to employment and advocate for the systematic collection and analysis of comprehensive data on socio-economic inclusion of refugees. Partners will work with municipalities to strengthen the inclusion of refugees in local policy and planning processes.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION



RRP partners will focus on strengthening access to national health services through technical support and health

communications. Partners will conduct refugees' health needs assessments and health system assessments to better respond to the needs of refugees including by providing capacity-building for frontline healthcare workers and other relevant professionals in providing health and MHPSS services for refugees. Support will be provided in mental health services and relevant capacity-building as well as interventions facilitated to promote immunization among refugees from Ukraine, including launching information campaigns on immunization.

Partners will continue to prioritize addressing existing administrative, financial and communication barriers to refugees accessing the full range of health services and medicines and facilitate participation in health screening programs. This will include specific support to enable a continuum of care by linking refugees to appropriate national health services with special focus on those in need of continuous healthcare support. Partners will implement activities to specifically support and strengthen the health of older persons through physical exercises and group psychological support activities aimed at improving one's emotional state in a new environment, as well as group counselling on loss, mourning, and resilience for refugees from Ukraine who experienced war and the loss of family members and friends.

MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (MHPSS)

The multisectoral approach encompasses community-based activities like support groups for women and children, focused psychosocial support through basic counselling, and specialized mental health services. MHPSS approaches and capacity-building, including psychological first aid training, will be adapted for both refugees and practitioners.

Specific initiatives include a psychology service offering professional support inperson and via a hotline to address stress, trauma, and emotional well-being. Group counselling sessions focusing on loss, mourning, and resilience will be organized for conflict-affected refugees from Ukraine. Awareness campaigns promoting mental health counselling are planned.

A network will be established of health mediators to assist refugees with health concerns, offering psychological first aid, psychoeducation activities for both adults and children, and psychological counselling.

The comprehensive approach extends to conducting health needs assessments and capacity-building for frontline and healthcare workers. It also encompasses facilitating broader health screening programs.

BASIC NEEDS



Housing continues to be one of the most pressing needs of refugees arriving in Lithuania. While many refugees secured

rental apartments, 20 per cent are hosted by family, friends, or volunteers, and 14 per cent stay in collective accommodation facilities.³ Housing solutions face challenges due to market volatility, high maintenance costs, and private owners' reluctance.

In 2024 partners will focus on housing-related services, including humanitarian aid for new arrivals, vulnerability assessments, psychosocial support, and protection services in municipal collective accommodation sites. Cash assistance for housing will be a priority, acting as a stopgap measure during periods of full occupancy and providing protection for vulnerable individuals. Multipurpose cash assistance will also be provided to support access to basic needs.

To meet the basic needs of refugees, including food security, soup kitchens and food banks will continue to operate, with a particular emphasis on rural areas. A coordinated strategy for refugee advice and guidance services will be implemented, using mentorship programmes to offer comprehensive support.

Partners will continue to provide humanitarian aid efforts in 37 locations, including packages, hygiene kits, clothing, assistance in securing household items, and support for education items.

PROTECTION FROM SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE (PSEA)

PSEA activities will include organizing awareness-raising campaigns tailored for refugees and employers. These campaigns will provide information about the risks of trafficking and exploitation, as well as strategies to protect refugees. Activities will aim to empower refugees with knowledge to make informed decisions, recognize potential dangers, and seek help if needed. These campaigns will contribute to reducing vulnerability to exploitation and trafficking.

Capacity-building activities for partners will be organised for first-line. These initiatives will provide training and skills enhancement to recognize, prevent, and respond to cases of PSEA. By equipping these professionals with knowledge and protocols, the activities will aim to create a safer environment for refugees and ensure their protection from such risks during their displacement. PSEA workshops for refugees will be designed to provide them with knowledge about SEA, including understanding its nature, identifying associated risks, learning how to seek assistance, and becoming familiar with the referral process.

Additional initiatives will include rental assistance programs and cash-based interventions to address multi-sectoral needs, targeted at the most vulnerable individuals, including refugee families with children and pregnant women.

³ Source: Migration Department, Ministry of Interior - Lithuania.

