

COUNTRY LEVEL PLAN

Lithuania | Ukraine and impacted countries¹

Appeal №:
MDRXX000

To be assisted:
Up to 53,000 people

Funding requirements:
CHF 1,209,049.23 CHF

Timeframe of the plan: July 2022-February 2024.



Lithuanian Red Cross volunteer assisting people with registration processes at *Kaunas* temporary registration centre for people from Ukraine. © Algimantas Aleksandravičius

OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES

The response of Lithuanian Red Cross will focus on providing the following response to people affected by the conflict in Ukraine and migrants in irregular situation without legal status from third countries nationals in Lithuania.

1. Providing basic needs and medicine aid through multipurpose voucher assistance for up to 1,000 households.
2. Conduct needs analysis in order to identify the needs of the affected population.
3. Reinforcing the capacity of LRC teams in MHPSS for displaced persons and LRC volunteers and staff.

¹ The country-level plan is an evolving document and will be updated along with the revision of the [Emergency Appeal](#)

4. Services to all displaced people including migrants in irregular situation, Third Country Nationals (TCNs) and other groups in vulnerable situations in refugee reception and foreigners' registration centres² and other key locations.
5. Continuing activities in temporary registration centres³ for migrants coming from Ukraine.
6. Establishing Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms.
7. Increasing LRC preparedness for providing shelter for 5,000 new arrivals or for approx. 2,500 people released from detention.
8. Increasing LRC's warehousing and logistics capacity.
9. Strengthening data collection and IM capacities of LRC.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT

Humanitarian conditions in country

Ukraine crisis

Since February 24 2022, 55,973 people⁴, of which 21,870 are children, have been registered upon their arrival to Lithuania from Ukraine. 39% of all Ukrainian refugees are children and 72% of the adults are women. The current number of arrivals is equivalent to 2% of the total country's population and is the highest number of migrants Lithuania has received since restoring independence in 1990.

Migrant arriving from Ukraine can register at temporary registration centres or dedicated Migration Department units across the country. Approximately 30,000 migrants have already received decisions on their application for asylum in Lithuania. Once migrants arriving from Ukraine receive Temporary Residence Permit (TRP) card that grants them national identification number in Lithuania, they become eligible to State provided benefits, except for the government funded humanitarian aid. Most people are issued TRP cards on the grounds of Temporary Protection Status that is valid for one year and can be renewed for an additional year. People receiving TRP in Lithuania are entitled to access the labour market (with an exemption of language requirements for certain employment), education (for minors only), emergency housing and possible housing allowance, health services, monthly financial allowance, language courses, vocational training and job assistance.⁵

Usually, it takes up to seven days to issue a TRP after the Migration Department has officially informed a person about the positive decision on the asylum application. However, there have been delays in issuance of TRP cards resulting in a growing number of people unable to seek for the state support. In particularly, single parents with small children, people taking care of other family members with disabilities and older people find it extremely hard to pay for the immediate needs, including food, medicine, and other essential items.

Additionally, majority of people affected by the conflict in Ukraine are staying in temporary accommodation in municipalities or with private individuals. Although Lithuanian government is now offering a three month compensation for businesses and private persons who own habitable premises to encourage local owners to provide accommodation for people arriving from Ukraine for free, less people are willing to offer accommodation to refugees for free. As a result, finding long-term housing solutions for displaced people still remains a challenge.

² Centres administered by the Ministry of Social Security and Labour are officially called Refugee Reception Centres (RRC). Centres under control of the State Border Guard Service at the Ministry of the Interior are officially called Foreigners' Registration Centres (FRC). In Lithuania there are currently two RRCs in Rukla and Naujininkai and three FRCs in Pabradė, Medininkai, and Kybartai.

³ Temporary registration centres specifically designated to people arriving from Ukraine. Registration centres provide temporary shelter, registration services with the Migration Department, information provision, humanitarian help. Currently there are five registration centers open across the country: Alytus, Kaunas, Klaipėda, Panevėžys, Vilnius.

