

Consolidated Emergency Report 2022

Ukraine and Refugee Response

Europe and Central Asia Region Office | March 2023

Expression of Thanks

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Acronyms

| | |
|--------|--|
| AAP | Accountability of Affected Populations |
| BHA | Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance |
| BRC | Belarusian Red Cross |
| CBPF | Country Based Pooled Funds |
| CERF | Central Emergency Response Fund |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| DCT | Direct Cash Transfer |
| ECARO | UNICEF Europe and Central Asia Regional Office |
| ECD | Early Childhood Development |
| EORE | Exploded Ordnance Risk Education |
| GBV | Gender-Based Violence |
| HAC | Humanitarian Action for Children |
| HCT | Humanitarian Cash Transfer |
| HFI | High Frequency Indicators |
| HPD | Humanitarian Partnership Document |
| HPM | Humanitarian Performance Monitoring |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| IPC | Interpersonal Communication |
| IYCF | Infant and Young Child Feeding |
| MHPSS | Mental Health and Psychosocial Support |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| PDM | Post-distribution monitoring |
| PSS | Psychosocial Support |
| PSEA | Protection from Sexual Abuse and Exploitation |
| SBC | Social Behaviour Change |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SWG | Sub-Working Group |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| WASH | Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene |
| WOSM | World Organizations of Scouts Movement |

I. Executive Summary



The humanitarian situation in Ukraine deteriorated drastically and rapidly in 2022, after the eight-year conflict dramatically escalated into a full-blown war. Throughout the year, intense hostilities caused widespread destruction to civilian and critical infrastructure, killed and injured thousands, destroyed jobs and livelihoods, and forced millions of people from their homes. By the end of 2022, 5.6 million people were internally displaced in Ukraine and 7.9 million had sought safety across Europe, with nearly 4.9 million registered for national protection schemes in refugee-receiving countries. Altogether, 27.2 million people, including 7.2 million children, were estimated to be in need of assistance inside Ukraine and in 19 UNICEF-supported countries in Europe by November 2022 (UNICEF HAC November 2022 revision).

The war in Ukraine was a child rights and child protection crisis. Since February 2022, 1,148 children are reported to have been killed or injured inside Ukraine while millions of other were forced to flee, uprooted from their homes, separated from their families, or put at risk of violence. Schooling was disrupted for 5.7 million children, while humanitarian access to vulnerable families in areas under active fighting remained challenging. From October onwards, regular waves of attacks on Ukraine's energy grid exacerbated harsh winter conditions, including the ability of children and families to keep warm and access water supply and online learning, and affecting the mental health of boys and girls. In refugee-receiving countries, children who experienced traumatic events, or who were unaccompanied, separated and/or relocated from institutional care facilities, were highly vulnerable, requiring improved national capacities for assistance. Access to education remained a significant challenge, with only an estimated 30 per cent of refugee children and adolescents enrolled in formal schools. Refugees also faced significant challenges in accessing health care.

At the onset of the emergency on 24 February, UNICEF rapidly expanded humanitarian operations in Ukraine and across 19 refugee-receiving countries.

Inside Ukraine (Pillar 1)

With UNICEF support, 4,926,077 children and women were able to access essential **life-saving primary health care** and 508,245 caregivers of children aged 0–23 months received infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling.

UNICEF-supported **mental health and psychosocial support** (MHPSS) interventions reached a total of 2,978,598 children and caregivers to help them deal with the distressing effects of war and displacement. A total of 108,080 children and their families benefited from case management and referral to social support services and 352,103 women and children were reached by UNICEF-supported gender-based violence (GBV) prevention, risk mitigation and response services.

The child-friendly space/child protection intervention implemented in eastern Ukraine was transformed to a flagship **Spilno integrated services initiative**, visited by over 500,000 children and caregivers across the country. More than 300 temporary and permanent Spilno Child Spots across 20 regions in Ukraine provided a sense of normalcy for children – providing access to play, social cohesion, community engagement and behavior change interventions in a safe environment in partnership with the Government of Ukraine, civil society, mobile service delivery teams, and local partners.

UNICEF provided support to 1,451,665 children to access **formal and non-formal education, including early learning**. A total of 298,593 children received psychosocial (PSS) and life skills education and participated in social and emotional learning nationwide. Also, 770,958 children across Ukraine benefitted from distributed supplies such as early childhood development (ECD) kits, recreation kits, school-in-a-box kits, individual kits, and others. To support youth engagement, UNICEF supported 120 youth-led projects engaging 40,000 young people to identify and implement solutions in their communities.

UNICEF ensured **access to safe water** for 4,649,974 people, including 3,996,600 people (759,354 children) reached through the repair/rehabilitation of water and sanitation networks, 566,386 people (107,613 children), reached through emergency water supply, and 86,988 people (16,527 children) reached through the provision of safe water to collective centres, health care facilities, learning facilities and safe spaces.

In close collaboration with the Ministry of Social Policy, UNICEF and partners reached 224,303 households with children (1,041,952 individuals in total) with **multi-purpose cash transfers** valued at US\$ 295 million.

Social and behaviour change interventions reached more than 13 million unique individuals with evidence-based messaging on positive preventive and healthy behaviours amidst the war. More than 4.5 million unique beneficiaries were reached by the online ECD/kindergarten [NOMU](#); more than 8 million people were reached online and offline on education, including the Back to Learning initiative; around 9.4 million people were reached via a large-scale digital campaign on exploded ordnance and risk education (EORE); at least 4.5 million were reached by a campaign to generate demand for routine vaccination; 3.7 million people were reached with content on breastfeeding and under the Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) agenda, UNICEF received and processed over 300,000 unique inquiries and feedback messages via hotline, feedback forms, research and rapid assessments and other AAP instruments

UNICEF placed US\$163.7 million of purchase orders to buy **life-saving supplies**. Within the end of 2022, US\$94.3 million worth of life-saving supplies were received in Ukraine, including essential medicines, medical kits and equipment, hygiene kits, water purification chemicals, laptops, assistive devices, generators and winter clothing kits.

Refugee Receiving countries (Pillar 2)

With UNICEF support, 846,033 children and caregivers accessed **MHPSS**. In addition, 1,232,641 people accessed **safe spaces, protection, and support hubs** (233 per cent). A total of 571,227 people benefited from **safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers**.

433,701 women and children accessed **primary health care** through UNICEF-supported mechanisms.

A total of 88,778 children **accessed formal and non-formal education, including early learning**. In addition, 448,306 children received individual learning materials.

UNICEF and its partners enabled 100,350 people to access **sufficient safe water** for drinking and domestic needs in targeted countries. Meanwhile, 55,617 children were able to access appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities and services.

A total of 47,494 households were reached with UNICEF-funded multi-purpose **humanitarian cash transfers** (HCT), which largely provided consistent monthly support for vulnerable individuals and families, such as children with disabilities.

UNICEF and partners reached 10,500,187 people through **messaging on prevention and access to services**. Furthermore, 379,796 people participated in engagement actions for social and behaviour change. Finally, 152,398 people shared their concerns and asked questions through established feedback mechanisms.

A total of 910,068 Ukrainian people, including 409,495 children, adolescents, and young people, were reached through **youth engagement** mechanisms. Communication and social media messages targeted at young people were translated, reaching 2,197,567 individuals across the different partner platforms.

UNICEF established 54 **formal partnerships with national and sub-national authorities** to support the extension of quality social services to refugees, with 1,095,071 targeted people receiving UNICEF technical assistance for systems strengthening through municipalities.

Generous thematic donations were crucial to UNICEF's ability to respond flexibly and quickly to emerging needs and priorities. Of the funding received against UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for the Ukraine and Refugee Crisis in 2022, 55 per cent was humanitarian thematic.

Inside Ukraine, humanitarian thematic funding contributed to the scale-up of the emergency response, reaching 224,303 households with multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers; purchasing essential health supplies for 1,005 health care facilities and WASH supplies for more than 1.5 million people; and helping establish and operate Ukraine's Spilno programme.

In refugee-receiving countries, humanitarian thematic funding was key in enabling UNICEF in **Belarus** to be at the frontline of the response with critical supplies and services, expanded staff, and 10 new partnerships at national and sub-national levels; in **Bulgaria** to set up six UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots to provide immediate support to more than 51,068 children and adults; in the **Czech Republic** to reach 20,109 refugee children and their caregivers with access to MHPSS services; in **Italy** to reach 95,331 women, girls and boys with GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions; in **Moldova** to help 166,454 children and their caregivers access safe spaces and protection services; in **Poland** to provide access to MHPSS to 19,729 children and caregivers; in **Romania**, to provide access to safe spaces, protection and support hubs for over 132,000 people; and in **Slovakia** to help expand education and learning opportunities, reaching 40,433 children through formal and non-formal learning opportunities and 23,181 children through the provision of learning materials. These are some examples of how humanitarian thematic funding assisted country responses and more details are available in later chapters of this report.

At regional level, humanitarian thematic funding also played a significant role in supporting coordination, planning, implementation, capacity strengthening, resource mobilization, knowledge management and evaluation for the response inside Ukraine and across the 19 refugee-receiving countries, including four countries where UNICEF was not present before the war. In **child protection**, for example, UNICEF partnered with the World Organization of Scout Movement (WOSM) to ensure high child safeguarding standards were applied throughout all agreed activities in support of Ukrainian refugee children involving staff and volunteers. In **health and nutrition**, UNICEF coordinated closely with WHO, UNHCR, IOM, UNFPA, and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control through a regional multi-agency extension, to provide joint guidance and technical assistance to country teams in the refugee health response. In **education**, humanitarian thematic funds enabled

UNICEF to support country offices with technical assistance and capacity development to promote access to formal or non-formal education, including early learning, for more than 1 million children. In **social protection**, UNICEF was able to provide technical and surge capacity to help inform social protection benefits to refugee children and families, developed simplified disability assessment and determination tools, and hired dedicated capacity to effectively reach and programme for Roma children and families. Humanitarian thematic funds also contributed to **mobilizing young people** as partners in the Ukraine refugee response. In addition, the Regional Office was able to support sectoral programmes to design and implement evidence-based, strategic social **behaviour change, community engagement and AAP** interventions. UNICEF supported response teams with technical assistance, resources, and facilitated cross-country learning, and actively engaged in multistakeholder coordination (through the Regional Gender Task Force), to respond to inequalities and strengthen **gender integration** in the refugee response. Humanitarian thematic funding was also key in enabling the Regional Office to launch targeted **social media campaigns**, produce content profiling for the UNICEF response and the needs of children, facilitate the visit of UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Priyanka Chopra to Poland, and monitor regional and global media coverage and social media conversations to adapt and pivot UNICEF **communication** activities accordingly.

II. Humanitarian Context

Inside Ukraine (Pillar 1)

The security situation in Ukraine deteriorated rapidly after the war escalated on 24 February 2022. Armed violence intensified in at least eight oblasts (regions), including Kyivska oblast and the capital city of Kyiv. The war's escalation resulted in death, injuries, and mass displacement of people from the south and eastern parts of Ukraine to the west and to countries across Europe, as well as severe destruction and damage to homes and civilian infrastructure, including essential services for children such as schools and health facilities.

The continuing war significantly increased humanitarian needs in 2022 and still continues to have a brutal impact in 2023. By the end of 2022, 17.7 million people were estimated to be in need of urgent humanitarian assistance, including 3.4 million children requiring protection interventions.¹ Since February 2022, 1,148 children are reported to have been killed or injured while millions have been forced to flee, uprooted from their homes, separated from their families or put at risk of violence.² By the end of 2022, there were an estimated 5.9 million people internally displaced inside Ukraine, a reduction from the 6.5 million recorded at the end of October,³ but a still extremely significant number. Furthermore, in November and December, as the conflict escalated, yet another 680,000 people were forced from their homes, 40 per cent fleeing from the east and 25 per cent from the south of the country.⁴

Physical and security constraints required UNICEF to apply a flexible, adaptive response. Physical access challenges prompted the need for very-high risk missions, and participation in interagency convoys. Access to non-government-controlled areas remained extremely difficult. Children in the territory of Ukraine under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation were not accessible to the UN, despite multiple attempts at frontline deliveries. This seriously prevented the delivery of much-needed humanitarian assistance to children across the frontline.

In areas affected by intense fighting, services were decimated, leaving protection mechanisms no longer able to adequately support vulnerable children and families. The war heightened children's risk of disease, violence, family separation, child trafficking and unexploded ordinances. Sexual violence and GBV remained under reported, notably due to stigma, gender norms and limited access to

¹ OCHA, Ukraine Situation Report, 19 December 2022.

² Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Ukraine: Civilian casualty update as of 6 November 2022, 7 November 2022, available at <http://ukraine.un.org/en/206316-ukraine-civilian-casualties-6-november-2022>.

³ OCHA, Ukraine Situation Report, 19 December 2022.

⁴ Ibid.

adequate services because of the prevailing security situation. Nevertheless, where violence was reported, the severity and intensity, coupled with lack of access to appropriate services, was notable. Moreover, the types of violence ranged from intimate partner violence to conflict-related sexual violence, bringing to attention the complexity of the situation. Schooling was disrupted for 5.7 million children⁵ and the rapid gender analyses reported that women's care burden increased significantly since February 2022 due to closing of education facilities and institutions, their engagement in volunteer activities and men's absence due to engagement in the Armed Forces of Ukraine.⁶ At the same time, humanitarian access to vulnerable families in areas under active fighting remained and continues to be challenging with, hostilities significantly intensifying across many areas of Ukraine at the latter part of the year.

Strikes on critical civilian infrastructure continued to cause widespread outages of power and other services, leaving millions of people with no electricity and heating and disrupting access to WASH for 16 million people.⁷ An estimated 14.5 million people were in need of health assistance.⁸ Regular waves of attacks further exacerbated harsh winter conditions, affecting people's livelihoods and increasing the likelihood of additional large population movements in the year ahead. Without electricity, children faced extreme cold and challenges in continuing online learning, health facilities were constrained to provide critical services and water supply systems were unable to function optimally. The freezing winter, the loss of income and the energy and socio-economic crisis triggered by the war have had devastating impact for children and families, with an estimated 472,018 people in Ukraine newly exposed to poverty, of whom most are children (400,104).⁹

Refugee Receiving countries (Pillar 2)

Following the escalation of war, the Ukraine refugee crisis became one of the largest in the world, with movements still continuing as hostilities endure across many areas of Ukraine. Within two weeks of war, the number of people fleeing Ukraine had surpassed 2 million, with 7.9 million refugees recorded across Europe and nearly 4.9 million registered for national protection schemes¹⁰ by the end of December. Host governments and populations showed overwhelming support and solidarity – following the approval of a European Union Temporary Protection Directive¹¹ in March 2022 to grant Ukrainian refugees protection and access to services.

At the beginning, refugees mainly stayed in neighbouring countries, in six of which¹² UNICEF implemented an immediate emergency response to provide urgent support. While many refugees remained in these countries, others fled across Europe as the crisis continued. Consequently, UNICEF had expanded the response to 19¹³ hosting countries by the end of 2022. While **Poland** has continued to host the most refugees (approximately 1.5 million), in smaller countries like **Moldova** and **Montenegro**, the refugee population now makes up to 5 per cent of the overall country population.

Continuing war and attacks on critical civil infrastructure, increased humanitarian needs economic hardship, and the harsh winter continued to inhibited returns and triggered new refugee movements during 2022.

⁵ UNICEF, Humanitarian Action for Children, Ukraine and Refugee Response Crisis, 2022 Revision 1 (November 2022).

⁶ [Ukraine Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023 \(December 2022\) \[EN/UK\] - Ukraine | ReliefWeb](#)

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ UNICEF, The impact of the war in Ukraine and subsequent economic downturn on child poverty in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Regional Brief, UNICEF, 2022.

¹⁰ UNHCR. Operational Data Portal as of 3 January 2023. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>

¹¹ European Commission, Document 52022PC0091, 3 March 2022.

¹² Poland, Moldova, Romania, Belarus, Hungary, and Slovakia.

¹³ Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia**, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia**, Lithuania**, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Republic, and Türkiye.

While IOM estimated 1.2 million returnees to Ukraine by early December 2022,¹⁴ increases in new refugee arrivals during the last months of 2022 were observed in **Belarus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Lithuania, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia**, with significant gaps still remaining in available data on demographics and specific needs of Ukrainians, especially children and their families.

Child protection remained at the core of UNICEF's response, to address risks of violence, exploitation, and trafficking. Children who experienced traumatic events, or who were unaccompanied, separated and/or relocated from institutional care facilities, were highly vulnerable, requiring improved national capacities for identification, family reunification, and MHPSS as well as the provision of GBV prevention and response activities. Access to education remained a significant challenge, with many children having to continue online learning and thus lacking opportunities to socialize with peers, with potential long-term impact on their cognitive development and psychological well-being. Only an estimated 30 per cent of refugee children and adolescents were enrolled in formal schools. Refugees also faced significant challenges in accessing health care, including preventive care for children and gynaecological and mental health services, putting chronically ill children and adults at risk of further declines in their health status during their protracted displacement.

The war's economic impact and rising inflation also increased economic hardship in many countries across the region, stretching host government capacities to provide critical, quality services for refugee children and families and making it crucial to complement and strengthen national systems and child-centred responses. In **Moldova**, the supply of affordable energy, including electricity, heating, and gas, was severely impacted by disruptions in the Russian Federation and Ukraine, significantly increasing prices for refugees as well as host communities.

The economic impact on vulnerable host communities, political instability and declining volunteerism in some countries was also challenging. Countries like **Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Montenegro, Serbia, and Türkiye** continued to host significant numbers of refugees and migrants fleeing other conflicts. Discrepancies in access to services between groups of refugees and also other vulnerable communities, including Roma, remained a significant issue.

III. Humanitarian Results

Inside Ukraine (Pillar 1)

Highlights of UNICEF's response in the most conflict-affected areas in the south-east¹⁵

- UNICEF scaled-up its emergency programme through a geo-specific and phased response in the south-east of Ukraine, starting with essential lifesaving supplies and expanding to the provision of essential services. The phased response, informed by rapid needs assessments, enabled a tailored response to the affected population.
- UNICEF focused its humanitarian response close to the frontline, assured field presence in Dnipro at the escalation of the war and scaled up the field office's capacity. In addition, as the situation evolved, UNICEF expanded field office presence in Odessa, Kropyvnytski and Poltava, and assured a comprehensive response in Kharkiv to support life-saving programming.
- UNICEF supported the Government of Ukraine to respond to the needs of affected children and

¹⁴ [International Organization for Migration \(IOM\), Ukraine: Internal displacement report - General population survey round 11 \(25 Nov-5 Dec 2022\), IOM, 2022.](#)

¹⁵ UNICEF uses a zonal differentiated approach to its humanitarian response in Ukraine. In the south-east, where humanitarian corridors, intense and sustained conflict, and access constraints remain, UNICEF is using mobile rapid response teams and inter-agency humanitarian convoys, and engaging municipalities, regional and local administrations, and civil society partners to implement its response. Supplies are also prepositioned therein to support children, women and other vulnerable people, including the displaced. In the central and western parts of the country, which faced fewer access challenges, UNICEF used existing national systems and engaged local authorities and CSOs to implement its response.

families in Kharkiv, Kherson and Government Controlled Areas of Donetsk by providing life-saving humanitarian supplies, child-focused services, and large-scale WASH repair projects (in Kherson and Kharkiv). In addition, UNICEF established seven Spilno Child Spots in Kharkiv, Balklia and Kherson.

- From September 2022, UNICEF started its comprehensive winter response, which included providing 800 power generators to support the provision of safe drinking water, and water for heating systems, medical facilities and other essential infrastructure. The response also included the provision of children's winter clothing, blankets, heaters, and mobile and electrical boilers, reaching approximately 500,000 children and their caregivers.

Humanitarian Coordination: In 2022, UNICEF continued to work closely with UN agencies, the Government of Ukraine, and humanitarian partners under the inter-agency framework. UNICEF led/co-led the WASH, Child Protection and Education clusters, the Social Protection sub-group under the Cash Working Group and the Maternal Child Health Care sub-group under the WHO-led Health Cluster. Dedicated WASH, Child Protection, and Education Cluster coordination and information management capacities were put in place. UNICEF and WFP co-led the Cash Working Group Task Team which links humanitarian cash assistance with social protection systems. UNICEF also acted as the humanitarian cash assistance liaison with the Ministry of Social Policy on these issues.

Spilno Child Spots: Between May and December 2022, close to half a million children and caregivers visited the Spilno Child Spots, a cross-sectoral platform for integrated service provision, social cohesion, community engagement and behaviour change interventions. Over 300 locations and mobile teams were mobilized in 20 regions. As of December 2022, 182 Spilno Child Spots continue providing support and services to Ukrainians.

Health and Nutrition: UNICEF provided **lifesaving supplies** to 1,005 health care facilities, including 312 maternity houses (perinatal centres), in 24 regions of Ukraine. The total amount of procured health supplies exceeded US\$35.8 million. This included almost 30,000 medical kits (emergency, obstetric, midwifery, acute watery diarrhoea and first aid kits), and more than 2,200 items of medical equipment (ventilators, anaesthesia machines, sterilizers, defibrillators, ultrasound scanners, incubators, patient monitors, oxygen concentrators, and ECG recorders), as well as 420 warmer systems for new-borns and 78 generators under the winter preparedness plan. Some 15,000 parents of new-borns, who are staying in the most affected locations, received special new-born kits ('Pakunok-Poriatunok') consisting of all the necessary items (diapers, clothes, hygiene supplies) needed for a baby's first month of life. To increase access to health care, UNICEF provided 15 ambulances to eight oblasts in Ukraine. Also, four shelters in paediatric and maternity hospitals were reconstructed in Lviv region to ensure appropriate conditions for safe in-patient treatment of children and pregnant women.

More than 402,000 people, including 204,000 children, in 22 oblasts benefitted from **essential health services** through UNICEF outreach support (home visits, multidisciplinary mobile teams of doctors, nurses, and psychologists). Mobile medical teams helped thousands of families to access quality health care services at home, without having to travel long distances to hospitals amid the ongoing war. Additionally, over 15,000 people were reached with MHPSS through mobile teams. Within the home-visiting model launched in Zhytomyrska oblast, 150 nurses and family doctors are providing integrated services for families with children under 3 years of age.

To **support immunization**, at the request of the Ministry of Health, UNICEF procured and delivered 209,720 inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) doses; 600,000 oral polio vaccine doses; 150,000 paediatric doses of Hepatitis B vaccine; 700,000 doses of tetanus-diphtheria vaccine to protect children above six years and adults; 70,000 doses of diphtheria-tetanus vaccine for children; 70,000 doses of measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine; 190,000 doses of BCG vaccine for tuberculosis; 60,000 doses of the pentavalent vaccine (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis B and Hib); and 4,000 doses of rabies vaccine. Moreover, UNICEF started procuring polio and MMR vaccines to protect children against these deadly diseases in 2023 and the first quarter of 2024 (424,000 IPV doses and 657,000 MMR

vaccine doses). In response to COVID-19, UNICEF delivered 1,000,000 rapid antigen tests for COVID-19, 115,200 doses of paediatric COVID-19 vaccine and 100,800 doses of vaccines for adults. Also, as the cold chain is essential to run an efficient immunization plan, UNICEF strengthened the national cold chain system at all levels: 5,186 vaccine refrigerators and freezers were procured, 2,348 were delivered and installation has been started in 3,100 routine vaccination points in 23 accessible regions. UNICEF developed standard operating procedures on proper vaccine storage and vaccine management. Passive cooling equipment for more than 2,500 vaccination points and 800 mobile teams were distributed across Ukraine. To ensure vaccines are available in the most affected regions, UNICEF procured 30 refrigerator-vans for vaccine transportation and field vaccination processes. This intervention will bring access to vaccines for more than 15 million people in 20 oblasts in Ukraine.

To provide a proper **nutrition response**, UNICEF distributed nutritional supplies for more than 30,000 children and their families. A special focus within the nutrition response was on promoting breastfeeding and IYCF practices. Over 1.5 million social media users were reached with key messages to support breastfeeding. A video-course in support of breastfeeding was created and viewed by over 500,000 caregivers. Four online educational events on breastfeeding reached over 80,000 people on Facebook. Experts delivered 48 lectures, training sessions and lessons during the Global Breastfeeding week in Lviv, Irpin, and Cherkasy. Also, the hotline 'Evidence-based info about vaccination, breastfeeding and nutrition of children under 3 years of age' was launched with support from UNICEF, the Ministry of Health and the Ukrainian Catholic University. A total of 1,118 people received consultations on vaccination and 192 on young children's nutrition. UNICEF coordinated the partners' nutrition in emergency interventions as a part of the Nutrition Technical Working Group with the Health Cluster.

A total of 105 health care professionals received **individual and group MHPSS** services within the concept of 'helping the helpers'. In the framework of the First Lady's initiative to develop the National Programme of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in partnership with UNICEF and the Ministry of Health, two strategic sessions on modelling comprehensive MHPSS for children and best solutions for MHPSS for adolescents and young people during war in Ukraine were held. The results of both sessions will help to shape the draft law on MHPSS being developed in Ukraine.

A total of 147,500 people were reached with Facebook **educational events** on various topics in the context of war, including routine and COVID-19 vaccination, breastfeeding, continuity of perinatal care during wartime, family medicine, psychological support to children and parents, medical evacuation of children for oncological treatment, management of health care systems and facilities, doctors' experiences as war medics, palliative care, policies and actions of the Ministry of Health/Public Health Centre/National Health Service, eHealth and electronic medical documentation, emergency care, etc.

Under the **Global Fund Emergency Grant**, in collaboration with Public Health Centre of Ukraine, UNICEF procured HIV diagnostics valued at US\$2.4 million to test and confirm the HIV status of 625,000 people, including pregnant women and children.

Child Protection: More than 2.9 million children and caregivers, including 354,509 children with disabilities, were reached with **MHPSS** interventions, including PSS in combination with sport, art and other individual and group activities. Also, these children and caregivers were reached through psychological support from professionals with enhanced capacities and who had received information material on MHPSS, as well as guidelines on how to support children in distress and how to ensure self-care through online courses.

70 UNICEF-supported **multidisciplinary mobile teams** across 18 regions, reached 930,067 beneficiaries with integrated services. Among those reached, 38,852 (9,313 children and 29,539 adults) were referred to specialized services (health, social and legal institutions).

108,080 **individual children have had their cases** identified, documented, and supported since February. The cases were identified through multidisciplinary teams, hotline inquiries, and proactive identification through close follow up and monitoring of children evacuated from residential care.

352,103 beneficiaries received information on **GBV risk mitigation and prevention**. 140,808 beneficiaries accessed GBV and violence against children (VAC) response interventions. A total of 57,061 beneficiaries (13,341 children and 43,720 adults) who experienced or witnessed violence were referred to MHPSS, health, social worker or justice/law enforcement services and benefited from response.

A total of 684,861 children and caregivers were provided with winter clothes, non-food item kits and other **child protection supplies** such as recreational kits, early childhood development kits and adolescent kits. Of these children, over 300 children with disabilities were provided with assistive devices.

A total of 11,017 **professionals and humanitarian workers were trained** to provide PSS services, case management and specialized services for children from vulnerable families, including those with disabilities.

3,341 families were trained online to provide **temporary care and protection for unaccompanied or separated children**. A total of 2,290 families from across all regions of Ukraine completed the training course, have confirmed their readiness to provide care and protection, and have been entered into the national database, 'Family for a Child'. Training in caregiving was provided to 623 families who are ready to take in unaccompanied and separated children, with 27 families already providing temporary care to unaccompanied or separated children.

Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) self-assessments were completed for most national implementing partners. UNICEF provided training to 67 implementing partners, reaching 104 persons partner staff (72 women and 32 men) and 587 frontline workers (453 women and 134 men). The training was followed by an assessment/review of partners' organizational PSEA policy, code of conduct, recruitment procedures and contractual provisions, the existence of referral procedures, reporting mechanisms, and investigation policies. All partners were assessed and rated against the risks of sexual exploitation and abuse, and UNICEF followed up with individual partners to address gaps and ensure improvements. In December, an additional 222 (187 women and 35 men) frontline workers (mostly Spilno coordinators and volunteers) were trained, and 1,516,017 persons accessed information through an online Facebook and Instagram campaign (lasting for four months). Within the framework of the inter-agency PSEA task force, a community-based complaint mechanism was rolled out, and a victim assistance protocol was approved and made available.

Education: UNICEF focused on **creating safe spaces for children at schools** to ensure continuity of learning through school rehabilitation, distribution of teaching and learning materials, awareness raising on safety measures and provision of textbooks. 11 schools, including school shelters, were rehabilitated in Kyivska, and Zhytomyrska oblasts benefitting more than 8,500 children. Currently, UNICEF is rehabilitating an additional 53 schools in Kyivska, Lvivska, Zhytomyrska, and Zaporizska oblasts. UNICEF also supported the printing of 336,546 Grade 5 math textbooks, which will be delivered to schools across Ukraine.

Together with the Ministry of Education and Science and other partners, UNICEF emphasized **strengthening access to online learning**. A key support was streamlining the All-Ukrainian School Online, a national platform for distance and blended learning. More than 333,000 Ukrainian students and 135,000 teachers have registered on the platform. Additionally, UNICEF distributed laptops to 5,050 teachers to help conduct their online and distance teaching. Furthermore, UNICEF assisted the ministry to conduct the National Multi-Subject Test in the framework of the university admission campaign 2022 to ensure equitable access to tertiary education in Ukraine, mobilizing more than 187,000 adolescents who participated in the test.

Together with partners, UNICEF **trained more than 99,000 teachers on MHPSS, social and emotional learning, and life skills education** through courses, sessions, and tailored mentorship programmes.

Since the escalation of the war, 120 **UPSHIFT**¹⁶ projects were supported aiming to engage with young people (UPSHIFTERS) through a human-centred design methodology to identify and implement solutions in their communities. 300 Upshifters designed solutions for their communities to address the challenges of the war and displacement. Moreover, 20 polls were conducted on **U-Report**,¹⁷ a tool used by UNICEF to provide young people with the opportunity to use their voices, gathering on average 10,000 respondents per poll. Polls focused on safety, volunteering, employability and employment during displacement, financial assistance, and other topics, helping UNICEF, ministries, donors and other stakeholders to understand the war's impact on young people's lives. To promote youth volunteering, a programme on humanitarian volunteering was developed where 3,500 youth were engaged as volunteers and 5,000 people were reached by volunteers' humanitarian assistance.

WASH: A total of 3,996,600 people, including 759,354 children, were reached through **the repair/rehabilitation of water and sanitation networks**, the delivery of equipment (pipes, pumps, machinery and other critical equipment) to 35 vodokanals (water utility companies) primarily in Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, Vinnytsia, Donetsk and Zhytomyr, and the provision of chemicals for water treatment. In addition, 566,386 people, including 107,613 children, were reached through **emergency water supply** (bottled water and water trucking mainly in Chernihiv, Donetsk, Mykolaiv, Zaporizhzhia and Poltava oblasts). A total of 86,988 people, including 16,527 children, were also reached through **the provision of safe water** to collective centres, health care facilities, learning facilities and safe spaces in primarily Kyiv, Donetsk, Volyn, Zhytomyr and Lviv oblasts.

All this was achieved in **close coordination with national and local authorities** and with optimal adaptation to a very volatile context (e.g., provision of a light tower allowing for night shifts to double the pace of repair of Karachunivska Dam, damaged by strikes, in September 2022). This support prioritized cities and municipalities along the contact line, particularly during the last quarter of 2022, to support heavily damaged areas in Kharkiv, Kherson and Mykolaiv oblasts; it also included generators and mobile boilers for winter heating purposes. On this basis, UNICEF built solid foundations (e.g., partnerships with vodokanals and delivery mechanisms) to engage in more ambitious/large scale repairs/reconstructions of damaged infrastructure in these areas in 2023.

Moreover, as a part of an integrated response in close collaboration with national and local authorities and humanitarian actors from the WASH cluster, 1,559,304 people (89 per cent of the target; monitoring still ongoing) were reached with **critical humanitarian WASH supplies**. This included hygiene kits for households; water containers and water purification tablets with instructions for use; institutional hygiene kits for collective centres, health facilities, schools, etc.; diapers; and menstrual hygiene products etc. Under this achievement, UNICEF was particularly efficient in providing humanitarian assistance in Kherson, Kharkiv, Donetsk and Mykolaiv oblasts in a timely manner, reaching the affected population as soon as access was granted, and establishing sustainable supply pipelines in coordination with local authorities.

To monitor the delivery of WASH supplies and interventions. UNICEF technical staff carried regular field visits in all accessible areas being supported, mobilized a third-party monitoring agency to monitor the distribution of assistance to end-users and the level of satisfaction by the assistance provided, and engaged in other means of verification and monitoring, including public hearings, testimonials, focus groups discussions, semi-structured interviews, etc. In 2023, there will be greater emphasis on monitoring impact through dedicated evaluations and studies.

Social Protection: In close collaboration with the Ministry of Social Policy, UNICEF and partners reached 224,303 households with children with **multi-purpose cash assistance** valued at US\$ 295

¹⁶ UPSHIFT is a methodology of human-centred design adopted by UNICEF globally aiming to serve as an opportunity to support young people to become a force for positive social and economic change.

¹⁷ U-Report is a tool used by UNICEF to engage with young people in Ukraine through polls. Aiming to create civic engagement, participation opportunities, and a chance to speak out on issues that matter to them.

million. Each eligible household member, to a maximum of five, received 6,660 UAH (approximately US\$180)¹⁸ to cover their basic needs for three months. Households received money through banks or the postal service - UkrPoshta. Initially, UNICEF targeted households with a minimum of three children or a child with disabilities. However, as the situation developed, this was expanded to foster families and households with one child.

Influencing Social Behaviour: UNICEF reached over 13,000,000 unique individuals with **evidence-based messaging on positive preventive and healthy behaviours amidst the war**. Information on how to access life-saving services and support provided by UNICEF and partners across Ukraine, as well as content on EORE, disaster risk reduction, MHPSS, ECD, education, breastfeeding, nutrition, hygiene, cash assistance, routine and COVID-19 vaccinations, were designed and widely disseminated. Several comprehensive social behaviour change campaigns were rolled out, leveraging social media, digital platforms, outdoor advertising, public service announcements, shopping malls, trains and train stations, public transport, hospitals, schools, border crossing points, collective centres, etc.

Children and adolescents were engaged in **edutainment interventions promoting positive behaviours**. These activities included a three-month Spilno Creative Camp, an outdoor day camp designed to provide skills-based learning and strengthen social cohesion between the internally displaced and host communities; 'Move More', a series of 959 online physical education lessons; 'Tell Me, How are You?' online activation launched in partnership with the First Lady's Office and other influencers; 17 interactive lectures and quests under the 'Back to Learning Together' initiative; and 352 sessions on health eating.

Pre-school aged children and their caregivers benefited from **interactive and accessible alternative learning tools**: over 4,600,000 unique beneficiaries were watching the NUMO online kindergarten; 68,000 individuals used the NUMO app that hosts child-friendly learning content; and 100,000 individuals visited the [NUMO](#) online platform for caregivers and educators monthly. In total, 7,900,000 persons in 20 regions were reached with information on ECD.

A **Back to Learning Together initiative** was launched to support children, educators, and caregivers to engage in learning during the war-affected academic year. Guidelines and other materials on safety and MHPSS were developed and disseminated. A total of 400,000 unique users visited the key education platform www.osvitanow.org and over 8,000,000 individuals were reached online and offline.

A total of 200,000 **edutainment kits on EORE** were produced and disseminated among children and educational facilities. The online lesson on EORE, designed jointly with the Ministry of Education and Science and the State Emergency Service, reached 74,700 beneficiaries. Over 300,000 caregivers and children participated in 20,739 educational sessions in communities across Ukraine. Two hundred teachers and 165 civil society partners were trained as trainers to deliver EORE to children. Some 9.4 million persons were reached via a large-scale digital campaign.

