



UKRAINE SITUATION

REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

January-December 2023



Regional Refugee Response
for the Ukraine Situation

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Cover photo: Artscape/Alda Eikevičiūtė

Geneva, Switzerland, January 2023

© UNHCR 2023. All rights reserved.

Contents

A word from the Regional Refugee Coordinator	4	LITHUANIA	135
REGIONAL OVERVIEW	8	Part 1: Current Situation	135
Executive Summary	8	Part 2: Country Protection and Solutions Strategy	139
Part 1: Current Situation	10	Inter-Agency Financial Requirements	146
Part 2: Regional Protection and Solutions Strategy	16		

A word from the Regional Refugee Coordinator



Pascale Moreau

Regional Refugee Coordinator for the Ukraine Situation
UNHCR, Regional Director for Europe

It is difficult to convey the enormity of the destruction and human suffering in Ukraine – and the impact the war is having across the region, where neighbouring countries have, since the outset, welcomed millions of refugees fleeing the violence.

The support offered to those fleeing Ukraine has been nothing short of extraordinary – from governments, civil society, individuals and volunteers, NGOs and local organizations, as well as private sector actors. In the European Union, the swift activation of the Temporary Protection Directive in March 2022 was historic and proved the EU can effectively receive and include refugees. Non-EU countries must also be commended. The Republic of Moldova has, in particular, shown exemplary leadership in extending protection to the refugees on its territory, modeled largely on that provided in EU Member States, despite significant challenges.

With much achieved in 2022, refugees and host communities are counting on our continued solidarity in the year to come. As in Ukraine, our immediate focus in the refugee-hosting countries must be on supporting national efforts to ensure that refugees in Europe have adequate and safe shelter during the difficult winter months ahead. At the same time, knowing that the conflict dynamics inside Ukraine may lead to further outflows, we continue to work with governments to develop contingency plans that will allow us to quickly respond to the urgent needs of new arrivals. This includes, among other things, providing targeted cash assistance, while supporting national and municipal efforts to ensure access to secure, dignified shelter through renovations and winterization of identified facilities. Prolonged stays in collective centres or group housing inevitably create protection risks, particularly for the most vulnerable. We must all redouble efforts to ensure they are safe through prompt identification and referral to appropriate services.

In the medium and long-term, the best way to protect refugees – and harness their potential to contribute – is through their inclusion in national systems. The implementation of the EU's Temporary Protection Directive ensures that refugees can find safety in EU countries in the region and provides a legal basis for refugees to access rights and services. This includes rights that allow refugees to access the labour market and secure decent work. Going forward, addressing the practical, administrative and legal barriers to the enjoyment of rights will be a vital part of supporting their sustainable stay in host countries. It is important to support their swift and effective

inclusion into national systems to promote self-sufficiency and mitigate protection risks that can result if refugees are unable to meet their basic needs.

We are aware of the challenges ahead: the ripple effects of the war are widening, causing economic impacts in refugee-hosting countries and beyond. Fuel shortages and inflation loom large in the coming months. Reception and accommodation capacities are stretched, as are social welfare systems. Notwithstanding these realities, I remain reassured by the solidarity and creativity, political will and hands-on support that host governments, communities and partners have demonstrated over the past ten months – the speed and comprehensiveness of the response to date is a testament to what can be achieved when we work together. I take this opportunity to, once again, highlight the critical role of national and local non-governmental organizations, including refugee-led organizations, as first responders to urgent humanitarian needs since 24 February. They will remain the bedrock of our collective preparations and response, and they need our support to further strengthen their capacities.

I do not underestimate the magnitude of what we are asking when we encourage our partners to stay the course. The situation remains unpredictable, and we must continue to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable refugees, particularly older persons, people with disabilities, and unaccompanied children and adolescents. I trust that together we can find ways to work together to ensure that people forced to flee Ukraine continue to find safety, assistance, and protection until they can safely return home.

Pascale Moreau

Regional Refugee Coordinator for the Ukraine Situation
UNHCR, Regional Director for Europe

> At a Glance

Regional Planned Response (January-December 2023)



4.035 M

targeted refugee population



120 K

targeted host community members



\$1.7 B

total financial requirements in USD



243¹

partners involved

REGION	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS IN USD	PARTNERS INVOLVED
Bulgaria	43,387,258	18
Czech Republic	81,578,288	4
Estonia	9,135,766	14
Hungary	62,741,799	37
Latvia	11,989,791	14
Lithuania	17,813,459	10
Republic of Moldova	426,961,899	73
Poland	709,399,440	83
Romania	153,603,900	34
Slovakia	80,126,073	28
Regional support	88,757,581	7

¹ This figure represents the total number of partners operating regionally, and counts partners only once even if operating in more than one country. The country chapters provide the absolute number of partners per country.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Executive Summary

Now approaching the one-year mark since the escalation of hostilities, the war in Ukraine has resulted in a displacement and humanitarian crisis of epic proportions. The response by the refugee-hosting countries has been characterized by a spirit of welcome and unwavering generosity, with families and communities opening their doors to millions of refugees from Ukraine. The local response, led by national and municipal authorities across the region, has been equally remarkable: legions of volunteers, national and local non-governmental organizations and civil society actors – including many of which had never previously worked in refugee contexts, Ukrainian diaspora communities, and refugees themselves all mobilized to provide protection and assistance to those fleeing violence.

At the same time, humanitarian partners, under the overall leadership of host governments, have supported and complemented the national response, through coordinated and inclusive interventions. Many of these activities were captured in the original Regional Refugee Response Plan, launched in early March 2022, revised on 25 April 2022 and ‘recalibrated’ in October 2022 to take into account winter-related needs and other priorities which emerged across the RRP countries.²

The situation at the start of 2023 remains of grave concern and continues to require a coordinated humanitarian response at the regional level. As of end December, some 4.9 million people have registered for temporary protection³ or a similar national protection scheme in Europe, and looking forward, it is expected that refugees may continue to arrive, due to the ongoing conflict and a harsh winter exacerbated by the targeting of energy and civilian infrastructure in Ukraine.

This Plan, which covers activities from January to December 2023, outlines the multi-partner, multi-sector response strategy and financial requirements of 243 different partners supporting the host governments of Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, Poland, Romania and Slovakia. The RRP also includes financial requirements related to

² UNHCR, [Ukraine Situation: Recalibration – Regional Refugee Response Plan – March-December 2022](#), October 2022.