⁴ <https://osp.stat.gov.lt/ukraine-dashboards>

⁵ <https://www.migracija.lt/en/noriu-gauti-prieglobst%C4%AF-lr>

	Migrants from Ukraine who have been granted collective temporary protection in Lithuania since March 4, 2022	Migrants from Ukraine holding a registration document issued by the Migration department and awaiting an individual decision on granting temporary protection	Migrants from Ukraine receiving a temporary residence permit in the Republic of Lithuania issued by the Migration department
Government funded humanitarian aid ⁶	ELIGIBLE	ELIGIBLE	NON-ELIGIBLE
NGO provided humanitarian aid (<i>Red Cross, Caritas, Food Bank etc.</i>)	ELIGIBLE	ELIGIBLE	ELIGIBLE
Employee benefits	ELIGIBLE	ELIGIBLE	ELIGIBLE
State provided benefits	NON-ELIGIBLE	NON-ELIGIBLE	ELIGIBLE

Table 1. Support for refugees arriving from Ukraine depending on their legal status in Lithuania.

Source: [https://socmin.lrv.lt/uploads/socmin/documents/files/Vizualai_parama_ukraina_EN\(2\).pdf](https://socmin.lrv.lt/uploads/socmin/documents/files/Vizualai_parama_ukraina_EN(2).pdf)

There has also been an increase of people seeking for mental health support as they express anxiety and are worried about their family members who are currently in Ukraine. Other group of people approaching LRC staff for mental support includes people arriving from heavy conflict-affected areas in Ukraine.

Migration to Lithuania from Belarus

In summer 2021, more than 4,000 migrants from Belarus began crossing the border into Lithuania. At the beginning of the Population Movement crisis, all people who had arrived in Lithuania were detained in refugee reception or foreigners' registration centres⁷ without possibility to leave the facility and move across the country for six months. By the end of 2021, Lithuanian government introduced new legislation that allowed to detain migrants in irregular situation for up to 18 months, with a decision taken every six months.

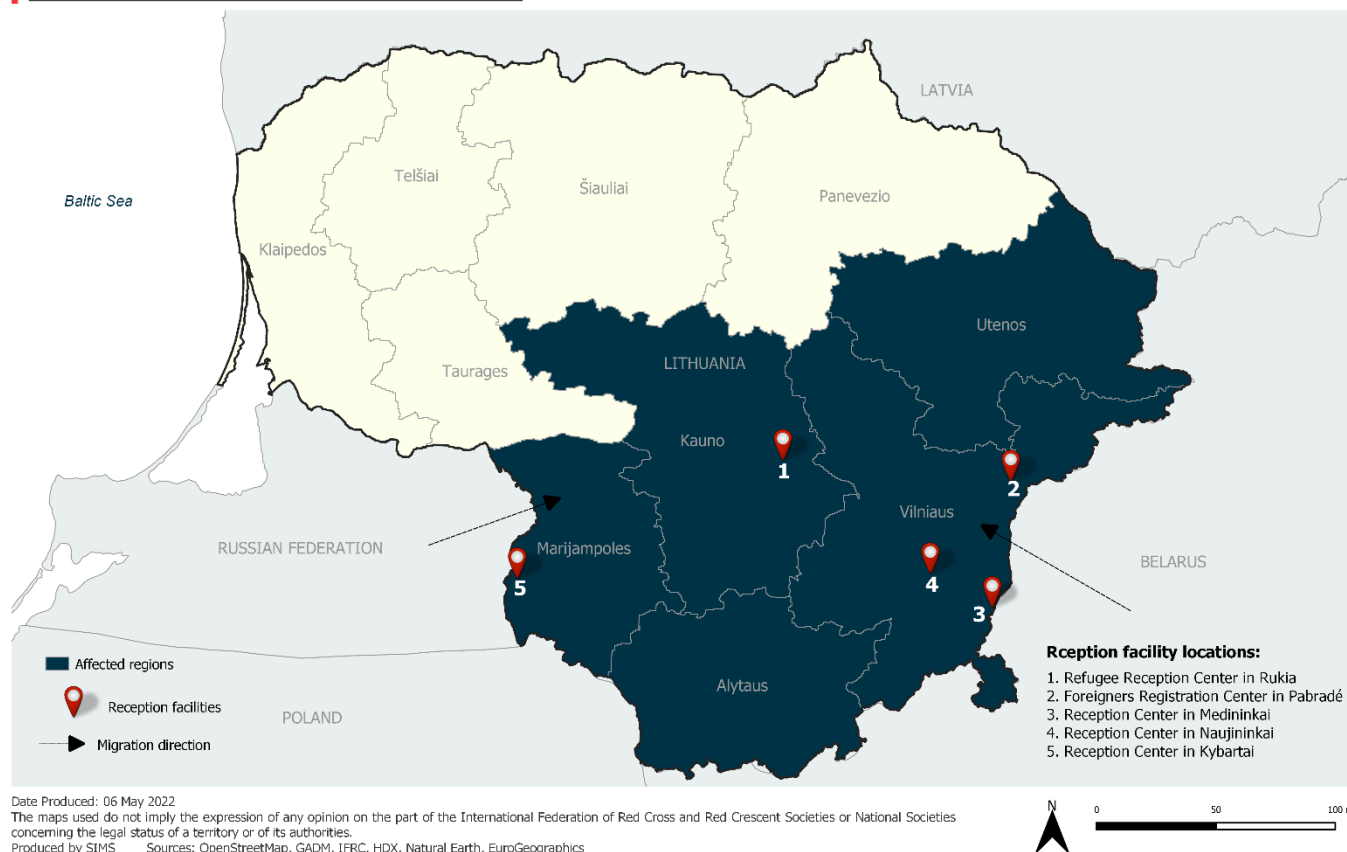
In May 2022, with the deadline for 12-month detention period approaching, Lithuania's Ministry of Interior announced that the restriction would not be extended for another six months, and migrants would be asked to leave the country⁸.