Content on **disaster risk reduction** (radiation, ammonia, phosphor bombs) and behaviour change communication on incorrect use of electrical and gas objects during power outages and water, gas and heating disruptions reached 5 million people.

UNICEF and community mobilizers, recruited from among internally displaced health care workers, visited 670 centres for internally displaced people. They engaged with over 9,000 people providing **face-to-face counselling** on immunization, nutrition, and humanitarian cash assistance.

At least 4,500,000 persons benefited from the 'Protect Your Close Ones' campaign to **generate demand for routine vaccination** of children and caregivers. The campaign was rolled out in response to decreasing immunization rates and focused on caregivers who previously had positive behaviour patterns, which might have changed due to the war.

¹⁸ This conversion reflects the exchange rate in early 2023. At the start of the programme, it was around US\$ 74 per person/month.

Pregnant women and young mothers received additional counselling services on their nutrition and optimal infant and young child feeding practices, including on breastfeeding in emergencies to ensure the optimal practices are protected even when the family is on the move. Over 450,000 beneficiaries watched the **online course on breastfeeding**, and over 3,700,000 persons were reached with content on breastfeeding.

More than 4,500 Ukrainian primary school teachers completed the **Basics of Healthy Eating course** and successfully delivered a series of six lessons on healthy eating to their students in grades 1 to 4. Additionally, a wide range of materials was disseminated to support the ongoing school feeding reform. Over 4,500,000 people watched video courses on healthy eating practices for children.

The national behaviour change communication campaign on protection risks facing unaccompanied and separated children was rolled out to **prevent illegal adoption, trafficking and exploitation of children** affected by the war in Ukraine. The campaign, initiated under the leadership of the Office of the President of Ukraine, attracted 260,000 unique visitors to the Child is Not Alone online platform.

Under the **AAP agenda**, UNICEF received and processed over 300,000 unique inquiries and feedback messages via hotline, feedback forms, research and rapid assessments and other AAP instruments. Daily social listening was conducted to navigate the messages and monitor needs.

Regular rapid surveys were conducted to identify behavioural patterns, perceptions and needs among the war-affected people. The social data helped to guide evidence-based programming for health, education, winter and other response programmes. A robust social listening mechanism was introduced to inform child rights monitoring, programming, and emergency response efforts.

Direct expert support and capacity building in social and behaviour change amidst the emergency was provided to the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and Science, and the State Emergency Service of Ukraine.

Supply & Logistics: To address emerging needs for electrical power, generating equipment, and heating for educational and care giving facilities, UNICEF procured 910 gensets valued at US\$12.2 million and 90 modular boiler systems valued at US\$5.7 million, which are being delivered and installed across Ukraine. Hostilities negatively impacted the capacity of local supply chains resulting in severe shortage of supplies in local markets and a remarkably increased lead time for offshore deliveries.

Refugee Receiving countries (Pillar 2)

Child Protection: In **Poland**, around 430,859 refugees (146,664 children) received support services in seven UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots. Over 275,000 children and caregivers received MHPSS through UNICEF-supported social service workforce, UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots, community-based services such as day care centres and integration activities, schools and learning platforms, and from Ukrainian-speaking psychologists/psychiatrists for specialized treatment. UNICEF and partners identified 3,003 unaccompanied and separated children and approximately 2,000 children evacuated from institutions in Ukraine who were living in temporary facilities. A total of 5,849 children were provided with alternative care services, MHPSS, medical treatment, food and other essential supplies. 46,874 girls, boys and women were able to access GBV risk mitigation, prevention, and support services through UNICEF interventions. Over 23,000 children received individual case management services through UNICEF-supported interventions at municipality level, through UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots, and other community-based social service mechanisms. 325,194 people could access safe reporting channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers.

In **Moldova**, 166,454 children, women and caregivers (68 per cent women and girls) accessed safe spaces and protection services provided by UNICEF's governmental and NGO partners. Through 11 UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots (10 currently active) and community-based social service institutions, 43,676 individuals (50 per cent children) were reached with multi-sectoral assistance and protection activities, among whom 13,365 children and women (5,764 women and girls, 7,601 boys, and 665

persons with disabilities) accessed MHPSS activities and services. UNICEF and partners identified 899 unaccompanied and separated children and provided protection, assistance, and referral services, including temporary accommodation, placement in foster families, family tracing, reunification and verification of documentation for all children evacuated from Ukraine and transiting through Moldova to other countries. In addition, in partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and Chisinau Municipality, UNICEF helped strengthen the national child protection system and refugee crisis management by developing new services and strengthening existing ones, benefitting 58,939 vulnerable refugee and local children and caregivers. A total of 126,466 women, girls and boys were reached with GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions, of which 348 girls and women accessed GBV response services. As part of GBV risk mitigation interventions, UNICEF trained 378 frontline workers, specialists (law enforcement, police border, social workers) and volunteers. A total of 42,115 women and girls received dignity kits. UNICEF also strengthened child-friendly feedback mechanisms with 101,302 individuals accessing safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse, while eight partners were trained on the issue.

In **Romania**, eight UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots were established which reached 132,417 individuals, including 33,191 children, with services including child protection, medical and legal support. Primero, a new case management tool, was handed over to the National Authority for Child Rights and helped register and provide individual case management to nearly 16,000 children from Ukraine, thereby playing an important role in preventing abuse and exploitation risks to refugee children. A total of 4,977 unaccompanied and separated children were identified and 4,781 (96 per cent) provided with alternative care or reunified, while support was given to children deprived of parental care, living in displaced institutions. Over 16,000 caregivers and children accessed MHPSS and special events were organized around Christmas in five cities to provide a sense of normalcy for children. New partners were supported with training of trainers sessions for PSEA focal points and one-on-one consultations with a specialized consultant to implement and adjust their organizational PSEA frameworks. Currently, 20 NGOs are benefitting from this support, and agreements are being signed with local-level social services in all 41 counties of Romania to raise awareness and reinforce a minimal package of services. Over 130 frontline workers were trained on anti-trafficking and PSEA.

In **Bulgaria**, over 86,000 children and caregivers were supported with essential services, including 20,319 reached with MHPSS, 5,081 with critical WASH items and 2,759 reached with PSEA and GBV risk mitigation interventions. Six UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots were established reaching 51,068 children and adults with child-friendly spaces, legal aid, counselling, MHPSS, and information and support to access social services. In addition, UNICEF provided critical support and MHPSS to 592 adults and 30 children accommodated in buffer zones during their relocation. To provide protection and care to refugee children, UNICEF helped train 184 frontline workers and provided case supervision and support to the 337 CSO and State Agency for Refugees staff. UNICEF also collaborated with the State Agency for Child Protection to promote the national child helpline as a resource for MHPSS and first contact point for information.

In **Hungary**, UNICEF and partners helped create linkages to national child protection services within child and family support hubs and refugee accommodation centres in nine locations. A total of 487 refugee and local children and caregivers were supported with MHPSS, and 3,852 children benefitted from access to safe spaces, protection and support hubs. Together with UNHCR, 12 staff members in the UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dot at the border crossing in Beregsurany were trained on child protection. Support was extended to the national child helpline providing counselling in Ukrainian, Russian and Hungarian and a safe channel to report sexual violence and exploitation to refugees and host communities. UNICEF identified and supported 17 unaccompanied adolescent students with an integrated package of services through the partnership with the Municipality of Zahony.

In **Slovakia**, in partnership with the Ministry of Interior, over 270 police officers, social workers and frontline professionals were trained on human trafficking and child-friendly communication. In cooperation with municipalities and national civil society organizations (CSOs), UNICEF-UNHCR Blue

Dots served 67,839 children and caregivers. In addition, 87 social workers and childcare facility staff were trained, helping to reach approximately 4,000 Slovak and Ukrainian children in the national child protection system. The capacity of at least 70 social workers in case management was strengthened, and a training and research centre for the social service workforce was established. Together with seven CSOs and in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family, UNICEF reached over 21,000 children with case management services, over 400,000 children and caregivers benefitted from MHPSS interventions, over 90,000 children and caregivers accessed safe spaces and hubs, and over 26,000 hotline queries were addressed. Through UNICEF support to partners, a PSEA response was made accessible to 83,040 individuals. UNICEF-supported programmes also reached 17,068 individuals with GBV mitigation, prevention or response services. UNICEF promoted an important paradigm shift from a medicalized understanding of mental health to a wider-reaching and preventive community-based approach to MHPSS and, in partnership with the League of Mental Health, launched a campaign on children's emotional well-being, reaching 332,646 individuals in early December.

In the **Czech Republic**, UNICEF partnered with local NGOs to provide legal, social, and psychological support to unaccompanied and separated children, Roma children and children with disabilities. In total, 1,161 children and caregivers were provided with MHPSS, while 18,948 children and caregivers were reached with MHPSS messaging and services. In addition, 8,564 people were provided with access to safe spaces, protection, and support hubs, 382 unaccompanied and separated children were identified and 103 were referred to alternative care. A total of 429 children received individual case management and 696 Ukrainian Roma refugee children and caregivers were reached through UNICEF-supported child protection programmes. Through CSO partnerships, 1,382 women and children accessed GBV risk mitigation and prevention interventions.

In **Belarus**, UNICEF and the Belarusian Red Cross (BRC) established two information points covering registration, medical and social care, employment, education, and providing hygiene kits and water. As preparedness for winter, UNICEF and UNHCR established the first Blue Dot at the border of Brest. MHPSS was provided to more than 2,160 individuals, including 1,183 children. Around 90 Ukrainian children benefited from recreational activities during summer camps, together with Belarusian children. In partnership with authorities in Grodno, Brest and Gomel, multi-sectoral specialist groups were established to assess the needs of families with children, referring them to services, including for identification of VAC, GBV survivors and MHPSS. In this context, more than 300 psychologists and pedagogues as well as BRC frontline workers were trained on MHPSS for crisis-affected children and parents, social support and case management, and GBV identification. Over 600 children were provided with first psychological aid and more than 300 families had their needs assessed and received aid. In partnership with BRC and Social-Pedagogical Centres, UNICEF helped establish 13 child-friendly spaces reaching over 300 children with MHPSS through these centres.

In **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, UNICEF established a child-friendly space and provided MHPSS to 157 children (52 per cent girls) and 75 caregivers (93 per cent women). In addition, 224 children and caregivers accessed GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions through the child-friendly space service.

In **Croatia**, 264 unaccompanied and separated children were identified and placed in monitored guardianships. Continuous access to a child-friendly space was ensured for 141 children and 194 caregivers and to protection and support hubs for an additional 92 people. Access to MHPSS was provided to 662 children and 141 caregivers through group workshops and individual counselling in schools and collective centres. To ensure greater access to MHPSS, the capacities of 108 frontline workers, 15 volunteers, and 17 interpreters were strengthened, while access to consultative supervision was ensured for 73 frontline workers. To ensure early identification and integrated provision of MHPSS to children within the education system, the capacities of 133 school professionals were strengthened. A comprehensive training package was developed for professionals working with children, adolescents, women, and survivors of GBV. 188 frontline workers across different sectors

increased their knowledge on GBV prevention, response and risk measures, benefitting 2,726 women, boys and girls, while 2,550 girls and boys received individual case management.

In **Greece**, UNICEF partnered with SolidarityNow, a national NGO, to establish an emergency response team at the northern border crossing to provide crucial information on available services and a child-friendly space. UNICEF and partners provided MHPSS programmes benefitting 603 women, men and children. Moreover, 1,343 women and children had safe and accessible channels to report sexual abuse and exploitation.

In **Italy**, 5,921 children (2,850 girls, 3,071 boys) received child protection and MHPSS services and 95,300 women, girls and boys were reached with GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions, through in-person and online messaging. Individual case management, referrals and support were provided in key locations including Rome, Palermo and Trieste. UNICEF and UNHCR established two Blue Dot Hubs at border crossings, offering identification, assistance and referral of unaccompanied and separated children, a child-friendly space, MHPSS, GBV risk mitigation and response services and an information desk, reaching 10,725 people (3,209 minors, 467 unaccompanied and separated children, 7,516 adults). In addition, 697 children and their families were reached with psychological first aid, information on protection mechanisms and legal counselling, 88 judicial cases of Ukrainian unaccompanied and separated children were supported through child protection counselling and cultural mediation, and a total of 274 MHPSS cases were managed by Here4U. UNICEF and UNHCR developed a joint GBV risk mitigation and child safeguarding toolkit and provided technical support to the Civil Protection Department staff and its partner organizations. A GBV training strengthened the capacities of 12 Civil Protection Department officials and 23 CSO representatives on risk mitigation. From May 2022, 50 Ukrainian families hosted with national families were supported through a partnership with Refugees Welcome. Overall, 309 frontline workers were trained on GBV and child protection. The GBV pocket guide [How to provide first support to GBV survivors](#) was launched in Ukrainian, in collaboration with UNHCR and IOM. Women and girls' safe spaces were strengthened through direct support, capacity-building initiatives, and the establishment of a 'community of practice' of organizations working across the country, with the aim of supporting new or existing safe spaces. Tailored to the Italian context, UNICEF and UNHCR developed [recommendations](#) for reception procedures and, together with IOM, published a [brief](#) with recommendations to scale up services for women and girls as well as GBV risk mitigation measures.

In **Montenegro**, UNICEF and the Red Cross provided PSS to 504 vulnerable children and caregivers, while 328 women and girls were provided information on GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions. Ten children received individual case management from specialized staff. UNICEF supported the Ukrainian NGO Dobro Djelo to organize workshops with a clinical psychologist, cognitive-behavioural therapist, and trauma expert, benefitting 393 children and caregivers with MHPSS.

In **Serbia**, UNICEF provided tailored child protection, PSS, and recreational activities for refugee children in three reception centres, benefitting 27 girls and boys and 26 family members. Additionally, UNICEF initiated GBV info sessions and distributed dignity kits to 49 women and girls, as an entry point to identify GBV risks among women and girls. UNICEF trained volunteers on key principles of humanitarian work, child safeguarding principles, PSEA, safe referral for child protection and GBV cases, and promotion of school enrolment.

In **Türkiye**, 1,679 children and adolescents (876 female) were provided with awareness-raising sessions on child rights and protection; 2,551 people, including 2,389 children and adolescents, benefitted from MHPSS activities; 659 children and adolescents (331 girls) participated in privacy and inter-personal relations sessions as part of GBV prevention; 538 children and adolescents (311 girls) joined a leadership programme as part of community mobilization and empowerment initiatives; and 469 caregivers (439 female) participated in positive parenting sessions. UNICEF is supporting the Ministry of Family and Social Services to establish temporary child home sites for unaccompanied and separated children, and the first child home site was inaugurated, benefiting 45 children and 25

caregivers with PSS and individualized care. UNICEF provided technical and human resources support to hotels hosting 934 refugee children and 346 refugee adults through the recruitment of 26 social workers and translators who received a four-day orientation training. UNICEF provided technical and financial support to its NGO child protection partners to ensure access to critical child protection and GBV services for the most vulnerable Ukrainian children and their families, in close coordination with the Ministry of Family and Social Services and the Presidency of Migration Management. UNICEF and NGO partner Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants strengthened the capacity of 40 staff from 16 Ukrainian associations to identify, assess, and respond to the needs of Ukrainian children, women and families.

Health and Nutrition: In **Poland**, UNICEF provided access to primary health care services to more than 338,000 women and children through municipalities by delivering essential health supplies (health kits, equipment, personal protective equipment, COVID-19 tests, etc.) and services (health check-ups). A total of 10,000 refugee children and caregivers in three municipalities underwent health screening. UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health and municipalities in reaching more than 500,000 refugees with information on essential child vaccination. In addition, UNICEF delivered over 55,000 doses of vaccines to complement government efforts in ensuring the vaccination of around 25,000 refugee children against polio and 5,000 children against Hepatitis A. UNICEF trained 248 health professionals on child developmental and mental health issues, benefitting 5,150 refugee families monthly with counselling services. UNICEF provided vital equipment to two clinical hospitals, which will allow around 30,000 refugee children and caregivers to annually access specialized health care services. Over 85,000 children benefited from warm meals through UNICEF-supported mechanisms.

In **Moldova**, UNICEF signed an agreement with the National Health Insurance Company, ensuring free, high-quality health care to at least 5,000 refugee children. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF trained 50 per cent of family doctors in Moldova on routine child immunization, with over 2,071 refugee children reached with immunization. UNICEF and partners supported the provision of primary health care services for over 31,000 refugee children and women, while essential medicines were provided to all refugee accommodation centres and host communities through primary health care facilities. In addition, 40,224 parents and child guardians received health promotion and information services. In collaboration with the Institute of Mother and Child Health, UNICEF helped to procure equipment for neonatal intensive care units and train neonatal specialists. UNICEF procured antiretroviral treatment for refugee pregnant women and children, reaching over 200 beneficiaries. More than 800 caregivers received infant young child feeding (IYCF) counselling sessions through UNICEF-supported mechanisms.

In **Romania**, more than 16,000 children and women accessed primary health care and over 94,000 caregivers were reached with health information services. UNICEF's implementing partners provided IYCF counselling to 1,143 caregivers of children under the age of two. Partnerships with local foundations such as Regina Maria reinforced access to health services for Ukrainian refugees despite language and insurance barriers.

In **Bulgaria**, UNICEF and the Astra Forum Foundation strengthened the capacity of 4,221 doctors in interpersonal communication, vaccine-preventable diseases, and COVID-19 immunization. UNICEF and the Ministry of Health surveyed vaccination attitudes among parents and general practitioners, to support the development of a vaccination handbook and an online vaccine school initiative. UNICEF and WHO developed the 'Interpersonal communication for immunization - manual for health care workers' and UNICEF and the Astra Forum Foundation organized a first national conference on vaccine-preventable diseases. All activities under health were in partnership with the Ministry of Health and contributed to the development of a national vaccination strategy.

In **Slovakia**, UNICEF supported IYCF counselling and basic paediatric services at UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots, reaching 1,496 caregivers of children under the age of 2. UNICEF supported primary healthcare services in the biggest accommodation facility in Gabčíkovo and Rovniankova clinic in Bratislava. 43,022 primary health care services were provided to children and women and 5,597 caregivers were

reached with health information. Through UNICEF-supported mechanisms, 750 children received measles, polio and other routine vaccination and 708 were referred to secondary and tertiary health care.

In the **Czech Republic**, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health to establish nine paediatric and adult outpatient centres in university hospitals across the country, providing primary health care services to 10,445 children and women and vaccinating around 334 children. UNICEF, the Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education, the Centre for Nursing and other health care professionals launched a programme to support Ukrainian health professionals to obtain accreditation and work in the health care sector; by the end of 2022, the programme provided classes to 339 professionals. UNICEF supported the National Institute of Public Health to increase knowledge and skills on prevention of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections among Ukrainian and Czech young people. A learning manual was developed in Ukrainian and Czech to be delivered in schools and communities, jointly with Czech public health experts.

In **Belarus**, more than 700 paediatricians and psychologists were trained to identify signs of VAC through six regional seminars, while 116 Red Cross workers registered and 205 viewed a webinar on this topic, developed in partnership with the Belarusian Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education.

In **Croatia**, UNICEF supported setting up the med-info centre for Ukrainian women and children in Zagreb, providing critical information, support in accessing health care and GBV services as well as MHPSS activities. While 30,479 people were reached with information, the centre also reached 29 children (19 boys, 10 girls) and 187 female caregivers from Ukraine with primary health care services. 897 frontline workers were educated on IYCF in crises and the differences between the Ukrainian and Croatian educational systems. The website [Parenting in Croatia](#) was established in Ukrainian and Croatian to increase awareness among caregivers of children aged 0–6 years and frontline workers on access to health, nutrition and responsive caregiving, resources, and community support.

In **Greece**, UNICEF and GIVMED facilitated the donation of 1,768 health products to a public organization supporting women from Ukraine, benefitting a total of 2,509 women and children. In partnership with UNICEF, GIVMED also facilitated information sharing with multiple organizations supporting Ukrainian refugees to get details about the medical services available and launched a social media campaign to collect feedback from Ukrainian refugees about their health-related needs.

In **Montenegro**, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health to strengthen the knowledge and communication skills of health care workers, facilitate refugees' access to the health system, with a special emphasis on care of mothers, babies and small children. A total of 117 refugees were supported and provided with primary health services.

In **Serbia**, UNICEF and the Danish Refugee Council implemented an ECD emergency training package for frontline workers, service providers and CSOs who support children and caregivers in accommodation centres. In addition, UNICEF supported ECD workshops and counselling on parenting skills.

Education and ECD: In **Poland**, UNICEF reached more than 600,000 people during a summer back-to-learning campaign and supported national authorities to enrol close to 200,000 children in the Polish education system. In addition, UNICEF supported more than 9,000 children to study the formal Ukrainian curriculum in accredited schools. UNICEF also helped expand access to pre-school and day care services to 30,000 children through municipalities and CSOs and provided more than 10,000 refugee children and their parents with trauma-informed early care, learning and development opportunities, while giving parents, mainly mothers, more free time to pursue employment and find a sense of community in Poland through 35 early childhood education and care centres. In addition, 8,607 students from 76 primary schools took part in a multicultural week, featuring intercultural thematic workshops conducive to the integration of children. Schools were supported with learning materials, including tablets and laptops, that reached estimated 358,584 children. UNICEF established

over 50 educational and development hubs to ensure children, especially adolescents, continued learning in a safe space. UNICEF and partners also provided professional development opportunities to around 13,000 education personnel. Together with municipalities, UNICEF supported the recruitment and deployment of around 1,500 Ukrainian teaching assistants to support the integration of refugee children.

In **Moldova**, UNICEF and partners reached 36,433 refugees and Moldovan children through formal and non-formal education, including early learning, while 1,832 children were enrolled in the formal education system. In addition, 55,000 adolescents were engaged in skills developments and resilience programmes. A total of 43,666 refugee and Moldovan children of pre-school age received didactic, learning, and recreational materials, provided by UNICEF and the LEGO Foundation. UNICEF partnered with the Global Education Cluster and UNHCR to conduct training for local partners on education in emergencies, reaching 1,670 teachers, including 22 refugee teachers. Throughout 2022, UNICEF provided hot meals for selected pre-schools and primary schools, reaching more than 1,805 refugee and local children.

In **Romania**, UNICEF extended access to formal and non-formal education opportunities, including early learning, to 5,495 Ukrainian children, through the establishment of learning hubs in schools and community learning centres offering special classes and learning support facilitated mainly by Ukrainian teachers. UNICEF also provided individual learning materials through NGO and government partners, including books, schools-in-a-box, school bags and stationeries, benefiting 15,772 children. Partnerships were established with NGOs, in collaboration with municipalities and education authorities, to facilitate children's enrolment and participation in face-to-face learning in eight cities, including via information centres in Blue Dots. To support refugee children's integration in schools, UNICEF facilitated Romanian language courses along with multilingual teaching and learning materials. UNICEF also extended training opportunities to 116 Ukrainian, Bulgarian and Romanian teachers, through a training programme on 'Teaching and Learning in Difficult Times' delivered in partnership with IOM and the British Council. A partnership with LEGO also enabled the support to ECD centres throughout affected areas. A partnership with the Global Business Coalition for Education Foundation provided UNICEF with 5,000 laptops that are being used to maintain complementary online education for Ukrainian children in supervised settings. In support of ECD efforts, social inclusion of children from Ukraine aged 0-6 and their parents and caregivers was fostered in seven Primo Hubs established by UNICEF and partners in late 2022. So far, the hubs opened their doors to 117 children from Ukraine and Romania and 203 parents and caregivers.

In **Bulgaria**, UNICEF launched non-formal learning and recreational activities, reaching 1,246 children with learning activities and MHPSS. A back-to-school campaign engaged over 3,000 displaced parents and 1,080 children across 10 locations. A total of 384 children completed preparatory Bulgarian language classes before the start of the school year and 2,250 children were enrolled in school. UNICEF provided over 2,354 children with learning materials, including over 730 with access to online education. Five learning hubs and a network of 11 safe learning and play areas reached children in 11 locations. The play and learning network provide day care for younger children, while school-aged children received mentorship and tutors to support their learning and catch-up classes.

In **Hungary**, UNICEF supported education services across six locations. 827 children, including illiterate children, accessed formal and non-formal education, including early learning, through UNICEF-supported programmes. 1,202 children also received learning materials.

In **Slovakia**, 40,433 children accessed formal and non-formal learning opportunities supported by UNICEF, and 23,181 children benefitted from learning materials. With UNICEF support, over 3,500 new places were created in 183 kindergartens and pre-school institutions for Slovak and Ukrainian children; 8,298 children (including 308 Ukrainian children) participated in summer schools; 10,232 Ukrainian children were enrolled in schools; and over 10,000 children accessed language learning material. Sixteen regional coordinators were also recruited to support school enrolment and inclusion, benefitting 799 teachers and 15,980 children in 363 schools. In cooperation with the City of Bratislava

and NGO partners, 23 play and learning hubs were created in 13 municipalities, benefiting 4,432 children, and providing a range of services, including MHPSS interventions. The hubs also contributed to socially integrating over 700 caregivers and parents through several informal activities. The [Ukrainian School in Evacuation](#), supported by UNICEF, provided over 200 adolescents with non-formal learning based on the Ukrainian curriculum.

In the **Czech Republic**, 50,285 refugee children and adolescents from Ukraine were enrolled in Czech schools, with 32,846 students including 294 vulnerable Roma children, directly supported by UNICEF. A total of 2,619 teachers and school staff were trained to facilitate the integration of refugee children. In addition, 40 professionals from education, health and social sectors were trained in psychological first aid and trauma-informed practices. Moreover, 618 Czech and Ukrainian future teaching assistants were enrolled in five-month qualification courses across the country. A back-to-school campaign was conducted¹⁹ with essential information about the Czech education system and learning opportunities/materials for Ukrainian families. As a result of the partnership between UNICEF and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, a grant scheme enabled access to non-formal early learning opportunities for 1,212 children under the age of 6 years, including 1,076 Ukrainian refugees. In addition, 1,515 parents of young children were supported with courses and consultations. Finally, UNICEF supported the Municipality of Prague to hire Ukrainian staff and offer cultural education and activities, reaching 1,600 children and families.

In **Belarus**, UNICEF partnered with the Red Cross and provided education vouchers to more than 680 children in preparation for new academic year, that allowed them to purchase school supplies and compulsory school uniform.

In **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, 32 children were provided with individual learning materials, including backpacks with school supplies, and with access to digital learning content. They were able to follow their classes jointly in a learning hub established at a primary school. UNICEF engaged two learning assistants and a cultural mediator to provide non-formal education in the local and English language, arts, crafts and science classes, benefitting 32 children (18 girls).

In **Croatia**, UNICEF ensured funds for learning materials for 491 schools to enhance learning outcomes of 1,511 Ukrainian and over 10,000 local students. In a collective centre where most children were unaccompanied or separated, additional school supplies were provided for 86 girls and boys, while a Croatian language course was organized for 14 children and 26 adults. Two comprehensive manuals (1,107 downloads), complemented by three webinars (502 views), were developed for school staff on how to integrate Ukrainian students. Sixty-two school professionals were trained to provide support for the well-being and mental health of students from Ukraine and create an inclusive learning environment, benefitting 27,571 students. After completing their training, the school professionals supported 1,104 of their colleagues with workshops, providing materials and resources to support the well-being and inclusion of Ukrainian students.

In **Greece**, a total of 1,508 children (759 boys, 749 girls) from Ukraine accessed formal and/or non-formal education supported by UNICEF. In addition, eight schools were supported with interpretation services. A cumulative total of 1,678 teachers and other education professionals were trained with UNICEF support, including through interventions such as [Teach4Integration](#).

In **Italy**, UNICEF and the ISMU Foundation organized 10 training sessions for 174 teachers on the Akelius e-learning Italian course, for the benefit of refugees from Ukraine as well as other refugees and migrants. Moreover, ISMU distributed 548 tablets to facilitate learning and teaching (447 for students and 101 for teachers). 330 students, including 236 Ukrainians, used the Akelius e-learning platform.

In **Montenegro**, 501 Ukrainian children are now enrolled in the formal education system. UNICEF and the Ministry of Education trained Ukrainian-speaking staff in schools to support children in learning.

¹⁹ A unique viewer is counting a viewer as an individual rather than counting up their views.

PSS was provided to 186 children in group workshops, while six children received individual sessions. Furniture and IT equipment were procured for ten pre- and primary schools to support enrolment and quality conditions for children from Ukraine. UNICEF supported the Ukrainian NGO Dobro Djelo to organize non-formal education support, including early learning, reaching 256 children.

In **Türkiye**, UNICEF procured 10,000 learn-at-home kits, including education supplies and Turkish language content for Ukrainian children. The distribution is ongoing in five provinces through NGO partner Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants. UNICEF also supported the distribution of 1,000 early childhood education kits in backpacks and is currently procuring 1,000 storybook sets.

To support young refugee children with disability and developmental difficulties and their families in **Bulgaria, Moldova, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia**, 247 family consultants received training by the European Association of Service Providers for Persons with Disabilities through a UNICEF-supported partnership. A total of 1,980 children and caregivers received MHPSS, and 127 refugee parents were trained to provide peer support to other families.

Along with the International Step by Step Association, UNICEF helped train 137 master trainers across **Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Ukraine** on psychological first aid for young children through early childhood education and care settings. These master trainers will now train other educators to ensure that the mental health and psychosocial needs and well-being of young children are prioritized.

By the end of 2022, 44,100 users had accessed the Ukrainian version of the [Bebbo](#) parenting app. Most users (97 per cent) were mothers who registered 28,600 children on the app. Seventy per cent of all onboarded users read at least one article on the app, and 66 per cent tracked their children's developmental milestones at least once.

WASH: In **Poland**, 66,000 children and caregivers benefitted from WASH supplies and hygiene services in four municipalities.

In **Moldova**, UNICEF and partners provided support to 32 accommodation facilities for refugees to ensure appropriate access to WASH facilities and services, while providing direct assistance to 29,874 refugees who benefitted from safe and appropriate sanitation facilities and 67,167 refugees from hygiene kits. UNICEF and partners ensured that UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots and other child-friendly spaces were properly winterized, focusing on adequate heating devices and winter-proof WASH infrastructure. As part of contingency planning in case of an influx of refugees, UNICEF procured 19 sanitary containers and installed at border crossings toward Ukrainian territories for refugees, locations at the national border with Romania and other locations in discussion and coordination with UNHCR and Border Police, while two WASH containers were prepositioned with the National Inspectorate for Emergency Situations.

In **Romania**, over 33,000 people accessed sufficient, safe drinking water and over 15,000 received critical hygiene supplies through UNICEF partners. WASH facilities in containers were procured locally as a preparedness measure for new refugee arrivals, forming part of contingency planning ahead of winter. Three are in the process of installation at the Blue Dots sites in the capital Bucharest. Winterization-related efforts also included comprehensive planning and preparation of the refugee reception facilities for cold weather conditions, including through distribution of over 3,000 sets of winter clothes (with an additional 13,000 planned and 3,000 provided to Moldova) and 2,022 blankets.

In **Bulgaria**, UNICEF reached 9,718 vulnerable families and children (girls 852, boys 828) with 4,896 blankets and 4,822 WASH supplies through the six UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots.

In **Belarus**, critical hygiene supplies were distributed to more than 1,700 individuals, including almost 1,100 children, with additional supplies being procured in response to harsh winter conditions.

In **Croatia**, UNICEF provided hygiene items to 100 children (85 boys, 15 girls), including unaccompanied and separated children.

In **Serbia**, UNICEF distributed winter clothes, shoes, hygiene items, and baby-specific supplies in reception and asylum centres to support refugees during the winter months, covering all refugee and migrant children accommodated at the time, including 23 children from Ukraine.

In **Türkiye**, UNICEF procured 1,500 hygiene kits, which will benefit 1,330 Ukrainian individuals residing in Antalya. At the time of writing, 40 kits had been delivered to Ukrainian children and adults.

Social Protection: In **Poland**, about 65,520 households were reached with cash assistance interventions by UNICEF and municipalities designed to support particularly vulnerable children, including those with disabilities or in foster families

In **Moldova**, 29,755 refugee households benefitted from the UNICEF-supported cash assistance programme, implemented in close collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection. Further cash assistance was agreed for vulnerable Moldovan families, including refugee-hosting families, to mitigate the effects of the economic and energy crisis and harsh winter conditions.

In **Romania**, UNICEF provided technical advice to the government to review the current subsidy programme (the [50/20 programme](#)) through which Romanian citizens hosting refugees from Ukraine receive cash payments of US\$10 per person per day for accommodation and US\$4 per person per day for food. Vouchers were distributed to the General Directorates of Social Assistance and Child Protection to enable them to reach refugees in communities or isolated areas and more than 3,000 sets of winter clothes were distributed to the families most in need, at the border and in urban areas.

In **Bulgaria**, UNICEF and partners reached 456 households with vouchers for food and non-food items to cope during winter, including 228 children (114 girls, 114 boys, 33 out of them with disabilities) and 732 adults (209 with disabilities).

In **Hungary**, through the partnership with the Municipality of Zahony, 239 households, including refugee families, were reached with cash transfers. UNICEF partner Terre des Hommes reached 140 children with vouchers for the purchase of school supplies, benefiting.

In **Slovakia**, UNICEF and other United Nations agencies supported the government to provide universal and targeted cash support, distributing over EUR 11 million. This significantly relieved pressure on the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and allowed the transition of Ukrainian families with children into the national social protection system. The cash schemes achieved the following results: material need benefit (multi-purpose grant) paid to about 14,400 households over four months; a carer's grant for children with specific needs paid to carers over six months covering 186 girls and 118 boys. UNICEF also supported the carer's grant for adults to provide payments to 115 people – including families with children – through a one-off benefit. According to an NGO survey, more than 95 per cent of beneficiaries were highly satisfied with the cash support and spent it on necessities such as food, clothes, health, and education. The carer's grant and a material needs benefit were transferred to the government, guaranteeing sustainable and institutionalized support to beneficiaries. were transferred to the government, guaranteeing sustainable and institutionalized support to beneficiaries.

In **Serbia**, a total of 123 households, with 203 children, were provided with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers.

In **Belarus**, UNICEF signed a strategic partnership with the Post Office and Red Cross to deliver cash support for winter needs, based on the governmental social entitlement scheme and vulnerability criteria, through the largest distribution network of more than 3,000 offices, including the most remote areas, targeting more than 600 vulnerable refugee families (over 2,500 individuals, including 1,500 children).

Social and Behaviour Change, Community Engagement, and AAP: In **Poland**, 3.6 million refugees were reached with information on essential services, including vaccination and back-to-school campaigns. Over 1.5 million Ukrainian caregivers were reached with messages promoting vaccine confidence through targeted interventions in pharmacies, social media, outdoor and public transport.

A total of 110,00 refugees received information on essential services in Poland through the [Spilno digital platform](#) with 116 articles on legal, educational, health and integration and other topics. More than 100 most frequently asked questions from refugees were collected and answered in accessible digital format. 112,146 people were engaged through interpersonal communication (IPC) interventions implemented in partnership with local government and NGOs in 12 municipalities. Sixty municipality representatives were engaged to strengthen their capacities on prevention of violence, solidarity, foster care and mental health support. A total of 250,000 families received information on access to health and education services through a partnership with the Viber messaging app and a Ukrainian mobile operator. UNICEF introduced human-centred design to inform the feedback collection process in Poland. A total of 103,110 people provided feedback and shared concerns through UNICEF partners, UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots, Education Hotline, Institute of Mother and Child, and U-Report. The engagement contributed to more accountable health care and education services for children of refugee population.