³ Temporary protection is defined by UNHCR as a pragmatic ‘tool’ of international protection, which is used at times as an emergency response to the large-scale movement of asylum-seekers, providing immediate protection from refoulement and basic minimum treatment. The EU triggered application of the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) on 4 March 2022 in response to the war in Ukraine; see the [Council Implementing Decision \(EU\) 2022/382 of 4 March 2022](#). While the TPD is an EU mechanism, similar national protection schemes have been implemented in non-EU Member States, including Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Montenegro, Serbia and the United Kingdom. This figure may include multiple registrations of the same individual in two or more EU+ countries; registrations that remain incomplete for various reasons, or registrations of refugees who have moved onward, including beyond Europe.

activities in Belarus as well as technical support provided by the partners to ensure regional coherence and coordination.

As in 2022, the 2023 RRP aims at ensuring refugees' access to protection and assistance on a non-discriminatory basis, including the rights associated with temporary protection or similar legal statuses in host countries. Special attention will be given to those refugees who are already or risk becoming vulnerable, as humanitarian support is reduced and they are no longer able to draw on savings or rely on assistance from family and friends and may also face challenges finding work. In this regard, the identification of people with specific needs for whom the provision of targeted assistance will be critical. In addition, whereas the RRP in 2022 focused primarily on the urgent provision of protection services and humanitarian assistance upon arrival, the plan for 2023 also places an emphasis on refugees' socio-economic inclusion, in recognition of the challenges faced by refugees as their displacement becomes more protracted. As the Ukraine Situation extends into its second year, supporting the capacity of communities to extend services and assistance to refugees will help to avoid overstretching resources and maintain the strong culture of solidarity witnessed in the hosting States. In this context, support to host communities will focus on support to institutions, services and facilities used both by refugees and members of host communities, particularly in urban areas. This is also crucial to promoting solidarity and social cohesion between host and refugee communities.

In 2023, particular attention will again be given to the Republic of Moldova, as a non-EU Member State. There, host communities will be included in the target population figures, where the pressures of hosting refugees have particularly strained local capacity and put pressure on scarce resources. In the spirit of the Global Compact on Refugees, it is key to promote more predictable and equitable responsibility and burden-sharing to ease pressure on the Moldovan society and support it to address the needs of host and refugee communities in the country.

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

Since the escalation of hostilities in February 2022, nearly one-third of the population has been forced from their homes in Ukraine, making it one of the largest human displacement crises in the world today. Within Ukraine, there are over 17.6 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, including 6.3 million people internally displaced by the war.⁴

In response to the large-scale refugee situation, the European Union triggered on 4 March 2022 the application of the Temporary Protection Directive, the duration of which was recently extended until March 2024. As of end December 2022, over 4.9 million refugees from Ukraine have registered for temporary protection or similar national protection schemes across Europe.

According to latest available data in countries covered in the RRP, women and children represent 86 per cent of the overall refugee population. The overall proportion of children stands at approximately 39 per cent, while some 9 per cent are older persons. Moreover, findings from UNHCR's latest Regional Protection Analysis Report in countries neighbouring Ukraine⁵ show that the majority of respondents (78 per cent) are separated from some of their immediate family members, the primary reason being the restriction of freedom of movement for men due to conscription. Among those who travelled accompanied, 5 per cent travelled with unrelated children. While 32 per cent of respondents are in rented accommodation, the majority – some 64 per cent – are either being hosted or are staying in collective sites, planned sites and reception or transit centres. Twelve per cent of respondents have relatives in their host country. According to the latest UNHCR's Regional Intention Report, while most refugees surveyed in neighbouring countries hope to return to Ukraine one day (81 per cent), for the time being the majority plan to continue to stay in their current host country, with only 13 per cent planning to return in the next 3 months. The main impediment to return reported by refugees is the safety and security situation in places of origin, along with concerns about lack of access to basic services and adequate living conditions.⁶

Mitigating the effects of a harsh winter, worsened by attacks in Ukraine on energy and civilian infrastructure, and of the rising prices globally will remain a focus of the humanitarian response within Ukraine and in neighbouring countries in the first quarter of 2023. Access to winter-specific assistances is particularly challenging – and crucial – for vulnerable groups, such as older persons and persons with disabilities, as well as the women and children who comprise the clear majority of the refugee population, and further support is required to avoid magnifying vulnerabilities and the potential rise of harmful coping mechanisms.

In 2023 the international response to the Ukraine refugee situation remains in support of government-led efforts and is grounded in the principles of partnership governing humanitarian

⁴ OCHA, [Global Humanitarian Overview](#), 29 November 2022

⁵ UNHCR, [Displacement Patterns, Protection Risks and Needs Of Refugees From Ukraine - Regional Protection Analysis # 1](#), 26 October 2022.

⁶ UNHCR, [Lives on Hold: Intentions and Perspectives of Refugees from Ukraine #2](#), September 2022.

action, namely equality, transparency, a results-oriented approach, responsibility and complementarity. In addition to the tremendous support provided by hosting countries, local communities and local actors, including, among others, volunteers, municipalities, national and local non-governmental organizations, civil society groups as well as refugee-led organizations and women-led organizations, continue to play a central role. Present on the ground well before the crisis began, these stakeholders bring a wealth of experience, capacity and local knowledge crucial to a well-informed response, particularly as the focus shifts from emergency response to inclusion and social cohesion. Strong solidarity and practical support on the part of the international community, in the spirit of the Global Compact on Refugees, will be more important than ever, especially given the mounting strain on national and local capacities and services in a difficult and uncertain global economic climate.

Targeted Population

Of the over 4.9 million refugees from Ukraine registered for temporary protection or similar national protection scheme across Europe by mid-December, it is expected that at least 80 per cent plan to stay in their current host countries until hostilities subside and the situation improves. The refugee response is, broadly speaking, moving away from the acute phase of the emergency towards effective and sustained inclusion in national systems and services, maintaining protection space, and targeted support to the most vulnerable. That said, new displacement from Ukraine is likely to continue, due to the ongoing war, the harsh conditions of winter and a lack of access to fuel and adequate shelter inside the country. These newer arrivals may face particular difficulties in meeting their basic needs and are less resilient to displacement-related shocks, necessitating continued investments in anticipatory action and emergency assistance.

In 2023, the RRP population figures include refugees from Ukraine, as well as third-country nationals (TCNs) in need of international protection and people who are stateless or at risk of statelessness.⁷ Host communities are included among the target population figures for the Republic of Moldova only. Within the EU, host community members are not included in the RRP as individuals targeted for assistance, but the Plan does address the needs of impacted host populations at the community level, with a view to expanding community resources and services that may be under strain due to the arrival of the refugee population.