Partnership and Coordination

In Lithuania, the Ministry of Social Security and Labour (MSSL) has the lead role in the coordination of government response, including refugee-inclusive policy implementation. Among other activities, the Ministry hosts interagency meetings, where a spectrum of government and civil society actors update each other on the latest developments in the response and informally discuss any needed specific actions. The MSSL is also the key government interlocutor for civil society response actors more generally.

Given this coordination forum, RRP partners that form part of the government-led inter-agency meetings will capitalize on the coordination mechanism in place and utilize it strategically for the purpose of advancing specific RRP objectives. In accordance with the Refugee Coordination Model, UNHCR will also facilitate government and civil society interactions and exchanges as needed on specific topics such as PSEA to strengthen partner capacities in resource mobilization as well as using information management tools to strengthen visibility and donor engagement on behalf of RRP partners and refugee-led organizations.

Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

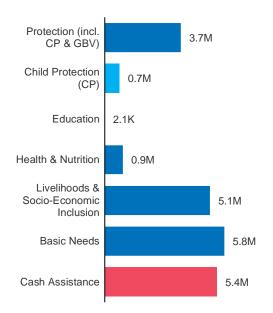
Budget summary by type at country level⁴

PARTNER	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS IN USD
UN agencies	7,198,280
IFRC & RC	5,086,793
International NGOs	1,718,686
Faith-based Organizations*	760,554
National NGOs	1,446,846
Refugee-led Organizations*	919,720
Faith-based Organizations*	40,331
Women-led Organizations*	231,795
TOTAL	15,450,605

* One organization can be classified in multiple sub-categories (women-led, refugee-led, faith-based, etc.), the individual sub-categories can therefore not be added to arrive at the total.

Notes: This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP, many of which also collaborate with implementing partners additional to those listed here.

Budget summary by sector at country level⁵



⁴ Cash assistance is pursued and reflected as a key modality of assistance and protection in line with UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026. Cash assistance is the modality of choice for forcibly displaced people and is used as a cross-cutting modality across the various sectors, including protection. Unrestricted/multipurpose cash grants for basic needs are budgeted under the basic needs sector.

⁵ Cash assistance is pursued and reflected as a key modality of assistance and protection in line with UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026. Cash assistance is the modality of choice for forcibly displaced people and is used as a cross-cutting modality across the various sectors, including protection. Unrestricted/multipurpose cash grants for basic needs are budgeted under the basic needs sector.

Budget summary by partner at country level

Partner	Protection (excluding CP)	Child Protection (CP)	Education	Livelihoods & Socio- Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Need	Total in US\$
UN Agencies							
UN International Organization for Migration	285,000	-	-	1,020,000	225,000	1,000,000	2,530,000
UN World Health Organization	-	-	-	-	200,000	-	200,000
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization		-	-	300,000	-	-	300,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	2,292,554	-	-	1,875,726	-	-	4,168,280
IFRC and Red Cross							
Lithuanian Red Cross	136,791	-	-	811,998	416,000	3,722,004	5,086,793
International NGOs							
Caritas Lithuania	-	-	-	441,554	-	319,000	760,554
Save the Children	81,281	622,451	-	-	-	254,400	958,132
National NGOs							
Artscape	-	55,200	-	70,000	-	-	125,200
Diversity Development Group	15,800	-	-	-	-	-	15,800
Food Bank	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	500,000
Frida	90,795	-	-	-	-	-	90,795
House of National Minorities		-	-	60,000	-	-	60,000
Lietuvos Skautija	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
Lithuania Diversity charter	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	30,000
Lithuanian Trade Union	-	-	-	150,000	-	-	150,000
Malva (Siauliai)	-	31,400	-	99,010	29,310	-	159,720
Order of Malta Relief Organization	-	-	2,106	38,225	-	-	40,331
Refugee Council of Lithuania	-	-	-	200,000	-	-	200,000
Total	2,977,221	709,051	2,106	5,096,513	870,310	5,795,404	15,450,605

RRP Monitoring Framework

Sector		Indicator	Target
	Protection	# of individuals who have been supported in accessing protection services	50,000
	Child Protection	# of children provided with child protection services	1,555
	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	# of PSEA network members and partner personnel trained on SEA risk mitigation, prevention and response	18
V	MHPSS	# of individuals participating in MHPSS services and activities	28,190
	Livelihoods and Socio- Economic Inclusion	# of individuals who benefitted from livelihoods and socio-economic inclusion interventions	50,000
	Basic Needs	# of individuals who received assistance for basic needs	50,000