In **Moldova**, UNICEF partnered with the Centre for Health Strategies and Policy to strengthen health workers' communication skills, sensitize local authorities and pre-school teachers and schoolteachers, and inform the population on routine and COVID-19 vaccination. Almost 10,000 people, including 1,116 Ukrainian refugees, were reached through this initiative and the coverage of COVID-19 vaccines increased from 1,600 to 4,200 in targeted areas. A total of 218,000 people were reached with messages on access to services and 28,644 people provided feedback at UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots, refugee accommodation centres, youth centres, and through social media. Additionally, UNICEF developed information and communication materials to promote the UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots, and engaged 11,184 people in social and behaviour change activities on breastfeeding in emergencies, education, and prevention of child trafficking and violence against children and women and strengthen the feedback and complaint mechanism. UNICEF partnered with the National School of Public Health to implement social listening and rumour tracking on issues related to refugees in Moldova, to mitigate tensions and strengthen social cohesion.

In **Romania**, 976,685 people were reached with key messages and information on access to services, while 28,714 people were engaged in social and behaviour change activities, also using QR codes to link to regularly updated comprehensive websites. UNICEF launched an online campaign with social cohesion messages reaching 256,160 and engaging 1,643 people in host communities and local Ukrainian networks via telegram. A total of 2,213 refugees provided feedback on the services received at UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots, indicating an overall positive perception, in particular of the volunteers. One hundred Ukrainian teenagers answered a survey on mental health, showing that more than 40 per cent were anxious because of family financial stress, social media, their future or identity issues.

In **Belarus**, more than 185,000 individuals were reached with informational messages on relevant services, including MHPSS, protection, access to education, employment through social networks and groups, media channels, information points and the UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots. More than 25,000 individuals participated in various engagement interventions for social and behaviour change. More than 80 Ukrainian and Belarusian children and their parents from different regions of Belarus attended a UNICEF-supported film festival strengthening integration of refugee children into society. Feedback mechanisms were integrated for all services and supplies provided by UNICEF via QR codes or forms that were communicated, analysed and followed up.

In **Bulgaria**, 3,401,854 people were reached with targeted messages through UNICEF partners, including Bulgarian national television and other traditional media, on PSEA, access to health, enrolment in education, mental health care, vaccine mandates, human interest stories on integration, support for fundraising, and promotion of solidarity. A total of 75,346 people were engaged in social and behaviour change interventions, including capacity building of health professionals on IPC, policy dialogues and research on vaccine hesitancy, and community awareness sessions with Ukrainian parents in the context of a back-to-school campaign. Participatory events throughout the year

engaged Ukrainian children and adolescents, building their resilience, and integrating them into society, while 1,399 people shared their feedback through established mechanisms.

In **Hungary**, UNICEF and Viber reached 12,000 beneficiaries with messages on services and guidance for caregivers on parenting and care, which included messages on protecting children from sexual abuse and exploitation and trafficking, education during war, and helplines.

In **Slovakia**, 897,260 people were reached with messages on information and access to services via UNICEF-supported programmes, including an MHPSS campaign. The campaign, called #Pomahajmesi, shed light on the emotional experiences of children from both countries and highlighted their coping strategies. The campaign was supported by Madam Zuzana Čaputová, the President of the Slovak Republic. Additionally, a total of 4,400 individuals used feedback mechanisms on child protection services at UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots and on CSO platforms. Social and behaviour change activities engaged 110,729 people.

In **Czech Republic**, UNICEF teams reached 443,188 people with key messages on vaccine hesitancy, MHPSS, access to services, housing and education, and youth peer support information via mass media, social media and other channels, while 14,538 people were engaged in social and behaviour change interventions. UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health to launch a vaccine hesitancy campaign on routine and COVID-19 vaccination reaching 12,290 people and engaging 3,279 via IPC channels. UNICEF and the Municipality of Prague launched a social cohesion campaign with MHPSS messages in Ukrainian, Russian, and Czech reaching 27,242 people. UNICEF took successful steps to put AAP at the core of programme design and implementation across the joint work with the Government and CSO partners. Every UNICEF partnership included feedback mechanisms and was supported with capacity strengthening sessions to transform their existing feedback collection practices into formalized, established feedback mechanisms. A total of 2,130 people shared their concerns and provided feedback through national and NGO-based platforms.

In **Croatia**, 43,718 people were reached through messaging on prevention and access to services, while 30,479 people were reached specifically with information on the Croatian health and educational systems.

In **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, UNICEF advocated with the municipality to provide school transport for children attending UNICEF-supported education programmes within schools.

In **Italy**, a total of **309,551** people were reached with messages on prevention and access to services on health, mental health, GBV, education and protection.

In **Greece**, 3,852 people were able to access reporting and feedback mechanisms. UNICEF also strengthened the capacity of partners to establish AAP policies.

In **Montenegro**, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education and the Embassy of Ukraine to prepare information materials on education support, reaching 880 children and parents. Through Red Cross channels, 250 people were reached with messaging on how to access social and child protection, education and legal and health services. With UNICEF support, primary health centres in five municipalities introduced an online feedback mechanism for refugee patients to share their concerns and ask questions using the UNICEF data collection platform InForm.

In **Serbia**, information material for specific age groups reached 263 refugees with information on child protection, ECD, GBV prevention, and MHPSS. UNICEF supported the City of Belgrade to establish an info-hub that is both a physical space and a [website](#), reaching over 600 people with information on how to access to services, including legal services, relocate to Serbia, and enrol children in school.

Adolescent Development and Participation: Through a newly established regional partnership, the Scouts supported 896,097 Ukrainian individuals, including 346,835 children and young people in 3,371 locations across the refugee response countries. Ukrainian young people were supported through the Scouting's Educational Methods, facilitated by 21,688 Scout volunteers. Communication and social media messages were translated reaching 2,197,567 people, including children, adolescents, and

young people. Through the UPLIFT programme implemented in partnership with Junior Achievement Europe in 11 countries, 12,660 children and youth were reached in nine countries (**Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, and Serbia**). The programme informed, inspired, and empowered youth affected by the war. UNICEF and the Duke of Edinburgh's International Award continued promoting the 'Stand By Me' project in **Slovakia, Czech Republic and Romania**, which provided 437 young people with non-formal education and learning opportunities and benefitted 874 community members. 88 mentors supported the delivery of engagement actions for social and behavioural change.

In **Poland**, UNICEF organized summer camps and other events focused on the integration, skills building and learning the Polish language. A total of 3,216 adolescents and young children (1,433 boys, 1,802 girls), including both Ukrainian and host community children, participated in recreational activities for social cohesion and integration.

In **Moldova**, 1,400 adolescents benefited from activities under the youth social innovation and entrepreneurship programme UPSHIFT²⁰ on local mobilization, business development, start-up management and implementation. U-Report engaged 25,000 young people in online consultations, chatbots and livestreams across Facebook and Viber, informing programming, addressing social cohesion, and providing information on topics prioritized by young people such as mental health. Working directly with nine youth centres, UNICEF engaged 1,000 young volunteers in capacity building, outreach, and peer-to-peer engagement with 35,000 Moldovan and refugee adolescents and youth. UNICEF built the capacity of school management committees in 20 schools to establish pupils' councils and manage pupils' engagement and participation in decision-making processes. UNICEF and its partners supported two mobile teams of youth workers, enabling them to reach, inform and refer 9,000 refugee and Moldovan adolescents to youth-friendly services and programmes. A mobile Science, Technology, Engineering, the Arts and Mathematics (STEAM) classroom delivered ICT training to 6,000 Moldovan and refugee young people, including those residing in 25 refugee accommodation centres. The 'Girls go IT' summer camp engaged 3,600 adolescent girls in life skills development and social engagement activities, along with 1,400 UPSHIFT social innovation projects led by adolescents in 32 localities, including two refugee accommodation centres. A total of 10,000 refugee children and youth benefited from two youth-friendly spaces established within UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots.

In **Romania**, UNICEF's partner Junior Achievement provided support sessions to 40 teachers and facilitators from six cities that work with Ukrainian adolescents and professional orientation and entrepreneurship sessions to approximately 400 adolescents. Jointly with Sports for Development, UNICEF organised sessions between Ukrainian and Romanian children, while adolescent hubs were established in UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots to reinforce participation and access to resources. The exhibit "e-motion" was organised in downtown Bucharest with the participation of more than 100 adolescents and will tour throughout Romania to share adolescent's perspective. Meanwhile, a Telegram channel was established and became the most popular platform to reach out to and engage with adolescents from Ukraine. potential U-Reporters.

In **Bulgaria**, UNICEF supported the integration and social and cultural adaptation of 204 children and young people through summer camps, PSS interventions, non-formal education, and recreational activities such as art therapy, psychodrama, creative and music workshops, English language lessons, sports and edutainment activities.

In **Slovakia**, UNICEF partnered with the National Institute for Education and Youth to design a grant scheme supporting non-formal education activities for youth to reach out-of-school children, especially adolescents. Activities offered with the City of Bratislava reached 148 children and adolescent from Ukraine.

²⁰ UPSHIFT is a methodology of human-centred design adopted by UNICEF globally aiming to serve as an opportunity to support young people to become a force for positive social and economic change.

In the **Czech Republic**, UNICEF trained youth consultants to lead research on social cohesion among youth in the Municipality of Prague. This work became the basis of a workshop which brought youth and 23 civil society organizations together to co-create new youth projects targeting 15 to 17-year-olds.

In **Italy**, UNICEF and Junior Achievement Italia reached 495 participants, including 231 Ukrainian adolescents, by organizing nine UPSHIFT innovation and creativity camps in four regions. Participants were also provided with 194 tablets to support the students in their online education.

In **Türkiye**, UNICEF worked with Junior Achievement to implement the 'Code Your Career Programme' consisting of innovative career development training (design thinking, innovation management, competency development) and a tech camp (entrepreneurship, and artificial intelligence training through Python), reaching 46 Ukrainian adolescents and young women and men.

Coordination, partnership, strategy, and funding: In **Poland**, UNICEF signed 12 work plans with municipalities hosting 70 per cent of the Ukrainian refugee population. UNICEF established a presence in Krakow, Warsaw, and Gdansk areas to monitor the humanitarian situation and implement the refugee response. Four cooperation agreements were signed with line ministries, including the Ministries of Justice, Family and Social Policy, Health, and Education. UNICEF worked with the central government and child protection partners, putting in place a national action plan, standard operating procedures and guidelines that facilitate regular monitoring, individual case management, and upcoming relocation exercises.

In **Moldova**, UNICEF signed an agreement and developed a work plan with the Municipality of Chisinau to improve existing services for vulnerable children and their families, including refugee families, and strengthen child and social protection services. This contributed to reinforcing child protection systems in Moldova's largest municipality through the provision of equipment, materials, training and capacity development for the social services workforce. Activities were extended to strengthen local systems in Cahul and Ungheni for the provision of services to refugees and vulnerable children.

In **Romania**, where UNICEF already operated with central ministries and authorities before the crisis, 17 new partnerships were signed with municipalities and counties covering an estimated 42,000 refugees, and the process is being expanded to the entire country to address equity, sustainability and scalability issues. To expand services from the border to urban settings, where most refugees settled down, hubs offering safe spaces, protection, education, and health support were established, benefiting over 132,000 people. UNICEF's field presence in six regions enabled coordination at local level as well as accountability and strategic capacitation. At central level, UNICEF led the education and child protection, basic needs and anti-trafficking joint working groups, consolidating efforts of the international community towards efficiency and accountability.

In **Bulgaria**, UNICEF worked with national, regional, and local authorities and established respective partnerships with different stakeholders, including on the implementation of the pilot project 'EU Child Guarantee', an initiative of the European Commission that ensures the most vulnerable children in the European Union have access to health care, education, childcare, decent housing and adequate nutrition. UNICEF also established agreements with municipal authorities, aiming at securing additional humanitarian support to Ukrainian communities for the provision of social services, childcare, education, and Bulgarian language courses, as well as activities for adolescents. UNICEF signed a new agreement with the Burgas Municipality to support Ukrainian refugees, which will model future partnerships with six additional municipalities.

In **Hungary**, UNICEF continued to forge partnerships with municipalities to provide multi-sectorial services and deliver supplies to Ukrainian refugees and host communities, including Roma children and families. Agreements were signed with four municipalities designed to reach 41,625 children and their families with services across all response sectors as well as 239 households with humanitarian cash assistance.

In **Slovakia**, UNICEF established strategic partnerships with relevant ministries (Ministries of Interior; Education, Science and Sport; Ministry of Health; Labour, Social Affairs and Family; Justice; Foreign and European Affairs) and other relevant state institutions (Migration Office, National Institute of Education and Youth, Office of the Commissioner for Children, Office of the Government Plenipotentiary for Civil Society Development). In addition to coordination with national government, formal cooperation was established with two municipalities, reaching more than 35,500 refugees, including 11,000 children from Ukraine, with further partnerships being developed.

In the **Czech Republic**, UNICEF signed an agreement with the Municipality of Prague targeting over 30,000 children. The partnership encompassed a cross-sectoral approach, including early learning, education, child protection, health, adolescent empowerment and integration and social cohesion among refugee children and host communities. Through this partnership, the Follow-Up Centre for Support to Ukrainian Refugees was launched and will contribute to long-term and sustainable support for refugees with comprehensive services in the areas of housing, health, education, child protection, and ECD and social integration.

In **Belarus**, UNICEF signed seven partnership agreements at national and sub-national levels, ensuring the provision of critical services. In addition, UNICEF signed a work plan with regional authorities in Brest that integrated preparedness and the emergency response, focused on systems strengthening through development and humanitarian interventions.

IV. Results achieved from Humanitarian Thematic Funding

In 2022, generous thematic donations have been invaluable in giving UNICEF the flexibility to respond to emerging priorities and provide services to meet immediate needs of affected children and their families both. This included the provision of child protection, education, health and nutrition, and WASH services, as well as basic supplies and systematic capacity building in Ukraine and refugee-receiving countries.

By the end of December 2022, UNICEF's HAC appeal for the Ukraine and Refugee Crisis was 88 per cent funded (US\$1,193.9 million). Of this funding, US\$660 million – 55 per cent of funds received – was humanitarian thematic. Given the interlinked, complex and unpredictable emergency in Ukraine and in refugee-receiving countries, the flexibility of these funds enabled UNICEF to provide immediate and complementary support to address critical needs of children affected by the war as well as to maintain readiness and agility to scale up, sustain and deliver support in the face of significant and expanded needs. Humanitarian thematic funding enable UNICEF to adequately to address urgent needs for affected children and their families, including scaling up the emergency response and life-saving services and supplies inside Ukraine and bolstering and filling critical social service gaps resulting from overstretched national services in refugee receiving countries, mitigating the socio-economic impacts, and addressing urgent and seasonal needs.

Inside Ukraine (Pillar 1)

Humanitarian thematic funding for Ukraine has contributed to the scale-up of the emergency response, including providing critical services for children and the delivery of life-saving supplies. Results included reaching 224,303 households with multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers. The purchase of essential health supplies enabled UNICEF to support 1,005 health care facilities, including 31 maternity houses (perinatal centres) in 24 regions. In addition, the procurement and distribution of critical WASH supplies, including water purification tablets, water tanks, and hygiene kits, enabled UNICEF to reach over 1.5 million people. Furthermore, funding was instrumental for Ukraine's Spilno programme – an integrated support strategy for children and families affected by the war in Ukraine, which offered multi-sectoral child-centred services and supplies, including the promotion of positive behaviours and coping mechanisms for affected children, young people and caregivers. Support was also provided to education, child protection and local partners, including the Association of Ukrainian Cities, working with children in some of the hardest hit communities. The availability of humanitarian

thematic funding ensured that the UNICEF Ukraine Country Office could act quickly to meet the urgent needs of children affected by the war in Ukraine.

Refugee receiving countries (Pillar 2)

Belarus: Thematic funding made up 76 per cent of overall funding available in Belarus, allowing UNICEF to be at the frontline of the response with critical supplies and services, expanded staff, and 10 new partnerships at national and sub-national levels. More than 2,150 individuals (1,383 children) were provided with critical PSS. Two information points and one UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dot were opened to provide critical information and referral to relevant services. 13 child-friendly spaces were established at three Red Cross crisis and Socio-pedagogical centres. Moreover, 1,735 individuals, including 1,095 children, were provided with hygiene kits. More than 680 children (312 girls) were supported with school supplies and uniforms and around 300 children were provided with tablets to catchup on online education. Thematic contributions were timely and vital in strengthening the capacity of the Belarus Red Cross and Ministry of Emergency Situation in preparedness and response interventions and enabling UNICEF to expand its presence with field monitors and child protection experts in two regions where most border crossings of refugees to and from Belarus takes place. In addition, thematic funding contributed to the establishment of cash support for more than 600 refugee families via the post office, the largest network with more than 3,000 locations, bringing aid closer to refugees with children from Ukraine.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: A child-friendly space was established in Međugorje, offering pedagogical supportive activities to build children's resilience in coping with stress. On a monthly basis, between 32 and 49 children and 27 caregivers were provided with MHPSS services, and 40 to 71 woman, boys and girls participated in GBV risk mitigation measures, prevention and/or response interventions. UNICEF collaborated with the local Centre for Social Welfare and supported a social worker and psychologist as a part of a mobile team. Also, 30 children (18 girls) were provided with access to digital learning content and followed Ukrainian classes jointly in a learning hub at a primary school. UNICEF engaged two learning assistants and a cultural mediator who provided non-formal education. Thematic funding also allowed fast procurement and distributions of winter clothes for 60 children and 32 children (18 girls) were provided with individual learning materials.

Bulgaria: Thanks to indispensable thematic funding, UNICEF and UNHCR were able to establish six Blue Dots to provide immediate support to more than 51,068 children and adults through 35 trained frontline workers who provided PSS, risk identification, provision of information, referrals and support to access social benefits, healthcare, education and other specialized services, mediation with state authorities, legal aid, counselling, and recreational activities for children in the child-friendly spaces. Moreover, UNICEF provided access to formal or non-formal education, including early learning, to more than 7,000 children, and over 5,600 children received individual learning materials. Daily access to education was ensured through learning hubs and 11 safe learning and play areas for refugee children. UNICEF also strengthened the U-Report platform with 300+ new country-specific messages to ensure access to up-to-date information about available services, and provided integration, social and cultural adaptation activities for more than 200 adolescents. UNICEF actively promoted the importance of immunization among Ukrainian children and, in partnership with the Astra Forum Foundation, strengthened the capacity of 4,221 doctors and organized the first national conference on vaccine-preventable diseases.

Croatia: Humanitarian thematic funds contributed to supporting 264 unaccompanied and separated children and providing MHPSS services to 662 children and 141 caregivers. Capacities were strengthened in MHPSS of 273 professionals and in GBV prevention and response of 188 professionals. Learning materials for all 491 schools with Ukrainian students were ensured. 1,192 teachers were trained to deliver inclusive teaching, benefiting 27,571 Ukrainian and Croatian students. UNICEF's partner Med-Info Centre provided 607 services to children and caregivers. The awareness of caregivers of children aged 0 to 6 years on health, nutrition and responsive caregiving

was increased through a webpage and webinars, while 897 frontline workers were trained in young children's nutrition in emergencies.

Czech Republic: Humanitarian thematic funds contributed to providing over 20,109 refugee children and their caregivers with access to MHPSS, including 696 refugee children from the Roma community, and 1,382 women, girls and boys were provided with access to GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions. In addition, 382 unaccompanied and separated children were identified and provided with comprehensive support. Over 10,445 received children and women with primary health care support and over 32,846 refugee children were supported to access education, with 267 children receiving learning materials. 8,564 people were provided with access to safe space, protection, and support hubs, including 696 refugee children from the Roma community. Moreover, expanding UNICEF support to the Municipality of Prague was critical to strengthen the quality of service provision to over 100,000 refugees.

Georgia: Humanitarian thematic funds for Georgia were channelled through the state social protection system for winterization assistance to Ukrainian families with children. The Social Service Agency received applications for 2,768 children, with 1,169 children already receiving one-time cash assistance, and 1,599 applications under review. Thematic funding contributed to strengthening the shock-responsiveness of the social protection system in Georgia, increasing preparedness for future emergencies, and to accumulate valuable data on Ukrainian families with children to inform government programming.

Greece: UNICEF rapidly adjusted its response to cater to the needs of Ukrainian families seeking protection in Greece, alongside other refugees and migrants. 1,343 women and children (552 boys, 586 girls) had access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse, while 741 women and children were supported with protection services. 603 caregivers and children (205 caregivers, 194 boys, 204 girls) were provided with MHPSS in child-friendly and mother/baby areas, while women and children crossing the border received information on protection against exploitation. 1,508 children (759 boys, 749 girls) received support to access formal and/or non-formal education, such as assistance with school registration and Greek language courses. 1,678 educational professionals were trained on integrating Ukrainian students in their classrooms. 2,509 women and children (80 boys, 80 girls) benefited from 1,768 health products whose distribution was facilitated by UNICEF's partner GIVMED.

Hungary: Humanitarian thematic funds primarily supported child protection and education interventions. By the end of 2022, 500 people, including 246 children, were provided with access to safe spaces, protection and support hubs. Moreover, 456 children were supported to access formal or non-formal education activities and 323 children were provided with learning materials.

Italy: Thematic funding contributed to setting up [two UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dot Hubs](#) at border crossings to provide integrated protection services to 10,725 people (3,209 minors, 7,516 adults), including 467 unaccompanied and separated children. 5,921 children (2,850 girls, 3,07 boys) received direct child protection and MHPSS services and 95,331 women, girls and boys were reached with GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions, through in-person activities and online messaging on [access to GBV services](#), mainly through the U-Report platform. 697 children and families in reception facilities were reached with psychological first aid, information on protection mechanisms and legal counselling, 88 judicial cases of Ukrainian unaccompanied and separated children were facilitated through child protection counselling and cultural mediation services. 282 cases were managed by [Here4U](#), the one-to-one MHPSS and legal counselling via U-Report platform. 318 frontline workers were trained on GBV and child protection. The GBV pocket guide [How to provide first support to GBV survivors](#), tailored to the context in Italy, was also launched in Ukrainian, in collaboration with UNHCR and IOM. 303 Ukrainian adolescents participated in 18 UPSHIFT Innovation & Creativity Camps and were provided with tablets to support continuation of their online education. 13 training sessions

for 216 teachers were organized on the Akelius e-learning Italian course and a total of 331 used the Akelius e-learning platform.

Moldova: Humanitarian thematic funds enabled UNICEF and its partners to strengthen child protection, education, health and social protection systems in response to the needs of Ukrainian refugees. As a result, 166,454 children and their caregivers accessed safe spaces and protection services. In addition, 29,755 refugee households (64,796 individual beneficiaries) benefitted from regular cash assistance. Moreover, UNICEF and partners provided hygiene kits for 67,167 refugees, preventing water-borne diseases in refugee accommodation centres. Flexible funding also enabled UNICEF to support the national preparedness for new refugee influx, including the procurement of 19 WASH sanitary containers.

Montenegro: Humanitarian thematic funds contributed to health, education, child protection, and social inclusion interventions for refugees. 577 refugees were provided with primary health services, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health. Flexible funding allowed for immediate scale up to reach over 700 children with formal and non-formal education, including early learning. Critical interventions by local CSOs were supported, reaching 1,157 children and caregivers with PSS, 458 women, girls and boys with information on how to access GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions, and 62 most vulnerable children with individual case management by the Red Cross and NGO specialized staff. Flexible funding also allowed to build a partnership with the Ukrainian NGO Dobro Djelo to provide integrated services (education, child protection and social inclusion), which was considered by the refugee population as the most preferable channel of support due to language and context familiarity reasons

Poland: Humanitarian thematic funds contributed to child protection interventions across municipalities of Warsaw, Lublin, and Lodz. UNICEF and partners strengthened the local social service workforce and services by financing and training 822 child protection frontline professionals. As a result, nearly 9,000 children and parents from both Ukraine and Poland were reached. In collaboration with municipalities and NGO partner Great Heart Foundation, UNICEF supported the improvement of case management services, community-based services, specialized services, rehabilitation and MHPSS for children and caregivers. As a result, a total of 19,729 children and caregivers had access to MHPSS services, and 14,314 children received individual case management services. Financial support and parenting programmes were also provided to families with special circumstances, such as families with children with disabilities, foster care families, and temporary guardians. For example, together with the Warsaw municipality, a parenting and caregiver support programme was introduced in 75 nurseries and 360 kindergartens to prevent family separation and promote positive parenting practices. The municipality's efforts on prevention and response to VAC and GBV among Ukrainian and Polish communities was also strengthened through UNICEF's support to specialized services, reaching 18,655 women, girls and boys. UNICEF further supported municipalities and partners in enhancing quality services provided in local protection and support hubs that facilitated access to safe spaces and protection for 12,249 children and parents.

In partnership with the Ministry of Family and Social Policy, UNICEF contributed around 20 million US\$ to support the expansion of Poland's universal child grant programme, Family 500+, to refugee children and families from Ukraine. The thematic funding contribution reached about 65,520 refugee families with children until end of 2022, while additional 53,928 were reached in beginning of 2023. In the municipalities of Wroclaw, Lodz and Lublin, UNICEF also supported social protection systems, including allowances, targeted benefits, financial assistance for foster families, family care and parental benefits, and school scholarships/allowances as well as contributing to targeted financial funds for temporary guardians and children with disabilities. UNICEF also improved access to information through dedicated information centres.

In close partnerships with five municipalities and CSOs, UNICEF supported almost 275,600 children (141,857 girls) in accessing education, including Ukrainian education, through in-person and remote modalities as well as alternative early care and learning. UNICEF prioritized continuity of learning through needs-based interventions, including strengthening the capacity of schools, kindergartens, and education and development hubs; organizing catch-up classes and extra-curricular activities as well as providing Polish and Ukrainian language courses. UNICEF also provided laptops, tablets, learning materials, recreational kits, and classroom furniture, improving the learning experience of more than 335,200 children and adolescents (162,657 girls). To facilitate children's transition to a new education system and a new language, UNICEF helped to recruit and train more than 5,800 educators (5,307 female) on early education and care services, classroom management, multicultural competencies, teaching Polish as a second language and MHPSS. Moreover, UNICEF engaged over 65,900 children and adolescents (33,302 girls) from Ukraine and Poland in education and recreational activities as well as well-being and mental health support. This includes organization of 99 summer camps throughout the country which reached 15,359 (7,829 girls) young people and focused on social cohesion and integration.

In addition, UNICEF provided essential new-born care equipment to the Institute of Mother and Child and Lublin children hospital, benefitting more than 10,000 patients annually. Around 305 First Aid Kits were provided to Gdansk and Poznan municipalities, ensuring access to essential health services for 6,100 children. An ambulance was also procured to transport patients and wounded people from Ukraine to the medical evacuation hub in Poland and from the hub to different hospitals. During a vaccination promotion campaign, more than 200,000 people in Krakow and 194,369 people in Warsaw were reached through messaging on prevention and access to services.

More than 280 people (141 female, 40 male, 43 girls and 56 boys) in the Bialystok accommodation centre benefited from clean sanitation facilities. Around 337 children in Sopot underwent medical check-ups and dental care services. 655 people (371 women, 50 men, 161 girls and 71 boys) in Poznan and 1,027 people (152 women, 394 boys and 481 girls) in Gdynia received health care services, while 891 people in Gdansk (805 women, 42 men, 21 girls and 23 boys) benefitted from hygiene supplies.

A total of 802 children/pupils from 55 primary schools, 45 kindergartens and four nurseries benefitted from warm meals in Bialystok. The grant supported provision of services for providing low-threshold access to food in Gdynia; in total, 25,341 people (13,341 women, 12,000 men) benefitted from these services. 6,292 (3,375 boys and 2,917 girls) in Lodz municipality benefitted from warm meals.

Romania: Humanitarian thematic funds contributed considerably to UNICEF's response in Romania by adding up cumulatively to large-scale results that included over 132,000 people accessing safe spaces, protection and support hubs; over 33,000 people accessing sufficient potable water and nearly 16,000 receiving critical hygiene supplies; over 16,000 children and women accessing primary health care, and over 1,000 caregivers benefitting from IYCF counselling; over 16,000 caregivers and children receiving MHPSS; approximately 15,000 children receiving individual case management; nearly 5,000 children identified as unaccompanied, 96 per cent of them provided with alternative care or reunified; over 15,000 children receiving individual learning materials and over 5,000 children accessing formal and non-formal education; and nearly 1,000,000 people reached with information on access to services and nearly 29,000 engaged for social and behavioural change. Thematic funds also supported GBV prevention and response alongside cross-sectoral interventions.

Serbia: Through humanitarian thematic funds, UNICEF supported refugee families to cope with the challenges associated with displacement by provision of humanitarian cash transfers, reaching 123 families with children. Moreover, UNICEF supported the education system to proactively support enrolment of children from Ukraine in schools reaching 283 children, including with learning materials. UNICEF also provided tailored MHPSS and child protection services to 53 most vulnerable children from Ukraine accommodated in an asylum centre. Additionally, early childhood development workshops for parents reached 11 mothers. Information sessions on risk of GBV and available services as well as dignity kits reached 50 women and girls. UNICEF distributed hygiene kits and winter items

to refugee and migrant children in the reception and asylum centres across the country, including 28 children from Ukraine.

Slovakia: Humanitarian thematic funds contributed to the expansion of education and learning opportunities, reaching 40,433 children through formal and non-formal learning opportunities and 23,181 children through the provision of learning materials. The funds also contributed to ensuring protection and referral to services to more than 72,000 individuals (including 20,300 children, 574 with disabilities) through the UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots. In addition, 48,947 children, caregivers and other family members benefited from health care interventions and 44,500 children and caregivers received mental health counselling and support. To ensure host-community support, services were embedded in a larger system-strengthening strategy that would ensure sustainability in the long-term.

Türkiye: 1,679 children and adolescents (876 female) were provided with awareness-raising sessions on child rights and protection and 2,551 people, including 2,389 children and adolescents, benefitted from MHPSS activities. In addition, 659 children and adolescents, including 331 girls, participated in privacy and inter-personal relations sessions as part of GBV prevention. UNICEF supported the Ministry of Family and Social Services to establish temporary child home sites for some of the most vulnerable unaccompanied and separated children, ensuring that these children were integrated in the national system. So far, one child home site was established in Ankara for 34 children aged 0 to 6 years, along with their 25 caregivers and 11 children of caregivers. Psychosocial services and individualized care plans and services are being provided and UNICEF offers technical support to hotels in Antalya through the recruitment of social workers and translators (currently 26 staff) who received a 4-day orientation training before assuming their duties.

Regional Office

Humanitarian thematic funds were used at regional level to facilitate coordination and capacity strengthening for the response inside Ukraine and across 19 refugee-receiving countries. These include four countries where UNICEF did not have a presence before the war and the three Baltic States where the response is managed through the regional office. The Regional Office stepped in and supported these countries in particular, as well as many countries in the region who have not experienced refugee influxes before. Specifically, the regional assistance consisted in coordination and response support, including human resources and capacity building, support in implementing, monitoring, evaluating and reporting on response and preparedness programmes across sections, partnership building at regional, national, and local levels, and communication and outreach activities. In addition to response country support, the following examples showcase results achieved at the regional level with humanitarian thematic funding:

Child Protection: At regional level, UNICEF, together with UNHCR, developed guidance and implementation support for the UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots in eight response countries and, complementing physical Blue Dot Hubs, developed a “[Digital Blue Dot](#)” platform. The Digital Blue Dot provides general and country-specific information on rights and entitlements, key social service providers and how to access them, a series of protection tools on how to stay safe, and an interactive map of the Blue Dot locations across Europe. The platform allows families to make informed decisions about onward movements and access key information including, for example, about their legal status, rights and entitlements. UNICEF drafted, together with UNHCR and IOM, the guidance document titled ‘Vetting of volunteers and volunteer organisations supporting the Ukraine refugee response’, which provides guidance to refugee-receiving countries on the vetting and registration of volunteers and volunteer organisations. It also provides guidance to the United Nations, NGOs and other civil society actors on how they can support and complement government efforts through operational activities. In addition, UNICEF worked in partnership with the World Organization of Scout Movement (WOSM), ensuring high child safeguarding standards were applied throughout all agreed activities in support of Ukrainian refugee children involving staff and volunteers. Based on best safeguarding practice, WOSM was supported around codes of conduct for adults and children, supervision of children and young

people, reporting mechanisms for safeguarding concerns and recruitment, training and supervision of local volunteers. As a result, 500 summer camps and activities were organised safely from June to August 2022 in nine countries for 21,105 children out of which 8,347 were Ukrainian. Moreover, UNICEF and Child Circles collaborated on an in-depth analysis of the legal challenges that arise under international, European and national law and policies when responding to the situation of children without parental care, including unaccompanied and separated children and children evacuated from institutions in Ukraine. The study looked into the specific situation of these children in Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Italy, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Türkiye and resulted in recommendations, guidance and advocacy strategies for meeting these challenges, looking at the legal responsibility for children through guardianship arrangements, access to national child protection systems and international protection as well as ensuring comprehensive, secure and sustainable solutions through best interest procedures.

Health and Nutrition: UNICEF coordinated closely with WHO, UNHCR, IOM, UNFPA, and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control through a regional multi-agency extension, to provide joint guidance and technical assistance to country teams in the refugee health response. In the beginning, the Crisis Regional Health Team supported refugee-receiving countries (Poland, Romania, Moldova, Slovakia and Czech Republic) to establish immediate dialogue and coordination with national governments on support to ensure access to health and nutrition services, including immunization to prevent possible outbreaks. The inter-agency collaboration also resulted in improved guidance, for example, on immunization promotion across countries, and in triangulation of data informing country teams of where refugees settled within countries. Moreover, a regional level agreement was reached with CUAMM, the Italian doctors NGO, to provide health and nutrition services to refugees and capacity building of local health professionals, in refugee-receiving countries, specifically Moldova and Poland.

At the start of the crisis most supplies to support the Ukrainian refugees and the people in Ukraine came through Poland. With regional support, a Supply and Logistics Specialist was deployed to set up and coordinate supply and logistics operations, including but not limited to importation and customs clearance of emergency goods, warehousing arrangements, inventory management, transportation, distribution, and setting up supply monitoring mechanisms.

Education: The humanitarian thematic funds enabled the education section to support country offices with technical assistance and capacity development to promote access to formal or non-formal education, including early learning, for 1,058,230 children. Support included establishing partnerships with municipalities and CSOs to rapidly address service gaps, while working with Ministries of Education to promote enabling learning environments by engaging in language support, hiring Ukrainian teachers, providing learning materials, including ICT devices, and others. Across the primary hosting countries, UNICEF signed 52 Memoranda of Understanding and 22 project agreements with municipalities and civil society actors to implement education programs for Ukrainian refugees.