The planning figures in the RRP have been agreed following consultations with governments and inter-agency partners and reflect the projected population that will require assistance from RRP partners over the course of 2023. These figures allow for planning, programming and budgeting. The projected population that will require assistance in 2023 includes refugees already in the RRP countries as well as projected new arrivals who will receive assistance in transit and those who will remain in their country of destination. Some refugees in transit may require certain types of assistance in more than one country depending on their needs. Partners in a number of RRP

⁷ For the purposes of brevity, the term “refugees from Ukraine” will be used henceforth, and is understood to include refugees from Ukraine, as well as third-country nationals in need of international protection and people who are stateless or at risk of statelessness as appropriate. Third-country nationals are persons who have fled Ukraine but for whom Ukraine is not their country of origin, and who may be in need of international protection.

countries continue to provide assistance to many people who arrive but subsequently move onwards – this emergency assistance – such as monitoring the ability of arrivals from Ukraine to access territory, protection, and the enjoyment of rights without discrimination and supporting host governments to strengthen reception facilities, facilitate accommodation options, provide core relief items and cash to meet basic needs – is vital and needs to be supported through the RRP. At the same time, over the course of 2023, many refugees are likely to stay in their host country as their situation becomes somewhat normalized and seek opportunities for inclusion in the local society. Support to those partners facilitating socio-economic inclusion is vital, as their activities pave the way towards longer-term solutions.

These planning figures may not align precisely with population present across the countries at any given moment in such a dynamic and rapidly changing environment, but they do aim at capturing the extent of resources required for next year.

Targeted refugee population

Country	Refugees registered for Temporary Protection or similar national protection schemes as of end Dec 2022 ⁸	Targeted Population in 2023
Bulgaria	149,268	200,000
Czech Republic	473,216	500,000
Estonia	41,432	115,000
Hungary	33,273	200,000
Latvia	44,367	120,000
Lithuania	72,302	150,000
Republic of Moldova	102,000 ⁹	200,000
Poland	1,508,338	2,000,000
Romania	101,733	350,000
Slovakia	104,764	200,000
Total	2,630,693	4,035,000

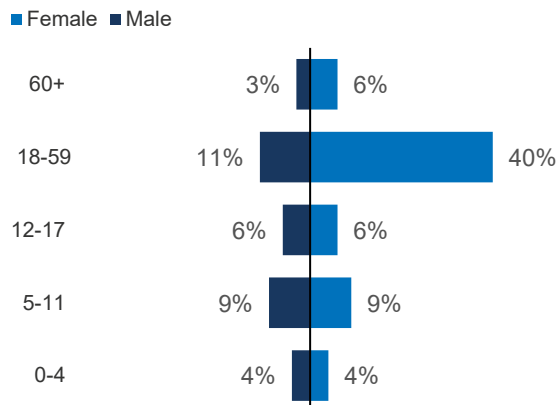
Targeted host population

Country	Targeted Population in 2023
Republic of Moldova	120,000
Total	120,000

⁸ This figure may include multiple registrations of the same individual in two or more EU+ countries; registrations that remain incomplete for various reasons, or registrations of refugees who have moved onward, including beyond Europe. Please see [UNHCR's Operational Data Portal](#). The figures for temporary protection are based on data available in late December 2022. They may be slightly different from the actual end-of-year 2022 figures as the reporting timeline of the countries differ from one another and there are usually retroactive updates and adjustments.

⁹ As of December 2022, the legal status of the temporary protection was not yet in effect in Moldova. The figure included here represents the number of Ukrainian refugees who entered the country after 24 February 2022, and who were lawfully remaining in the country under the emergency law, based on government border crossing data.

Age and gender breakdown



13 to 15%¹⁰

Persons with disabilities



66%

Women and girls



34%

Men and boys

Regional Protection Needs, Vulnerabilities and Risks

UNHCR protection monitoring activities have identified several key protection risks for refugees from Ukraine in surrounding countries.

While the implementation of the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) in the EU and similar legal regimes in other countries has ensured prompt access to protection and rights for many, research has indicated that a number of practical, administrative and legal barriers limit access to rights.¹¹ These barriers have an important impact on the ability of individuals to access a range of rights, including education, social protection, accommodation, decent work and health care. Gaps in harmonisation between states in respect of rights granted to temporary protection beneficiaries have also been noted. In addition, access to temporary protection registration procedures continued to be challenging in some contexts for third-country nationals and stateless persons. In some cases varying periods spent outside of the host country may negatively impact on the legal status and on the access to certain benefits, such as accommodation and financial assistance. All of these factors have the potential to limit effective inclusion in national systems, undermining possibilities for self-reliance and increasing protection risks and harmful coping mechanisms which can result if refugees are unable to meet their basic needs and contribute to their host societies.

According to UNHCR's Regional Protection Analysis,¹² family separation is a defining feature of the Ukraine refugee crisis, with 78 per cent of consulted refugees reporting that they had been separated from close family members as a result of their departure from Ukraine. In the current context, the high incidence of family separation has led to a significant proportion of single caretaker (predominately single female-headed) households. Family separation in a refugee context can exacerbate several protection risks including gender-based violence (GBV), human

¹⁰ For planning purposes, it is estimated that the proportion of persons with disabilities is between 13% (pre-war estimates of People in Need with disabilities in 2021 Ukraine Humanitarian Needs Overview) and 15% (as per WHO benchmarks). Findings from Multi-Sector Needs Assessments (MSNAs) in some of the RRP countries show similar proportions.

¹¹ UNHCR, [The Implementation of the TPD Directive – Six Months On](#), October 2022.

¹² UNHCR, [Regional Protection Analysis #1: Displacement Patterns, Protection Risks and Needs of Refugees from Ukraine](#), October 2022.

trafficking, exploitation, isolation and exposure to potentially traumatic events, particularly for unaccompanied and separated children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

Twenty-four per cent of protection monitoring respondents reported at least one household member with a specific need, including persons with disabilities, serious medical needs, older persons and separated or unaccompanied children. Persons with specific needs may face barriers that prevent them from fully enjoying their rights or accessing the services they need, and can face heightened risks of discrimination, abuse, violence and neglect during displacement and in their country of asylum. Data from protection monitoring indicates that households with one or more persons with specific needs may have fewer resources and more limited access to support networks in their host countries than other groups amongst the refugee population. Many may have limited access to information on existing services (including health) and face limitations in accessing employment opportunities, including family members who are required to provide care at home. Research has also demonstrated that persons at heightened risk face increased barriers in accessing their rights as temporary protection beneficiaries, with a lack of systematic identification of their specific needs one of the root causes.¹³ The protracted nature of the crisis exacerbates distress situations and the consequent need for mental health and psychosocial (MHPSS) services. Unaddressed mental health needs, combined with the reluctance to receive such support due to stigma, can result in increased distress, marginalization and exclusion.

Access to civil documentation is also a key concern; 31 per cent of protection monitoring respondents do not hold international biometric passports, which permit a greater freedom of movement. In addition, data available prior to the escalation of the international armed conflict demonstrates that there are groups within the Ukrainian population who are stateless, or who may lack the civil documentation needed to acquire or confirm their Ukrainian citizenship and are therefore at risk of statelessness. This has also been confirmed by ongoing monitoring and legal assistance activities in hosting countries. Whilst States have implemented flexible approaches to documentation for individuals seeking to leave Ukraine as a result of the international armed conflict, reliable access to civil documentation is likely to become a pressing concern for many refugees in order to ensure their continued access to rights and services. A lack of civil documentation may also pose a barrier to return, once conditions permit.