There are currently 2,782 migrants in irregular situation, among whom 549 are children, in Lithuania. According to official statistics of the Migration Department under the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania, only 123 people, who irregularly entered Lithuania from Belarus, had their asylum application approved.

⁶ Food packages, food cards, hygiene kits, children hygiene kits, approximately CHF 3,4 mil. worth humanitarian aid.

⁷ The majority of families, pregnant women, unaccompanied minor, people with disabilities and other vulnerable people were accommodated in refugee reception centres, whereas single people were placed in foreigners' registration centres under the decision of the Government.

⁸ <https://www.lrt.lt/en/news-in-english/19/1703347/lithuania-not-to-extend-detention-of-asylum-seekers-minister>



While asylum applications and appeals are processed and returns for those with negative asylum decision cannot be actioned, majority of migrants in irregular situation will stay in the closed centres, as per Lithuanian law. During the stay in the centres, humanitarian assistance will need to continue. If migrants in irregular situation are collectively released from detention there will be an immediate need for temporary housing, food and hygiene, information provision services, healthcare and mental health support. Later on, people who have chosen to stay in Lithuania, will need assistance to find permanent housing and help pay for basic needs while preparing and searching for jobs. The assistance will be crucial for the first three to five months after the release from detention, as it is expected that due to complex benefit system as well as other obstacles, such as illegal employment or illegally rented properties, it might take up to three months for people to be completely enrolled in a national security system.

If, however, the Ministry of Interior decides to release migrants from detention with no legal documentation that would allow people to seek for employment and state support, migrants will need continuous support until the responsible institutions come up with another solution.

Additionally, there are indications that public opinion is not entirely positive towards the migrants, making them more vulnerable and difficult for them to get help from the communities. Recently, LRC teams working in reception centres have been observing growing frustration among detained migrants due to different public and government officials' reactions to and representations of people from Ukraine and migrants in irregular situation in Lithuania on media.

CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

1. National Society capacity and response

Since early summer 2021, Lithuanian Red Cross has assisted more than 4,000 migrants in irregular situation with clothing, hygiene, and food parcels, legal advice, translation, RFL assistance and provision of medication, organizing daily collective activities. LRC staff regularly visits reception centres providing humanitarian aid, legal and psychosocial support. LRC also monitors places where migrants are detained, provides voucher assistance, public transport cards and covers accommodation costs for up to three months for migrants who are granted residence permit on humanitarian grounds in Lithuania.