ECD: Regional partnerships facilitated results across refugee receiving countries, including the training of 137 master trainers on psychological first aid in early childhood education settings, through the regional partnership with the International Step by Step Association, and MHPSS support to 3,426 children with developmental difficulties or disabilities and their caregivers through the regional partnership with the European Association of Service providers for Persons with Disabilities. The regional offices supported a situation analysis of early childhood education and care services in support of Ukrainian refugees across European Union member states and Moldova, in partnership with research company Ecorys and the European Commission. Moreover, the regional office strengthened parenting support in host countries through the Bebbio parenting app, created and launched in June 2022 as a response to the worsening humanitarian situation and refugee crisis. Humanitarian thematic funds contributed to reaching 45,700 users who accessed the Ukrainian

version of Bebbi. The majority of these users (97 per cent) are mothers who have registered 29,800 children on the app. In addition,

Social Protection: Humanitarian funding supported the mobilization of timely and adequate technical and surge capacity needed to establish immediate dialogue and coordination with national governments and inter-agency coordination in refugee receiving countries to discuss options to grant social protection benefits to refugee children and families. In addition, Regional Office support included the design of key programme elements, such as registration modalities, transfer value, eligibility criteria, and feedback and grievance mechanisms in several of the refugee receiving countries. Specific tools were developed to conduct disability identification and assessment of children with disabilities in Slovakia and the Czech Republic, to determine eligibility for cash assistance and facilitate links to complementary services. The Regional Office also developed a communication package to provide accurate and timely information to Ukrainian refugee households about their cash transfers entitlements and how to access them. Moreover, an after-action review was conducted to examine and document the operational learning from the social protection responses, focusing on the transition to longer-term social protection approaches. The assessment contributes to UNICEF's organizational learning for social protection in complex emergency responses to inform policies, organizational preparedness and systems, tools, guidance and frameworks going forward. As a result of the efforts of country offices and the Regional Office, 113,253 households received financial assistance, either through UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers or support through national and municipal governments, in the refugee receiving countries.

Adolescent Development and Participation: Humanitarian thematic funds contributed to mobilizing young people as partners in the Ukraine refugee response. Partnerships were built with three regional networks that supported multi-country efforts for youth engagement in addressing the response and in building the skills, resilience and social cohesion of Ukrainian and host country youth. UNICEF's results achieved in the youth sector included supporting access to skills development programmes for 12,660 children and adolescents through partnership with Junior Achievement Europe in 11 countries (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Serbia, and Slovakia) and mobilizing 8,775 young people from refugee and host communities through the Uplift youth programme. Thematic funding also contributed to the partnership with WOSM which supported 896,097 Ukrainians, including 346,835 children and young people, in 3,371 locations across 9 countries (Ukraine, Moldova, Romania, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Latvia and Lithuania). 26,083 Scout volunteers and team members were mobilized and trained to support the response. Moreover, 10,014 young people were supported to participate in engagement actions for social and behavioural change and 2,953,499 young people were reached through social media networks. U-Report Europe was launched in June 2022 and registered over 19,000 Ukrainian youth across Europe. In 2022, the integrated, regional chatbot provided information in 12,000 cases by 9,500 unique users on their rights, travel arrangements and country-specific information.

Social Behaviour Change, Community Engagement and AAP: Humanitarian funds enabled the Regional Office to support sectoral programmes to design and implement evidence-based, strategic interventions to reach and engage with people affected by the wars, especially those in host communities in Poland, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Bulgaria, Moldova, Hungary, Romania and Belarus. Moreover, close to 60 UNICEF staff members and partners attended AAP trainings, helping teams on ground to integrate Feedback and Complaints processes in their interventions. A country-specific session was also facilitated for Belarus, which had participation of 15 partners.

Gender: The Regional Office supported country offices and national partners with technical guidance and resources on gender integration and sector specific CCC implementation to formulate programme strategies and interventions which address gender inequalities as a cross-cutting priority. UNICEF's rapid gender analysis conducted in Moldova (focus on GBV risks for women and girls) and Poland (by internal experts), regional analysis by partners (Regional Gender Task Force etc.), have improved UNICEF's and partners' knowledge and overview of the gendered impacts of the war, especially on

women and girls. UNICEF piloted new approaches to strengthen partners' capacity on gender and gender integration in programming through the inclusion of dedicated gender modules (including GBV and trafficking) in training programmes for new implementing partners in Romania. UNICEF also actively engaged in and facilitated structured cross-country and multistakeholder collaboration (through the Regional Gender Task Force) to strengthen gender integration in the response. The lessons learned from the response feed into a learning series at regional level on gender integration which was collaboratively designed with and for response countries and key partners.

Communications: Humanitarian thematic funds contributed to supporting targeted communication activities in 2022 to highlight the needs of children and families impacted by the war in Ukraine, raise awareness about UNICEF's response inside and outside the country and mobilize further fundraising and support for Ukraine's children. With thanks to thematic funding, the Regional Office supported targeted social media campaigns, produced and designed content profiling for the UNICEF response and the needs of children, facilitated the visit of UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Priyanka Chopra to Poland, and monitored the regional and global media coverage and social media conversations to adapt and pivot UNICEF communication activities accordingly. Overall, thematic funding contributed to an increased reach and awareness of UNICEF's work and child protection themes in the context of the Ukraine war and its impact on children. This includes 47 million impressions and 25 million users reached through social media campaigns, including thematic campaigns for the Ukraine six-months mark, access to education, child protection and other themes, and 4 million people who engaged with UNICEF on social media on themes around the Ukraine war and its impact on children and further need for support.

Emergency: At the beginning of the war, the Regional Office immediately set up a Situation Centre to coordinate the response between different sections as well as country, regional, and global levels. Humanitarian thematic funding enabled UNICEF to scale up rapidly and support the response in Ukraine and refugee-receiving countries where there was a shortage of staff or expertise. The mobilization of timely and adequate technical and surge capacity covered areas such as rapid implementation and scale up of response interventions, contingency planning, partnership building, monitoring, evaluation, reporting capacities, donor reporting and engagement, and the development and update of UNICEF's funding appeals. In addition, the Situation Centre team supported knowledge management and the development of regular situation reports, factsheets and other knowledge and communication products for documentation, resource mobilization, and outreach purposes.

Planning: Humanitarian thematic funds were used to fund technical expertise that supported refugee response teams in strengthening their humanitarian performance monitoring (HPM) and information management capacities through remote and face-to-face technical assistance. The HPM team provided regional support and in-country HPM technical assistance to Ukraine, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Hungary. Moreover, the Regional Office developed and rolled out a single Regional Result Framework, including harmonized guidance on High Frequency Indicators reporting; ensured timely availability of reliable data for inter-agency planning and reporting processes; ensured timely performance monitoring, analysis and reporting to inform evidence-based decision making; and ensured the development of information management products and consolidated knowledge centre to share key resources, materials and reports widely across the Regional Office, refugee response offices, country offices and other UNICEF stakeholders.

Operations: The thematic funds received were critical in that they allowed a swift and effective operations response that underpinned and allowed the wider humanitarian response to be actioned so successfully. Within a few weeks the funding enabled in-country support through the rapid establishment of new local support offices in Ukraine and in four neighbouring countries. Throughout 2022, surge of 386 professional specialist staff was undertaken to implement in-country and regional humanitarian work, whilst a multi-country support staff structure was established to efficiently support the response. Further development of the advanced use of technology was initiated to enable fast and effective response delivery and to aid teams developing digital solutions. An administrative

system was also put in place to accurately, swiftly and transparently manage all financial aspects of the response. This allowed fast and flexible service delivery to technical teams and partners whilst drawing upon the established Regional Office expertise and teams to deliver an integrated, multi-country operations support structure.

Supplies and Logistics: At the onset of the crisis most supplies to support the Ukrainian refugees and the people in Ukraine came through Poland. With regional support, a Supply and Logistics Specialist was deployed to set up and coordinate supply and logistics operations, including but not limited to importation and customs clearance of emergency goods, warehousing arrangements, inventory management, transportation, distribution, and setting up supply monitoring mechanisms.

Evaluation: Humanitarian thematic funds contributed to the external evaluation of UNICEF's response to the influx of refugees from Ukraine in surrounding countries and beyond. Moreover, the Regional Office conducted in-country visits for data collection in Poland, Romania and Moldova to support evaluation exercises. The evaluation covers the installation of a data architecture to capture real-time information on financial resources, human resources, and partnerships. Analyses were conducted through different surveys, interviews, and social media analysis and resulted in evaluation briefs on the context, set up and implementation of the response. In addition, the capacity of the evaluation team was strengthened to ensure that proper documentation and critical external view of the implementation and results of the evaluation. Evaluation interventions increased the transparency of the organization, contributed to improved accountability, and enhanced self-reflection and learning for future emergencies in similar settings.

Summary Programme Results 2022

Inside Ukraine (Pillar 1)

| Sector Indicator | Total needs (2) | UNICEF and IPs Response | |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| | | 2022 target | Total results |
| Health | 14.5 million people | | |
| # children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities and mobile teams (1) | 4,500,000 | 4,500,000 | 4,926,077 |
| # children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles | | 1,500,000 | - |
| # of children, adolescents and caregivers accessing MHPSS through mobile teams | 3,766,425 | 60,000 | 15,094 |
| Nutrition | 700,000 people | | |
| # primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling | 538,337 | 300,000 | 508,245 |
| WASH | 16 million people | | |
| # people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs (1) | 9,750,000 | 4,500,000 | 4,649,974 |
| # people reached with critical WASH supplies | 4,800,000 | 1,750,000 | 1,559,304 |
| Child Protection | 2.8 million children | | |
| # children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support ³ | | 2,000,000 | 2,978,598 |
| # children who have received individual case management | | 80,000 | 108,080 |
| # women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions | 3,700,000 | 1,000,000 | 352,103 |
| # women, girls and boys accessing GBV/VAC response interventions | 3,700,000 | 100,000 | 140,808 |
| # people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers (5) | | 1,000,000 | 801,088 |
| Education (3) | 5 million people | | |
| # children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning | 4,600,000 | 1,400,000 | 1,451,665 |
| # of girls and boys benefiting from supplied education, ECD and recreation kits or learning materials (1) | 4,600,000 | 600,000 | 770,958 |
| # children accessing psychosocial support, social and emotional learning, or life skills education | 4,600,000 | 400,000 | 298,593 |
| # teachers and educational personnel trained in MHPSS, SEL/LSE (6) | 364,000 | 180 000 | 99,970 |

| | | | |
|--|--|-----------|------------|
| Social Protection | | | |
| # households reached with UNICEF funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers (4) | | 265,000 | 224,303 |
| Cross-sectoral | | | |
| # people reached through messaging on access to services | | 12,000,00 | 13,291,491 |
| # people sharing their concerns and asking questions/clarifications to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms (2) | | 530,000 | 308,606 |
| # people participating in engagement actions for social and behaviour change | | 800,000 | 630,951 |

1) This result is calculated based on the delivery of supplies from UNICEF to implementing partners.

2) Unique numbers that contacted the hotline (one number could call 1-3 times per period)

3) This includes cumulative results since the response started and results for some interventions were only reported at the end of the year.

4) The funds (US\$ 95,914,319.4) were received, but HOPE not yet updated. The variation in the number is due to adjustments as part of data verification.

5) UNICEF with partners Health Right Representative Office, Gromadskyy prostir, and Ukrainian Child Rights Network launched an information campaign on PSEA on Facebook and Instagram for four months (August to November 2022). The campaign launched 43 posts on 13 topics covering sexual exploitation and abuse issues.

6) On number of teachers, many of our partners had a hard time reaching the teachers as well as due to widespread school closure across Ukraine in 2022.

Many teachers also did not have access to personal laptops at home to access trainings.

Refugee receiving countries (Pillar 2)

| Sector | UNICEF Target 2022 | Total Result |
|--|--------------------|--------------|
| Indicator | | |
| PROGRAMME STRATEGY | | |
| # New formal partnerships established with national and sub-national authorities to support the extension of quality social services to refugees | 55 | 54 |
| # Targeted population in municipalities receiving UNICEF technical assistance for system strengthening | 1,986,546 | 1,095,071 |
| Health | | |
| H3-# Children and women receiving primary health care services through UNICEF supported mechanisms (5) | 429,800 | 433,701 |
| Child Protection | | |
| CP1-# Children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support | 1,210,190 | 846,033 |
| CP2-# UASC identified | 34,600 | 32,148 |
| CP3-#UASC who were provided with alternative care and/or reunified | 23,605 | 10,840 |
| CP4-# People with access to safe spaces, protection and support hub (6) | 528,020 | 1,232,641 |
| CP5-# UNHCR/UNICEF operational blue dots (7) | 65 | 40 |
| CP6-# Women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions | 633,000 | 311,896 |
| CP7-# People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers | 653,930 | 571,227 |
| Education | | |
| EDU1- # Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning | 626,050 | 588,778 |
| EDU2- # Of children receiving individual learning materials | 786,150 | 448,306 |
| WASH | | |
| W1- # People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs | 216,000 | 100,350 |
| W4- # Reception centres and accommodation facilities supported to ensure appropriate access to wash facilities and services | 52 | 56 |
| W5- # Children accessing appropriate wash facilities and services in learning facilities and safe space | 100,000 | 55,617 |
| Social Protection | | |
| SP1-# Households reached with UNICEF funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers | 64,150 | 47,494 |
| SP2- # households benefitting from new or additional social transfers from governments with UNICEF technical assistance support (9) | 200,620 | 65,759 |
| SBC/AAP | | |
| SBC1-# People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services | 10,142,500 | 10,500,187 |
| SBC2-# People participating in engagement actions for social and behaviour change | 276,400 | 379,796 |
| SBC3-# Of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms | 146,270 | 152,398 |

(1) This HPM table reports shows both cumulative progress from beginning of the emergency and change from the last time of reporting.

(2) Quantity and disaggregation level of data has increased progressively over the year with the reinforcement of Monitoring & Reporting mechanisms at country level. With improved data collection, and as activities were initiated and scaled up, country results were added progressively under each indicator.

(3) Multisectoral Need Assessments continued in most neighbouring countries. The results affected targets for key interventions.

(4) For interventions where no accurate disaggregated data was available, sex and age proportion were estimated based on trends.

(5) This figure measures improved access to primary health care services for refugee mothers and children thanks to UNICEF direct support. Overall, it is a measure of accessibility of services, even if in most countries actual utilization is being captured.

(6) Several countries exceeded their target due to a rapid scale-up of partnerships in the second half of 2022 that increased access of people to safe spaces, protection or support hubs significantly. There were also some differences across countries in calculating the indicator as some were deviating from the standard definition. The change in reporting is due to changes in the method of calculating the HFI starting from October 2022 (break in time series), which has led to underreporting of the Blue Dot data in the HFI CP4 data.

(7) The variation in the number of established Blue Dots is due to their opening/closing depending on varying demand in different locations.

(8) The performance of some indicators below 50% was due to delays in implementation of signed partnerships and competing and shifting priorities of counterparts.

(9) The increase in achievement for SP2 was due to a revision of the methods of calculation of the household based on updated data on average household size.

Countries that contributed to progress by Sector:

Programme Strategy: Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Rep, Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia,

Health: Bulgaria, Belarus, Croatia, Czech Republic, Greece, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Slovakia

Nutrition: Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia

Child Protection: Bulgaria, Belarus, Croatia, Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia.

Education: Bulgaria, Belarus, Croatia, Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia.

WASH: Bulgaria, Belarus, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Rep

Social Protection: Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Serbia, Slovakia.

Social Behaviour Change: Bulgaria, Belarus, Croatia, Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia.

CASE STUDY 1: Ukraine – Supporting municipalities' response to urgent local needs



In Ukraine, dozens of children underwent routine diagnostics, were treated for acute pain emergencies, and received comprehensive treatment. With thematic funding, new modern equipment was purchased for the local dental offices.

Top-level results: Through UNICEF Ukraine's partnership with the Association of Ukrainian Cities, (AUC) 51 cities/municipalities enrolled in the Child Friendly Cities Initiative (CFCI) received a grant to identify and respond to local needs in their communities. This support enabled municipalities to provide quick solutions to 182,869 people, including 70,041 children, as well as train 102 professionals in line with the national standards for child-

focused local governance. This catalytic investment enabled CFCI municipalities to boost their local responses to the sudden increase in internally displaced people and heightened children's needs due to the escalation of the war. Further, UNICEF directly complemented the support to municipalities through the provision of supplies and other services, increasing the combined impact on the well-being of local communities. Global thematic funding of over US\$2 million contributed towards reaching this result in UNICEF Goal Area 5 (every child has an equitable chance in life) and UNICEF's humanitarian action.

Issue/background: CFCI has been a key area of work for UNICEF since 2018, with a focus on supporting municipal governments in realizing the rights of children at the local level with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child as its foundation. On 24 February 2022, the war in Ukraine escalated, creating a major humanitarian and human rights crisis. The war resulted in death, injuries, and mass displacement of people from the southern and eastern parts of Ukraine to the west and to neighbouring countries, as well as severe destruction and damage to homes and civilian infrastructure, including essential services for children. People's livelihoods were negatively affected, and the energy and socio-economic crisis triggered by the war had a devastating impact on children and families, leaving an alarming 65.2 per cent of children living in poverty, up from 43.2 per cent before the war (UNICEF Child Poverty Analysis). By the end of 2022, 17.7 million people were estimated to still need urgent humanitarian assistance, including 3.4 million children requiring protection (OCHA 2022).

In July 2022, UNICEF partnered with AUC to support 51 municipalities enrolled in CFCI to meet the urgent needs of war-affected children and families, including the internally displaced. Considering the increased demand for support at the local level and the burden on local budgets to maintain service and supply provision for people, this strategic investment enabled local authorities to respond to assessed needs for children quickly. The project provided cash grants of US\$50,000 each to 51 municipalities to boost their humanitarian response at the local level. Municipalities utilized the grants

to procure goods or service delivery based on needs assessments in education, health, WASH, and children protection. The needs of internally displaced families and those living in collective centres for the displaced were also included in the assessments. With UNICEF's technical assistance, AUC supported the 51 municipalities to manage the grants, procure, deliver, and distribute supplies, and handle communication, monitoring and reporting on fund utilization.

Resources required/allocated: Global thematic funding of over US\$2 million contributed to achieving results for children under this project. The areas supported were the establishment of child-friendly spaces in cities, supply provision, a wide range of services responding to the needs of children and families, the repair of infrastructure damaged by shelling and bombing, and capacity building of municipal personnel.

Progress and results: With the provision of global thematic humanitarian funds, UNICEF Ukraine was able to reach 182,869 people, including 70,041 children. The beneficiaries were reached through several interventions including: the establishment and equipping of child-friendly safe spaces in 10 municipalities; the provision of educational equipment to 25 municipalities; the restoration of destroyed educational areas in three municipalities; the provision of food sets for internally displaced families and children in eight municipalities; hygiene kits in seven municipalities; medical equipment in nine municipalities; recreational and sports equipment in five municipalities; household supplies, including bed linen and furniture, for internally displaced families in eight municipalities; and various appliances in 11 municipalities.

In addition, 102 municipal professionals were trained in national standards for child-focused local governance through seven trainings. The topics covered included procurement, provision of services and spending under martial law,²¹ planning and budgeting for community development, anti-corruption policy and institutional integrity of local self-government bodies; monitoring local self-government body activities and assessment of goals achieved.

Criticality and value addition: UNICEF ensured the sustainability of achievements by building the capacity of local partners and advocating with municipal authorities to include existing and newly established social services into their budgets and processes. The timeliness of the contribution was critical to ensure needs were addressed quickly, and efficiently.

Challenges and lessons learned: Through UNICEF's engagement with municipalities, it was noted that local government capacity to provide quality social services should be further enhanced through social policy, social protection, innovation and public finance training for local authorities and the social workforce. These will be incorporated into planned activities. To ensure sustainability of results, UNICEF will continue to engage with the Ministry of Social Policy in support of the National Recovery Plan Sectoral Working Group on Social Policy.

Moving forward: Local authorities play a fundamental role in service provision and will be critical stakeholders during the early recovery and reconstruction phase in Ukraine. UNICEF will continue to support the government to prioritize children in policy formation, through technical expertise, policy development and joint advocacy campaigning at sub-national, national, and international levels. UNICEF will support Ukraine's efforts for a child-centered recovery at all levels of government and promote the engagement and participation of youth and adolescents in their local communities, for example through municipal councils.

²¹ Martial law was imposed in Ukraine by the Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 64/2022 as of 24 February 2022. According to the Decree of the President of Ukraine № 58/2023 as of 06 February 2023, martial law in Ukraine will last at least until 20 May 2023. Martial law defines, among others, the legal basis for the activities of state authorities, military command, military administrations, local self-government bodies, enterprises, institutions and organizations under martial law, the guarantee of human and citizen rights and freedoms and rights and legal interests of legal entities.

Human interest stories:

[UNICEF supports equipping modern dental offices | UNICEF](#)

[UNICEF helps foster family children live in war conditions | UNICEF](#)

[Centre offers lifeline for children with disabilities | UNICEF](#)

[Children's medical supplies shore up Ukrainian community | UNICEF](#)

CASE STUDY 2: Ukraine – Humanitarian cash transfers

Top-level results: Through UNICEF Ukraine's partnership with the Ministry of Social Policy, reached 224,303 households with children (1,041,952 individuals in total, including 646,010 children) with multi-purpose cash transfers valued at US\$295 million. Global thematic funding of US\$175 million contributed towards reaching this result in UNICEF Goal Area 5 (every child has an equitable chance in life) and UNICEF's humanitarian action.



Sofia (16), Anya (10), Bohdan (2) and mother Olya (37), left their home in Irpin, when it was destroyed by the war. Money was tight after both Olya and her husband lost their jobs. Financial assistance from UNICEF allowed them to repair the kitchen, so that the family had a place to live, and buy clothes for the children.

Issue/background: On 24 February 2022, the war in Ukraine escalated, creating a major humanitarian and human rights crisis. The war resulted in death, injuries, and mass displacement of people from the south and eastern parts of Ukraine to the west and to neighbouring countries, as well as severe destruction and damage to homes and civilian infrastructure, including essential services for children. People's livelihoods have been negatively affected and the energy and socio-economic crisis triggered by the war has had a devastating impact on children and families, leaving an alarming 65.2 per cent of children living in poverty, up from 43.5 per cent before the war (UNICEF Child Poverty Analysis). By the end of 2022, 17.7 million people were still estimated to need urgent humanitarian assistance (OCHA 2022).

To support war-affected families, UNICEF launched the Humanitarian Cash Transfer (HCT) programme in partnership with the Ministry of Social Policy. The HCT programme in Ukraine, which began at the end of March 2022, is one of UNICEF's largest HCT programmes in terms of people reached and budget. UNICEF has implemented the programme directly, using an online registration system linked to the Humanitarian Operations and Programmes Cash Transfer Ecosystem (HOPE) database management system with households receiving money through banks or the postal service.

Resources required/allocated: Global thematic funding of contributed to achieving results for children under the HCT programme. Humanitarian thematic funds helped contribute to reach a total of 224,303 households with multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers by the end of year.

Progress and results: With the support of global thematic humanitarian funds (as well as UNICEF national committee contributions and government donors), UNICEF was able to reach 224,303 households with HCTs, covering close to 1,041,952 individuals, including 646,010 children (including around 55,000 households with children with disabilities, 150,000 households with three or more children, and 400 foster families). Households benefitted from a transfer value of UAH 2,220 per

month (approximately US\$72 in early 2022, and U\$60 in current prices) per individual, up to a maximum of five individuals per household, as agreed by the Cash Working Group. Calculations for this amount were based on the difference between the cost of the minimum expenditure basket and the average income per capita. Recipient households received the cash grants in tranches covering three months of payments directly in their bank accounts or through local post offices (Ukrposhta) when a bank account was not accessible. The targeting criteria of the programme included households with at least three children or households with at least one child living with a disability. In December 2022, a second payment round to 100,000 households was made, resulting in each recipient households receiving an additional around US\$900. This top-up payment included large families with five and more children, families with children with disabilities and a list of households targeted through the government/Ministry of Social Policy platform eDopomoga. As Co-Lead of Task Team 5 (under the Cash Working Group), UNICEF worked on linking HCTs with social protection in collaboration with partners.

The post-distribution monitoring from December 2022 showed that the multi-purpose cash assistance positively affected households' expenditure on children's needs. Almost 9 in 10 beneficiaries reported that the cash assistance allowed them to access goods and services for their children that they otherwise would not have been able to access without the cash support. Households reported that the main types of child-related expenses fell under PSS, health-related services and items, and nutritious/diversified food. Moving forward, UNICEF is working toward supporting more vulnerable households with children in the frontline and newly accessible areas to ensure relevant and timely support.

Criticality and value addition: Multipurpose cash assistance is a versatile, fast, and scalable form of humanitarian assistance that provides dignity and choice to affected populations by allowing recipients to respond flexibly to their most acute needs. In 2022, it constituted nearly half of the value of UNICEF's humanitarian response in Ukraine overall, reflecting its appropriateness for the context. The availability of flexible funding was critical to UNICEF's ability to scale up its response and to respond at massive scale when all other operational parameters were in place (e.g., availability of clean, complete, and usable beneficiary data, financial service provider agreements, key staff). Very importantly, flexible funding also allowed UNICEF to respond with multipurpose cash when other forms of support encountered operational bottlenecks.

Challenges and lesson learned: The most significant challenges for the HCT programme in 2022 included:

- Operational capacity: UNICEF Ukraine was not implementing any significant cash transfers before the escalation of the war. Putting in place a large-scale response while building up the required team in parallel in a constantly changing context was highly challenging.
- Data and systems issues: Clean, complete, reliable, and usable beneficiary data was very difficult to obtain at the expected scale and speed.

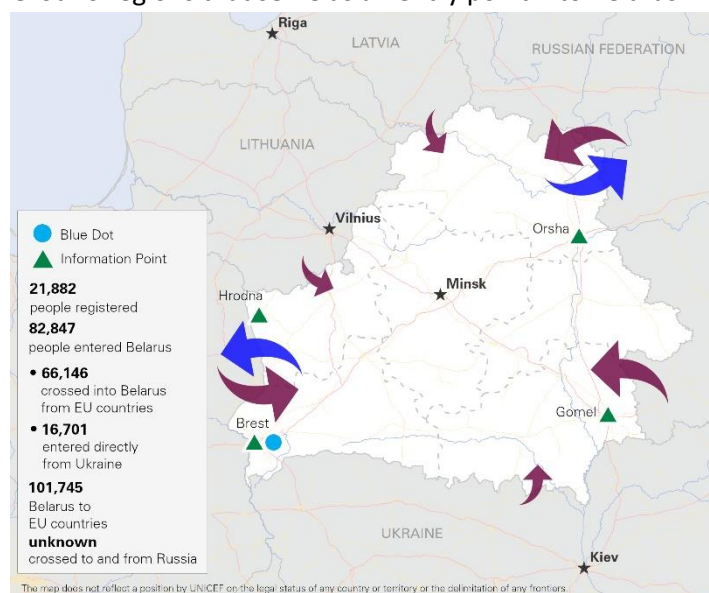
Moving forward: In 2023, UNICEF Ukraine will support the better care agenda through Cash+ programming. Multipurpose cash assistance will support families on or near the frontline and in newly accessible areas, aiming to reach approximately 35,000 households. Working closely with child protection teams, the Cash+ care approach will target up to 80,000 children, including those with disability. Foster families and family-type children's homes will also be supported. Child protection actors will assess each of these cases with the government in an effort to expand the programme and contribute to the de-institutionalization of children. The programme will continue to support large families with three or more children, but also expand to target single female-headed households with children. Priority will be given to families still living in or having returned to the east and south of

Ukraine. UNICEF Ukraine's 2023 Humanitarian Action for Children will aim to reach 200,000 households with UNICEF-funded HCTs as well as 60,000 children in foster families and family-type children's homes.

To further strengthen the HCT programme, UNICEF is supporting the 'Perekhid' initiative, driven by key donors, the Government of Ukraine (Ministry of Social Policy), and the United Nations, and which focuses on a transition from parallel HCTs to humanitarian cash responses delivered through a shock-responsive social protection system in Ukraine. Specifically, the two key objectives of the Perekhid initiative are to: 1) pave the way for the transition and partial absorption of humanitarian caseloads into a more shock-responsive social protection system, and 2) bolster national systems and support the government's agenda to reform the social protection system to make it more adequate, adaptive and shock responsive to the current context and ongoing crisis.

CASE STUDY 3: Belarus – Mental health and psychosocial support

Top-level results: The timely regional humanitarian thematic funding enabled UNICEF Belarus to enhance access to critical supplies and services to more than 2,500 individuals from Ukraine, including 1,500 children. The office facilitated the distribution of supplies such as vouchers and hygiene kits, as well as outreach in the health, education and social protection sectors to critical saving services such as MHPSS. Access to information and PSS has been critical intervention for more than 21,800 thousand Ukrainian refugees registered in Belarus. With expanded partnerships, UNICEF in Belarus was able to provide PSS to more than 2,100 individuals, including 1,383 children via individual, group sessions and participation in the camps, child-friendly spaces, the UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dot, and offices of Belarus Red Cross and Socio Pedagogical Centres throughout the country, especially in the populous Brest and Grodno regions that serve as an entry point into Belarus.



Map 1. Ukrainian Refugee movement in Belarus

Issue/background: Belarus is both a transit and destination country for Ukrainian refugees. For 2022, the Belarus State Border Committee reported over 82,800 Ukrainian refugees who arrived in Belarus from European Union countries. The exact number of refugees from Ukraine in is unknown, as significant numbers arrived from the Russian Federation where no border control points exist.

While the capacity of partners was strengthened to provide MHPSS, outreach and referral mechanisms were the weakest areas hampering the provision of services to refugees arriving to Belarus.

The case study focuses on UNICEF's efforts to strengthen and expand partnerships at the national and sub-national levels to be able to provide quality, systematic mental health and PSS to refugees mostly based in Brest and Grodno regions of the country.

Resources required/allocated: At the onset of the crisis, the Government of Belarus and existing few civil society organizations did not have adequate capacity to provide timely and high-quality child-tailored support. UNICEF's own programming was of development nature, and it was challenged to address the emergency. This required deployment and expansion of human resources to coordinate and provide specific guidance on child protection, education, and social protection; train staff and partners; distribute essential supplies; and prepare for a larger influx of refugees.

Global thematic fund was largest and one out of two only available grants that covered human resource needs for 2022-2023, enabling UNICEF to be in the forefront of response and ensuring that critical services and supplies were available and accessible to children from the beginning of the crisis.

Global thematic funding comprised 76 per cent of the office's overall humanitarian funding provided to Belarus and, going forward, remains critical to provide uninterrupted services and supplies to the affected population.

Progress and results: Global thematic funds allowed UNICEF in Belarus together with 10 partners at the national and sub-national levels to provide immediate response to the crisis, through supplies and services. These funds were vital and timely in strengthening the capacity of BRC and the Ministry of Emergency Situation of Belarus in emergency preparedness in addition to response interventions.

UNICEF expanded its presence in two regions with field monitors and child protection experts to strengthen the outreach efforts that is limited with implementing partners throughout the country.



Two information points were established where one was transformed to Blue Dot in December to provide critical information to refugees and refer them to relevant services. 13 child-friendly spaces were established at three Red Cross crisis centres and Socio-pedagogical centres in Brest, Grodno and Vitebsk regions.

More than 2,160 individuals (1,383 children) were provided with critical psycho-social support through individual consultations, group work, and participation in summer camps with Belarusian peers. More than 1,730 individuals, including 1,095 children received hygiene kits meeting individual, child and family needs. More than 680 children (312 girls) obtained school supplies and uniforms to attend school. More than 300 children from grades 9-11 will receive tablets to catch up on online education under the Ukraine system. More than 600 families with over 1200 children are expected to receive cash support by end-March.

Criticality and value addition: The number of refugees arriving to Belarus is much higher than the number officially registered and reported by the Government. As a result, the social protection system was not prepared to host and provide critical supplies and services to the larger number of refugees, especially to families with children. Unaccompanied and separated children required special treatment, involving case management and case referral which is still limited in the country.

Belarus remains a transit country between countries of European Union (Poland, Lithuania, and Latvia) and Russian Federation where the majority of those arriving and staying in Belarus are not seen by the social systems and, thus, do not obtain additional support.

UNICEF-Belarus continues building partnerships with stakeholders. One such partnership is with the Department of Citizenship and Migration under the Ministry of Internal Affairs to collect data on refugees disaggregated by age, gender and disability so that the most vulnerable are identified and supported by the social system. In addition, referral and case management capacity, mechanisms and processes will be strengthened to ensure each case is followed and tracked. Outreach capacity of service provision partners, such as BRC, regional socio-pedagogical centres and local CSOs will be strengthened to identify refugee families.

Challenges and lesson learned: The Belarus Red Cross (BRC) was designated by the Government as the lead agency for the Ukraine refugee response. The BRC expanded its partnership with other agencies responding to the refugee crisis, which overstretched its capacity to provide timely quality services. In addition, the main challenge is the national capacity to provide quality and systematic PSS to children traumatized by the conflict in Ukraine and who are at risk of depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder and other mental health conditions.

Access to financial resources and donor support remains the major challenge for UNICEF-Belarus. Civil society is scarce which limits partnership opportunities with CSOs, who could provide expanded services to refugees on the ground. UNICEF makes efforts to build partnerships with stakeholders who can provide the support within the refugee response. Disaggregated data on refugees is another challenge which the CO tries to tackle as explained above.

Most importantly, due to political stand of Belarusian government, many new sanctions were imposed by donors and states that limited direct or indirect financial support to the country and further pulled children and families into poverty.

Moving forward: UNICEF Belarus will continue working with all partners to strengthen social system mechanisms, preparing colleagues' capacities to respond to existing and new emergencies. These steps include developing contingency plans at national and sub-national levels, identifying the needs and providing supplies and services such as PSS, case management, education, health services to youth, early childhood identification and counselling. These initiatives are available to refugees and other vulnerable populations in Belarus taking into consideration the scenarios above.

UNICEF will strengthen outreach and identification of refugees' needs in partnership with BRC and other UN agencies. UNICEF will continue providing individual and group PSS and recreational activities in child-friendly spaces and strengthen case management and referrals.

In education, UNICEF will work with the Ministry of Education to identify out of school children and support them to integrate in schools as well as opportunities for continuing Ukrainian curriculum through online education. In health, UNICEF will support relevant partners to provide early childhood identification and consultation services to younger children and youth-friendly health services to adolescents and youth. Parenting support and counselling will be provided to all families, especially to those with children with developmental difficulties and disabilities.

UNICEF will continue improving access to information via Blue dots and information points in the bordering and major transit corridors. Together with other partners, UNICEF will support refugees to maintain access to information, key supplies and access to legal, PSS and other critical assistance.

Lastly, efforts will also focus on social cohesion and integration of refugee children and adolescents to build a safe, integrated and inclusive environment in Belarus.

Existence of global thematic funds enabled UNICEF Belarus to provide uninterrupted support and supplies until end of April 2023. However, all the efforts above with 10 partnerships at the national and sub-national level require funding and none of those included in the HAC appeal for 2023 is funded. UNICEF Belarus is sparing no efforts to reach to various donors, however it is a challenge due to the sanctions imposed to the country.

CASE STUDY 4: Bulgaria – Mental health and psychosocial support



A woman holds her child on her lap at a UNICEF-UHCR Blue Dot Safe Space, Protection and Support Hub in Sofia, Bulgaria.

Top-level results: Thanks to global humanitarian thematic funding received against the Humanitarian Action for Children appeal, the UNICEF Country Office in Bulgaria was able to ensure the provision of life-saving and cross-sectoral assistance to children and their families fleeing the war in Ukraine and seeking protection in Bulgaria. Six UNICEF-UHCR Blue Dots

were established in key locations to provide immediate support to refugees from Ukraine. More than 17,940 children and 40,307 adults were reached by the 35 trained frontline workers who provided PSS, risk identification, provision of information, referrals, mediation with state authorities, legal aid, counselling, and recreational activities for children in the child-friendly spaces. Within the system strengthening approach, UNICEF is now planning the transition of the Blue Dots into sustainable community hubs, open to all vulnerable families.

Issue/background: Through the emergency child protection response, UNICEF supported national and local stakeholders to provide appropriate protection and care to refugee children through capacity building of frontline workers, strengthening the national child protection and welfare systems and case management for all vulnerable refugee children. UNICEF also contributed to important policy developments, including instructions on work with unaccompanied and separated children from Ukraine, adopted in March 2022; the co-ordination mechanism for working with unaccompanied and separated children, adopted in May 2022; and the rules for placement of unaccompanied and separated children in social services, adopted in October 2022.