Systematic identification and registration of unaccompanied and separated children by the authorities of the hosting countries remains a challenge, and significantly increases the risk that these children will remain outside national child protection systems, impeding their access to protection and services. In several countries, there is limited access to systems for appointment of legal guardians, or challenges in the revision of the existing care arrangements, which were in some cases established under time pressure due to the emergency situation. There is a reported shortage of suitable care-giver profiles and appointment procedures may be complex and time-intensive. RRP partners have observed a lack of systematic inclusion of unaccompanied and separated children into national child protection systems, resulting in the absence of national equivalents of best interest procedures being conducted in relation to these children. This particularly concerns the situation of children who arrived from care institutions in Ukraine.

¹³ UNHCR, [The Implementation of the TPD Directive – Six Months On](#), October 2022.

Continued advocacy and awareness raising is required on risks associated with potential returns of children to Ukraine, particularly during the winter, given the ongoing conflict and the precarious situation of accommodation and institutional care structures.

As in most refugee and conflict settings, risks of multiple forms of GBV increase, with women and girls placed at heightened risk at all stages of displacement. Conflict-related sexual violence in areas under military control in Ukraine, as well as risks of trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation at border points, during the journey, or after arriving in host country have been reported by refugees fleeing Ukraine. Exploitation, harassment, and abuse have also been reported in private and public accommodation, transport, and other basic services accessed by refugees. Adolescent girls, Roma women, and LGBTIQ+ individuals may face additional risks of GBV and trafficking, as a result of discrimination and/or harassment acting as a barrier to access to basic needs and protection services.

Barriers to access to services for GBV survivors are multi-fold and often parallel challenges to accessing other types of services, including language and lack of information on specialized services (both in terms of their availability and how to access them). Stigma around reporting GBV and accessing mental health services has also been noted as a challenge. For survivors, such barriers can have life-threatening consequences, including when relating to sexual violence where the need for time-sensitive intervention is critical. In some countries, Ukrainian mental health professionals are stepping in to fill gaps and are showing to be a successful entry point for GBV survivors. Mandatory reporting laws, as well as other legal, procedural or policy measures, continue to be major barriers for survivors' access to specialized health care, however, especially sexual and reproductive health care, including lifesaving post-rape care. Clinical Management of Rape Protocols are in some cases absent, lack effective systematic implementation, or do not fully comply with WHO guidelines. Access to sexual and reproductive health services is a challenge in many areas, particularly for adolescent girl survivors. Legal restrictions on emergency contraception or prescription requirements may also impede access to an effective GBV response, especially where refugees either cannot access a doctor or lack the funds to purchase them. Advocacy and systems strengthening on access to sexual and reproductive health remains an important intersectoral task for this response.

Refugees reported that cash was one of their most common urgent needs, as a modality to meet basic needs, such as accommodation and employment. Indeed, accommodation is likely to become a pressing need, as rental costs and energy prices continue to increase in refugee-hosting countries.

Part 2: Regional Protection and Solutions Strategy

The Regional Protection and Solutions Strategy is focused on four key areas:

- Ensuring that all refugees from Ukraine continue to have access to territory, legal status and rights in host countries without discrimination, in line with the provisions of the Temporary Protection Directive or relevant national legal protection provisions and relevant international, regional and national refugee and human rights law.
- Reinforcing accountability to affected people through two-way communication with communities, effective feedback and response mechanisms, and a community-based approach, increasing access to information and awareness raising for refugees fleeing Ukraine on their rights and access to assistance and services through the community's preferred and trusted channels and working to support the meaningful participation and the capacity of community-based actors, including refugee- and women-led organizations and other community-based organizations.
- Supporting the prompt assistance to persons at heightened risk, with a particular focus on the prevention, risk mitigation of and response to GBV, human trafficking, protection of children and other refugees with specific needs and intersecting age, gender and diverse characteristics exposing them to further protection risks. This will include activities that focus on the promotion of mental health and psychosocial wellbeing.
- Finally, the strategy will focus on promoting effective inclusion into national systems, including health, education, accommodation, social protection, labour markets and others, without discrimination and on a par with nationals. Effective inclusion in national systems will be promoted as tool to enhance refugee protection, including by mapping barriers to refugees' access to and enjoyment of key rights and services, and by working to address those barriers with national authorities and other key stakeholders. Protection actors will also monitor the potential for rising tensions between refugee and host communities and work with national authorities and partners in support of peaceful coexistence.

Throughout the protection response, the primary role and responsibility of host countries to provide protection and access to rights will be emphasized. Protection interventions will be focused on building on, enhancing and scaling up national protection capacities as required, providing additional support and technical expertise where needed, with a view to enabling national protection actors and systems, as well as community-based and refugee-led initiatives, to stay the course for the longer term. Protection actors will also enhance and advocate for the meaningful participation and inclusion of refugees of different age, gender and diverse characteristics in the identification of needs, prioritization and design of interventions within the refugee response, in line with the Accountability to Affected People (AAP) and Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) approach. Partners working in the protection response will help promote access to a broad range of quality protection services and assistance through establishing effective partnerships with refugees, refugee-led, community-based and women-led organizations, national NGOs/civil society actors, governments, private sector actors, international NGOs and other UN agencies.

Partnership and Coordination

In support of the government-led responses, UNHCR leads and coordinates the implementation of the inter-agency RRP in line with the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM) in a collaborative and consultative manner with authorities, aid agencies, civil society and with affected populations, including women and refugee-led organizations.

The RRP will broaden the scope of partnerships to mobilize resources and increase visibility for the needs of refugees from Ukraine, third-country nationals in need of international protection, stateless people and host communities. RRP partners and supporters will strive to ensure funding is channelled to frontline responders in a timely and efficient manner and in line with quality funding and quality partnership principles. The Global Compact on Refugees, the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, the UNHCR #IBelong campaign to end global statelessness by 2024 and the principle of "Leaving No One Behind" provide important frameworks for collaboration with partners.

Partners involved	243
UN Agencies	13
International NGOs	48
National NGOs	148
IFRC&RC	6
Faith-based Organizations	20
Academia	1
Regional organizations	1
Refugee-led organizations	6

Note: This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RRP activities. See 'Budget Summary by Partner' for partner breakdown per type.