On 24 February Lithuanian Red Cross, together with other five national NGOs⁹, launched a domestic fundraising campaign to respond to the immediate needs of people arriving from Ukraine. So far, EUR3,289,539 (approx. CHF 3,406,317) have been fund-raised and distributed among five NGOs. LRC has also received EUR 2,575,550 (approx. CHF 2,666,982) worth of corporate donations¹⁰. With the donations received domestically, LRC and other local NGOs have been able to prepare hygiene, clothing and food packages, PSS kits for children and voucher assistance for displaced people from Ukraine.

Other LRC activities include supporting the government with running additional registration centres (see 3W map), managing crowds in registration centres, searching for accommodation, providing legal assistance, psychosocial support, First Aid, information provision, RFL activities, covering emergency medication expenses, running Hotline and Helpdesk services across 15 branches.

LRC is also actively involved in weekly bilateral or multilateral meetings with the Government where the organisation presents observations and suggestions related to migration and displacement, living conditions in reception and registration centres, tendencies in the affected populations' needs and problems they face in Lithuania.

To respond to the needs of the affected populations, LRC is planning to provide CVA support to displaced people from Ukraine and migrants in irregular situation released from detention for up to three months. The value of the voucher is 130 EUR/ person calculated based on the amount of State-supported income in Lithuania for 2022.

Other activities include improving LRC volunteer training and management activities to ensure consistency and quality in volunteer work. It is also essential to strengthen emergency response capacities of LRC branches that are currently providing support for up to hundred people daily by running humanitarian services' points in 15 locations across the country.

⁹ Lithuanian Red Cross, Caritas Lithuania, the Order of Malta Lithuania, the Food Bank Lithuania, Save the Children Lithuania, <https://www.aukok.lt/projects/?projectName=Musu-sirdys-ir-rankos-Ukrainai&>.

¹⁰ 1,5 mil. was donated by businesses under condition that LRC, in partnership with the Ministry of Health, will send medicines directly to Ukraine.