Sector	Partner	Activity Short Description	Amount required USD	Contact
Basic Needs	Caritas Lithuania	Supporting 37 Humanitarian aid centres in 31 municipalities where refugees can receive humanitarian aid packages, cards for purchasing hygiene items, clothing, compensation for medications, which are not funded by the government.	319,000	Lietuvoscaritas @gmail.com
+	Food Bank	Opening 5 new Food Bank divisions in smaller regional towns to collect food donations, organize volunteers for packing and distribution, and directly respond to nutritional needs. 80,000 food packages will be organized for newly arriving refugees.	500,000	<u>Simonas@maistobankas.lt</u>
	IOM	Rental assistance of up to 70 per cent of monthly rent, humanitarian assistance including food cards, temporary accommodation, non-food items and a cash-based interventions though wire transfer for vulnerable refugees.	800,000	Estaskunaite @iom.int
	Lithuanian Red Cross	Cash and voucher assistance for vulnerable people with disabilities, elderlies, families with more than 3 children. Payments per quarter, 4 times a year.	3,722,004	Egle @redcross.lt
	Save the Children (SCI)	Multipurpose Cash Assistance Programme (MPCA) catering to new arrivals, prioritizing those with children, pregnant women, and households below the poverty line or facing child protection risks. Payments, via bank transfers or vouchers, and followed by assessments for ongoing assistance needs.	254,400	Indre .liaudanskiene @savethe children .org
Health & Nutrition	IOM	Psychology services in-person and via hotline for migrants, addressing stress and trauma. Group counselling for Ukrainian refugees, awareness campaigns for mental health, a health mediator network, and MHPSS support for war veterans are key initiatives.	225,000	Estaskunaite @iom.int
Ż	Lithuanian Red Cross	Psychological First Aid, psychoeducation activities for adults and children, psychological counselling.	416,000	Egle @redcross.lt
-	Malva (Siauliai)	Wellness days, ecological hikes and Nordic walking for seniors, sports classes, and group psychological therapy, aiming to enhance physical and emotional well-being in a new environment.	47,642	Malva .diaspora @gmail.com
	WHO	Refugee health assessments, capacity building for MHPSS services, mental health support, immunization promotion, and information campaigns for refugees. Facilitation of health screening programs and access to healthcare services are also prioritized.	200,000	Zurlytei @who.int
Livelihoods and	Artscape	Cultural events showcasing talents of young Ukrainian refugee performers. Includes talent recruitment through outreach, organizing inclusive events fostering social cohesion, and a comprehensive social media marketing strategy.	70,000	aiste@ artscape.lt
Economic Inclusion	Caritas Lithuania	Social consultations, financial aid, counselling, psychosocial support, language lessons, self-help groups, summer camps, and Ukrainian children's integration via Caritas day care centres. Family mentorship program across five municipalities.	441,554	Lietuvos caritas @gmail.com
	House of National Minorities	Lithuanian language training to working-age refugees who see their future in Lithuania and want to speak, write, read and understand Lithuanian in order to fully integrate into society and find suitable employment.	60,000	Direktorius @tbn.lt
	IOM	Cultural Awareness Guide for professionals engaging with refugees. Learning app on Lithuanian culture, language, society, and laws. Lithuanian and English training, seed funding and mentorship for small businesses, facilitating internships, and community empowerment grants.	1,020,000	Estaskunaite @iom.int
	Lithuania Diversity charter	Fellowship program to enhance refugees' access to the labour market and improve companies' capacity in creating inclusive work environments for individuals from diverse cultural backgrounds, addressing underrepresentation and discrimination in skilled jobs.	30,000	Rugile @diversity.lt
	Lithuanian Red Cross	Entrepreneurship program for refugees, employability program, capacity building for inclusive workplaces, and cross-border experience sharing in Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. Stakeholder mapping, analyzing barriers, and testing a support package.	811,998	Egle @redcross.lt