At the regional level, RRP coordination is led by the UNHCR Regional Bureau for Europe (RBE). The RBE Director was appointed in March 2022 as the Regional Refugee Coordinator for the Ukraine Situation to lead the implementation of the RRP through inclusive and effective coordination of all partners, in line with the regional strategic objectives. An inter-agency Regional Refugee Coordination Forum (RCF) has been established and specific working groups, networks and task forces (Protection Working Group, Inclusion Working Group, Child Protection and GBV Sub-Working Groups, Anti-Trafficking Task Force, Gender Task Force, PSEA Network) have also been activated to ensure efficient situational information management and country-specific support as required. As the UN Agency mandated by the General Assembly to lead refugee responses, UNHCR is the reference entity on refugee data, facilitating and coordinating the provision of necessary data and information to support RRP partners' response planning.

Within the framework of this RRP and building on existing country level coordination structures, inter-agency RCFs have also been established in each of the refugee-hosting countries, in support of government-led coordination mechanisms. The country level RCFs are led by the UNHCR Country Representatives and work with all partners in the response, including with relevant sector working groups. This will enable RRP partners to maximize the response and avoid duplications and parallel systems. It will also guide joint advocacy initiatives and resource mobilization efforts in support of the country-level response plans. Through the RRP, UNHCR will continue to ensure that joint assessments, data and information management, monitoring and reporting systems, and communication and information-sharing tools are effectively implemented and strengthened in coordination with governments and relevant stakeholders.

By articulating the needs of refugees, impacted host communities and other people of concern, stating how and by whom these needs will be addressed and defining the financial requirements of

all the partners involved, the RRP serves as an effective channel to more predictable and equitable responsibility-sharing, to ease the pressure on host communities and foster social cohesion – two key objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees.

More specifically, the many positive actions taken by the hosting Governments, particularly in the areas of inclusion and refugee self-reliance, are examples of policy pledges that could be made at the upcoming Global Refugee Forum (GRF) in December 2023, and that could be matched against continued support from the international community. Country-level Regional Coordination Fora and Working Groups can be venues where potential pledge cultivation and follow-up on the pledges made at the 2019 GRF can be discussed.

In addition, the RRP also serves to illustrate many of the good practices that have implemented across the response by the hosting Governments, such as the swift activation of a temporary protection scheme to facilitate prompt access to protection and services, mainstreaming of refugees in government protection schemes, and prompt access to the labour market, among others. This showcasing of good practices will be instrumental in sharing learnings at the upcoming GRF, to inform and inspire further international solidarity and facilitate comprehensive responses in future refugee emergencies in the region and beyond.

Information Management Coordination

As part of the Refugee Coordination Model, UNHCR has established Information Management Working Groups (IMWGs) at the regional level and in the RRP countries to facilitate inter-agency coordination on data/IM initiatives. Through these coordination structures, UNHCR shares information related to the Ukraine Refugee Situation with IMWG members and ensures there is a harmonised approach to data/IM initiatives within the humanitarian community, and with government authorities and local actors.

In support of UNHCR's protection and coordination mandates, the Refugee Data Management Framework (RDMF) was rolled out in 2022 and will continue to be strengthened in 2023, to ensure a consistent and accurate refugee narrative. Through the RDMF, UNHCR, together with partners, will ensure there are updated refugee population statistics (both flow and stock figures), protection profiling and monitoring and intentions surveys, monitoring of collective sites, area-based assessments and multi-sector needs assessments to inform the response. UNHCR will also undertake other data/IM initiatives in partnership, or as inter-agency initiatives to understand the social economic integration of refugees in host countries. Furthermore, the RDMF will facilitate coordination of data/IM initiatives amongst humanitarian actors to avoid duplication and identify and fill information gaps.

COUNTRY CHAPTER

LITHUANIA

> At a Glance

Lithuania Planned Response (January-December 2023)



150,000

targeted refugee population



\$17.8 M

total financial requirements in USD



10

partners involved



LITHUANIA

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

By the end of December 2022, 72,000 refugees from Ukraine had been registered for temporary protection in Lithuania, constituting approximately 2.5 per cent of the host country population. The Lithuanian authorities are making plans to receive up to 150,000 refugees in 2023, though a number of these are expected only to transit. This has been and remains the largest inflow of refugees in the history of Lithuania. The Government, civil society and host community have coalesced to work toward a whole-of-society approach to ensuring reception and protection conditions for refugees arriving from Ukraine. Public discourse has been consistently welcoming.

The majority of those fleeing Ukraine have arrived in Lithuania through other EU Member States, primarily Poland. Arrivals in Lithuania directly from Belarus or the Russian Federation are low. Response actors estimate that over 70 per cent of refugees from Ukraine registered for temporary protection have remained in Lithuania. The rest have moved on to secondary destinations or returned to Ukraine. Transit is generally characterized by rapid intra-EU travel through Lithuania, without significant stops.

The refugee response is coordinated overall by the Ministry of Social Security and Labour, with municipalities and civil society as key actors supplementing central government programming. The system is based on inclusion in mainstream Lithuanian education, other social services and social support system, as well as on open access to the job market. As of the end of November 2022, around half of working age refugees have found employment and approximately half of school-age children are enrolled in Lithuanian schools. Certain benefits remain inaccessible to refugees registered for temporary protection until receipt of their temporary residence permit, a wait which has reduced from four months to one but continues to temporarily impact reception conditions. Civil society actors fill a variety of response gaps, particularly in the areas of assistance with basic needs and comprehensive advice on life in Lithuania.

Throughout 2022, 45 per cent of refugees have been able to secure housing independently, either on the open market or otherwise. Another 46 per cent have been placed with volunteer hosts through a centralized civil society platform. The remaining 9 per cent are housed in government accommodation.⁶¹ Refugees renting housing privately can apply for government subsidies. However, not all housing solutions are long-term and sustainable due to volatility in the rental market, high maintenance costs because of energy price crisis, and some reluctance by private

⁶¹ Based on data provided by the Ministry of Social Security and Labour information.