Who, What, Where map (3W) Lithuanian Red Cross response to Ukraine crisis



43,728
people
reached

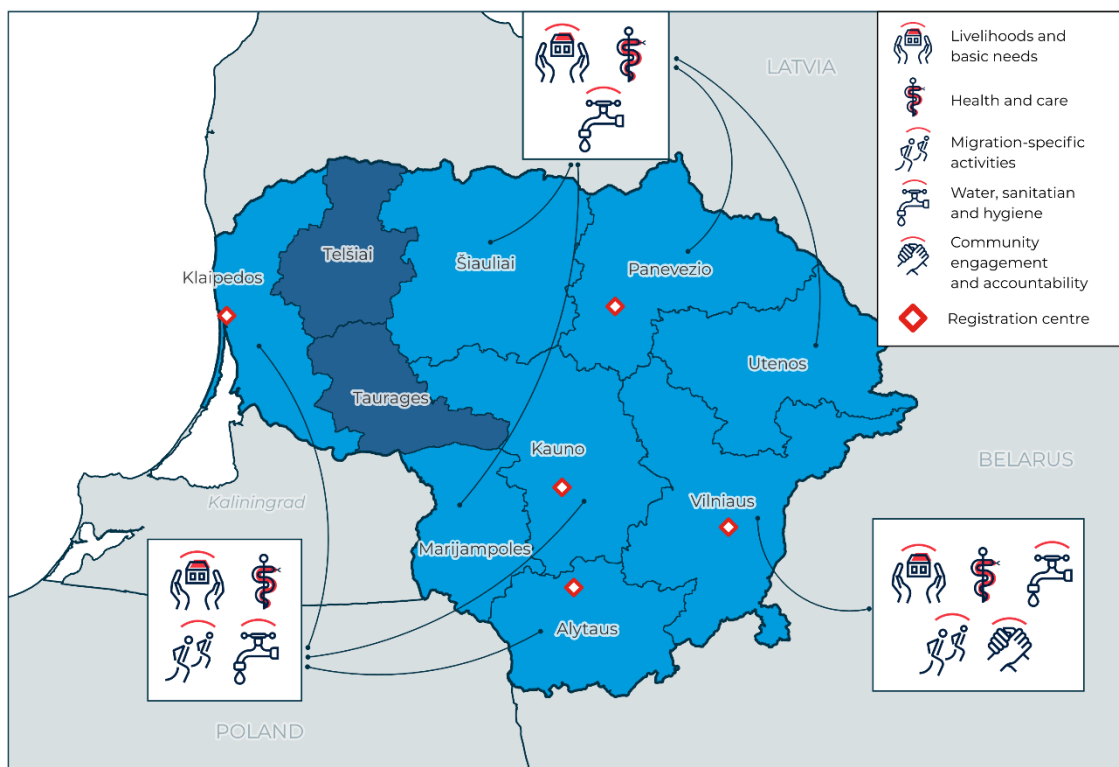
66%
women 33%
men

53,665
hygiene
kits
distributed

2,734
hotline
calls
received

10,931
volunteers
involved in
operation

The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.



• Presence of RCRC actors in country

The IFRC Regional Office for Europe in Budapest is coordinating the response operations and provides support to strengthen the capacities of the National Societies of the impacted countries. To ensure support and operational coordination needs, on 14 April the IFRC deployed an Ops Manager for Baltic Countries for two months mission to support RCNSs in response and in institutional preparedness building. Additionally, the IFRC is establishing a cluster office in Warsaw to cover six center-easter European countries: Poland, Ukraine, Moldova, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

Since November 2021 **German Red Cross (GRC)** has been supporting LRC activities in refugee reception centres with the funding of EUR 99,920. Currently both national societies are working on CVA project. The GRC will provide technical expertise in CVA and funding of approximately EUR 300,000 for the “pilot” project, required personnel and other operational costs.

Italian Red Cross is supporting LRC with the funding of EUR 25,000 which is aimed at enhancing LRC human resources to be deployed in the migration activities in registration centres.

• Movement Cooperation (ICRC)

The ICRC has no permanent presence in Lithuania, but has had a partnership agreement covering cooperation on protection issues since 2019 (including RFL and detention). In this contact the LRC's Restoring Family Links Officer, head of asylum and migration and monitoring officer is actively collaborating with ICRC colleagues from Paris Regional Delegation.

2. Capacity and response of the government and other stakeholders

In summer 2021, LRC coordinated activities of eight national NGOs¹¹ in all key locations to ensure consistent and effective response to migration crisis. In February 2022, LRC once again took the role of leading NGO in the country coordinating the response:

- Caritas Lithuania and the Order of Malta Lithuania – together with LRC responsible for distributing hygiene kits and vouchers for hygiene, information provision;
- Save the Children Lithuania – responsible for child friendly spaces and activities in temporary registration centres;
- the Food Bank Lithuania – responsible for distributing food kits and vouchers for food.

In late-March, 2022, a month after the escalation of conflict in Ukraine, Lithuanian government officially announced that approx. CHF 3.4 million will be transferred to main local NGOs that are actively responding to crisis to provide refugees from Ukraine with food and hygiene.

Other actors involved in the response nationwide include IOM Office Vilnius and UNHCR that are closely cooperating with LRC's Asylum and Migration programme staff.

3. Operational Constraints

Shortage of human resources, staff turnover, and high overtime rates remain the key operational constraints. To be able to respond to immediate needs of people crossing border into Lithuania, LRC had to mobilize more than 50% of its human resources. After the rapid evolution of conflict in Ukraine in late February 2022, LRC faced even higher demands for humanitarian relief assistance as the number of people arriving to Lithuania reached 1,000 arrivals per day. During the period between March and late April 2022, around 85% of LRC staff and more than 10,000 volunteers were actively responding to the crisis.

Another key operational constraint is LRC's logistics capacities. Lithuanian government has provided LRC with a warehouse, however, it requires major restoration as the conditions are not suitable for stocking any type of goods including hygiene items, food, and clothing.

The COVID-19 and its variants might restrict LRC teams' access to the affected population as well as movement of volunteers and staff. LRC is monitoring the situation closely, focusing on the health risks, and revise its plans accordingly taking into consideration the COVID-19 situation in the country. The Covid-19 and now the current crisis has shown that disaster preparedness requires a systematic approach for the National Society. Contingency planning is a vital tool to analyse operative environment and existing capabilities, and planning the Red Cross readiness for emergencies and crisis. Currently the LRC's contingency plan needs to be revised.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Targeting

Female > 18: 13,950	Female < 18: 18,216
Male > 18: 10,500	Male < 18: 10,334

¹¹ The Order of Malta, Caritas Lithuania, the Food Bank Lithuania, Save the Children Lithuania, Refugee Council Lithuania, Diversity Development Group, The Scouts, Artscape.