Resources required/allocated: UNICEF Bulgaria worked with UNHCR, the Bulgarian Red Cross and other local partners like the Bulgarian Helsinki Committee, Centre Nadia, Mission Wings, Council of Refugee Women in Bulgaria, local municipalities. UNICEF put a special emphasis into building capacity of the refugee communities. A total amount of US\$332,945 from the global humanitarian thematic fund was used to implement MHPSS activities through partnerships in child protection, education, adolescent development and participation, and social and behaviour change.

Progress and results: With the provision of humanitarian thematic funds, UNICEF was able to reach 17,940 children (7,735 boys and 10,205 girls) and 40,307 adults (32,178 female and 8,129 male) with integrated services through the establishment of six UNICEF-UHCR Blue Dots in Bulgaria, out of

whom 7,153 children and caregivers were supported with MHPSS and 10,253 children had access to the child-friendly spaces. The six Blue Dots were established in key locations, where most of the Ukrainian refugees are accommodated/residing. Services provided in the Blue Dots included PSS, risk identification, provision of information, referral, and support to access social benefits, health care, education and other specialized services, legal aid and counselling, and recreational activities for children in child-friendly spaces.

Multiple layers of MHPSS support were established to adequately meet the needs of all Ukrainian children and caregivers. PSS was provided and mainstreamed through all the services in the Blue Dots. Child-friendly spaces played an important protective and supportive function for children in adverse circumstances, ensuring children have a safe place to gather for play, for self-expression and learning. MHPSS interventions were integrated within sectors and structures and implemented to strengthen innate coping mechanisms by mobilizing and strengthening family and community support systems. These interventions also provided and facilitated access to focused care and specialized mental health services, as needed. For instance, in the Blue Dots, several MHPSS interventions were made available to rapidly address the protection and PSS needs of children and families. Tailored mental health interventions were also put into place for those most in need. Individual and group intervention provided by specialists and non-specialists were provided through different community events, workshops for children, information sessions for caregivers and art workshops. Cultural and recreational activities were used for the timely identification of vulnerable families and their referral to specialized services. Activities were organized to meet people's needs, listening to and comforting people and helping them feel calm, connecting them to information, and providing access to services and social support.

Onsite MHPSS interventions were also provided by a team of professionals during the relocation of refugees to alleviate their distress and to assess their needs and vulnerabilities, reaching 592 adults and 30 children. Outreach MHPSS interventions were also provided in different accommodation places to refugees through community-based activities targeting the children and their caregivers.

Criticality and value addition: A significant part of the funding contributed to support refugee children and their families via:

- Identification of unaccompanied and separated children and provision of factual and verified legal and/or general information on child rights and services as well as provision of legal aid and assistance for family reunification.
- Monitoring children's rights during procedures related to care and protection and best interest assessment/determination.
- Provision of MHPSS, information, counselling and social work including accompanying and mediation for access to other services for unaccompanied and separated children and people seeking international protection and vulnerable refugee children and their caregivers living at external addresses (who have already received international protection) such as accommodation, access to health care, education, social assistance, etc.
- The provision of MHPSS, GBV prevention and response, information, counselling, and social work, including mediation for access to other services for unaccompanied and separated children and people seeking international protection and vulnerable refugee children and caregivers living at external addresses (who have already received international protection) such as accommodation, access to health care, education, social assistance, etc.

Challenges and lesson learned: The risk for mental health conditions and psychosocial problems among children and adolescents is exacerbated when they are exposed to prolonged conflict, mass displacement, violence during the humanitarian crises. Instability and difficult conditions for children's

affect the mental health and psychosocial well-being, caused anxiety, depression, and other stress-related problems threaten children's ability to grow up healthy and happy. Humanitarian crises put parents and caregivers under mental and psychosocial duress, which can prevent them from providing the protection, stability, and nurturing care their children need during and after an emergency. In MHPSS services, it is crucial to build trustful and meaningful relationship with the affected population. MHPSS support requires dedication and more time to work with the children and communities. MHPSS interventions need to be streamlined and mainstreamed under multiple programming areas – through child protection, education, and health.

Moving forward: In 2023, UNICEF Bulgaria will continue to strengthen the national and local-level child protection systems and social services' capacity to support vulnerable children and families, including unaccompanied and separated children. UNICEF will continue to build the capacity of Blue Dot staff so that the standardized services and assistance provided by the professionals is further improved and their awareness and accountability on GBV risk mitigation and prevention and on PSEA is strengthened. Additionally, alternative care for unaccompanied and separated children will be supported and strengthened. The need for new Blue Dots will be explored and if needed, safe spaces and protection and support hubs will be established. To ensure sustainability of interventions and social cohesion, UNICEF Bulgaria is planning a possible transition of the Blue Dots into sustainable community hubs, open to all vulnerable families.

CASE STUDY 5: Bulgaria – Education

Top-level results: The provision of regional humanitarian thematic funding enabled UNICEF Bulgaria to provide 4,940 refugee children with access to formal and non-formal education, including early learning, by supporting five learning hubs and a network of 11 safe learn and play areas in 11 locations both for host and refugee children. This ensured continuation of learning for children where no other option could be provided by the local educational system.

Issue/background: After the start of the war in Ukraine, Bulgaria faced an unprecedented influx of refugee families, mainly women and children. Around 35 per cent of all refugees from Ukraine residing in Bulgaria were children. The integration of refugee children in the Bulgarian education system faces several challenges, including lack of spaces in schools, especially in cities, and other administrative bottlenecks. In addition, Bulgaria's high rate of early leavers (aged 18 to 24 years), currently at 12.8 per cent (2020), is higher than the European Union average of 9.9 per cent. This affects all disadvantaged groups, and especially refugee children.

In 2022, with support from UNICEF Bulgaria, 4,940 refugee children were able to access formal or non-formal education, including early learning and safe spaces. As of the end of 2022, according to Ministry of Education and Science data, 2,250 children were enrolled in the national educational system (512 in kindergartens, and 1,738 in schools).



UNICEF Bulgaria worked continuously to increase access to education for vulnerable groups. With the arrival of refugees from Ukraine, UNICEF partnered with local authorities to ensure continuity of learning for refugee children through their inclusion in Bulgarian schools and the establishment of learning hubs for children.

The case study focuses on how UNICEF supported continuity of education in the coastal regions of Varna and Burgas, which host the biggest refugee communities and where the schooling system does not have enough vacancies to host refugee children.

More than 2,000 refugee children live in Nessebar Municipality (Burgas) where the local government struggles to accommodate them in local schools. The capacity of the two community schools is stretched – one has already 1,200 students and the other 250 children. In the first school, there are 30 Ukrainian children with temporary protection and in the second, 18. There are only four Ukrainian children enrolled in the four local kindergartens.

A similar case is the city of Varna, the major refugee arrival destination in Bulgaria. In addition to the refugees residing in the town, 2 900 refugees are accommodated under the state humanitarian programme in the nearby resort areas of Golden Sands and Kranevo. According to data collected by Ukrainian CSOs and Bulgarian volunteers, there are over 1,100 refugee children aged 3 to 18 years living there.

In Varna and Nessebar, most refugee children originate from war-affected areas of Ukraine, such as Donetsk, Lugansk, Zaphorozhie, Harkov, Mariopol and Odessa and it is unlikely that these zones will be safe enough soon for sustainable return.

Resources required/allocated: US\$217,497 from regional humanitarian thematic funding was used to support the Ministry of Education and Science and municipalities to enroll refugee children in schools and kindergartens and ensure continuity of learning. This included access to an online education curriculum and training teachers and early childhood educators to create welcoming, inclusive learning environments.

Progress and results: With the provision of global humanitarian thematic funding, UNICEF Bulgaria was able to provide daily access to education of 1,790 children in Nessebar municipality and Golden Sands by supporting five learning hubs and 11 safe learning and play areas in both areas for refugee children.

The play and learning network provided daycare for children aged 3 to 6 years, including Bulgarian and Ukrainian language, MHPSS, and school preparedness. For the school-aged children, mentorship and tutors were provided to support learning, catch-up classes, language classes, and activities to prevent school drop-out. All programmes incorporated a minimum inclusion package of Bulgarian language classes and joint activities with hosting peers. A support component for children in hosting schools was included in all partnerships. Mobile learning classes and MHPSS were organized for children who were not able to physically be in schools. The educational centres set by UNICEF and partners also provided additional learning and skills building opportunities for over 200 Bulgarian children as well.

In Varna and Nessebar, UNICEF Bulgaria worked with two local partners (Fund Good and ADAR Foundation) and invested in strengthening resilience capacity of the refugee community: a grass-roots organization of Ukrainian refugees in Nessebar and a national partner who supports volunteers in Varna. Both organizations reached almost 2,000 children and their parents.

Criticality and value addition: UNICEF advocates for the right to education of every child in the areas with weak educational infrastructure when no other alternative is available. The global humanitarian thematic funds provided unique and flexible opportunities within schools and communities to address the needs of thousands of children and families seeking temporary or longer-term protection in Bulgaria.

Challenges and lesson learned: The positive feedback from refugee parents and children proves that the education activities provided a level of normality and stability in children's lives. Leaving a 2 to 3-year gap in access to education and quality learning would negatively impact an entire generation of Ukraine refugee children. On the other hand, in the context of political instability and uncertainty, policy amendments and their enforcement require longer timeframe. Nevertheless, the good practices established during the Ukraine refugee response will pave the way for improved services for other refugee and migrant children arriving in Bulgaria.

Moving forward: More refugee children from Ukraine still need educational support and flexible solutions. With the uncertainty of the political situation, both nationally and internationally, there might be a need to UNICEF to expand the support in more municipalities and engage more partners at local level. UNICEF will further continue to work with Ukrainian refugee and migrant communities and explore sustainable opportunities for learning. The next steps will also include documenting the process and looking for possibilities for local and national authorities to participate in the provision of flexible educational solutions.

CASE STUDY 6: The Czech Republic – Health



Top-level results: The humanitarian thematic funds supported the establishment of eight paediatric and adult outpatient centres in four university hospitals to provide primary health care services for Ukrainian and Czech children and their caregivers across the country, which were operationalized through a partnership between UNICEF and the Ministry of Health. In total, 10,445 children and their caregivers benefited from primary health care support and 334

children were vaccinated. In addition, UNICEF supported capacity building for 339 Ukrainian health professionals through dedicated courses to fast-track the accreditation process to work in the Czech health system and provide primary health care services for children and adults, infant and young child feeding counselling and immunization services.

Issue/background: The Czech Republic recorded 488,227 refugees from Ukraine and is one of the countries with the highest registered refugees from Ukraine per capita.¹ According to a survey conducted by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, about 23 per cent of refugees in the Czech Republic reported needing help with accessing health care.² Following the amendment of the Lex Ukraine Law in June 2022, the Czech Republic announced that health insurance for refugees is covered only for a maximum of 150 days, except for children and the elderly for whom the insurance is granted without limitations. The adult refugees must therefore pay for health insurance themselves or through the employer or be registered with the Labour Office as a jobseeker. Despite government efforts to provide services for refugee children and their families, the large share of refugee population hosted

in the Czech Republic posed challenges, some of which were linked to the pre-existing system gaps. The lack of general practitioners that the country has been facing even before the refugee crisis posed a major concern and resulted in long waiting times for refugee children to be able to benefit from health care services conditioned by registration with the general practitioner.³ Refugees' access to health care services is further limited by language barriers and the lack of information about the health system. Financial barriers are also a major constraint in accessing health care.

Resources required/allocated: With an investment of around US\$1,102,763 from humanitarian thematic funding, UNICEF was able to swiftly deliver results for refugee children and their families in the context of the emergency refugee response. The provision of basic health care was made possible through the establishment of outpatient centres, procurement of materials to facilitate provision of basic health care support, capacity building of Ukrainian doctors both to provide health care support and engage refugees as part of the solution as well as through the implementation of other related activities linked to provision of health information for adolescents and youth. These activities were implemented in close partnership with the Ministry of Health in coordination with the regions and a wide range of partners that supported the implementation process. The availability of flexible funding from humanitarian thematic funds was critical in upscaling the emergency response and expanding basic health services for children and their families.

Progress and results: Thanks to the humanitarian thematic funds, from 5 May 2022 to 31 December 2022, UNICEF, the Ministry of Health and other partners were able to:

- **Increase access to primary health care services:** Responding to the increased demand for primary health care services and shortage of general practitioners and paediatricians to register new patients, four university hospitals were supported to increase their capacities by establishing eight outpatient centres for children and adults. Over 10,000 children and women from refugees and host communities benefited from quality health and vaccination services in general university hospitals in Prague, Ostrava, Olomouc, Kolin and Stodska.
- **Ensure Ukrainian health professionals were integrated and became part of a solution:** In partnership with the National Institute for Post Graduate Medical Education in Prague and the Centre for Nursing and Other Healthcare Professionals in Brno, UNICEF supported Ukrainian health care professionals to prepare for accreditation that would allow them to work in the Czech health care system. By December 2022, 339 Ukrainian health professionals had undergone intensive preparation courses on the Czech health system and medical terminology, health service provision, and Czech language courses. UNICEF supported the capacity building of both partners to enable the provision of courses to a larger number of Ukrainian health professionals and is supporting the fee for course participation.
- **Support the prevention of vaccine-preventable outbreaks and other infectious diseases:** In addition to the support provided to hospitals and general practitioners to provide vaccination services, in December 2022, UNICEF and Ministry of Health launched a national vaccination campaign to provide practical information on how to access vaccination services, build vaccine confidence, and increase demand for vaccination among Ukrainian refugees. Furthermore, UNICEF supported the National Institute of Public Health to provide information and increase the knowledge and skills of Ukrainian and Czech school students across the country on prevention of HIV and sexually transmitted infections.

Criticality and value addition: The large influx of Ukrainian refugees in the Czech Republic further exacerbated the pre-existing gaps of the national health system. In response to the system-level bottlenecks associated with the lack of general health practitioners and paediatrician that resulted on long waiting time for registration of refugees to be able to access services, UNICEF in partnership with

the Ministry of Health adapted alternative solutions to swiftly respond to their needs through the establishment of the outpatient centres and integration of the Ukrainian health professionals to become part of the solution and expand their support to the refugee response. This innovative solution contributes to the broader visioning of expanding services to refugees and host communities in need and build on the existing resource capacities with integration of refugees to support refugee response and engage in service provision. The establishment of the outpatient centres and capacity building courses for Ukrainian health care providers are planned to be implemented through the 2023 to expand the support to as many children as possible whose basic health needs are not met.

Challenges and lesson learned: One of major constrains in accessing health care services is the lack of general practitioners that the country has been facing even before the refugee crisis. UNICEF's rapid response was enabled through partnership with Ministry of Health to establish outpatient centres for children and adults for fast expansion of primary health care services for children and women. The establishment of the outpatient centres was coupled with the launching of the capacity building programme for Ukrainian health care practitioners which provided an important link between increasing capacities for refugee Ukrainian doctors and in parallel their engagement to provide health care support and become part of the solution to refugee response in the Czech Republic. The low immunization rate among Ukrainian refugee children and the associated risk of outbreaks constitute another challenge. UNICEF and the Ministry of Health were able to quickly mobilize and develop a national vaccination campaign providing reliable and practical information on access to vaccination services and at the same time addressing vaccine hesitancy.

Moving forward: UNICEF, in partnership with Ministry of Health and other partners, will continue to strengthen the health care system to ensure access to adequate and quality health care service for refugee children and their caregivers and other vulnerable groups from the Czech Republic.

- Support 10 hospitals and 25 general practitioners' clinics across the country to register around 10,000 additional refugee children and women under the list of patients and provide quality health care services.
- Extend the support for provision of health, nutrition and mental health programmes at the community level. Through the partnership with National Institute of Public Health, UNICEF will support 14 regional community health promotion centres across the Czech Republic to provide more than 20 health intervention programmes at community level, targeting more than 15,000 Ukrainian refugees and children from Roma community.
- Support the capacity building of around 4,000 Czech health care providers through trainings on culturally sensitive communication skills for the provision of health care, in partnership with National Institute for Postgraduate Medical Education.
- Invest in the capacity building of around 1,000 Ukrainian doctors and nurses to support their qualification recognition in the Czech Republic and support their integration in the national health system.
- Conduct a situation analysis and monitor, document, and present trends on access to vaccination to better inform programme interventions for Ukrainian refugees, through the partnership with National Institute of Public Health.

CASE STUDY 7: Hungary – Dorcas Ministries

Top-level results: Through the provision of regional humanitarian thematic funding, UNICEF's support to the refugee accommodation centre run by the Dorcas Ministries (Dorcas) enabled 303 children to access formal or non-formal education activities. In addition, 323 children were provided with learning materials to equip children to integrate and succeed in public school.



Refugee children from Ukraine attending the UNICEF-supported kindergarten at Dorcas

Issue/background: Dorcas Ministries is a faith-based NGO founded in Debrecen in 1991 with the mission to support vulnerable children and adults in starting a new life, especially through education and skills building. Responding to the humanitarian crisis triggered by the war in Ukraine, Dorcas opened a refugee accommodation centre 20 km away from Debrecen on 21 March 2022. Most refugees in the centre were from Roma communities from the Transcarpathia region of Ukraine. Before arriving at the centre, almost none of these children had had access to formal education due to discrimination, poverty, the disruption of schooling during the COVID-19 pandemic and displacement due to the war. Some of them needed special health, rehabilitation, or early intervention care due to chronic diseases, disabilities, or developmental delays.

Resources required/allocated: UNICEF contributed US\$521,299 in direct cash transfers from humanitarian thematic funding to the partnership with Dorcas in the areas of child protection, including MHPSS, education (including technical capacity building, teacher salaries, and salaries of the mobile team), and supplies such as classroom refurbishment, textbooks, and stationery, to address the complex needs of children and their families.

Progress and results: By the end of 2022, the Dorcas refugee accommodation centre received 187 refugees, including 93 children, from Ukraine. As the public education system was unable to integrate the children due to their low education levels, a dedicated education programme was developed, with technical support from UNICEF, aimed at preparing children during a one-year transition period for their integration. In close coordination with Hungarian public education authorities, the School to Success programme by Dorcas provided children with an opportunity to catch up on academic and skills development.

UNICEF supported equipping five classrooms, including one kindergarten class, inside the centre, which creating a safe learning environment and space for afternoon activities for refugee children where they could explore interests and develop social and communication skills. Cultural events, arts and crafts were also organized for families and a weekly support group was held by school psychologists for adolescent girls. Non-formal education was provided daily for 52 school-age refugee children in five groups and 12 kindergarten children in one group, covering all standard school subjects. Thanks to an agreement with the Local City Council's Educational Department, the refugee

children were enrolled at local Debrecen schools, and individual study schedules¹ allowed them to attend classes at the centre.

Dorcas extended the School to Success programme to the most vulnerable Hungarian communities in Debrecen. A mobile team of teachers and mental health professionals visited the communities in farmlands on the outskirts of Debrecen on a regular basis. This way, children in these communities who were not able to participate in after-school activities (due to financial or logistical constraints) were supported through catch-up classes and academic support. The mobile team also played a crucial role in preventing school dropouts and facilitating the retention of children in formal schools. Mental health experts provided a safe environment for children and adolescents to receive support and build resilience.

Through UNICEF-supported education programming, 303 refugee and host community children were enabled to access formal or non-formal education activities and 323 were provided with learning materials, equipping them to integrate and succeed in public schools. Since the start of the programme, children were assessed academically, individual learning plans were developed for each child to ensure monitoring of their progress with the help of Dorcas teachers who were trained in child-centred pedagogy, child and refugee rights, and trauma-informed pedagogy.

Criticality and value addition: The objective of the partnership between UNICEF and Dorcas was that children, young people, women, and families arriving to and accommodated in Hungary from Ukraine, and other needy families received quality child and family support services and access to education, agreed with relevant local and national authorities. Children at the Dorcas refugee accommodation centre needed a range of interventions to prepare them for integration into public schools. The one-year partnership (November 2022 to November 2023) operated on the assumption that providing safe spaces and learning environments for children and families, tailoring daily education to children's diverse needs through methods of differentiated learning, and supporting children's development in social-emotional skills and vocational skills will enable them to join the formal education system at the earliest possible time. It is through formal education that children can access connections to the local population, obtain certification to continue their studies, and integrate into the wider host community. With support in and beyond the accommodation centre, the partnership is expected to reach 2,650 children in refugee and host communities with formal and non-formal education activities.

Challenges and lessons learned: The UNICEF and Dorcas partnership enabled remarkable cross-institutional cooperation. In supporting the children of Debrecen, UNICEF and Dorcas were closely coordinating with the Municipality of the City of Debrecen, the University of Debrecen Health Service Centre, the local Family and Child Welfare Centre, and a local Roma NGO. This cooperation allowed a coherent and comprehensive support structure to be provided to the refugee and host communities served by the partnership. Such cooperation is valuable for UNICEF in all future partnerships, and cross-sectoral and cross-institutional coordination will be a priority going forward, as more partnerships are being established.

The ongoing changes in the refugee population at the accommodation centre posed challenges and provided partners with valuable lessons in flexible programming and prioritized continuity for the children and families supported. The cooperation with parents of refugee children was an opportunity to advocate for the value of integration into formal education, prompting partners to find ways of ensuring children attend formal schools wherever possible in accordance with their prior school achievement, while respecting parents' autonomy.

Moving forward: As the main goal of the Dorcas educational activities is integration into local formal education, sustainability is built into the programme through children joining local schools after having

received the appropriate support to do so. Integration into local schools in Debrecen is also set to ensure that refugee children and their families have a direct link to the host community, building social cohesion. However, closer coordination is needed with local education authorities and schools to make sure children receive the support they continue to need after their transition into local schools.

The cross-institutional cooperation model seen with Dorcas, the local municipality, and other institutions is a good practice to replicate in other locations where UNICEF is present.

CASE STUDY 8: Moldova – WASH

Top-level results and issue/background: Thanks to global humanitarian thematic funds, UNICEF implemented an emergency response to mitigate the risk of waterborne diseases and mitigate the spread of COVID-19 among refugees in Moldova by procuring hygiene kits and installing WASH facilities. UNICEF and partners provided WASH facilities and services to 32 refugee accommodation centres, including border crossing points where 41,633 refugees accessed safe and appropriate sanitation facilities. UNICEF and its partners ensured that UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots and bus stations at both the north and south border crossing points were properly winterized, focusing on the procurement of heating devices and ensuring that WASH infrastructure in those settings was protected from the weather and cold.



Progress and results: Since March 2022, UNICEF's implementing partner, Moldova for Peace, has created an easy and quick system based on the online platform (dopomoha.md) through which refugees can request the necessary items and redeem them based on a code. Since the refugee crisis began, it was widely and efficiently used, serving as a trusted platform to reach refugees in host communities with key priority commodities and services. Also,

the partner established a complaint and feedback mechanism to provide an opportunity for beneficiaries to share their concerns, questions, and feedback. In 2022, with funding from the global humanitarian thematic funds, UNICEF provided hygiene kits to 67,167 refugees in Moldova.

UNICEF procured 19 sanitation containers to address the needs of the refugees as well as contribute to contingency planning in case of a new refugee influx. Procured containers are accessible for people with disabilities. Two containers were prepositioned with the National Inspectorate for Emergency Situations, while six containers were installed at critical border crossing points. UNICEF is coordinating with national authorities and humanitarian actors to preposition the remaining containers to cover critical gaps. UNICEF also led the effort of the WASH Sub-Working Group (SWG) to standardize hygiene kits for different groups of beneficiaries (kits for families, individual kits for women, men and children of different age groups) and locations of distribution (e.g., schools, refugee accommodation centres, etc). The standards were based on the analysis made by post-distribution monitoring conducted by WASH SWG partners.

Resources required/allocated: In 2022, over US\$425,000.00 was utilized from global humanitarian thematic funding to support WASH facilities for refugees and to procure hygiene items. Allocated resources ensured the provision of WASH services to targeted refugees in refugee accommodation centres, UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots and border crossing points and host communities. Activities were implemented in collaboration with UNICEF implementing NGO partners Solidarités International and Primeria Mea, in close collaboration with relevant local authorities, other United Nations partners and members of the WASH SWG.

Criticality and value addition: Access to WASH is not only a basic right but also one of the life-saving interventions in any humanitarian situation. Contaminated water and poor sanitation are linked to transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhea, dysentery, hepatitis A and typhoid. It exacerbates stunting and contributes to the spread of antimicrobial resistance. Having clean water and sanitation means being able to avoid exposure to countless diseases. Every year, millions of people die from diseases caused by inadequate water supply, sanitation, and hygiene. Other than pneumonia, diarrhea is the main cause of death in children under age 5. UNICEF ensures that all, especially vulnerable children and women have access to safe water and sanitation in the humanitarian response to mitigate the risk of waterborne diseases. The flexible funds were vital in providing timely WASH services to the refugees from Ukraine as the interventions mitigated the risk of waterborne diseases.

Challenges and lesson learned: The main challenge in implementation of these activities was the lack of implementing partners, at the onset of the crisis, that have sufficient capacity for WASH interventions at scale. This was addressed and mitigated through continuous UNICEF engagement with partners (initially through surge capacity and later through hire of a WASH Specialist) and close coordination with local authorities in field locations to better target interventions. Furthermore, one of the challenges was the limited availability of WASH prefabs needed at targeted locations. UNICEF Moldova was able to address this issue through collaboration with the Regional Office, Supply Division, and other UNICEF country offices, including most notably the UNICEF Country Office in Romania. One of the lessons learned from this intervention was that preparedness, including stakeholders' and partners' analysis in WASH sector, was key to ensuring response capacity at the onset of a sudden, large-scale humanitarian crisis.

Moving forward: UNICEF will continue the interventions and make them more sustainable at the border crossing points, bus stations, and refugee accommodation centres. Additionally, UNICEF will scale up WASH interventions in host communities where most of the refugees are residing focusing on community-based infrastructure. Pre-conflict assessment conducted by UNICEF and Ministry of Education and Research in Moldova established that almost 30 per cent of schools in Moldova have poor WASH facilities and infrastructure. Continued implementation of WASH interventions within the scope of 2023 UNICEF humanitarian strategy and 2023–2027 country programme implementation in Moldova aims to tackle these issues and work towards strengthening national policy frameworks in this regard, contributing to greater social cohesion between refugees and host communities as well as to achieving sustainability of interventions and durable results for children.

CASE STUDY 9: Poland – Spynka Centres

Top-level results: Through global humanitarian thematic funding, UNICEF reached more than 900,000 children in formal and non-formal learning settings since April 2022, including through social cohesion and recreational activities. As an important initiative to address the needs of refugee women and children, UNICEF established ECD 'Spynka' drop-in day-care centres to provide children an opportunity to play, interact and feel a sense of normalcy. Forty-nine Spynka centres were established across

Poland, with 27 currently operational and 22 being refurbished for opening in the first quarter of 2023. To date almost 16,000 children have been reached with ECD services in Spynka centres.

Issue/background: Since the start of the war in Ukraine on 24 February 2022 until the end of the year, 7.9 million people crossed the border from Ukraine to Poland, with 1.5 million individuals registered for PESEL (Polish Social Security System) under temporary protection. Approximately 40 per cent of those registered are children, while women account for approximately 46 per cent of the refugees registered in Poland.

UNICEF Poland supports system strengthening at central and local government levels to ensure access to quality inclusive education for all children. UNICEF also partners with CSOs to ensure that children are supported to access all types of learning and development.

Resources required/allocated: Global humanitarian thematic funds were key to developing and mainstreaming Spynka centres through the development of the concept, procurement of equipment and educational materials (including IT equipment), and provision of specialized services, including MHPSS. Training for educators was also supported through the thematic funds.

Progress and results: With the provision of global humanitarian thematic funds, UNICEF partnered with Comenius Foundation to set up Spynka centres which provide trauma-informed early care, learning and development opportunities for young children while giving mothers the ability to pursue employment, secure an income, and find a sense of community and dignity in Poland. While the childcare programme is designed to meet the unique needs of Ukrainian children displaced by war, there are opportunities for Polish participation, with a particular focus on high-risk and vulnerable Polish children who have limited access to high quality early childhood education. Spynka centres were planned to include three types of programmes (i) full day nurseries (children aged 1 to 3 years) (ii) full-day preschools (4 to 6 years) (iii) drop-in centres (2 to 6 years).

The Spynka centres were first piloted between April 2022 and October 2022 according to the abovementioned format. In the pilot phase, 14,574 children were reached through ECD services, 10,646 children received ECD supplies, and 145 education actors were trained. After the pilot phase, a needs assessment survey was conducted with 223 Ukrainian mothers and guardians living in Poland who had children aged 0 to 6 years. As the survey data demonstrated a significant need for full-day childcare, the second phase focused on scaling up the provision of trauma-informed early care, learning and development opportunities to Ukrainian refugee children while giving mothers/caregivers the ability to pursue employment, secure an income, and find a sense of community in Poland.

Up to date, with the second phase more than 1,000 children have been reached and 165 additional education actors have been trained. The programme is well received by local authorities and the interest on the Spynka centres continue to increase amongst the municipalities UNICEF works with.



Svitlana, an educator from Ukraine, is playing with children outside one of Spynka day-care centres in Warsaw.

Criticality and value addition: Women and children account for more than 94 per cent of the entire refugee population in Poland and there are insufficient spaces and personnel trained to support small children from the refugee population, particularly during the initial period of arrival. This creates an extra burden for mothers with small children needing early support to lessen stress and anxiety during arrival. The Spynka centres, established by UNICEF, provided the much-needed support that refugee mothers and young children required to recover from the stress and trauma of displacement and for mothers to look for work, achieve financial independence, build self-esteem and find belonging in their new communities.

Challenges and lesson learned: Though not many challenges have been faced in the implementation of the programme, below are some challenges.

- Low demand for playgroups among Ukrainian refugee mothers, who prefer to leave their children with educators.
- Finding spaces to establish Spynka centres in some locations.
- Refugee children's high need for professional consultation or psychological diagnosis.
- Turnover rates of animators and children.
- The need for pedagogical support and personal psychological support for educators who themselves were almost all from Ukraine.

In addition, as a lesson learned, the format has shifted to a full-time nursery after the assessment was completed amongst beneficiaries.

Moving forward: UNICEF plans to scale up the programme in Katowice, Rybnik, Chrzanów, Bielsko Biala, Biezuń, Rzeszów, Lublin, Gdynia, Sopot and Gdańsk. Meanwhile the long-term plan is to transition Spynka programmes to local municipalities to serve as additional care centres in the network of nurseries and preschools in Poland. There was a shortage of early childhood education and full-day nursery and preschool programmes in Poland prior to the influx of Ukrainian refugees. The infrastructure created in response to the war in Ukraine will later increase the overall availability of childcare in Poland. Advocacy with the local municipalities providing space free of charge in exchange for creating and operating childcare programmes in their jurisdiction will continue. UNICEF and a civil society partner will work to increase municipality subsidies and facilitate the successful transfer of programme management to the municipalities. UNICEF will also support municipalities in growing their overall nursery capacity. It is expected that cooperation with municipalities will foster synergies and ensure greater complementarities between them.

CASE STUDY 10: Romania – Education



10-year-old Renata displaced from Odesa, Ukraine received UNICEF education supplies to participate in school in Bucharest, Romania.

Top-level results: Through the provision of regional humanitarian thematic funding, UNICEF in Romania was able to extend access to formal and non-formal education opportunities, including early learning, to over 5,495 children from Ukraine and provided quality individual learning materials to nearly 15,772 children.

Issue/background: As an estimated 34,000 refugee children remained in Romania as of December 2022, both interim and longer-term options were

considered for these children to realize their right to education. UNICEF took a leading role in this regard, both in responding to the immediate education-related needs of refugee students from Ukraine and paving the way for their inclusion into Romanian language curriculum education. Thematic funds supported these efforts in the capital Bucharest and other counties where UNICEF built an array of partnerships in the field of education.

Resources required/allocated: The humanitarian thematic funds were used by UNICEF in Romania to fund over 10 humanitarian partnership documents (HPD) with civil society partners, to provide education services and supplies to refugee children. A small portion of the funding was also spent on personnel costs who ensured technical expertise to and coordination vis-à-vis implementing partners. The cumulative expenditure for education was US\$607,919.

Progress and results: UNICEF in Romania was able to extend access to formal and non-formal education opportunities, including early learning, to over 5,495 children from Ukraine and providing individual learning materials to nearly 15,772 children. UNICEF and partners were able to establish 47 hubs and educational centres providing safe learning spaces for children and adolescents from Ukraine to follow the Ukrainian curriculum, while concurrently working towards the inclusion of beneficiaries into Romania's education system. UNICEF also facilitated the provision of individual learning materials through civil society and government partners, including books, schools-in-a-box, school bags and stationeries. Beyond merely academic considerations, efforts were geared towards promoting social cohesion (e.g., by facilitating integration through the delivery of Romanian language classes, encouraging social interactions between Ukrainian refugee children and their Romanian peers, from pre-school ages to adolescents) – contributing to addressing systemic and capacity development needs (e.g., limited enrolment capacities, especially at pre-primary level) hence benefiting Romanian children as well.

Criticality and value addition: Following the tumultuous initial influx of refugees from Ukraine arriving in Romania, it gradually became clear that the needs, vulnerabilities, and journeys of the populations fleeing the war were diverse. This realization influenced the humanitarian response, including in education. UNICEF was working around the clock to provide every possible opportunity for education and learning, formal or non-formal, to children, some of whom stayed in Romania, while others transited the country on their journeys elsewhere in Europe or back to Ukraine. Another relevant factor was the age of students as the inclusion into the Romanian education system was easier for early grades than for students in higher grades, particularly those completing secondary-level education. In the circumstances of uncertainty and volatility around the outcome of the war and fates of refugees, the strategy applied by UNICEF in education was to work both on maintaining links with the Ukrainian language curriculum and preparing refugee students from Ukraine on one hand, and the Romanian education system on the other, for the inclusion of refugee students from Ukraine. Thematic funding contributed considerably to UNICEF-supported efforts of partners on the ground to establish a sense of normalcy for children who fled Ukraine. Concurrently, thematic funding added up cumulatively to UNICEF's overall emergency response efforts in the field of education as one component of the response would simply not work without the other ones.

Challenges and lesson learned: Demand for enrolling Ukrainian refugee children in Romanian schools was low overall, mainly due to the language barriers and Ukrainians hoping to have a limited stay in Romania. This resulted in preference commonly given to either online learning or education hubs that offered the Ukrainian curriculum classes. However, these alternative options are not sustainable in the long run and renewed efforts are much needed to ensure the progressive inclusion of refugee children into the national education system, while preparing them alongside to return to Ukraine when the situation allows. Significant gaps in policy and implementation remain to be addressed in

that respect, with particular reference to the need to accelerate the delivery of initiation courses in the Romanian language and to prepare the Romanian education system to accommodate more children in the next academic year, which require additional resources and some shifts in policy orientations – supplementing the frontline emergency response with more medium-term education development strategies – including facilitating bilateral collaboration between the Governments of Romania and Ukraine. Importantly, both policy and practice need to consider age and gender considerations as the support and strategies differ significantly from young children to adolescents and youth.