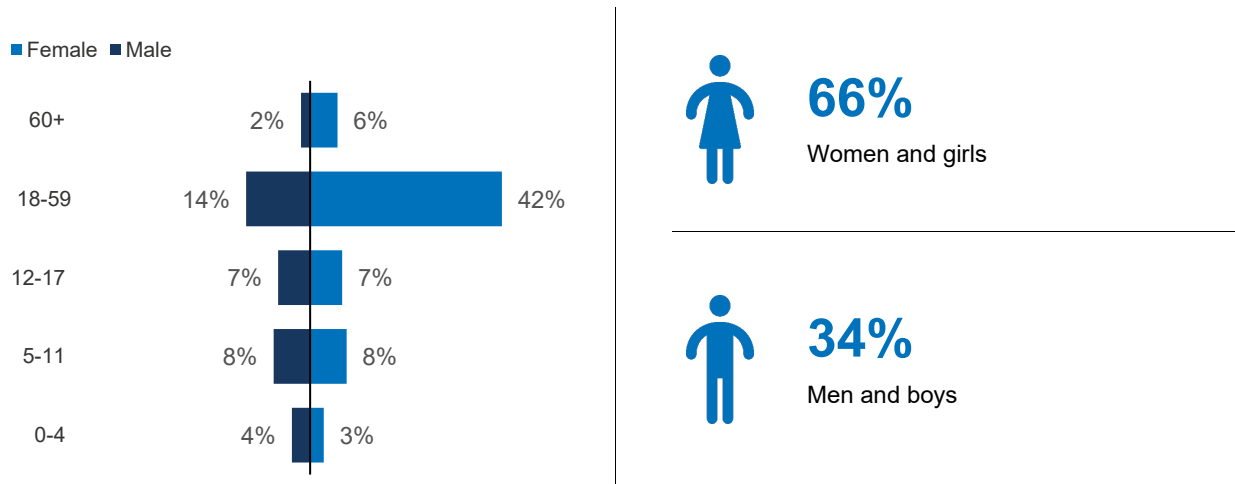
owners to lease to refugees. Moreover, private housing capacity, and especially that of volunteer hosts, is currently at its saturation point. Accordingly, the Government is setting up national and municipal group accommodation centers in primarily more remote areas, which may make access to the labour market, education and health services more difficult.

Notwithstanding the particularly strong efforts by the Government of Lithuania and the existing synergy between public actors, the private sector, civil society and individuals in ensuring best possible reception, protection and inclusion of refugees from Ukraine, certain more specific needs require further action, including from international partners. The present plan aims to address the remaining areas of concern in 2023 through a focus on protection and profile-specific basic needs, especially those of vulnerable groups. Solutions may include cash assistance, the adaptation of health care system capacities to respond more closely to the needs of refugees, and building of support, skills and opportunities needed to ensure sustainable livelihoods.

Population Planning Figures

Lithuania	Refugees registered for Temporary Protection as of end Dec 2022 ⁶²	Targeted Refugee Population in 2023
Refugee Population	72,302	150,000

Age and gender breakdown⁶³



⁶² This figure may include multiple registrations of the same individual in two or more EU+ countries; registrations that remain incomplete for various reasons, or registrations of refugees who have moved onward, including beyond Europe.

⁶³ Calculations based on data provided by the government.

Country Protection Needs, Vulnerabilities and Risks

Most refugees from Ukraine are women (48 per cent) and children (35 per cent). Women face heightened protection risks, such as gender-based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), trafficking and labour exploitation. In addition, many women must care for children and other dependents on their own. Some experience difficulty accessing jobs, daycare services and affordable housing. Single mothers with 3 or more children are particularly vulnerable to poverty. Support with basic needs alongside support in accessing the labour market is needed to ensure the self-sufficiency of refugee women.

By the end of December 2022, over 25,000 children from Ukraine had been granted temporary protection, of whom approximately 1,000 are unaccompanied or separated. Among the latter, more than 80 children continue to remain under institutional care in Lithuania, including three groups of small children with disabilities who were relocated from institutional care homes in Ukraine together with Ukrainian care staff. There is a continued need for child-focused protection activities, including further development of procedural frameworks, cash for basic needs, and awareness-raising on child protection matters.

The Lithuanian educational system has faced an unprecedented adaptation challenge in terms of scale and time, in its efforts to include refugee children from Ukraine in mainstream education. While around one half of school-aged refugee children are enrolled in Lithuanian schools, more than one third of those enrolled continue to simultaneously attend their Ukrainian schools, raising concerns about the quality and sustainability of their education as well as the workload they face in school. To ease adaptation in the host society, Lithuanian language tuition and extracurricular activities geared toward inclusion are needed to promote a safe childhood for all refugee children.

Refugees with disabilities, as well as older refugees, and their families face specific vulnerabilities due to a heightened risk of poverty, arising from barriers to obtaining gainful employment and limited access to needed services. Refugees with disabilities have been facing difficulties navigating disability level assessment and recognition procedures, resulting in delayed access to social benefits and services in Lithuania. Older refugees and those with disabilities are in need of further inclusion in host country social programmes, including through mentorship and accompaniment in disability recognition procedures.

In 2023, refugee access to secure and affordable housing will continue to be of concern, including due to increasing rent and utility costs resulting from higher energy prices. With private housing saturated, the number of projected new arrivals is expected to exceed spaces available at government accommodation sites, with services to be provided by municipalities and civil society. Furthermore, most of the accommodation centers are being set up in more remote areas, which poses challenges for access to employment and services. Preparedness and capacity of municipal social support systems may vary from municipality to municipality. Measures aimed at complementary housing alternatives and comprehensive case management are essential for a dignified and safe reception for refugees with specific needs.

Refugees are generally able to avail themselves of the public health care system in Lithuania. However, a number of cases involving access difficulties continue to be reported. Moreover, partners have noted a degree of lack of awareness among refugees about the extent of their health care entitlements. The situation calls for additional advocacy at the policy level, programmes aimed

at capacitation of the health system and personnel, as well as awareness raising activities in the refugee community.

Efforts have been made to address the MHPSS needs of refugees, but engagement and participation remains low. There is a need to subsequently adapt the service structure to better ensure access to support to meet the needs and profiles of the Ukrainian refugee community. This includes efforts to destigmatize mental health and innovatively provide community-based support. Moreover, an understanding is emerging that support is also essential for frontline workers, who have been exposed to potentially distressing stories, along with high workload and expectations, and are at risk of burnout. Innovative services and solutions, such as training activities and group support are needed.

Inclusion of newly arriving refugees in the mainstream social support system is gradual and at present typically requires longer than a month. Processing times between registration for temporary protection and issuance of temporary residence permits have decreased from an earlier peak of four to six months to around one month, during which time, access to certain programmes and benefits is not available. Further processing time is required in respect of applications for social services lodged once the residence permit is received. Refugees in the initial transition period require needs-based assistance from civil society, including counseling and cash-based support.

Part 2: Country Protection 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.

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 and providing services to vulnerable refugees and third-country nationals to mitigate life-threatening risks and risks linked to sexual exploitation and abuse.

The following strategic objectives (SO) will guide the response:

Country Strategic Objectives

SO1: Support the Lithuanian Government in ensuring refugees' access to protection and assistance, including the rights associated with temporary protection, on a non-discriminatory basis,

- Support the protection response of the Government and all relevant actors to identify and refer persons with specific needs among the refugee population and provide required specialized services, including mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and needs-specific humanitarian assistance, that are age-, gender-, and diversity sensitive. Support local actors to provide social counseling and assistance to refugees, including through mentoring services.
- 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.
- Support government capacity with regard to identification and mitigation of GBV, trafficking and SEA risks. Support development of effective prevention and response capacity.
- Support and strengthen existing child protection mechanisms and services provided by state institutions to ensure the social service workforce can adequately respond to the specific needs of refugee children and their families, in particular unaccompanied and separated children and children at risk.