Sector	Partner	Activity Short Description	Amount required USD	Contact
	Lithuanian Trade Union Confederation	Support refugees in joining the labour market through legal advice, written and phone consultations, online meetings, and basic knowledge provision. Includes training and job search information translation.	150,000	lpsk@lpsk.lt
	Malva (Siauliai)	Creative expression activities, cultural events, sewing reusable items for sustainability, a creative self-expression club for seniors, art groups for children, educational trips, fellowship events, women's camp, developing publicity tools.	47,192	malva.diaspora @gmail.com
	Refugee Council of Lithuania	24 workshops on entrepreneurship, digital skills, and cybersecurity, 7 Lithuanian language course groups, and 60 social networking-entrepreneurial events.	200,000	Akhtar.akhgar @refugeescouncil .org
	UNESCO	Building capacities of host-country media outlets to produce content for Ukrainian refugees, assessing information needs, strengthening editorial capacities for ethical reporting, and creating national media networks for collaborative reporting on refugee matters.	300,000	m.aoyama @unesco.org
	Order of Malta	Online platform for Ukrainian refugees to learn and educate themselves about labour laws and policy in Lithuania.	2,106	urte.petrulyte @maltieciai.lt
	UNHCR	Strengthen community-level protection and empowerment, map services, expand recreational and cultural activities, individual counselling and mentorship targeting persons with specific needs, raise awareness across sectors, and organize language classes with NGO partners.	1,875,752	swest@unhcr.org
Protection	Artscape	Art workshops for refugee children and youth, collaborating with Artscape educators and therapists. Curriculum focused on fostering a sense of belonging and social cohesion, tailored to their age groups and needs.	55,200	Aiste@artscape.It
	Diversity Development Group	Research to assess the motivation and integration perspectives of refugees from the Ukrainian war. Training for municipalities on methodology enhancing the inclusion of immigrants and refugees in local policy planning, development, and implementation.	15,800	Lina@diversity group.lt
	Frida	providing Ukrainian women, including women with children, access to comprehensive legal, social, and psychological assistance services, to facilitate an inclusive community of mutual support.	90,795	Karolina.reinyte @gmail.com
	IOM	Information provision through hotline and live chat offer refugees quick access to accurate information on documentation, rights, and services. Counter trafficking activities include tailored awareness campaigns, individualized support. PSEA capacity building for first-line workers.	255,000	Estaskunaite @iom.int
	Lithuanian Red Cross	Capacity building activities on protection, gender and inclusion.	136,791	Egle@redcross.lt
	Lithuanian Scouts	Scouting activities involve weekly meetings, summer planning, hikes, camps, challenges, and civic education. Emphasis on teamwork, independence, and social skills. Activities promote citizenship, national identity, creativity, personal fulfilment, community, and interculturalism.	75,000	Gabriele @skautai.lt
	Malva (Siauliai)	Individual psychological therapy for refugees, addressing various issues such as fears, phobias, and promoting personal development, emotional well-being, and adaptation in society. Essential legal and translation assistance.	50,042	Malva.diaspora @gmail.com
	Malva (Siauliai)	Children's folklore dance group presenting Ukrainian culture through performance programs. Psychotherapy sessions in Ukrainian and Russian addressing the psychological trauma.	46,592	malva.diaspora @gmail.com
	Order of Malta	facilitating access to lawyers, psychologists and social workers consultations for refugees in need.	38,225	urte.petrulyte @maltieciai.lt
	Save the Children (SCI)	Family support coordinators to provide information and social service. Individual psychosocial support for caregivers and pregnant women. MHPSS awareness and positive parenting group sessions for caregivers.	81,281	indre.liaudanskiene @savethe children.org
	Save the Children (SCI)	MHPSS services for children, including individual and group support distribution of MHPSS home-kits. Psychological first aid training for social workers, teachers, NGO representatives. Support for refugee children to access Children Day Centres.	622,451	indre.liaudanskiene @savethe children.org

Sector	Partner	Activity Short Description	Amount required USD	Contact
	UNHCR	Legal counselling, psychosocial support, capacity development. Protection monitoring and needs assessments, visits to border crossing points, registration, accommodation sites, and detention centres. Mapping of available protection services and strengthening of the capacity of NGO partners to identify, prevent, and respond to gender-based violence.	2,292,553	swest@unhcr.org