Moving forward: UNICEF will continue to work on an integrated education response while gradually shifting towards long-term inclusion of refugee students from Ukraine into Romania’s education system to the extent possible. This is reflected in UNICEF’s humanitarian approaches and strategies, as well as in interagency ones, for the coming period. For the time being, some of the humanitarian partnerships in education will be implemented with a no-cost extension until mid-2023. However, depending on how the situation on the ground and the needs develop, the focus will increasingly be on long-term inclusion efforts, in close coordination with the Ministry of Education and County Education authorities – while remaining prepared for new developments. However, transitional face-to-face support will continuously be required for continuing new arrivals and children with special needs. UNICEF will be working closely with municipalities on the adaptation and expansion of education and other essential services to ensure the capacity of Romania’s systems for long-term social inclusion of all children including refugees. As Romania is a highly decentralized country, UNICEF sees partnerships with municipalities as crucial for the sustainability of UNICEF’s approach to incorporate the refugee response into long-term social inclusion goals based on quality and community-based services.

CASE STUDY 11: Slovakia – Play and learning across borders

Top-level results: The global humanitarian thematic funds supported the establishment of six Play and Learning Hubs for Ukrainian and Slovak children aged 0 and 6 years old in six municipalities across Slovakia. In total, 5,439 children participated in early childhood development activities and received learning materials through the hubs.¹ The hubs also contributed to the social integration of over 700 caregivers and parents through formal and non-formal parent support groups, mental health support, referral services, language courses and counselling support for children with developmental delays.



Two Ukrainian children pick flowers in the courtyard of a play and learning hub.

Issue/background: The war in Ukraine, which escalated on 24 February 2022, upended the lives of over 7 million children and their families. Protecting children’s healthy development during emergencies and crises as well as providing them with opportunities to play and learn can be a life-saving intervention that helps children make sense of the events around them, deal with adversity or trauma and alleviate toxic stress.

Slovakia never experienced such high influx of refugees. By consequence, its early learning and education system – being overstretched even before the crisis – was quickly overwhelmed, which

meant that many Ukrainian young children were missing out on critical learning opportunities. Slovakia urgently needed to establish safe learning spaces, as well as support hubs for parents and caregivers, in communities where refugees were living.

To this end, UNICEF, in collaboration with an NGO partner, Wide Open School, quickly established Play and Learning Hubs for young children and their parents and caregivers in those municipalities that lacked such spaces: Košice, Prešov, Žilina, Spišská Nová Ves, Poprad and Tatranská Lomnica.

Resources required/allocated: With an investment of approximately US\$385,000 from global humanitarian thematic funding, UNICEF was able to swiftly deliver results during the early months of the emergency response through early childhood interventions that included the establishment of Play and Learning Hubs and the procurement of materials, the recruitment of teachers and their training, as well as other activities. Activities were conducted together with Wide Open School and in coordination with the respective municipalities. The availability of flexible funding from global humanitarian thematic funding was crucial for upscaling the emergency response in early childhood development and learning.

Progress and results: Thanks to the global humanitarian thematic funds, from 1 July 2022 to 31 December 2022, UNICEF was able to:

- Reach 4,299 children across Slovakia with early childhood development and learning opportunities and provide them with learning materials.
- Create six Play and Learning Hubs equipped with age-appropriate play and learning materials and equipment.
- Recruit 18 early childhood educators to facilitate the hubs' activities. In many cases, Ukrainian refugee educators and animators were recruited for these positions, working closely with their Slovak counterparts.
- Train 67 early childhood educators on various topics such as play-based pedagogy, working with children affected by war and trauma and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.
- Provide parenting support over 700 mothers and caregivers.

The Play and Learning Hubs aim to meet children where they live, reason why they are situated in municipalities with a high number of Ukrainian refugees. Across the six sites, three are in primary school premises, which strengthens the connections with local education communities. The hubs are open to both refugee families and host communities, with a range of services that cater to young children's needs and their caregivers and parents' social integration experiences, such as through formal and informal parent support groups, mental health counselling and language classes. In addition, the hubs often host events open to both refugee and host communities, such as cooking classes or intergenerational reading activities, opening the door to new intercultural friendships.

Criticality and value addition:

Challenge and purpose/objective: The large influx of refugees into Slovakia within a short amount of time exacerbated the existing gaps of the country's national and local education system. Even before the war, Slovakia experienced a significant shortage of preschool and kindergarten places. This meant that young refugee children were missing out on critical early childhood education and care (ECEC) opportunities, and there was thus an urgent need for safe spaces at municipal level for young children and their families. As children missed out on such opportunities, so did their mothers and caregivers regarding the opportunities to meet friends and receive peer support through kindergarten.

Therefore, UNICEF, in collaboration with national and local partners, introduced the Play and Learning Hubs to simultaneously address the needs of children and their caregivers directly in the places where they live.

Underlying assumptions of proposed solution: The Play and Learning Hubs offer care, recreational and early learning opportunities to young refugee children, with ancillary parenting support services to caregivers, as relevant and feasible. These spaces are flexible and adapted to the needs of the community and offer a range of services that cater to young children's needs, aim to foster interactions between children and their caregivers or parents as well as among host and refugee populations and can generally remain operational for undefined periods of time. The Play and Learning Hubs operate under the following principles of (a) flexibility, to be responsive to the needs of refugee families and host communities; (b) inclusivity, to welcome all children and families (Ukrainian, Slovak and other minority, foreign or vulnerable groups); (c) comprehensiveness, to provide wrap-around family-centred services to support both children and their parents/caregivers; and (d) sustainability, to ensure that this type of innovative ECEC provision becomes sustainable.

Expected results and time frame: With the Play and Learning Hubs, UNICEF aims to reach as many young refugee children as possible in Slovakia, to ensure that they have access to quality early learning experiences. This innovative solution contributes to the vision for diversified early learning provision and is slowly becoming part of municipal approaches for expanding early learning capacities. In parallel, cooperation between UNICEF and the National Institute for Education and Youth (the technical agency under the Ministry of Education, Research, Science and Sport) will ensure that the quality of this innovative service provision is monitored and supported.

Based on the experience of setting up Play and Learning Hubs in primary schools, UNICEF is expanding the concept of the hubs to 'play and learn corners' within school classrooms, to offer a welcoming and engaging space for school-aged children as well. 30 play and learn corners are expected to be established in 2023.

Challenges and lessons learned: Thanks to flexible funding readily available, UNICEF was able to quickly introduce and implement an innovative model of early learning provision in a country whose systems were overwhelmed by the large number of refugees.

The Play and Learning Hubs have been at the heart of the early childhood development response in Slovakia. In addition, the hubs serve as anchors for services to the children's caregivers and parents, who appreciate having access to safe and welcoming spaces for their children and themselves. The variety of services and activities offered by the Play and Learning Hubs make them a 'one-stop shop' for support. According to feedback from the families, the hubs are comforting and became part of many their new normal in Slovakia.

A key challenge that emerged is the need to ensure quality and scope of learning opportunities provided in the play and learning hubs. This includes both the pedagogical approaches that are used in the hubs and the question of inclusion of older children in the hubs.

First, there is a need to further strengthen the skills of educators to implement innovative pedagogical approaches in the first years of primary school. To address this, UNICEF is focusing on accelerating its capacity-building efforts for the hubs' early childhood educators, including by enhancing Slovakia's national early childhood education professional development programmes.

Second, the Play and Learning Hubs are primarily meant to serve children in the 0 to 6 age group, with play-based and developmentally appropriate practices to support their learning and development. Given that some hubs are situated in primary school premises, many school-aged children also access the hubs, which adds a layer of complexity in terms of differentiating the activities for varying age

groups. To address this, UNICEF is spearheading the establishment of ‘play and learn corners’ in school premises to offer similar experiences for school-aged children, with developmentally appropriate activities and approaches.

Moving forward: Based on the achievements of the initial Play and Learning Hubs set up with Wide Open School, UNICEF expanded this concept more widely throughout Slovakia and currently supports 23 hubs in 13 municipalities. With additional global humanitarian thematic funding and other grants, UNICEF is joining efforts with the Carpathian Foundation to strengthen capacities of municipalities to expand early learning provision through innovative models such as the Play and Learning Hubs, aiming to involve a total of 23 municipalities.

Furthermore, UNICEF is focusing on strengthening the quality of the hubs and on elevating their status, so they become more sustainable structures by working closely with municipalities, as well as advocating for and promoting the diversification of early learning provision with national government partners as part of the country’s vision for quality early childhood education for all children in Slovakia. This also includes engagement with the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sports, National Institute for Education and Youth as well as Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Families to explore options for more longer-term and continued operation of the hubs as integral services for host communities.

CASE STUDY 12: Child Protection – UNICEF – UNHCR Blue Dots

Top Level Results: In order to respond to the refugee outflow, UNICEF and UNHCR opened initially 7 Blue Dot Safe Space, Protection and Support Hubs (hereafter Blue Dots), in Poland, Romania and Republic of Moldova in March 2022 and later increased the number to 41 throughout Belarus, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Moldova, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia by the end of 2022. Throughout the year, 741,157 people, including 241,915 children, benefitted from protection, access to services



4-year-old Marc sits with his mother Veronica from Odesa at the UNICEF Blue Dot hub at the Palanca border point, Moldova.

and/or vital information through UNICEF-supported Blue Dots in the eight refugee-receiving countries mentioned above. Moreover, as of February 2023, UNICEF has been able to identify, refer and ensure the protection of at least 7,174 unaccompanied and separated children as well as provide MHPSS to at least 144,608 children and their caregivers during a time of need and increased stress and uncertainty through its Blue Dots.

Issue/Background: Over a year after the escalation of the war in Ukraine, over 8 million²² refugees from Ukraine are now recorded across Europe, with 86 per cent of the refugees being women and children.²³ Refugees, especially boys and girls, are at an increased risk of violence, abuse, psychological stress, and family separation, while women and girls are at particular risk of gender-based violence (GBV). To protect and refer children and families to available support and services, UNHCR and UNICEF

²² UNHCR, Operational Data Portal as of 15 January 2023. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>

²³ UNHCR, Ukraine Situation: Regional Refugee Response Plan - January-December 2023, 15 February 2023.

established Blue Dots, hubs through which they provide localised information and advice, child-and-family-friendly spaces, GBV services, MHPSS, identification of children and persons at risk, especially unaccompanied and separated children, and legal aid and counselling.

Progress and Results: Through regional humanitarian thematic funds, complementing funding from other sources, UNICEF reached 741,157 people, including 241,915 children, in 2022 who benefitted from protection, access to services and/or vital information through UNICEF-supported Blue Dots in 8 refugee-receiving countries. Moreover, as of February 2023, through its Blue Dots, UNICEF had been able to identify, refer and ensure the protection of at least 7,174 unaccompanied and separated children as well as provide MHPSS to at least 144,608 children and their caregivers during a time of need and increased stress and uncertainty.

Complementing physical Blue Dot Hubs and considering the widespread use of mobile and tablet devices amongst the Ukrainian refugee population, a “Digital Blue Dot” platform was setup. The UNICEF Regional Office in Europe Central Asia’s digital engagement campaign reached 4.4 million people online through regional UNICEF accounts on social media. The campaign's impact was reflected in over 100,000 clicks on the digital Blue Dot website, indicating a strong level of engagement.

At the regional level, UNICEF and UNHCR provided country teams and partners with guidance, standard operating procedures, tools and reporting frameworks, promoting a harmonisation of the types of services rendered as well as knowledge sharing across the region.

Criticality and value addition: Blue Dots are one-stop centres and safe spaces where children, families and people with specific needs can access critical services and information. They are in line with the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (CPMS), notably the Standards on Group activities for child well-being (15), Strengthening family and caregiving environments (16) and Community-level approaches (17), as well as UNICEF’s Core Commitments for Children, notably on MHPSS, unaccompanied and separated children and GBV. Through Blue Dots, UNICEF and partners provide localised information and advice, child-and-family-friendly spaces, GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response services, MHPSS, identification/referral of children and other persons at risk, especially unaccompanied and separated children, and legal aid and counselling. Blue Dots also provided multisectoral assistance, medical first aid, parenting support, referral to cash assistance, as well as access to basic necessities such as access to safe sleeping areas, hot meals and safe transportation.

Set up at strategic locations along major crossing points and transit routes, such as border crossings, train and bus stations as well as refugee accommodation centres and community centres in urban areas, UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots provide an indispensable source of protection, safety and information for children and their families displaced from Ukraine. Key information on Blue Dot Hubs locations and available services are distributed in Ukrainian, Russian and multiple other languages across host and transit countries, via social media and multimedia channels, such as Meta and Viber, which were identified as preferred platforms used by children and their families fleeing the war in Ukraine. This was done as early as possible to provide critical information and thus ensure that women, children and other refugees could make informed decisions.

Challenges and Lesson Learned: Over time, as the nature of displacement flows have changed, and the scale and needs of displaced children and their families evolved, Blue Dots in responding countries have adapted too. ‘Light Blue Dots’, providing selected services, and ‘mobile Blue Dots’, allowing teams of service providers to reach those unable to access service points, have provided customized services and delivery modalities, allowing UNICEF, UNHCR and partners to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable in different contexts. This flexibility has been a core component of the Blue Dot response, enabling not only a quick response to the needs and vulnerabilities of children and their

families fleeing the war in Ukraine, but also to adapt services provided, outreach modalities as well as areas of intervention so that children and their families have continuous access to protection and other services. Moreover, this allowed the various countries responding to the influx of refugees to adapt programming according to their contexts in terms of partnerships as well as whether refugees were transiting or staying for a longer period of time.

Where appropriate and feasible, UNICEF has also worked in conjunction with municipalities and/or other social services, building on existing services and bringing them together, reinforcing their impact and reach.

Blue Dots have become a recognizable and trusted trade of emergency assistance and have proven to be a good example of collaboration between UNHCR and UNICEF. The model is well suited to high-income country contexts, where robust service delivery is available, and UNICEF is committed to providing systems-integrated humanitarian support.

Moving Forward: In light of the continued uncertainty around the situation of refugees from Ukraine, Blue Dots remain a unique source of support and safety and critical in mitigating child protection risks. It is also essential that UNICEF continues its involvement during this critical phase to ensure continued services for Ukrainian refugees and the transition to a sustainable model for refugee and migrant integration that leaves no child behind. As such, UNICEF will be working with partners to expand and adapt local health, education, and protection services, while supporting cross-border co-operation and building long-term institutional capacities to serve all children. Looking ahead, UNICEF will continue to work closely with its partners, including governmental partners, to ensure that Blue Dots - but also the provision of Blue-Dot services delivered through social workers and other public systems - are strengthened and supported in responding to current as well as future emergencies in a sustainable manner. With COVID-19 and the influx of Ukrainian refugees straining the capacities of such systems over the past few years, UNICEF will aim to support the provision of services to the most vulnerable, leaving no one behind, the coordination at both central and local/municipal levels as well as support the inclusion of crosscutting themes such as gender, adolescence, disability, throughout all its activities and interventions. It will do so whilst maintaining presence at borders through which Ukrainian children and families continue to transit, remaining engaged in preparedness planning for all contingencies and supporting the long-term social inclusion of children and other vulnerable populations fleeing war.

CASE STUDY 13: Education - Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia



Ukrainian children engaging in non-formal education activities in Montenegro.

Top-level results: Through the provision of global humanitarian thematic funds, UNICEF was able to reach 256 children and youth with formal education opportunities. In Croatia, UNICEF partnered with the Ministry of Science and Education to reach all 1,511 Ukrainian students enrolled in 491 Croatian schools with learning materials. In addition to that, 1,192 Croatian teachers received professional development on integrating Ukrainian students. A total of 662 Ukrainian children and adolescents as well as their 141 caregivers received PSS. Finally, Croatian language courses and art workshops were made available in Split for 264 unaccompanied Ukrainian children. In Montenegro, 789 children benefitted from support programmes in formal or non-formal education, including early learning. A total of 537 Ukrainian children (263 girls, and 274 boys) in kindergartens and primary and secondary schools in

Montenegro were provided with language and learning support services at schools and 186 children received PSS. Finally, furniture and IT equipment were delivered to four preschools and six primary schools. In Serbia, UNICEF reached 440 refugee and migrant children and youth (223 female, 217 male) from Ukraine (67 children, 24 female, and 43 male) and from other countries through formal and non-formal learning opportunities. In addition, all 1,880 schools in Serbia were supported to accommodate refugee students, 85 teachers were trained, and 200 school kits were distributed.

Issue/background: Though not bordering Ukraine, the Balkan countries of Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro saw the movement of thousands of Ukraine people fleeing their war-torn country. Currently there are 31,122 Ukraine refugees in Montenegro (roughly 5 per cent of its entire population), 20,176 in Croatia, and 2,639 in Serbia. UNICEF country offices scaled up their support to the Ministries of Education and municipalities to expand capacity of local schools to accommodate Ukrainian children. About 30 per cent of the refugees in these countries are children who urgently need to access education in local schools and receive academic, emotional, and social support to integrate into new schools and new communities.

Progress and results: Besides the results presented above in the first section, on the one hand, the global humanitarian thematic funds allowed UNICEF in Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia to both provide swift support to meet urgent education needs. On the other hand, it also enabled UNICEF to carry out capacity development of CSOs and institutional system strengthening of the Ministries of Education at the national and sub-national levels.

In Croatia, for instance, based on a rapid assessment of school practices in integration of Ukrainian students, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, the Education and Teacher Training Agency and the CSO Forum for Freedom in Education, two comprehensive manuals were produced that guide teachers through that process ([Manual 1](#), [Manual 2](#)). The manuals cover topics such as: administrative processes when enrolling students, communication with persons who speak Croatian as a second language, overcoming intercultural differences, teaching, and assessing students who do not speak Croatian and who came from a different curriculum, trauma and PSS, teachers' well-being and prevention of burnout. Apart from the manuals, the teachers received intensive two-day training sessions alongside three webinars, which were accessible online at any given time, on the topics: [Role](#)

[of teachers and schools in support to all students](#); [Good practice examples of the integration of refugee students in Croatian and other EU schools](#) and [Understanding experiences of displaced children and the effect on their well-being and mental health](#). These resources support teachers to meet immediate needs of Ukrainian children, while also build their sustainable knowledge and skills to face similar situations in the future with other refugees or migrants or vulnerable children.

In Montenegro, it was at the initiative of UNICEF Montenegro, following the onset of the crisis in Ukraine, that the Ministry of Education convened an inter-sectoral group with the goal to develop a systemic, effective, and quality response to the needs of Ukrainian children and families in Montenegro, as well as to ensure timely and smooth enrolment of Ukrainian children in the education system. The group gathered representatives of the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of the Interior, UNHCR, UNICEF, the Red Cross, the Embassy of Ukraine to Montenegro, and the Ukrainian Crisis Centres. UNICEF Montenegro and the Ministry of Education developed a comprehensive programme of support that included both immediate support measures, as well as systemic and long-term interventions aimed at strengthening the system for a quality response to crisis situations. One of the examples is certainly creating a module within the education management information system for identifying out-of-school children, through developing a web-based service for data collection between the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Interior information systems, which would enable a long-term solution to the issue of out-of-school children in Montenegro. The key goals of the support programme were enabling timely and smooth enrolment in preschools, primary and secondary education to all children affected by the war in Ukraine, through developing a uniform policy guidance for schools with clear, yet flexible criteria for enrolment. An information sheet related to school enrolment was developed for Ukrainian families and children and distributed via multiple channels, including the Ministry of Education website and social media, as well as via Ukraine Crisis Centres in Montenegro. In parallel, UNICEF Montenegro supported the development and delivery of non-formal education programmes to help ensure that children and adolescents affected by the war received the support they needed in the areas of development, child protection and social inclusion. Key partners were the Red Cross of Montenegro, NGO SOS Helpline, youth NGOs, the Special Olympics of Montenegro, as well as a Montenegrin based association of Ukrainians.

In **Serbia**, given that the small number of refugee children from Ukraine was dispersed in more than 70 communities across the country, UNICEF's key intervention focused on the 15 schools accommodating the largest number of refugee and migrant children. These schools will become hubs of additional learning and social integration support, using the already tested concept of 'learning clubs' as a safe place for learning, extracurricular activities, interaction with peers and integration. Concretely, they are currently developing after-school learning support activities, providing refugee and migrant children with opportunities to learn and interact with peers from the general population. It is an 'open school' concept that allows local community actors to join and provide different programmes to support intercultural understanding and social integration. During school holidays, UNICEF volunteers, civil society partners and school personnel developed and implemented various programmes aimed at teaching Serbian and fostering opportunities for refugee and migrant children from Ukraine to interact and socialize with peers from local communities/schools and learn together. A strong capacity-building component supported teachers and school management teams to develop learning clubs and design activities that respond to the learning needs of refugee children, with a particular attention to strengthening the language competencies of Ukraine refugee children (Serbian and English). School teams were supported to improve their individualization and differentiation competencies, assessment competencies, and intercultural sensitivity, including cooperation with parents. Schools were also supported through school grants rapidly respond to the needs of refugee and migrant children and to develop learning club programmes.

Criticality and value addition: In Serbia, Montenegro, and Croatia, UNICEF had well established operations targeting the most vulnerable groups, including migrants and refugees. The thematic funding, albeit small, was instrumental to support UNICEF's responses to the new protection and education needs of Ukrainian refugee children. Building on the learning from many years of addressing the education needs of migrant children, all three countries were able to both adapt their programmes and scale up their responses to the emerging needs of the new population.

Challenges and lesson learned: In both Croatia and Montenegro, the focus on language acquisition was essential to accelerate the education inclusion of Ukrainian refugees. In Croatia, UNICEF played a significant role in building the capacities of teachers and connecting them with learning communities, under the auspices of the Education and Teacher Training Agency, the CSO Forum of Freedom in Education and the Ministry of Education, to build teachers' confidence, share experiences and jointly resolve any current issues they may have with their Ukrainian students, the organisation of classes or the communication with parents. In Serbia, a key lesson learnt was the need to enhance peer support mechanisms as part of the learning clubs, which proved to be a significant intervention for learning and social integration of children in need of additional learning support or those belonging to the most marginalized groups. Building on these insights, the learning club model is being developed further as a support for refugee and migrant children from Ukraine and other countries.

Moving forward: In Croatia, Montenegro, and Serbia, the sustainability of the action will be ensured by the fact that the refugee-focused response is seamlessly integrated into the wider programme. All three countries also built on successful partnerships with national Ministries of Education, Teacher Training Agencies, municipalities, and local NGOs. Such broad-based partnerships with both public institutions and civil society strengthen the response and promote sustainability. In Croatia, UNICEF in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and the Education and Teacher Training agency and CSOs, continues to monitor and assess the needs of schools in the integration of students, with the main areas of future work being student-centred teaching, assessment practices (formative, mostly) and the scheduling of Ukrainian online lessons and the regular classes in Croatian schools. In Montenegro, UNICEF will continue working closely with key partners such as Red Cross of Montenegro, NGO SOS Helpline, youth NGOs, the Special Olympics of Montenegro, as well as a Montenegrin-based association of Ukrainians. In Serbia, UNICEF will further develop the learning club concept and expand its implementation to additional schools, thus augmenting the network of the schools providing learning to refugee and migrant children. At the same time, UNICEF will continue to invest in strengthening the capacities of these schools, facilitating horizontal exchange and learning and building a community of practice. UNICEF will also support the development of the newly established resource centre for children of disadvantaged groups, helping improve the quality and inclusiveness of education for all children in Serbia.

CASE STUDY 14: Early Childhood Development - Play and learning hubs

Top-level results: With the provision of global humanitarian thematic funds, in 2022, UNICEF was able to support the establishment of 117 play and learning hubs (PLHs) in Poland, Slovakia, Romania, Moldova and Bulgaria, providing care, recreational and early learning opportunities to young refugee and host children, with ancillary parenting support services.



Ilinca (5) from Romania helping Karim (3) from Ukraine build a tower out of LEGO bricks at the Play, learning and parenting hub in Bucharest.

Issue/background: Following the escalation of war in Ukraine, 7.9 million refugees were recorded across Europe by the end of 2022. Estimates showed that one in five adults crossed the border with children under 5 – the most vulnerable population in the conflict settings. Furthermore, two out of three young refugee children were not enrolled in ECEC services, missing out on learning and development opportunities. In the context of

mass refugee movement and integration needs, host countries struggled to absorb the large number of refugee children into their ECEC systems. There was an urgent need for additional spaces where young refugee children can play and learn, where parents and caregivers can be supported and where families are helped in integrating into host societies. To address this challenge, in 2022, UNICEF supported the establishment of 117 play and learning hubs (PLHs) in Poland, Slovakia, Romania, Moldova and Bulgaria, offering play and early learning opportunities to young refugee and host children, with ancillary parenting support services.

Resources required/allocated: In 2022, the UNICEF Early Childhood Development (ECD) team received US\$4,229,161 from global humanitarian thematic funding that was used across the refugee response countries for the following activities:

- 1) Establishment and maintenance of PLHs, including human resources, provision of play and learning materials (ECE/ECD kits, didactical materials, toys, books for children and parents etc.).
- 2) Training of PLH staff on topics such as psychological first aid (PFA), MHPSS, playful pedagogies, ECD, nurturing care and responsive parenting etc.
- 3) Provision of parenting support services, including MHPSS, training in positive parenting and nurturing care, and courses in host language for both parents and children.
- 4) Organization of community building, social cohesion, and integration events for Ukrainian and host families with young children.
- 5) Technical assistance to municipalities and implementing partners for continuous assessment of needs, monitoring and quality assurance, and transition of PLHs into formal services.

Municipalities were engaged from the outset in providing public spaces and planning professional development activities for ECEC staff.

Progress and results: With the provision of global humanitarian thematic funds, in 2022, UNICEF was able to support the establishment of 117 PLHs under the objective, 'Equitable access to early learning opportunities for young children, including refugees, and their parents/caregivers'. Since the first PLH opened in Poland in April, this intervention contributed significantly to enabling 549,641 children to access formal and non-formal education, including early learning during 2022. Through the activities offered and funded by the grant, UNICEF reached 30,638 young children and 948 parents/caregivers by establishing and providing a safe and stimulating environment, while enabling equitable access to flexible, non-formal learning to young children. PLHs established thanks to the global humanitarian thematic funding successfully responded to urgent needs resulting from war in Ukraine by:

1. Providing young children with play, early learning, socialization and development opportunities, including children at risk or with disabilities.
2. Establishing a sense of routine, stability, and normalcy for both children and parents.
3. Serving as parenting support centres, where practical tips and information are shared with parents/caregivers, including trainings and social cohesion/integration events.
4. Enhancing the capacities of the ECD professionals.

Criticality and value addition: PLHs, established in close collaboration with municipalities and NGO partners, were an excellent entry point to respond to the immediate needs of young children and their families in municipalities where refugee families were settling, while fostering the integration between refugee and host communities.

For children, protecting their development during emergencies and crises as well as providing them with regular and face-to-face opportunities to play and learn are life-saving interventions that help children make sense of the events around them, deal with adversity or trauma and support holistic child development. For parents, continuous exposure to conflict, insecurity, including experiences such as separation or a loss of family members, destroyed or disrupted support networks and services, can greatly undermine their mental health and ability to provide nurturing care to their young children. Hence, supporting parents and caregivers is crucial.

While PLHs were adapted by each country and tailored to specific needs of young refugee families, influencing models of service provision and activities available, all hubs catered to essential young children's needs, such as care, play, learning, storytelling, singing, dancing, to contribute to their socio-emotional development, their sense of normalcy and routines, increased connectedness and socialization with other children. Parents were instead benefitting from the presence of the hubs by having a safe space they could leave their children at, by being able to attend tailored programmes to help them cope with their own trauma, loss and anxiety, and/or further strengthen their ability to provide nurturing care to their young children in times of stress and disruption.

Challenges and lesson learned: PLHs proved to be an excellent tool to address the immediate needs and a very valuable resource for both refugees and host communities. The great success of the initiative and the very high demand for additional spaces and services has encouraged UNICEF to think about the hubs' sustainability and their integration with the formal ECEC sector, to ensure a wider focus encompassing both refugee and host children, and to move from a humanitarian to a development angle. UNICEF country offices have initiated round tables and discussions with relevant ministries and municipalities to ensure scale-up, quality and sustainability of PLHs that address the needs of all children, including the most vulnerable ones.

Moving forward: At the one-year milestone since the escalation of the war in Ukraine, too many young refugee children are still not accessing and benefiting from early learning and play opportunities. As the next step, UNICEF is planning to expand the number of PLHs in the host countries where they have been set up, as well as establish PLHs in two additional neighbouring countries (Hungary and the Czech Republic) during 2023. The investment in the quality of PLHs and institutional and partners' capacities is based on the premise that these spaces will transition into sustainable and more permanent structures, to support all vulnerable children and their families. For this reason, UNICEF is prioritizing scaling up and capacity building of professionals within a broader sustainability dialogue. Engaging sub-national entities will be integral to achieving programme sustainability, and to the potential absorption of non-formal PLHs within formal system or establishing clear links between both. Internally, UNICEF is consolidating and enhancing knowledge sharing on different PLH models and good practices. This will contribute to the global learning and exchange on non-formal diversified early learning provisions for meeting access gaps and catalysing expansion efforts.

CASE STUDY 15: Adolescent Engagement – Working with the World Organization of the Scout Movement

Top-level results: In April 2022, UNICEF Europe and Central Asia Regional Office (ECARO) and the European Bureau of the World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM) entered a regional cooperation agreement to provide critical support to children and families fleeing the war in Ukraine. The global humanitarian thematic funding (SM 229920) allowed both organizations to provide rapid and strategic responses to the



refugees by covering 75.53 per cent of the total UNICEF-WOSM collaboration agreement valued at EUR 5,435,100. During 2022, the Scouts supported 896,097 Ukrainians, 346,835 of whom were children and young people in different locations across nine countries (Poland, Hungary, Romania, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Latvia, Moldova, Lithuania, and Ukraine). Over 238,515 Ukrainian young people were supported through the Scout Method,¹ facilitated by 21,688 trained Scout volunteers and team members. Communication actions and social media achieved an estimated total reach of 2,170,299 interactions.

Issue/background: WOSM and UNICEF ECARO Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP) team organized and delivered a joint response by mobilizing and capacitating young people as partners to address the urgent needs of Ukrainian refugee women and children in Poland, Hungary, Romania, Moldova, and Slovakia, as well as countries where refugees are continuing their journey, including the Czech Republic, Latvia, and Lithuania. Direct support was also provided inside Ukraine where Scout groups reached internally displaced people.

Resources required/allocated: The total funding for the UAct project is EUR 5,435,130 (UNICEF cash contribution, of which 75.53 per cent is supported by SM 229920 funding), and EUR 276,863 as a partner contribution from WOSM. The total of EUR 4,588,725 has been transferred to the partner to date. The specific areas supported by the project include: a) management of five UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots in Poland located in busy transit areas and accommodation centres; b) management of warehouses, direct border support and supply distribution; c) provision of general information on medical support, education, housing, transport etc.; d) child protection referrals, MHPSS; e) implementation of summer and winter camps for children and adolescents; f) educational programmes and Scouting activities; and g) promotion of U-Report. Actions and activities related to this project, as well as reporting and development of programmes, was coordinated nationally with National Scout Organizations (NSOs) and UNICEF Regional Response Offices, supported by the European Scout Regional Office in Geneva.

Progress and results: With the provision of global humanitarian thematic funds, UNICEF and WOSM were able to reach the total of 896,097 Ukrainian individuals in 3,371 locations across nine project countries. At the beginning of the war, Scout groups were among the first to organize first aid points at the borders, reception centres and refugee centres. In Poland alone, the funding allowed the Scouts

to manage four warehouses, collect over 127 tons of humanitarian aid (food, clothes, blankets, hygiene products and medicines) and transport it to Ukraine on a weekly basis. The Scouts are singlehandedly running seven UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots in Poland offering safe spaces, immediate support and free-of-charge services to all persons, of all nationalities, fleeing from Ukraine. An average of 500 summer camps and activities were organized by the nine NSOs engaging an approximate number of 21,105 children, out of which approximately 8,300 were Ukrainian. Sixty-four winter camps are currently underway in Poland having already reached some 4,000 Ukrainian children and youth. Some other results generated with the support of global humanitarian thematic funding included reaching 11,195 Ukrainians through U-Report,² coordinating a 'Peaceful Walk' of 30,000 people to manage the human flow when moving through borders; mobilizing 21,688 Scout volunteers and team members for the project; and supporting 238,515 Ukrainian young people through the Scout Educational Method.

Criticality and value addition: From the first days of the war in Ukraine, the European scouts have been actively engaged in the response to the humanitarian crises in multiple countries where they have national chapters. They have demonstrated a high level of youth mobilization and reach to refugees with volunteer support. This became the main factor that laid the groundwork for the regional partnership that UNICEF ECARO launched with the European Bureau of WOSM in the nine countries. The main purpose of the project was to leverage a universal youth engagement platform by mobilizing and orienting scout volunteers to support the UNICEF ECARO cross-sectoral response to the Ukraine refugee crisis through the delivery of frontline support, information, social integration and skills building through informal educational methods. In response to the unfolding humanitarian crisis, this project used a phased approach to implementation enabling an immediate response and ongoing support and activities to expand reach in affected communities. The initial stages implied active engagement of the Scouts in provision of information to women, children and men when they would arrive at points of entry, relocate, or settle across sectors, linking them to UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots and other services, and availing them to other support such as supplies and housing (costs covered staffing, logistics and infrastructure development and delivery). During the following stages, the Scouts started acting as peer-support volunteers, and change agents for adolescent refugees by using the Scout Method programme, as well as the Safe from Harm policy approach. To date, the project has already yielded impressive results by showcasing young people as best positioned partners in the response. The project duration is 1 April 2022 to 1 July 2023 with the strong potential and need to be extended subject to availability of funds.

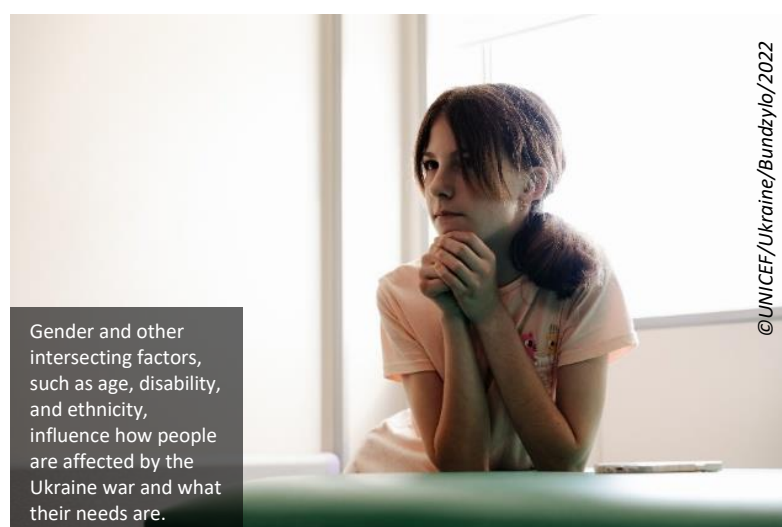
Challenges and lesson learned: Since April 2022, Scout volunteers have been working closely with refugee adults, children and adolescents offering different services, some of them specially focused on educational and skills-building activities, using the Scouting's non-formal educational approach, to integrate Ukrainians into their new communities, identify individual needs and address them or offer a safe space to share and understand emotions and support their mental health needs. All these actions have reinforced how valuable and powerful young people's engagement in humanitarian action can be. The UAct NSOs have also demonstrated that skills building through non-formal education is an essential component of a rapid response to a crisis. Encouraging social cohesion and support towards better integration of Ukrainian refugees who need to adjust to new circumstances has become one of the fundamental long-term objectives of the UAct project.

Another important lesson learnt from this experience is the need to contribute to capacity building, incentives for volunteers and resilience support for young people to better position them as partners in the response. Some of the activities organized by UNICEF ECARO ADAP in collaboration with the HQ ADAP, Migration, PFP and other ECARO sections for WOSM included Psychological First Aid/ mental

health training, IASC training for young humanitarians, guidance for Scouts on the production and use of social media content and strengthening child safeguarding policies and protocols.