PLANNED OPERATIONS

1. Health and Care

1.1. Reinforcing the capacity of LRC teams in MHPSS for displaced people and LRC volunteers and staff:

- 1.1.1. Recruiting MHPSS Officer responsible for revising and developing MHPSS training tools.
- 1.1.2. Providing trainings to MHPSS volunteers.
- 1.1.3. Organising ToT for MHPSS volunteer leaders and/ or staff.
- 1.1.4. Linking MHPSS trainers to other LRC programmes and branches.
- 1.1.5. Organising counselling sessions to the affected population, mapping referral services and pathways, developing templates and procedures for follow up of referrals.
- 1.1.6. Recruiting mental health professional responsible for providing support and supervision to volunteers and staff.
- 1.1.7. Increasing awareness about selfcare and mental health awareness among LRC staff and volunteers.

1.2 Reinforcing the capacity of LRC in First Aid:

- 1.2.1. Organising ToT for FA volunteers leaders and/ or staff.
- 1.2.2. Linking FA trainers to other LRC programmes and branches.
- 1.2.3. Training of volunteers and staff in referrals to support continued access to health care for displaced people.

1.3 Increasing access to health care and prevention of communicable diseases:

- 1.3.1 Translating information on communicable diseases in target group's native languages.
- 1.3.2 Distributing translated leaflets in registration and reception centres.
- 1.3.3 Increasing access to routine immunization and COVID-19 vaccination by identifying referral pathways, increasing awareness and distributing information in registration and reception centers.
- 1.3.4 Increasing access to primary health care services (including antenatal care), provision of referral pathways and distributing information leaflets in registration and reception centers.

2. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

2.1 Distribution of hygiene kits to newly arriving people in Lithuania at registration centres and border control points.

3. Shelter, Housing and Settlements

3.1 Shelter essential household items supply distribution (blankets, pillows, towels, sleeping bags etc.) for up to 5,000 newly arrived people or migrants released from detention who have no access to accommodation and are accommodated in temporary shelters.

4. Multi-purpose Cash

Vouchers will be given to families or individuals that meet the following criteria:

- I. Single headed family with children or older people.
- II. Older adults headed family (65+).
- III. Two-parent family with three or more children.
- IV. Family with one or more persons with disabilities or impairments.
- V. Single household with no source of income and no access to the Government support.

4.1 Recruiting a CVA focal point to ensure an effective capacity building and readiness.

4.2 Improvement of LRC's capacity in CVA including a multi-purpose cash (unconditional) readiness by organizing a CVA introduction trainings for LRC staff and/or volunteers.

4.3 Multipurpose unrestricted voucher assistance to people affected by the conflict in Ukraine and refugees.

4.4 Actively participating in CVA working group including other relevant stakeholders across the country.

5. Livelihoods

5.1. Assistance for refugees and migrants in accessing labour market and successfully gaining employment.

6. Protection, Gender and Inclusion

6.1 Continuing RFL activities.

6.2 Mainstreaming PGI in all programs and capacity building of the National Society by establishing PGI policy in place and organizing basic trainings for all staff members and main volunteers.

Short term

- Collection and analysis of sex-age and disability disaggregated data in the needs assessments and any other collection of information and conducting PGI assessments of the needs of the affected populations
- Mainstreaming PGI in all programs (e.g., Cash activities, Relief etc.)
- Together with CEA, ensure that there is a complaints and feedback mechanism that is accessible to the community. The complaints and feedback mechanism should have the capacity to receive sensitive complaints such as sexual exploitation and abuse of children and adults.
- Recipients of sensitive complaints should be trained in how to receive the concern and record the information safely.
- Strengthening the NS capacity and support activities with Children (materials and trainings) with a specific focus on identification and safe referrals.
- Mapping of services and dissemination of referral pathway, including the establishment/strengthening of specific mechanisms and guidelines for the NS to make safe and dignified referral services.
- Dissemination of information about Safeguarding (PSEA and Child Safeguarding)
- Strengthening of NS capacities with dedicated human resources and systems
- Translation and roll out of key documents to ensure best practice in line with IFRC standards including - organisational assessment toolkit, operational framework, PGI framework, core trainings (PGI foundations, TiP (intro), Say no to misconduct) and key operational tools into local language, referral pathway
- Provision of RFL services (messages, calls, access to the Trace-The-Face platform, prevention, tracing and family reunification) in coordination with ICRC.