SO2: Ensure that refugees with specific needs continue to have access to targeted support and assistance, while also engaging with and strengthening community-level protective mechanisms.

- Support existing national measures and government systems to ensure that vulnerable refugees with specific needs continue to have access to targeted referrals, including community-based psycho-social support as well as assistance with basic needs, including health, housing, food, and non-food items, while strengthening community-level protection mechanisms and promoting humanitarian actors' outreach to the refugee community.

- Complement and enhance government services to persons with specific needs by providing targeted support, including psycho-social support, mentoring services and support for disability inclusion.
- Reinforce accountability to affected people (AAP) through establishment of two-way communication channels, ensuring that refugees are able to participate in the development of programming and provide feedback on the same.

SO3: Work in partnership with the national and local governments and civil society to create solutions and expand refugee access to social and economic opportunities to facilitate a whole-of-society approach to inclusion.

- Support refugee access to livelihood and economic opportunities, including through additional language training and support activities, making sure that particularly vulnerable refugees such as single mothers and those with disabilities, receive adequate support.
- Support the Government to ensure that refugees are systematically included in the different forms of social protection and government services.
- Complement the central government and municipal provision of accommodation through short-term support to newly arrived refugees.
- Provide integration support to advance inclusion, through, *inter alia*, social, cultural, artistic and recreational events and exchanges.

SO4: Advance social cohesion between refugees and host communities through targeted interventions.

- Identify innovative approaches and strengthened partnerships to enhance social cohesion between refugees and host community members. Support refugee and host community youth to develop capacities and skills.
- Leverage the potential of refugees to help solve some of the challenges faced in accessing rights and services and facilitate dialogue and information exchange between refugees, government authorities, and the broader population.
- Support children's integration in the national school system through the development of inter-cultural capacity of teaching staff.

Initiatives

As the result of a whole-of-society effort, most refugees in Lithuania have been accommodated in private housing from the beginning of the Ukraine situation. While some found their hosts directly, the [#StrongTogether](#) civic initiative has been instrumental. Seizing upon an outpouring of goodwill, the volunteer group stepped in at a strategic time, setting up a platform that helped match locals offering over 10,000 living spaces at no cost with more than 30,000 refugees (46% of total population) looking for accommodation.

Sectoral Responses

PROTECTION



Monitoring and advocacy efforts will rapidly identify and address protection risks and gaps. Partners will engage in continuous and dynamic assessments of government social services available to refugees to identify coverage issues. They will liaise with the authorities to enhance the refugee population's access to government protection and assistance programmes. Moreover, studies will be carried out to identify refugees' intentions and inclusion perspectives, enabling further tailoring of services.

There will be a particular focus on complementing the government response to the needs of those most vulnerable among refugees, including addressing mental health and psychosocial needs. Cash disbursements will be made to persons at risk, including survivors of violence who continue to be in an unsafe situation, exploitation and abuse, as well as to households with children and expecting mothers to assist in the creation of dignified living conditions.

A community outreach approach will be adopted to identify needs, vulnerabilities and community-based protection opportunities. Response actors will organize regular community events to scale up community engagement and foster refugee-led initiatives. Small grants will be made available to mobilize refugee resources and gradually leave implementation of initiatives to the refugee community itself.

Sub-Sector: Child Protection



Partner activities will include a specialized focus on the needs of children, as well as on their parents. Further to addressing child-specific basic needs, resiliency and coping skills will be strengthened or children in need of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). Partners will provide support to government entities responsible for the care for unaccompanied and separated children, including those in institutional care, so as to ensure that these children's best interests are taken into account in all decisions that affect them.

Sub-Sector: Gender-Based Violence (GBV)



In view of the potential exposure to GBV risks at collective accommodation centers, partners will support the government with assessments of these centres and putting in place mainstream GBV risk mitigation measures. At the same time, the presence of partners at these sites may afford a certain degree of protection to refugees.

Moreover, partners present at accommodation centres will raise awareness about GBV and support the authorities responsible for these centres to establish safe spaces where refugees can seek assistance or information in a safe and confidential manner. Partners will be equipped to ensure safe disclosure and confidential and survivor centered referrals to government-provided, specialized services.

EDUCATION



To achieve the effective inclusion of refugees from Ukraine in the Lithuanian education system, partners will support refugee students in the further development of skills instrumental for enhanced inclusion outcomes. 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. Public school teachers will receive training on intercultural learning methods for use with students fleeing Ukraine, an activity which will lead to a more inclusive and needs-responsive educational environment for refugee children.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION



Partners will prioritize addressing existing administrative, financial and communication barriers to refugees accessing the full range of health services and medicines. They will join forces in ensuring not only the availability of primary and secondary health care services, including treatment of tuberculosis and access to vaccines, but also awareness of these opportunities among the refugee community. To ensure that refugee needs in the area of health care are addressed, needs assessment tools will be developed and access to health services will be monitored.

LIVELIHOODS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION



In view of the ongoing progress in the employment rate among refugees in Lithuania,⁶⁴ partners will further concentrate and expand efforts in the area of livelihoods. Capitalizing on the Government's regular gathering of statistics on refugee access to employment, partners will advocate for systematic collection and analysis of comprehensive data on socio-economic inclusion of refugees. Furthermore, partners will support interventions that focus on planning and delivering medium- and long-term strategies for the self-reliance of refugees through income security. Such initiatives will include job seeker counselling and mentorship programmes, job 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.

Capitalizing on the government's commitment to registering statistics on refugees' access to employment, RRP partners will advocate for further systematic collection and analysis of comprehensive data on refugees' socio-economic situation to facilitate evidence-based planning and well-targeted support for longer-term inclusion. Development of socio-economic inclusion partnerships between the public and private sectors will prominently feature the role of civil society in the response. Cultural and artistic communities will be mobilized for projects and events

⁶⁴ Statistical updates on the employment of Ukrainians are published at <https://socmin.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/socialine-integracija/lietuva-ukrainai/ukrainieciai-lietuvoje-statistika>.

fostering direct exchanges and synergies with the refugee community. Partners will use the opportunities presented by such activities to expand efforts in the area of public awareness raising and communication campaigns aimed at acceptance, inclusion and empowerment. Furthermore, the inclusive capacity of the Lithuanian educational system will be developed through training of teachers in the area of intercultural learning.

BASIC NEEDS



Among the most pressing needs of refugees arriving in Lithuania are housing and comprehensive advice on various topics, such as availability of public services, opportunities, rules and life in Lithuania, for example. From the beginning of the crisis, uptake in these areas has been extensive, allowing the government and civil society to develop frontline expertise.