Moving forward: Building on the successful implementation of the UAct project, UNICEF ECARO and WOSM have started negotiating the possibility of extending the project beyond 1 July 2023. The scalability and replicability of the project will be ensured through continued mobilization of the trained Scouts to foster social cohesion and promote European Union values, including youth participation in various forms, in selected host countries with proven strong partnerships with local authorities and communities. This will be paired with the use of proven programmatic strategies and modalities, such as understanding and identifying emotions felt by self and others; building on peace education; staying safe from harm; providing psychological support and care for carers; supporting the development of inclusive and respectful communities; showcasing the importance of peer-to-peer learning; supporting a learning-by-doing work process; creating space for young people's engagement and voices to be heard; and contributing towards building humanitarian values of respect, tolerance and peace.

CASE STUDY 16: Gender integration and strengthening



Gender and other intersecting factors, such as age, disability, and ethnicity, influence how people are affected by the Ukraine war and what their needs are.

Top-level results: Through the provision of humanitarian thematic funding, UNICEF ensured that Ukraine response teams and implementing partners had improved knowledge of the gendered impacts of the war, especially on women and girls, received evidence-informed strategic guidance and technical resources on gender and had gender focal points in place to facilitate gender-responsive programming

and capacity development at country level. In addition, regional exchange and learning were regularly facilitated enhancing programme strategies in response countries and UNICEF cross-country, UN inter-agency and multistakeholder collaboration.

Issue/background: Gender and other intersecting factors such as age, disability, and ethnicity continue to determine how people are affected by the Ukraine war and what their needs are, as recently reiterated by the Ukraine Humanitarian Response Overview and Plan 2023. Women and girls also remain disproportionately at risk of negative impacts of the war as result of increased care responsibilities, reduced access to livelihoods, increased threat of gender-based violence (GBV), and hampered access to social services. Guided by the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, UNICEF response plans with partners aim to deliver on three cross-cutting gender priorities: 1) end GBV; 2) engage with and for women and girls; and 3) implement gender-responsive programming.

Resources required/allocated: UNICEF utilized humanitarian thematic funding to promote more systemic gender integration and capacity strengthening in the Ukraine response. The funding enabled UNICEF to secure specialized technical expertise and support on gender for the design and review of

the country response plans, the production of gender technical guidance by sector (education, health, nutrition, and WASH), and organization of structured cross-country learning and exchange. The funding also enabled UNICEF to carry out technical missions to refugee-receiving countries, to map gender-related needs and gaps, and provide tailored guidance to country teams for the design of their response plans and interventions.

Progress and results: With the provision of global humanitarian thematic funds, UNICEF and other humanitarian partners were able to support evidence-based design of gender-responsive emergency response plans in cooperation with national partners. UNICEF relied on its own rapid gender analysis conducted in Moldova (focus on GBV risks for women and girls) and Poland, regional analysis by partners (UN Women, Care International, etc.), internal and external gender expert reviews, and adapted technical tools (sectoral guidance documents on gender) to formulate programme strategies and interventions, including monitoring plans across all response countries. In Ukraine, UNICEF also utilized existing consultation tools (such as U-Report) to identify women and girls' needs and priorities and inform action.

Within its systems approach, UNICEF progressively strengthened the capacity of frontline workers to comprehensively respond to GBV (Ukraine, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Greece) and deliver quality protection and MHPSS services to survivors. UNICEF also piloted new approaches to strengthen partners' capacity on gender through dedicated gender modules, including GBV and trafficking in training programmes for new implementing partners (Romania).

UNICEF engaged and facilitated structured cross-country and multistakeholder collaboration (through the Regional Gender Task Force) and supported access to timely updates on new knowledge and developments on gender and humanitarian action for the response teams. Dedicated learning series on gender in the emergency response with and for response countries and key partners have also been collaboratively designed and will launch in March 2023.

Criticality and value addition: UNICEF is committed to integrating gender equality into all humanitarian action to ensure gender inequalities that already exist before a crisis are not reinforced and that humanitarian action is inclusive, effective, efficient, and empowering, especially to women and girls.

Supported by available evidence, the negative impacts of the war on women and girls cannot be overstated, yet, against competing multiple priorities in crisis, they can be overlooked as a side and secondary priority rather than an integral and central one for all sectors to address. From the onset of the war, UNICEF prioritized rapid gender analysis, mapped evidence in and around Ukraine, and consulted women and girls to quickly identify gender needs and ensure the programmes, partnerships and capacities are adequately designed and allocated to address them. These investments to support gender integration and strengthen the Ukraine response have been a vital in elevating the quality, inclusiveness and effectiveness of UNICEF plans and programmes.

Continued investments in resources, evidence, and capacity on gender in UNICEF and among implementing partners will ensure the response remains fully tailored to how different groups are affected and what they need as support and services to overcome the negative impacts of the war or the deeply rooted gender norms which create the additional barriers and burdens for women and girls.

Challenges and lesson learned: The strengthened gender architecture and capacity of UNICEF through the establishment of specialized technical positions focusing on gender, GBV and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) at the regional and country offices, as well as the appointment of

gender focal points in response offices, has been a significant enabler for a systemic gender integration in UNICEF's Ukraine response.

Despite the initial investments in partner capacity, significant gaps remain in partners' preparedness to effectively integrate gender (beyond GBV) in their systems and programmes, and to deliver gender-responsive services to affected populations, especially women and girls. The latter also impacts the extent to which partners' monitoring tools and programme reports can capture gender equality situation, results, and change.

Whereas UNICEF actively scoped potential partnership opportunities with women and girls' organizations in Ukraine and other response countries, these will need to be prioritized and formalized in the future, as they provide a direct channel to engage and reach women and girls and ensure their voices and agency prominently feature in the response and recovery.

Moving forward: UNICEF's investments in its own and partners' system and institutional capacities on gender is based on a premise that they will ensure sustainability beyond the Ukraine response. As the next step, externally, UNICEF will prioritize scaling up capacity-building modules on gender for implementing partners and frontline workers in response countries. Internally, UNICEF will prioritize a gender review of the response plans to take stock of progress and gaps. Strengthened focal point coordination and collaboration and continued organizational learning and exchange on gender and humanitarian action in Ukraine will also be prioritized. UNICEF will increasingly document good practices and lessons learned contributing to the global community of humanitarian practice on gender in emergency.

CASE STUDY 17: Working through municipalities

Top-level results: Regional humanitarian thematic funding was crucial for UNICEF to establish partnerships with local authorities and municipalities in eight countries hosting refugees from Ukraine, expanding to 19 by the end of 2022. The cross-sectoral response through sub-national systems was aligned with efforts to bridge the humanitarian-development nexus and promote the localization agenda through 39 new partnerships with



In Bratislava, UNICEF partners with the City of Bratislava to ensure inclusive play and learning activities for children from Ukraine and Slovakia.

municipalities and local authorities. Thanks to these partnerships, 1,193,222 people in municipalities received UNICEF technical assistance for system strengthening **Czech Republic, Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania and Slovakia.**

Issue/background: As a result of the war in February 2022, the Ukraine refugee crisis became one of the largest in the world, with movements continuing over the year as the situation in Ukraine deteriorated. Over 7.9 million refugees from Ukraine – 90 per cent women and children – were recorded across Europe at the end of 2022. In response, UNICEF took a twin-track approach working with central governments and local authorities, while at the same time partnering with a broad range of NGOs and CSOs. Working with sub-national systems guaranteed a holistic cross-sectoral response

and ensured quicker and easier access to child protection, education, health and nutrition, WASH, and social protection entitlements, including cash benefits for refugee women and children prioritizing vulnerable children, such as Roma children and children with disability. Working with municipalities, UNICEF's response integrated social cohesion, gender, disability, and AAP.

Resources required/allocated: UNICEF utilized regional humanitarian thematic funding to expand and improve existing local services on child protection, education, health and nutrition, WASH, and social protection. UNICEF's programming with local authorities focused on strengthening local governance systems and building their capacity to integrate and address child-related issues. Additionally, UNICEF's response integrated cross-cutting issues such as social cohesion, gender, disability, and AAP. The funding enabled UNICEF to secure specialized technical expertise and support local government in meeting children and caregivers' immediate humanitarian needs while strengthening the capacity to conceive innovative integration policies for children and families in neighbouring countries. In addition, the strategic partnership with Eurocities allowed to reach 100 cities in Europe promoting the exchange of best practices and strategies for the inclusion of children and caregivers fleeing Ukraine.

Progress and results: With the provision of the regional humanitarian thematic funding, in **Poland**, UNICEF partnered with 12 municipalities, covering over 75 per cent of refugees from Ukraine with protection, education, basic needs, WASH, social protection, and social services. UNICEF also helped expand access to pre-school and day care services to 30,000 children through municipalities and CSOs and provided over 10,000 refugee children and their parents with trauma-informed early care, learning and development opportunities, while giving parents the ability to pursue employment and find a sense of community through 35 early childhood education and care centres. Schools were supported with learning materials, including tablets and laptops, that reached 358,584 children. In **Czech Republic**, UNICEF signed a cross-sectoral agreement with the Municipality of Prague targeting over 30,000 children through early learning, education, child protection, health, adolescent empowerment and integration and social cohesion among refugee children and host communities. Within this partnership, the Follow-Up Centre to support Ukrainian refugees was established, providing comprehensive services in housing, health, education, child protection and ECD, and helping foster the integration of Ukrainian refugees into Czech society. In partnership with the Municipality of Záhony, north-eastern **Hungary**, UNICEF expanded its humanitarian cash assistance programme to the most vulnerable refugees and local families. UNICEF also signed another partnership with the Municipality of Budapest for a social protection/cash programme for 3,500 households. In **Slovakia**, more than 3,500 new places were created in 183 kindergartens and pre-school institutions for Slovak and Ukrainian children and 23 play and learning hubs were established in 13 municipalities, benefiting 5,860 children and 700 caregivers with various support services. In **Moldova**, UNICEF's partnership with the Municipality of Chisinau strengthened child protection systems for vulnerable families, including refugee children and caregivers, through the provision of equipment, material, and training for the social services workforce. In **Romania**, UNICEF partnered with 17 municipalities, covering at least 42,000 refugee population by early December, which was about half of the people staying in the country at the time, and providing access to services in transit and cross-border areas to additional thousands of people on the move. Engagement with local authorities allowed UNICEF to ensure that the access to basic services was equal throughout the country, support operationalizing the central level directives and facilitate cross border collaboration building on the existing local networks.

Criticality and value addition: In a context of mass refugee movement and integration, social services in local authorities, already overstretched by the COVID-19 and economic crises, struggled to absorb many refugee children and caregivers into their local systems. The flexibility of thematic funds allowed

UNICEF to build partnerships with local authorities and sub-national governments expanding services for children and caregivers. Those partnerships have been instrumental in delivering services for people in need, particularly in those countries where UNICEF had no programmatic presence before the Ukrainian refugee crisis.

Challenges and lessons learnt: Existing systems in refugee-receiving countries have not always had the capacity to address the needs of a vast and swiftly arriving refugee population; not least one whose duration of needs is highly unclear. The complexity of the context and the nature of the division of responsibilities among local authorities and national government created challenges in the first phase of the response. The cross-sectoral response through sub-national systems was aligned with efforts to bridge the humanitarian-development nexus and to promote the localization agenda through partnerships with municipalities and local authorities to reach the most vulnerable population. Despite the initial investment in partner capacity, engagement with systems strengthening requires, by definition, a medium-term horizon, with a different model from the short-term humanitarian instruments and the ‘need to deliver’ that currently govern it.

Moving forward: Building on the successful partnerships, UNICEF will continue to work with, and through, local authorities investing in sustainable systems strengthening programmatic approach to reach every child. As the next step, externally, UNICEF will prioritize the scaling up of capacity building for local authorities on designing programmes and interventions that will build more resilient and inclusive societies. Internally, UNICEF will prioritize a programme review focusing on working with local authorities to achieve results for children. Strengthened focal point coordination and collaboration and continued organizational learning and exchange on local programming and humanitarian action in the refugee response will also be prioritized. UNICEF will be reinforcing existing municipal feedback and complaints mechanisms and support local authorities to deliver more sensitive and responsive services for refugees and host communities.

V. Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation

Given the inextricable linkages between the impact of the war on children and families inside Ukraine as well as those fleeing to refugee receiving countries, and the continued uncertainty and complexity of the situation, UNICEF continued to prioritize support to populations inside Ukraine (Pillar 1), while ensuring sustained response as well as preparedness for quick, strategic support to increased refugee movements (Pillar 2). The two pillars presented the foundation of a unified and holistic response for all children and families affected by the Ukraine war. Considering the dynamic operating context, continuous assessment of the situation on the ground remained key, as did the monitoring of implementation through complementary modalities. This helped to determine timely course corrections to ensure the delivery of relevant, effective support and the upholding of humanitarian principles.

For the refugee-receiving countries, Humanitarian Progress Monitoring (HPM) reporting was streamlined using a single regional result framework, composed of 28 High Frequency Indicators (HFIs) with related methodological notes, providing guidance on reporting for country teams and partners. This approach ensured consistency of reporting across the response countries and facilitated aggregation and analysis of data at regional level. Workshops and in-country visits were conducted to ensure high-quality reporting across all response countries, in particular given the large number of new staff members and establishment of four new response offices. The HPM data informed regular situation reports and internal decision-making processes both at regional and country level. The Ukraine Country Office followed the same approach, developing a separate HPM assessment and situation report at the same frequency, with support from the Regional Office. In addition, UNICEF engaged with other United Nations agencies and implementing partners in country-specific needs

assessments, trained partners and established feedback mechanisms to ensure AAP in the different contexts.

Ukraine: The rapid scale and scope of the UNICEF response inside Ukraine, in the context of limited human resources and access, required innovative solutions for the monitoring of UNICEF supplies and services delivered across the country. UNICEF strengthened its AAP to ensure communities had options to provide feedback, for example, through establishing a hotline for cash assistance and paper and online feedback forms for Spilno visitors. UNICEF established a unique third-party monitoring scheme through partnerships with academic sociological institutions, which had a network of over 300 data collection professionals spread across the country. As a result, in 2022, over 3,000 face-to-face and digital monitoring visits were conducted at distribution sites all over Ukraine. UNICEF also introduced a comprehensive internal reporting and data management system that informed the country office's decision making, donor reporting, visualization of the scope of interventions with deep dives into disaggregated data on beneficiaries, implementing partners, geographical coverage, and so on. In addition, live monitoring tools are being developed and improved, including the tools for daily monitoring of Spilno Child Spots, mobile teams and staff field visits, providing knowledge of the situation on the ground, needs, successes and identifying areas for improvement. In October, the country office conducted an operational review of the first six months of the emergency response, to enable participatory strategic reflections on successes and challenges, and provide recommendations on how to improve in the next phase. The office also started developing evidence mapping and a work plan to provide for more outcome-level results information in all programme areas.

Belarus: UNICEF joined efforts with UNHCR in developing a protection profiling questionnaire to identify needs among the affected population. Feedback forms were developed to assess the services, supplies and information provided to refugees, complementing the Red Cross hotline. Three UNICEF field monitors based in the Brest and Gomel regions regularly monitored the situation and assess the needs via feedback mechanisms and focus group discussions. A multi-sectoral needs assessment is planned in May 2023 to understand the lessons learned and needs for the second half of the year.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: UNICEF and UNHCR continued to jointly collect and map out data on Ukrainian children enrolled in primary and secondary schools and conducted a rapid assessment of education needs of Ukrainian refugee children.

Bulgaria: UNICEF included a focus on Ukraine refugees in key surveys, studies and evaluations. UNICEF and partners started engaging Ukrainian communities in the design of needs assessments, including choosing an appropriate methodology, technology and communication channels. Monitoring of the situation at local level was prioritized, in cooperation with affected municipalities and local communities. UNICEF jointly with UNHCR, WHO, IOM, the Bulgarian Red Cross and key stakeholders at national and local levels conducted needs assessments and used the result for advocacy in policy development and implementation.

Croatia: UNICEF implemented regular reporting and monitoring meetings with implementing partners and conducted timely quality assurance. During field visits, relevant staff members conducted surveys with beneficiaries regarding their situation and needs. Additional feedback from beneficiaries of all programmatic interventions was collected through implementing partners.

Czech Republic: Systematic fieldwork monitoring was conducted to ensure in-depth monitoring of programme implementation quality and reach of the most marginalized groups. Engaging refugees in the programme design and implementation, through consultations and feedback mechanisms, was a cornerstone of the response. Establishing and strengthening of existing feedback mechanisms was

mainstreamed throughout all partnership agreements with the government and civil society partners to ensure affected communities and people had access to necessary feedback mechanisms and their feedback was used to inform all stages of the programme planning and implementation.

Georgia: UNICEF conducted weekly monitoring to review the implementation by the Social Service Agency, monitor the intensity of the applications and dynamics of new cases, and analyse trends to ensure that sufficient funds are available.

Greece: As part of inter-agency efforts, UNICEF contributed to the multi-sector monitoring survey for refugees from Ukraine that provides information on their profile, needs and intention. The survey helped tailor the response and inform future planning. UNICEF also reached out to Ukrainian communities, focusing on women and children, to better understand their needs. UNICEF ensured that all partners had tools to monitor and track the delivery of services per location and that beneficiaries had efficient and appropriate access to reporting and feedback mechanisms. Overall, 3,852 people had access to reporting and feedback mechanisms.

Hungary: Although the lack of official data on refugees and their situation in Hungary remained as one of the main challenges, a multi-sector needs assessment was conducted with UNICEF inputs and technical support. With the growing capacity and expansion of the Refugee Response Team in Hungary, a more comprehensive planning, monitoring and reporting system was introduced. Partners were trained on monitoring and reporting, and their results were analysed on a regular basis to enable course correction – if necessary – and evidence-driven, quality programming.

Italy: Collaboration and synergies between United Nations agencies and implementing partners is a consolidated practice in Italy. The integrated protection interventions in the Blue Dots were implemented jointly with UNHCR and monitored and tracked through the Blue Dot joint Monitoring Framework. AAP was ensured through U-Report On the Move as well as the feedback mechanism in the Blue Dots, including a safe channel for PSEA reporting. Other protection interventions implemented through implementing partners were monitored through partner reporting and direct field monitoring by UNICEF field coordinators. Currently, and in light of a changed operational context, a Joint Response Need Assessment for the North-East region is being finalized to inform interventions in 2023, gearing them towards a community-based approach.

Moldova: Monitoring and oversight of programme activities, and monitoring progress against planned targets was done systematically through online interactive platforms for reporting of real-time data, data verification and validation procedures, as well as regular field monitoring visits. UNICEF established and streamlined the complaint and feedback mechanism with partners to provide an opportunity for refugees and host communities to share their concerns, questions, and feedback. A total of 28,644 people provided feedback through the U-Report, Greenline, a multi-sector needs assessment, the Blue Dot digital report and other activities. In 2022, UNICEF, ECHO and UNHCR invested in a multi-sector needs assessment to inform evidence-based programming.

Montenegro: UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM, together with the Red Cross of Montenegro, conducted a joint rapid needs assessment with the Ukrainian refugee community, with a particular emphasis on children and their access to rights. The partners jointly developed a questionnaire for dissemination among the refugee population, both online and in the field. All implemented activities were closely monitored through field visits, regular reports from partners and regular coordination meetings between key actors. In addition, the humanitarian situation and coverage were closely monitored through the Ukraine Refugee Response Coordination Group, which is co-chaired by UNICEF and includes all actors active in the response. Moreover, UNICEF supported primary health centres in five municipalities in introducing an online feedback mechanism for refugees using the UNICEF data collection platform

InForm. UNICEF supported the Ukrainian, women-led NGO Dobro Djelo to establish a helpline for feedback and complaints, benefiting 340 people out of which 80 per cent were women.

Poland: The progress against targets was systematically monitored through a combination of approaches including monitoring of HFIs, activity-based monitoring, programmatic visits, data verification and validation procedures and regular field monitoring visits. UNICEF implemented the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers framework for all partnerships and transfer of resources. Assurance activities included programmatic visits, spot checks and financial audits by UNICEF staff. The frequency of the assurance activities was dependent on the risk level of the partner as well as the amount of actual cash transfer. Result informed adjustments in partnership management strategies and capacity building measures. UNICEF engaged in joint regular field missions, needs assessments, and humanitarian response planning, in coordination with local authorities and United Nations partner agencies.

Romania: UNICEF used the ActivityInfo platform to gather data from implementing partners for all sectors of intervention and related indicators. Information was collected from implementing partners on a fortnightly basis, including gender, age and disability disaggregated quantitative data on beneficiaries' access to services. Moreover, UNICEF and partners conducted needs assessments of refugee populations from Ukraine and of the institutional capacities and needs of Romania's systems to fulfil the needs of the refugee populations. A total of 143 families with children and 42 unaccompanied or separated children were interviewed in addition to six national and 34 county and local level authorities; four civil society representatives and 108 staff in the refugee accommodation centres to map the needs and response capacities in the areas of education, health, and child protection.

Serbia: UNICEF supported a UNHCR-led needs assessment at the onset of the refugee crisis which informed UNICEF's initial response interventions. Together with implementing partners, UNICEF streamlined continued needs assessment within the humanitarian cash transfer response as a way to continually monitor the needs of the population and new arrivals. All activities implemented were closely monitored through field visits, regular reports from partners and regular coordination meetings between key actors. In addition to this, the humanitarian situation and the coverage was closely monitored through the Child Protection Sub-Working Group, which is co-chaired by UNICEF and gathers all actors active in the response. Tailored feedback and complaint mechanisms were developed to fit the context of different activities and accommodation arrangements of refugee families.

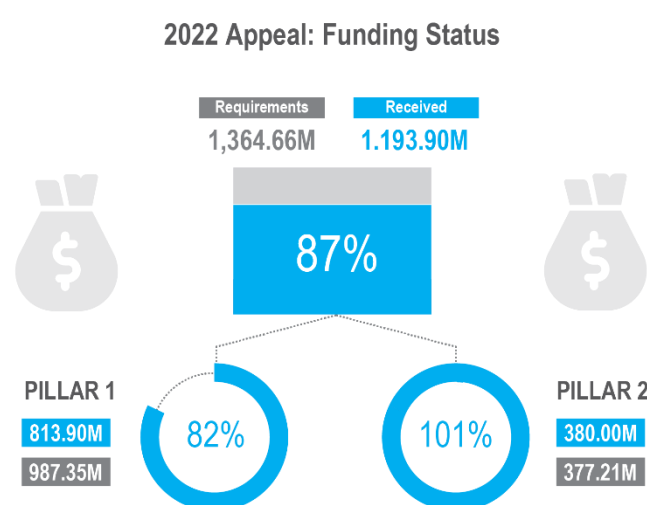
Slovakia: The UNICEF Emergency Response Office in the Slovak Republic monitored its programmes regularly and primarily through partner reporting and field visits. Implementing partners reported on high-frequency indicators, which present quantitative data on the reach and impact of programmes, relevant to their interventions, on a monthly basis. For cash distribution, an inter-agency hotline was established to provide additional information to beneficiaries or collect and address complaints. Post-distribution monitoring(PDM) was implemented after each new cash distribution, in the form of simple PDM (confirming the beneficiaries received the correct amounts) and in-depth PDM (measuring satisfaction with the process, cash sufficiency, and main expenditure elements). UNICEF is completing and in-depth impact assessment of cash across an array of livelihood indicators (education, health, employment, housing, etc.) to inform cash and cross-sectoral programming for the upcoming period.

Türkiye: Given the large number of Syrian refugees and other refugee and migrants hosted in Türkiye, UNICEF already had systems in place to closely monitor the situation of refugee children and families

and to inform and adapt its programmatic responses through regular communication with the government and implementing partners.

VI. Financial Analysis

When the war intensified dramatically in Ukraine on 24 February 2022, UNICEF immediately [appealed](#) for US\$ 349 million to provide critical life-saving support for affected children and their families inside Ukraine and in neighbouring, refugee countries. However, as the magnitude and scale of the crisis become apparent, UNICEF's [humanitarian funding requirements \(HAC\) for 2022](#) increased to US\$ 1.36 billion, and with the war continuing and remaining acute, UNICEF launched a new US\$ 1.1 billion [HAC appeal for 2023](#). All UNICEF's response plans were fully aligned with the respective inter-agency appeals: the Humanitarian Response Plan and Regional Refugee Response Plan for Ukraine.



Thanks to generous, flexible, and timely funding from public and private sector partners, including UNICEF National Committees, as of 31 December 2022, UNICEF received US\$ 1,193.9 million, representing 87 per cent against the updated US\$ 1,364.66 million ask. Of this amount, US\$ 660m (55%) was fully flexible funding. The amount mobilized included Other Regular Resources (ORR), as follows: one grant for Ukraine (Education Cannot Wait with US\$ 2.5 million focusing on Inclusive Access to Protective Learning for Conflict-affected Girls, Boys and

Adolescents) and two grants for Moldova (Education Cannot Wait with US\$ 1.5 million and Global Thematic Fund for Social Policy and Social Protection with US\$ 100,000). In addition, Ukraine Country Office carry-forward from 2021 an amount of US\$ 1.7 million, which allowed an immediate response under **Pillar 1 (Inside Ukraine)**.

Funding mobilized through National Committees amounted to US\$ 762.8 million (64 per cent), public donors US\$ 391.6 million (33 per cent) and country office private sector fundraising US\$39.2 million (3 per cent).

The top five donors (private and public sectors combined) accounted for US\$ 607 million (representing 51 per cent of total funding received). The top five private sector donors accounted for 502.6 million (42 per cent) of total funding received, while the top five public sector donors accounted for US\$ 282 million (representing 24 per cent of total funding received), as shown in the table below:

| Top five private sector donors | | Top five public sector donors | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| United States Fund for UNICEF | US\$ 242.8 million | The Government of United States | US\$ 153 million |
| German Committee for UNICEF | US\$ 90 million | The Government of Germany | US\$ 42.9 million |
| Japan Committee for UNICEF | US\$ 66.6 million | European Commission/ECHO | US\$ 38.21 million |
| United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF | US\$ 55.2 million | The Government of Japan | US\$ 24.2 million |

| Top five private sector donors | | Top five public sector donors | |
|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Committee for UNICEF Switzerland and Liechtenstein | US\$ 47.9 million | The Government of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | US\$ 23.83 million |
| Total contribution of the top 5 private sector donors | US\$ 502.6 million | Total contribution of the top 5 public sector donors | US\$ 282 million |

Most of the donors, from both public and private sectors, have been champions for flexible funding. Seventy-nine percent (79 per cent) of total contributions was fully flexible and only 21 per cent of contributions received are earmarked (either to specific countries or sectors). Key public sector donors who provided **fully flexible funding** include the Governments of Austria France, Greece, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Norway, Serbia, Spain, and Thailand. In addition to the public sector donors, the National Committees continued to be UNICEF's largest resource partner for this response, generating US\$ 637 million flexible funding. The flexible nature of the contributions allowed UNICEF to rapidly allocate funds where they are most needed and fill critical gaps to ensure life-saving support for children and families affected by the war.

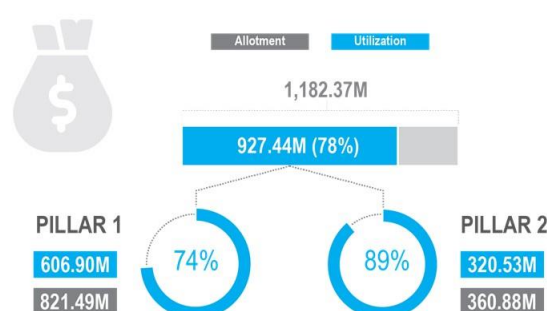
Out of US\$ 813 million funding received for **Pillar 1 (inside Ukraine)**, 76% was flexible funding and 24% was earmarked funding (by sector). Key public sector donors who provided funding specifically to Pillar 1 include the Governments of Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea (the), Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and Vietnam; as well as ECHO, Education Cannot Wait, OCHA/CERF, OCHA/CBPF, and UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UNMTF).

Similarly, out of US\$ 380 million funding received for **Pillar 2 (Refugee receiving countries)**, 87 per cent was flexible funding and 13 per cent was earmarked funding (by sector). Key public sector donors who provided funding specifically to Pillar 2 included the Governments of Germany, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Republic of Korea (the), Sweden, United Kingdom and United States; as well as ECHO and Education Cannot Wait.

69.4 per cent of the thematic funds received were allocated to Pillar 1 (Ukraine). The largest recipient of thematic funding for Pillar 2 was Poland, with 12.8 per cent.

By the end of 2022, UNICEF had utilized US\$ 766.7 million. This included US\$ 113.5 million of legal commitments such as undelivered purchased orders, payment commitments for implementing partners, and travel advances approved but not yet paid.²⁴ Thanks to all our donors' support, we have been able to continue to fulfil our mission to save lives, protect rights, and create hope for families affected by the war.

Funds Utilization against Ukraine Response HAC (as of 27th Jan 23)



The funding allotment and utilization is cumulative of 2022 and 2023, based on Insight, 27 January 2023.

²⁴ Figures are provisional; the final report will be issued by DFAM in March 2023.

Table 1. Flexible contributions received for HAC Ukraine Appeal (no earmarking by country or sector).

| Public/Private | Donor Name | Grant | Total, USD |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Private | United States Fund for UNICEF | SM2299200008 | 176,013,602 |
| Private | UNICEF-Bulgaria | SM2299200009 | 204,846 |
| Private | UNICEF-Croatia | SM2299200010 | 656,412 |
| Private | UNICEF-Malaysia | SM2299200011 | 87,718 |
| Private | UNICEF-Argentina | SM2299200012 | 1,888,427 |
| Private | German Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200013 | 60,050,503 |
| Private | Australian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200014 | 6,227,004 |
| Private | Japan Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200015 | 64,668,538 |
| Private | Norwegian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200016 | 9,029,546 |
| Private | United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200017 | 39,104,839 |
| Private | Finnish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200018 | 15,076,583 |
| Private | UNICEF-Mexico | SM2299200019 | 288,400 |
| Public | Liechtenstein | SM2299200020 | 215,517 |
| Private | Luxembourg Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200021 | 5,652,085 |
| Private | New Zealand Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200022 | 1,158,202 |
| Private | Danish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200023 | 12,698,526 |
| Private | Swedish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200024 | 44,083,351 |
| Private | United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200025 | 5,942,000 |
| Private | French Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200030 | 19,276,615 |
| Private | Australian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200031 | 1,023,378 |
| Private | Slovenian Foundation for UNICEF | SM2299200032 | 707,209 |
| Private | Spanish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200033 | 9,957,350 |
| Private | UNICEF-Peru | SM2299200034 | 1,537 |
| Private | Swiss Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200035 | 272,220 |
| Public | Iceland | SM2299200036 | 534,612 |
| Private | Irish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200037 | 10,331,757 |
| Private | Italian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200038 | 950,000 |
| Private | Luxembourg Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200039 | 0 |
| Private | UNICEF-Philippines | SM2299200040 | 190,254 |
| Private | Belgian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200043 | 1,353,441 |
| Private | UNICEF-Chile | SM2299200044 | 63,096 |
| Private | UNICEF-Serbia | SM2299200045 | 152,286 |
| Private | UNICEF-Uruguay | SM2299200047 | 68,420 |
| Private | UNICEF Greece | SM2299200048 | 79,741 |
| Private | UNICEF-THAILAND | SM2299200049 | 216,553 |
| Private | UNICEF-Brazil | SM2299200050 | 124,876 |
| Private | UNICEF-Peru | SM2299200051 | 34,570 |
| Private | Portuguese Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200052 | 4,599,386 |
| Private | Australian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200053 | 40,507 |
| Private | Canadian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200054 | 25,975 |
| Private | French Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200055 | 1,252,368 |
| Private | Italian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200056 | 18,880 |
| Private | Japan Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200057 | 310,360 |

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|---------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Private | United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200058 | 4,633 |
| Private | United States Fund for UNICEF | SM2299200059 | 177,842 |
| Private | German Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200060 | 72,261 |
| Private | Korean Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200061 | 117,231 |
| Private | Hong Kong Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200062 | 39,821 |
| Private | UNICEF-Kuwait | SM2299200063 | 43,426 |
| Private | UNICEF-United Arab Emirates | SM2299200064 | 116,601 |
| Private | UNICEF-QATAR | SM2299200065 | 0 |
| Private | International On-line Donations | SM2299200066 | 1,797,688 |
| Private | Polish National Comm for UNICEF | SM2299200067 | |
| Private | Swiss Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200069 | 2,399,079 |
| Private | Swiss Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200070 | 79,842 |
| Private | UNICEF-Belarus | SM2299200072 | 162,338 |
| Private | Danish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200073 | 970,000 |
| Private | Netherlands Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200075 | 6,598,687 |
| Private | UNICEF-Qatar | SM2299200076 | 12,239 |
| Private | United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200077 | 641,673 |
| Private | French Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200078 | 123,418 |
| Private | Japan Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200079 | 24,978 |
| Private | Netherlands Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200080 | 83,978 |
| Private | Danish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200081 | 54,641 |
| Private | German Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200082 | 39,683 |
| Private | United States Fund for UNICEF | SM2299200083 | 157,252 |
| Private | Swedish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200084 | 111,216 |
| Private | Irish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200085 | 339,888 |
| Private | German Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200087 | 173,548 |
| Private | UNICEF-Dominican Republic | SM2299200088 | 1,354 |
| Private | UNICEF-Indonesia | SM2299200089 | 8,943 |
| Private | UNICEF-Colombia | SM2299200090 | 22,012 |
| Private | UNICEF-Ecuador | SM2299200091 | 30,360 |
| Private | UNICEF-Singapore | SM2299200092 | 1,000,000 |
| Private | German Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200093 | 30,921 |
| Private | German Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200094 | 4,750,000 |
| Private | UNICEF-India | SM2299200095 | 106,024 |
| Private | Australian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200096 | 19,146 |
| Private | Canadian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200097 | 0 |
| Private | Canadian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200098 | 13,751 |
| Private | One-off donations PSFR | SM2299200101 | 3,200,000 |
| Private | French Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200102 | 24,358 |
| Private | United States Fund for UNICEF | SM2299200103 | 219,222 |
| Private | Canadian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200106 | 146,360 |
| Private | Andorran Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200107 | 0 |
| Private | Australian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200109 | 348,118 |
| Private | Austrian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200110 | 104,012 |
| Private | Belgian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200111 | 125,765 |
| Private | Canadian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200112 | 435,750 |
| Private | Czech Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200113 | 59,854 |
| Private | Danish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200114 | 85,738 |

| | | | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Private | Finnish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200115 | 63,983 |
| Private | French Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200116 | 635,567 |
| Private | UNICEF Greece | SM2299200117 | 45,747 |
| Private | UNICEF Hungarian Foundation | SM2299200118 | 39,114 |
| Private | Iceland National Comm for UNICEF | SM2299200119 | 5,507 |
| Private | Irish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200120 | 107,834 |
| Private | Izraeli Fund for UNICEF | SM2299200121 | 101,056 |
| Private | Italian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200122 | 458,283 |
| Private | Japan Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200123 | 1,103,025 |
| Private | Lithuanian National Comm for UNICEF | SM2299200124 | 13,538 |
| Private | Luxembourg Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200125 | 18,107 |
| Private | Netherlands Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200126 | 217,782 |
| Private | New Zealand Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200127 | 53,527 |
| Private | Norwegian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200128 | 96,295 |
| Private | Polish National Comm for UNICEF | SM2299200129 | 141,648 |
| Private | Portuguese Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200130 | 54,406 |
| Private | Slovenian Foundation for UNICEF | SM2299200131 | 13,161 |
| Private | Slovak Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200132 | 0 |
| Private | Spanish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200133 | 311,244 |
| Private | Swedish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200134 | 134,523 |
| Private | Turkish National Comm for UNICEF | SM2299200135 | 172,043 |
| Private | United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200136 | 671,877 |
| Private | German Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200137 | 914,342 |
| Private | Korean Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200138 | 394,221 |
| Private | Swiss Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200139 | 175,259 |
| Private | Hong Kong Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200140 | 79,915 |
| Private | UNICEF-Argentina | SM2299200141 | 98,384 |
| Private | UNICEF-Brazil | SM2299200142 | 355,744 |
| Private | UNICEF-Bulgaria | SM2299200143 | 16,839 |
| Private | UNICEF-Chile | SM2299200144 | 71,599 |
| Private | UNICEF-Colombia | SM2299200145 | 65,015 |
| Private | UNICEF-Ecuador | SM2299200146 | 22,584 |
| Private | UNICEF-India | SM2299200147 | 636,784 |
| Private | UNICEF-Indonesia | SM2299200148 | 248,623 |
| Private | UNICEF-Malaysia | SM2299200149 | 80,215 |
| Private | UNICEF-Mexico | SM2299200150 | 277,862 |
| Private | UNICEF-Peru | SM2299200151 | 48,819 |
| Private | UNICEF-Philippines | SM2299200152 | 85,105 |
| Private | UNICEF-Romania | SM2299200153 | 62,095 |
| Private | UNICEF-South Africa | SM2299200154 | 94,056 |
| Private | UNICEF-Thailand | SM2299200155 | 118,065 |
| Private | UNICEF-Uruguay | SM2299200156 | 12,992 |
| Private | UNICEF-Serbia | SM2299200157 | 13,113 |
| Private | UNICEF-Croatia | SM2299200158 | 13,704 |
| Private | UNICEF-Kuwait | SM2299200159 | 28,589 |
| Private | UNICEF-United Arab Emirates | SM2299200160 | 89,735 |
| Private | UNICEF-Bahrain | SM2299200161 | 8,452 |
| Private | UNICEF-Saudi Arabia | SM2299200162 | 182,123 |