Medium to Long term

- Ensure sustainability of PGI approach by establishing peer to peer training opportunity and regional best practices.
- Work closely with leadership to identify areas of strength, and current gaps in the NSs PGI approach, and support to develop a short, medium and long term plan for PGI integration across the NS.
- To strengthen activities with Children (materials and trainings) with a specific focus on identification and safe referrals
- To think through how PGI can be mainstreamed, measured, and strengthened in existing programs, and included in key organizational documents
- To develop targeted training packages for the NS staff and volunteers, including as part of a mandatory induction package, roll these out across the organisation
- To conduct a safeguarding self-assessment, and develop plan to respond to any gaps identified
- Develop a network of PGI safeguarding focal points at branch level.
- With ICRC continued support, ensure RFL inclusion into emergency contingency plans and response.

7. Community Engagement and Accountability

7.1 Consultation with communities and establishment of community feedback mechanisms enabling affected people to provide feedback through a range of channels. **Feedback collection:** include satisfaction surveys, needs assessment, volunteer perceptions and community listening methods. Expand and deepen the analysis of feedback and response to it in communication, programmatic or strategic ways. Train teams of volunteers in CEA skills.

7.2 Information provision to host community and target groups on the role of LRC, available services, migrants' rights (Hotline). Establish systems to identify key concerns and information wanted as well as preferred channels eg through needs assessment, branch survey, co-produced research on priorities, other. Ensure key information and feedback process available at any HSP.

7.3 Organising community awareness campaigns to combat racism and negative perceptions with regard to migrant communities. Potentially build cross-community activities.

7.4 Strengthen National Society capacity in CEA – identify CEA focal point or officer and ensure training/coaching provided to them. Build volunteer skills in CEA including to establish teams with skills for information provision, consultation and listening processes. Participate in regional and cluster level training, experience exchanges and peer support processes.

8. Migration

8.1 Continuing safe services provision at humanitarian service points across 15 branches.

8.2 Supporting displaced people in official procedures (migration, temporary protection, asylum).

8.3 Deploying qualified interpreters to registration and reception centres.

8.4 Active advocacy for detained migrants' rights by continuing to participate in weekly bilateral or multilateral meetings with the relevant stakeholders.

8.5 Running six community centres across the country providing integration related assistance for people who took a decision to settle in Lithuania.

9. Environmental Sustainability

9.1 Use of donated goods.

9.2 Decreasing fuel consumption: staff and volunteers travelling to missions in the field in larger groups rather than taking individual trips; using electric cars to travel to missions; using car-sharing services.

Enabling approaches

10. National Society Strengthening

10. Increasing LRC's warehousing and logistics capacity:

10.1 Recruiting Logistics Officer responsible for managing Logistics department.

10.2 Developing management strategy for Logistics department, maintenance of the warehouse and a standard for relief delivery and maintenance. This includes inviting partner NS or IFRC experts to support with the process.

10.3 Renovating the existing warehouse, optimizing warehousing and inventory management,

10.4 Recruiting warehouse, procurement, fleet management staff.

10.5 Purchasing essential equipment for the warehouse.

10.6 Supporting and building capacity in national society in med-log,

10.7 Procurement capacities, (procedures, guidelines, forms and appeal requirements),

10.8 Market analysis and assessment for procurement and CVA/LOG.

11. Revising and updating currently existing training material for LRC volunteers, putting-up consistent training plan for different types of volunteers, ensuring quality of trainings:

11.1 Recruiting Volunteer Training Officer to review quality of existing volunteer training material.

11.2 Updating training material for volunteers in collaboration with Spontaneous Volunteer Officer, various programme officers (First Aid, Disaster Management, Migration and Asylum etc.) and ensuring that all training material is of proper quality.