To complement housing-only services at municipal collective accommodation sites, partners will concentrate their presence at and around these centers to provide reception- and protection-related services, such as humanitarian aid, needs assessment, identification of vulnerabilities, psycho-social support, child-friendly spaces and GBV risk mitigation. As a top priority, partners will provide cash for housing to act as a stopgap measure during periods of full occupancy at government accommodation centers, as well as a protection solution for vulnerable individuals and households who cannot be safely accommodated in collective housing due to their specific needs.

The basic needs of newly arriving and underserved refugees will be addressed by providing food packages and cash-based interventions (CBI), and also by working toward sustainable food security. Partners will open soup kitchens and food banks, with a particular focus on rural areas, where the government intends to direct the majority of new arrivals.

Considering the use at full capacity of resources currently available for refugee advice and guidance, partners have developed a mutually coordinated strategy for the expansion of these services. Utilizing a case management approach and tools, partners will offer comprehensive one-stop-shop consulting to refugee households through advice, mentorship and, when needed, referrals. Moreover, a scheme whereby host community households mentor refugee households long-term will be implemented, aiming at an organic support model.

Country Cross-Cutting Response Priorities

Accountability to Affected People (AAP)



Activities designed to ensure accountability to affected people and inclusion will continue to be prioritized and will be grouped around the pillars of a) participation and inclusion in line with Age, Gender and Diversity principles for meaningful consultation; b) communication and transparency, including access to information; c) feedback and response; and d) learning and adaptation.

Effective two-way communication and consultation with communities will be achieved through continuous engagement of refugee women, men, girls and boys of diverse backgrounds in all the stages of the RRP's implementation by employing participatory methodologies. Feedback received from persons of concern will help to adjust the response where needed. Refugees will continue to access relevant, timely and up to date information through two-way communication and feedback mechanisms, such as UNHCR HELP Pages, the Digital Blue Dot, the Regional Call Centre and other initiatives. The role of refugee volunteers, community-based and refugee-led organizations will continue to be reinforced, including through capacity development and small grants.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)



Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) is a key priority in the response. Sexual exploitation and abuse directly contradict the principles upon which humanitarian action is based, inflict harm on those whom the humanitarian and development community is obligated to protect, as well as jeopardize the credibility of all assistance agencies. The Ukraine emergency is characterized by an exceptionally high incidence of family separation and of female-headed households, as well as a wide range of actors involved in the response, some of whom have limited experience with PSEA. These risk factors may be further compounded by increasing socio-economic vulnerabilities.

PSEA is an integral and cross-cutting component of the RRP and is mainstreamed across all sectors. In addition, it requires dedicated and proactive collective efforts to mitigate and prevent risks.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)



The response will include a multisectoral approach that focuses on addressing the mental health and psychosocial needs of refugees as well as ensuring care for those providing support on the frontlines of Lithuania's response. MHPSS services will be provided across all layers of support, including community-based activities, such as support groups for women and children; focused psychosocial support, such as basic counselling; as well as access to specialized mental health support. Additionally, adaptation of MHPSS approaches, and capacity building in skills such as psychological first aid, will be provided for refugees and practitioners. Advocacy and practical support will also be deployed in order to strengthen the capacity of the health and social systems to address refugee needs.

Partnership and Coordination

In Lithuania, the Ministry of Social Security and Labour (MSSL) performs the lead role in the coordination of government response, including policy-level advocacy. 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.

Partners involved	10
UN Agencies	3
National NGOs	6
IFRC&RC	1

Note: This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RRP activities. See 'Budget Summary by Partner' for partner breakdown per type.

Given this coordination forum, those RRP partners that form part of the government-led interagency meetings will capitalize on the coordination mechanism in place and utilize it strategically for the purpose of advancing specific RRP objectives. Further, and in support of this existing modality of response actor collaboration, UNHCR will facilitate government and civil society interactions and exchanges as needed, while ensuring that information on progress in the response and emerging needs and priorities is shared among all partners. To that end, RRP partners will come together in a monthly RRP coordination meeting co-organised by UNHCR and the MSSL.

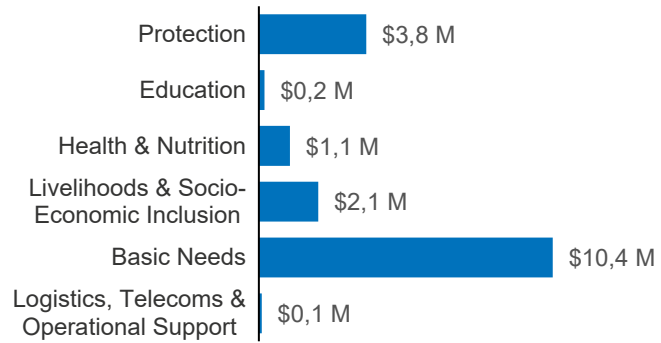
Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

Total financial requirements in USD



\$17.8 M

By sector in million USD



Total Protection requirements	\$3,849,751
Other protection activities	\$3,627,315
Child Protection	\$222,436

Total Cash Assistance requirements*	\$5,983,134
Basic Needs	\$5,913,134
Protection	\$70,000

* This is a breakdown by sector of the requirements for cash assistance which are included in the above total sectoral budgets. 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 used as a cross-cutting modality across the various sectors, including protection, and is budgeted for accordingly and in line with a basic needs approach. As the modality of choice of the people we serve, cash assistance will be used as the primary means to meet immediate basic needs and provide important protection outcomes.

By partner type

Partners involved	10
UN Agencies	\$8.7M
National NGOs	\$6.0M
IFRC&RC	\$3.2M

By Partner

Partner / Acronym	Protection	Education	Health & Nutrition	Livelihoods & Socio-Economic Inclusion	Basic Needs	Logistics, Telecoms & Operational Support	Total USD
UN Agencies							
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	1,780,739			890,370	1,780,739		4,451,848
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	299,065	111,280	486,850	570,310	1,947,400	139,100	3,554,005
World Health Organization (WHO)			650,000				650,000
National NGOs							
Artscape				142,828			142,828
Diversity Development Group	34,650						34,650
Food Bank					4,077,990		4,077,990
Save the Children	222,436				924,958		1,147,394
Caritas Lithuania				171,839	187,488		359,327
Order of Malta Relief Organization		65,297		138,227			203,524
IFRC & Red Cross / Crescent societies							
Lithuanian Red Cross	1,512,861			174,256	1,504,776		3,191,893
Total	\$3,849,751	176,577	\$1,136,850	\$2,087,830	\$10,423,351	139,100	\$17,813,459

UKRAINE SITUATION

REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

January – December 2023



**Regional Refugee Response
for the Ukraine Situation**

UNHCR operational data portal
rbeext@unhcr.org