11.3 Developing training schedule for volunteers and training attendance policy.

12. Establishing spontaneous volunteer management plan:

12.1 Recruiting spontaneous volunteer officer to develop an organizational policy regarding the use of spontaneous volunteers in emergencies.

12.2 Establishing registration, screening, and training plan of spontaneous volunteers.

12.3 Training spontaneous volunteer leaders.

12.4 Developing communication strategy for inviting spontaneous volunteers to join operational activities in emergency.

12.5 Ensuring that spontaneous volunteers have access to necessary equipment and are insured.

13. Institutional preparedness building and contingency planning:

Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) is a cyclical approach for a National Society (NS) to systematically assess, measure, and analyse the strengths and weaknesses of its response system in order to take remedial actions. The PER approach puts the NS in the driver's seat to construct a work-plan that, when implemented, will strengthen its overall response capacity.

13.1 Introduction workshop in PER approach organized by the IFRC team in good coordination with the National Society.

13.2 Conduct a PER analysis and establish a work-plan to strengthen the LRC's capacity to disaster preparedness.

13.3 Complete the contingency planning process and establish an updated contingency plan.

14. LRC branch capacity building in preparedness and response activities:

14.1 Scaling-up volunteer management activities across all LRC branches by employing regional volunteer coordinators.

14.2 NS Preparedness and response building activities on branch level: organise PER trainings to branch staff (15 sessions), training material distribution, include branches in contingency planning.

15. Increasing disaster management (DM) volunteer training capacities:

LRC has 125 DM volunteers across Lithuania and plans to double the number by the end of 2022. DM volunteers require thorough preparedness in theory and practice. The most lacking part is practical exercise where volunteers could implement their theoretical knowledge in practice.

15.1 Revising DM training plan.

15.2 Including practical exercise schedule in training plan for year 2022 – 2024 including specific migration and displacement training component, community engagement and accountability in emergencies, for example, key information provision; rapid consultation.

15.3 Organising around five medium and large scale exercises per year.

16. Strengthening LRC's data collection, CEA and IM capacity:

16.1 Designating focal point in LRC for IM.

16.2 Establishing training plan for the data collection and IM capacity building.

16.3 Providing necessary IM training and purchasing essential hardware and software for data visualization.

16.4 Ensuring data privacy and security.

17. Conducting assessment for Lithuanian Red Cross Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER) capacities, analyze the gaps and based on the results work on the technical structure of PMER framework within LRC.

Sector	Indicator description
Health and Care	# of MHPSS focal points in different branches including HQ
Health and Care	# of people trained in MHPSS including ToT trainings
Health and Care	# of people trained in FA including ToT trainings

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	# of hygiene kits distributed in registration centres and border control points
Shelter, Housing and Settlements	# of shelter supplies distributed in temporary shelters
Multi-purpose Cash	# of CVA focal points in different branches including HQ
Multi-purpose Cash	# of households reached with voucher assistance
Multi-purpose Cash	# of vouchers distributed
Protection, Gender, and Inclusion	# of people reached with PGI activities (training, capacity building etc.)
Protection, Gender, and Inclusion	# of people reached with RFL services
Community Engagement and Accountability	# of people that consulted the national hotline for essential services
Community Engagement and Accountability	# of people reached by information materials and information activities
Migration	# of Humanitarian Service Points operating
National Society Strengthening	# of volunteers involved in the operation
National Society Strengthening	# of branches responding
National Society Strengthening	# of branches responding
National Society Strengthening	# of Volunteers provided with insurance for regular volunteering activities
National Society Strengthening	# of IFRC Delegates employed for the operation and supported the leadership development process on bringing in Federation wide capacity, tools, data information sources, guidelines as well as technical expertise for National Society Development

Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

In the Lithuanian National Society

- **Head of Resources Mobilisation:** Monika Alimienė, monika.alimiene@redcross.lt, +370 6300 1803
- **Project Manager:** Miglė Promoskalytė, migle@redcross.lt, +370 6715 7987

In the IFRC

- **IFRC Operations Manager for Baltic Countries:** RROpsManager.Baltic@ifrc.org,
- **Head of Country Cluster, Ukraine, Moldova, Poland, Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia:** Stephane Michaud, stephane.michaud@ifrc.org