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|---------|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Private | UNICEF-Qatar | SM2299200163 | 36,569 |
| Private | French Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200165 | 86,903 |
| Private | Italian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200166 | 86,903 |
| Private | Netherlands Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200167 | 50,693 |
| Private | Portuguese Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200168 | 50,693 |
| Private | Spanish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200169 | 21,726 |
| Private | United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200170 | 280,642 |
| Private | German Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200171 | 50,693 |
| Private | Swiss Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200172 | 73,351 |
| Private | UNICEF-Thailand | SM2299200174 | 12,983 |
| Private | Canadian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200189 | 5,207,519 |
| Private | Polish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200190 | 1,266,962 |
| Private | Andorran Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200192 | 84,280 |
| Private | UNICEF Panama | SM2299200193 | 2,934 |
| Private | Hong Kong Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200194 | 139,811 |
| Private | UNICEF Hungarian Foundation | SM2299200196 | 522,491 |
| Private | Polish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200197 | 670,977 |
| Private | UNICEF - KAZAKHSTAN | SM2299200198 | 241,175 |
| Private | Swiss Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200199 | 28,542,304 |
| Private | United States Fund for UNICEF | SM2299200200 | 42,813,456 |
| Public | Luxembourg | SM2299200201 | 790,306 |
| Private | Austrian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200203 | 24,265 |
| Private | Belgian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200204 | 29,339 |
| Private | Canadian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200205 | 104,818 |
| Private | French Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200206 | 152,883 |
| Private | Irish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200207 | 25,156 |
| Private | Israeli Fund for UNICEF | SM2299200208 | 23,575 |
| Private | Italian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200209 | 110,238 |
| Private | Lithuanian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200210 | 3,158 |
| Private | Luxembourg Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200211 | 4,224 |
| Private | Netherlands Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200212 | 50,806 |
| Private | Norwegian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200213 | 22,465 |
| Private | Polish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200214 | 33,045 |
| Private | Slovenian Foundation for UNICEF | SM2299200215 | 3,076 |
| Private | Spanish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200216 | 72,609 |
| Private | Swedish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200217 | 31,383 |
| Private | United States Fund for UNICEF | SM2299200218 | 1,207,450 |
| Private | German Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200219 | 219,941 |
| Private | Swiss Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200220 | 40,886 |
| Private | UNICEF-Romania | SM2299200221 | 14,486 |
| Private | Australian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200222 | 142,746 |
| Private | Austrian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200223 | 42,486 |
| Private | Belgian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200224 | 50,429 |
| Private | Canadian UNICEF Committee | SM2299200225 | 177,661 |
| Private | Czech Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200226 | 22,007 |
| Private | Danish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200227 | 33,622 |
| Private | UNICEF Hungarian Foundation | SM2299200228 | 14,245 |
| Private | Irish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200229 | 33,781 |

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|---------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Private | Italian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200230 | 209,665 |
| Private | Japan Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200231 | 525,547 |
| Private | Luxembourg Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200232 | 6,352 |
| Private | Netherlands Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200233 | 89,587 |
| Private | New Zealand Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200234 | 20,807 |
| Private | Norwegian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200235 | 40,718 |
| Private | Polish National Comm for UNICEF | SM2299200236 | 56,786 |
| Private | Portuguese Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200237 | 22,353 |
| Private | Slovenian Foundation for UNICEF | SM2299200238 | 9,746 |
| Private | Spanish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200239 | 141,764 |
| Private | Swedish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200240 | 57,772 |
| Private | United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200241 | 284,525 |
| Private | United States Fund for UNICEF | SM2299200242 | 2,177,863 |
| Private | German Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200243 | 398,355 |
| Private | Swiss Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200244 | 73,234 |
| Private | UNICEF-Argentina | SM2299200245 | 68,754 |
| Private | UNICEF-Brazil | SM2299200246 | 221,504 |
| Private | UNICEF Bulgaria | SM2299200247 | 5,934 |
| Private | UNICEF-Chile | SM2299200248 | 28,241 |
| Private | UNICEF-Colombia | SM2299200249 | 32,051 |
| Private | UNICEF-Costa Rica | SM2299200250 | 0 |
| Private | UNICEF-Ecuador | SM2299200251 | 10,630 |
| Private | UNICEF-Mexico | SM2299200252 | 124,137 |
| Private | UNICEF-Peru | SM2299200253 | 21,546 |
| Private | UNICEF-Romania | SM2299200254 | 21,596 |
| Private | UNICEF-Uruguay | SM2299200255 | 5,724 |
| Private | Austrian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200256 | 5,580 |
| Private | UNICEF-India | SM2299200258 | 492,901 |
| Private | Irish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200259 | 244,954 |
| Private | United States Fund for UNICEF | SM2299200260 | 18,497 |
| Private | United om Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200261 | 10,942 |
| Private | Belgian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200262 | 4,641 |
| Private | French Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200263 | 43,309 |
| Private | Italian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200264 | 43,083 |
| Private | UNICEF-Croatia | SM2299200265 | 5,628 |
| Private | United States Fund for UNICEF | SM2299200266 | 146,132 |
| Public | Serbia | SM2299200267 | 1,521,298 |
| Private | Iceland Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200268 | 424,520 |
| Private | French Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200269 | 10,775 |
| Private | United States Fund for UNICEF | SM2299200270 | 96,979 |
| Private | Italian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200271 | 7,459,295 |
| Private | Iceland Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200272 | 395,386 |
| Private | Polish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200273 | 742,627 |
| Private | UNICEF-Thailand | SM2299200276 | 14,323 |
| Private | Polish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200280 | 25,235 |
| Private | Slovak Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200284 | 41,782 |
| Private | Luxembourg Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200285 | 2,546,536 |
| Private | United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200286 | 216,125 |

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Private | Portuguese Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200287 | 0 |
| Private | French Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200288 | 72,479 |
| Private | United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200292 | 2,500,000 |
| Private | Luxembourg Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200294 | 2,665,245 |
| Private | Finnish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299200297 | 49,513 |
| <i>Flexible non-thematic contributions</i> | | | |
| Public | Austria | SM220142 | 4,494,382 |
| Public | Norway | SM220199 | 7,046,980 |
| Public | Greece | SM220287 | 217,391 |
| Public | France | SM220321 | 3,260,870 |
| Public | Thailand | SM220379 | 14,514 |
| Public | Spain | SM220388 | 1,055,966 |
| Total | | | 652,624,872 |

Table 2. Contributions received for Pillar 1 (Ukraine).

| Public/private | Donor Name | Grant | Total, USD |
|-----------------|--|----------|------------|
| Private | UNICEF-Ukraine | KM220004 | 22,211 |
| Private | UNICEF-Ukraine | KM220021 | 251,902 |
| Private | UNICEF-Ukraine | KM220022 | 116,866 |
| Private | United States Fund for UNICEF | KM220023 | 442,000 |
| Private | United States Fund for UNICEF | KM220025 | 191,080 |
| Private | United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF | KM220027 | 1,350,203 |
| Private | UNICEF-Ukraine | KM220037 | 7,812 |
| Private | Austrian Committee for UNICEF | KM220045 | 793,800 |
| Private | Netherlands Committee for UNICEF | KM220054 | 86,000 |
| Private | Swiss Committee for UNICEF | KM220055 | 2,798,358 |
| Private | United States Fund for UNICEF | KM220076 | 53,644 |
| Private | French Committee for UNICEF | KM220102 | 612,072 |
| Private | United States Fund for UNICEF | KM220105 | 9,000 |
| Public | Education Cannot Wait Fund | SC220331 | 2,499,410 |
| GHTF (HQ level) | Global Humanitarian Thematic Fund | SM189910 | 316,572 |
| Public | Denmark | SM210087 | 108,000 |
| Public | Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance USAID | SM220162 | 71,800,000 |
| Public | OCHA/CERF | SM220163 | 4,000,000 |
| Public | Italy | SM220178 | 6,741,573 |
| Public | Japan | SM220183 | 9,400,000 |
| Public | Poland | SM220184 | 119,000 |
| Public | OCHA/CERF | SM220191 | 6,000,000 |
| Public | Republic of Korea (the) | SM220195 | 2,000,000 |
| Public | European Commission / ECHO | SM220197 | 36,596,594 |
| Public | Norway | SM220199 | 4,008,016 |
| Public | Switzerland | SM220213 | 1,072,961 |
| Public | Sweden | SM220217 | 5,139,274 |

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|---------|---|--------------|------------|
| Private | Finnish Committee for UNICEF | SM220224 | 4,942,169 |
| Private | Netherlands Committee for UNICEF | SM220231 | 24,976,313 |
| Public | Czech Republic | SM220233 | 1,089,799 |
| Public | Japan | SM220239 | 8,000,000 |
| Public | Ireland | SM220241 | 1,116,071 |
| Private | Danish Committee for UNICEF | SM220245 | 1,781,695 |
| Private | United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF | SM220272 | 2,500,000 |
| Private | Belgian Committee for UNICEF | SM220336 | 4,445,292 |
| Public | Belgium | SM220343 | 14,616,853 |
| Public | Slovenia | SM220358 | 1,055,966 |
| Public | Republic of Korea (the) | SM220373 | 2,000,000 |
| Private | Swiss Committee for UNICEF | SM220374 | 4,428,813 |
| Public | United Nations Multi Partner Trust Fund | SM220386 | 227,910 |
| Public | Spain | SM220388 | 4,223,865 |
| Private | Netherlands Committee for UNICEF | SM220413 | 107,527 |
| Private | German Committee for UNICEF | SM220426 | 6,386,463 |
| Public | Germany | SM220451 | 38,617,434 |
| Private | Belgian Committee for UNICEF | SM220463 | 104,384 |
| Private | German Committee for UNICEF | SM220473 | 3,151,415 |
| Private | Austrian Committee for UNICEF | SM220487 | 1,885,592 |
| Private | Czech Committee for UNICEF | SM2204910001 | 153,507 |
| Private | Polish Committee for UNICEF | SM2204910002 | 13,640 |
| Private | German Committee for UNICEF | SM2204910003 | 12,433 |
| Private | Italian Committee for UNICEF | SM2204910004 | 8,810 |
| Private | UNICEF-Romania | SM2204910005 | 6,590 |
| Private | Slovak Committee for UNICEF | SM2204910006 | 6,558 |
| Private | Austrian Committee for UNICEF | SM2204910007 | 5,784 |
| Private | UNICEF-Croatia | SM2204910008 | 5,592 |
| Private | UNICEF Hungarian Foundation | SM2204910009 | 5,400 |
| Private | United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF | SM2204910010 | 3,698 |
| Private | French Committee for UNICEF | SM2204910011 | 3,553 |
| Public | Slovakia | SM220504 | 136,986 |
| Public | United Kingdom | SM220512 | 18,337,408 |
| Public | Vietnam | SM220521 | 100,000 |
| Private | Spanish Committee for UNICEF | SM220547 | 390,078 |
| Public | Bulgaria | SM220550 | 15,213 |
| Public | OCHA/CBPF | SM220605 | 5,364,382 |
| Private | German Committee for UNICEF | SM220609 | 6,866,242 |
| Private | German Committee for UNICEF | SM220630 | 100,200 |
| Private | Czech Committee for UNICEF | SM220641 | 776,490 |
| Private | Czech Committee for UNICEF | SM220645 | 40,800 |
| Private | Spanish Committee for UNICEF | SM220649 | 457,639 |
| Private | Spanish Committee for UNICEF | SM220667 | 544,365 |
| Private | UNICEF-Ukraine | SM220678 | 500,000 |
| Public | Belgium | SM220706 | 486,855 |
| Private | Swiss Committee for UNICEF | SM220732 | 100,000 |

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Private | Swiss Committee for UNICEF | SM220733 | 891,000 |
| Private | One-off donations PSFR | SM220764 | 20,000,000 |
| Public | Republic of Korea (the) | SM220779 | 4,000,000 |
| Private | Spanish Committee for UNICEF | SM220796 | 498,320 |
| Public | OCHA/CBPF | SM220805 | 2,500,000 |
| Private | Austrian Committee for UNICEF | SM220830 | 53,064 |
| Private | Austrian Committee for UNICEF | SM220831 | 42,037 |
| Private | Austrian Committee for UNICEF | SM220833 | 164,441 |
| Private | Spanish Committee for UNICEF | SM220837 | 517,063 |
| Private | French Committee for UNICEF | SM220840 | 723,888 |
| Public | Romania | SM220862 | 51,173 |
| Private | German Committee for UNICEF | SM220864 | 455,393 |
| Private | Swiss Committee for UNICEF | SM2208740001 | 140,735 |
| Private | German Committee for UNICEF | SM2208740002 | 319,775 |
| Private | United States Fund for UNICEF | SM2299300034 | 150,000 |
| Private | United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF | SM2299300036 | 1,358,696 |
| Private | Finnish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299300038 | 2,247,191 |
| Private | Norwegian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299300039 | 112,765 |
| Private | German Committee for UNICEF | SM2299300040 | 5,296,752 |
| Private | French Committee for UNICEF | SM2299300041 | 449,438 |
| Public | Denmark | SM2299300044 | 5,208,165 |
| Private | Danish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299300049 | 838,115 |
| Private | Canadian Committee for UNICEF | SM2299300079 | 2,118,504 |
| Private | United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF | SM2299300083 | 7,480 |
| Private | Korean Committee for UNICEF | SM2299300085 | 5,000,000 |
| Private | Iceland National Comm for UNICEF | SM2299300098 | 314,120 |
| Private | Polish Committee for UNICEF | SM2299300109 | 239,349 |
| Public | Kuwait | SM2299300159 | 250,000 |
| Public | Portugal | SM230008 | 26,652 |
| Total | | | 370,610,251 |

Table 3. Contributions received for Pillar 2 (Refugee Receiving Countries).

| Recipient | Public/private | Donor Name | Grant | Total, USD |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Belarus | Private | UNICEF-Belarus | SM220014 | 16,705 |
| Belarus | Public | USA (State) BPRM | SM220222 | 800,000 |
| Belarus | Private | UNICEF-Belarus | SM220235 | 56,180 |
| Bulgaria | Private | Danish Committee for UNICEF | KM220083 | 30,080 |
| Bulgaria | Private | UNICEF-Bulgaria | SM2202620003 | 129,845 |
| Bulgaria | Public | USA (State) BPRM | SM220559 | 1,500,000 |
| Bulgaria | Public | Switzerland | SM220855 | 307,249 |
| Croatia | Private | UNICEF-Croatia | SM2202620002 | 143,433 |
| Croatia | Public | Switzerland | SM220855 | 249,674 |
| Czech Republic | Public | USA (State) BPRM | SM220557 | 6,200,000 |
| ECARO | Private | Belgian Committee for UNICEF | SM220238 | 435,268 |
| ECARO | Private | French Committee for UNICEF | SM2202470001 | 111,607 |

| | | | | |
|----------------|---------|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| ECARO | Private | Swiss Committee for UNICEF | SM2202470002 | 119,679 |
| ECARO | Private | Spanish Committee for UNICEF | SM2202470003 | 377,222 |
| ECARO | Private | UNICEF-Singapore | SM2202470004 | 49,131 |
| ECARO | Private | United States Fund for UNICEF | SM2202470005 | 1,348,480 |
| ECARO | Private | United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF | SM2202470006 | 305,123 |
| ECARO | Private | Netherlands Committee for UNICEF | SM2202470007 | 364,496 |
| ECARO | Private | Swiss Committee for UNICEF | SM2202470008 | 2,623,877 |
| ECARO | Private | Austrian Committee for UNICEF | SM2202470009 | 305,472 |
| ECARO | Private | Slovak Committee for UNICEF | SM2202470010 | 3,954 |
| ECARO | Private | German Committee for UNICEF | SM2202470011 | 75,140 |
| ECARO | Private | Slovenian Foundation for UNICEF | SM2202470012 | 182,675 |
| ECARO | Private | Polish Committee for UNICEF | SM2202470013 | 1,654,997 |
| ECARO | Private | Canadian Committee for UNICEF | SM2202470014 | 70,162 |
| ECARO | Private | Danish Committee for UNICEF | SM220253 | 1,781,695 |
| ECARO | Private | UNICEF-Brazil | SM2202620001 | 170,127 |
| ECARO | Private | UNICEF-Brazil | SM2202620004 | 146,599 |
| ECARO | Private | United States Fund for UNICEF | SM220326 | 6,370,000 |
| ECARO | Private | Belgian Committee for UNICEF | SM220337 | 2,305,827 |
| ECARO | Private | Swiss Committee for UNICEF | SM220375 | 446,087 |
| ECARO | Private | Swiss Committee for UNICEF | SM220377 | 120,000 |
| ECARO | Private | United States Fund for UNICEF | SM220419 | 980,000 |
| ECARO | Private | United States Fund for UNICEF | SM220420 | 4,900,000 |
| ECARO | Private | United States Fund for UNICEF | SM220421 | 3,724,000 |
| ECARO | Private | United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF | SM220425 | 56,890 |
| ECARO | Private | Swiss Committee for UNICEF | SM220470 | 2,957,746 |
| ECARO | Private | Swedish Committee for UNICEF | SM220479 | 331,894 |
| ECARO | Private | Australian Committee for UNICEF | SM220525 | 1,960,000 |
| ECARO | Public | USA (State) BPRM | SM220558 | 10,300,000 |
| ECARO | Private | United States Fund for UNICEF | SM220691 | 343,000 |
| ECARO | Private | United States Fund for UNICEF | SM220695 | 1,029,000 |
| ECARO | Private | Swiss Committee for UNICEF | SM220734 | 100,000 |
| ECARO | Private | Belgian Committee for UNICEF | SM230005 | 244,721 |
| ECARO | Private | Danish Committee for UNICEF | SM220747 | 324,000 |
| ECARO | Public | Switzerland | SM220855 | 161,048 |
| ECARO | Public | Norway | SM220199 | 1,503,006 |
| Greece | Private | UNICEF Greece | SM2202620005 | 26,737 |
| Hungary | Public | USA (State) BPRM | SM220216 | 600,000 |
| Hungary | Public | Switzerland | SM220855 | 123,108 |
| Italy | Private | Italian Committee for UNICEF | KM220099 | 138,978 |
| Moldova | Private | Danish Committee for UNICEF | KM220083 | 75,200 |
| Moldova | Private | Danish Committee for UNICEF | KM220098 | 1,669,200 |
| Moldova | Public | Education Cannot Wait Fund | SC220547 | 1,500,000 |
| Moldova | Public | Japan | SM220182 | 1,090,465 |
| Moldova | Public | USA (State) BPRM | SM220218 | 5,900,000 |
| Moldova | Public | Latvia | SM220225 | 120,482 |
| Moldova | Public | European Commission / ECHO | SM220234 | 1,612,353 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|---------------------------------|----------|--------------------|
| Moldova | Private | Spanish Committee for UNICEF | SM220266 | 722,588 |
| Moldova | Public | Sweden | SM220284 | 1,079,098 |
| Moldova | Private | United States Fund for UNICEF | SM220292 | 196,000 |
| Moldova | Private | Italian Committee for UNICEF | SM220353 | 525,210 |
| Moldova | Public | Italy | SM220465 | 5,219,207 |
| Moldova | Private | German Committee for UNICEF | SM220505 | 316,122 |
| Moldova | Public | United Kingdom | SM220707 | 5,494,505 |
| Moldova | Private | Danish Committee for UNICEF | SM220747 | 3,186,000 |
| Moldova | Public | Norway | SM220199 | 1,503,006 |
| Poland | Private | Danish Committee for UNICEF | KM220083 | 67,680 |
| Poland | Public | Japan | SM220180 | 1,916,735 |
| Poland | Public | USA (State) BPRM | SM220219 | 38,100,000 |
| Poland | Public | Japan | SM220240 | 2,000,000 |
| Poland | Public | Republic of Korea (the) | SM220606 | 2,000,000 |
| Poland | Private | Irish Committee for UNICEF | SM220607 | 750,000 |
| Poland | Public | Switzerland | SM220855 | 854,917 |
| Romania | Private | Danish Committee for UNICEF | KM220083 | 75,200 |
| Romania | Private | Danish Committee for UNICEF | KM220097 | 1,669,200 |
| Romania | Private | UNICEF-Romania | SM220118 | 2,185,741 |
| Romania | Public | Japan | SM220181 | 1,792,800 |
| Romania | Public | USA (State) BPRM | SM220220 | 5,900,000 |
| Romania | Private | Swiss Committee for UNICEF | SM220283 | 1,607,143 |
| Romania | Private | UNICEF-Romania | SM220327 | 797,788 |
| Romania | Public | Republic of Korea (the) | SM220449 | 1,000,000 |
| Romania | Private | German Committee for UNICEF | SM220503 | 316,122 |
| Romania | Private | Danish Committee for UNICEF | SM220747 | 3,348,000 |
| Romania | Public | Switzerland | SM220855 | 360,091 |
| Slovakia | Private | Danish Committee for UNICEF | KM220083 | 67,680 |
| Slovakia | Public | USA (State) BPRM | SM220221 | 11,900,000 |
| Slovakia | Public | Germany | SM220452 | 4,175,365 |
| Slovakia | Private | Belgian Committee for UNICEF | SM220455 | 396,197 |
| Slovakia | Private | Australian Committee for UNICEF | SM220462 | 354,068 |
| Slovakia | Public | Switzerland | SM220855 | 246,216 |
| | | Total | | 170,695,290 |

Table 4. Sectoral breakdown for Pillar 1 (Ukraine).

| Donor | Grant | Nutrition | Health | WASH | CP, GBViE and PSEA | Education | Social protection | Cross-sectoral (SBC, CE, AAP) | Total |
|--|----------|-----------|------------|------------|--------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| Austrian Committee for UNICEF | KM220045 | 0 | 793,800 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 793,800 |
| Austrian Committee for UNICEF | SM220487 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,885,592 | 0 | 1,885,592 |
| Austrian Committee for UNICEF | SM220830 | 0 | 0 | 53,064 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53,064 |
| Austrian Committee for UNICEF | SM220831 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42,037 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42,037 |
| Austrian Committee for UNICEF | SM220833 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 164,441 | 0 | 0 | 164,441 |
| Belgian Committee for UNICEF | SM220336 | 0 | 583,419 | 583,419 | 583,419 | 583,419 | 2,111,615 | 0 | 4,445,292 |
| Belgian Committee for UNICEF | SM220463 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 104,384 | 0 | 104,384 |
| Belgium | SM220343 | 0 | 1,004,394 | 1,004,394 | 1,004,394 | 1,004,394 | 10,599,277 | 0 | 14,616,853 |
| Bulgaria | SM220550 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15,213 | 0 | 15,213 |
| Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance USAID | SM220162 | 0 | 2,172,136 | 2,143,287 | 2,155,032 | 329,545 | 0 | 0 | 6,800,000 |
| Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance USAID | SM220162 | 0 | 16,178,042 | 26,957,392 | 15,658,578 | 6,205,988 | 0 | 0 | 65,000,000 |
| Consolidated Funds from NatComs | SM220874 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 460,510 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 460,510 |
| Consolidated Funds from NatComs | SM220491 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 225,565 | 0 | 225,565 |
| Country Humanitarian Thematic Fund | SM229930 | 0 | 4,198,545 | 4,891,837 | 4,531,923 | 2,382,235 | 7,586,035 | 0 | 23,590,575 |
| Czech Committee for UNICEF | SM220645 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 40,800 | 0 | 40,800 |
| Czech Committee for UNICEF | SM220641 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 776,490 | 0 | 776,490 |
| Czech Republic | SM220233 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,089,799 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,089,799 |
| Danish Committee for UNICEF | SM220245 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,781,695 | 0 | 0 | 1,781,695 |
| Denmark | SM210087 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 108,000 | 0 | 0 | 108,000 |
| Education Cannot Wait Fund | SC220331 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,499,410 | 0 | 0 | 2,499,410 |
| European Commission / ECHO | SM220197 | 0 | 2,552,811 | 6,061,684 | 2,076,721 | 22,840,581 | 3,064,797 | 0 | 36,596,594 |
| Finnish Committee for UNICEF | SM220224 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,942,169 | 0 | 4,942,169 |
| French Committee for UNICEF | KM220102 | 0 | 0 | 612,072 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 612,072 |
| French Committee for UNICEF | SM220840 | 0 | 0 | 723,888 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 723,888 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|---|-------------|
| German Committee for UNICEF | SM220630 | 0 | 100,200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100,200 |
| German Committee for UNICEF | SM220609 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,866,242 | 0 | 6,866,242 |
| German Committee for UNICEF | SM220426 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,386,463 | 0 | 6,386,463 |
| German Committee for UNICEF | SM220473 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,151,415 | 0 | 3,151,415 |
| German Committee for UNICEF | SM220864 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 455,393 | 0 | 0 | 455,393 |
| Germany | SM220451 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38,617,434 | 0 | 38,617,434 |
| Global Thematic Humanitarian | SM189910 | 0 | 121,353 | 0 | 159,936 | 35,284 | 0 | 0 | 316,572 |
| Ireland | SM220241 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,116,071 | 0 | 0 | 1,116,071 |
| Italy | SM220178 | 0 | 2,286,557 | 2,460,778 | 664,746 | 664,746 | 664,746 | 0 | 6,741,573 |
| Japan | SM220183 | 0 | 2,620,800 | 3,260,488 | 3,518,712 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9,400,000 |
| Japan | SM220239 | 0 | 3,708,101 | 0 | 3,103,899 | 1,188,000 | 0 | 0 | 8,000,000 |
| Netherlands Committee for UNICEF | KM220054 | 0 | 86,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 86,000 |
| Netherlands Committee for UNICEF | SM220231 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24,976,313 | 0 | 24,976,313 |
| Netherlands Committee for UNICEF | SM220413 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 107,527 | 0 | 0 | 107,527 |
| Norway | SM220199 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,646,980 | 7,014,028 | 0 | 8,661,008 |
| Poland | SM220184 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 119,000 | 0 | 0 | 119,000 |
| Portugal | SM230008 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26,652 | 0 | 26,652 |
| Romania | SM220862 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 51,173 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 51,173 |
| Regional Humanitarian Thematic Fund | SM229920 | 0 | 47,902,054 | 38,443,743 | 22,732,136 | 16,145,311 | 309,483,902 | 0 | 434,707,146 |
| Republic of Korea (the) | SM220195 | 0 | 2,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,000,000 |
| Republic of Korea (the) | SM220373 | 0 | 666,667 | 666,667 | 0 | 666,667 | 0 | 0 | 2,000,000 |
| Republic of Korea (the) | SM220779 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 4,000,000 |
| Slovakia | SM220504 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 136,986 | 0 | 0 | 136,986 |
| Slovenia | SM220358 | 0 | 77,273 | 77,273 | 77,273 | 412,074 | 412,073 | 0 | 1,055,966 |
| Spain | SM220388 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,119,955 | 1,443,955 | 1,659,955 | 0 | 4,223,865 |
| Spanish Committee for UNICEF | SM220547 | 0 | 390,078 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 390,078 |
| Spanish Committee for UNICEF | SM220649 | 0 | 457,639 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 457,639 |
| Spanish Committee for UNICEF | SM220667 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 544,365 | 0 | 544,365 |
| Spanish Committee for UNICEF | SM220796 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 498,320 | 0 | 498,320 |
| Spanish Committee for UNICEF | SM220837 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 517,063 | 0 | 517,063 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|
| Sweden | SM220217 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,139,274 | 0 | 5,139,274 |
| Swiss Committee for UNICEF | KM220055 | 0 | 0 | 2,798,358 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,798,358 |
| Swiss Committee for UNICEF | SM220374 | 0 | 0 | 700,763 | 2,127,287 | 700,763 | 900,000 | 0 | 4,428,813 |
| Switzerland | SM220213 | 0 | 268,240 | 268,240 | 268,240 | 268,240 | 0 | 0 | 1,072,961 |
| Thailand | SM220379 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14,514 | 0 | 14,514 |
| United Kingdom | SM220512 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18,337,408 | 0 | 18,337,408 |
| UNICEF-Ukraine | KM220004 | 0 | 0 | 22,211 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22,211 |
| UNICEF-Ukraine | KM220021 | 0 | 0 | 251,902 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 251,902 |
| UNICEF-Ukraine | KM220022 | 0 | 0 | 116,866 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 116,866 |
| UNICEF-Ukraine | KM220037 | 0 | 7,812 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,812 |
| UNICEF-Ukraine | SM220678 | 0 | 500,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500,000 |
| United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF | KM220027 | 0 | 0 | 1,350,203 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,350,203 |
| United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF | SM220272 | 0 | 464,576 | 472,136 | 464,576 | 472,136 | 626,576 | 0 | 2,500,000 |
| United Nations Multi Partner Trust Fund | SM220386 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 227,910 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 227,910 |
| United States Fund for UNICEF | KM220105 | 0 | 0 | 9,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9,000 |
| United States Fund for UNICEF | KM220023 | 0 | 0 | 300,000 | 0 | 142,000 | 0 | 0 | 442,000 |
| United States Fund for UNICEF | KM220025 | 0 | 191,080 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 191,080 |
| United States Fund for UNICEF | KM220076 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53,644 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53,644 |
| United States Fund for UNICEF | SM220420 | 0 | 540,140 | 540,140 | 648,140 | 721,580 | 0 | 0 | 2,450,000 |
| United States Fund for UNICEF | SM220421 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,470,000 | 0 | 1,470,000 |
| OCHA/CERF | SM220163 | 0 | 749,000 | 2,116,800 | 535,000 | 0 | 599,200 | 0 | 4,000,000 |
| OCHA/CERF | SM220191 | 0 | 785,799 | 3,058,155 | 1,117,748 | 265,902 | 772,396 | 0 | 6,000,000 |
| OCHA/CBPF | SM220605 | 0 | 0 | 5,364,382 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,364,382 |
| OCHA/CBPF | SM220805 | 0 | 0 | 1,666,250 | 833,750 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,500,000 |
| One-off donations PSFR | SM220764 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20,000,000 | 0 | 20,000,000 |
| Belgium | SM220706 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 486,855 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 486,855 |
| Swiss Committee for UNICEF | SM220732 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100,000 |
| Swiss Committee for UNICEF | SM220733 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 891,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 891,000 |
| Vietnam | SM220521 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100,000 | 0 | 0 | 100,000 |
| Total for Pillar 1 | | 0 | 91,406,517 | 106,975,394 | 66,784,394 | 68,708,323 | 480,030,276 | 0 | 813,904,903 |

Table 5. Sectoral breakdown for Pillar 2 (Refugee Receiving countries).

| Country | Donor | Grant | Nutrition | Health | WASH | CP, GBVIE and PSEA | Education | Social protection | Cross-sectoral (SBC, CE, AAP) | Total |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Poland | Australian Committee for UNICEF | SM220525 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 980,000 | 0 | 0 | | 980,000 |
| | Austria | SM220142 | 0 | 83,639 | 0 | 125,513 | 549,027 | 0 | 439,394 | 1,197,573 |
| | Consolidated Funds from NatComs | SM220247 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,387,791 | 0 | 0 | | 3,387,791 |
| | Danish Committee for UNICEF | KM220083 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 67,680 | 0 | | 67,680 |
| | Irish Committee for UNICEF | SM220607 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 750,000 | 0 | 0 | | 750,000 |
| | Japan | SM220180 | 0 | 660,227 | 0 | 640,961 | 560,676 | 0 | 54,871 | 1,916,735 |
| | Japan | SM220240 | 0 | 916,645 | 0 | 1,038,148 | 0 | 0 | 45,207 | 2,000,000 |
| | PSFR - consolidated pool funding | SM220262 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 316,725 | 0 | 0 | | 316,725 |
| | Regional Humanitarian Thematic Fund | SM229920 | 193,900 | 6,793,396 | 1,061,718 | 23,270,363 | 49,722,355 | 1,478,492 | 1,982,727 | 84,502,951 |
| | Republic of Korea (the) | SM220606 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,000,000 | | | 2,000,000 |
| | Spain | SM220388 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,055,966 | | | 1,055,966 |
| | Swiss Committee for UNICEF | SM220470 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,957,746 | | 2,957,746 |
| | Switzerland | SM220855 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 854,917 | 0 | | | 854,917 |
| | USA (State) BPRM | SM220219 | 0 | 2,513,553 | 0 | 12,948,944 | 19,598,938 | 1,089,561 | 1,949,004 | 38,100,000 |
| | USA (State) BPRM | SM220558 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,081,163 | | | 2,081,163 |
| | United States Fund for UNICEF | SM220421 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,470,000 | | 1,470,000 |
| | United States Fund for UNICEF | SM220419 | 0 | 980,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 980,000 |
| | United States Fund for UNICEF | SM220420 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,450,000 | 0 | | | 2,450,000 |
| Poland Total | | | 193,900 | 11,947,460 | 1,061,718 | 46,763,362 | 75,635,805 | 6,995,800 | 4,471,203 | 147,069,248 |
| Romania | Austria | SM220142 | 0 | 324,000 | 216,000 | 732,000 | 20,001 | 327,999 | 0 | 1,620,000 |
| | Belgian Committee for UNICEF | SM220238 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 217,634 | 0 | 0 | 217,634 |
| | Consolidated Funds from NatComs | SM220247 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 420,002 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 420,002 |
| | Danish Committee for UNICEF | SM220253 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,296,775 | 0 | 0 | 1,296,775 |
| | Danish Committee for UNICEF | KM220083 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75,200 | 0 | 0 | 75,200 |
| | Danish Committee for UNICEF | SM220747 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,348,000 | 0 | 0 | 3,348,000 |
| | German Committee for UNICEF | SM220503 | 0 | 50,000 | 0 | 150,000 | 100,000 | 0 | 16,122 | 316,122 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Japan | SM220181 | 0 | 324,000 | 145,800 | 890,000 | 108,000 | 325,000 | 0 | 1,792,800 |
| | Regional Humanitarian Thematic Fund | SM229920 | 0 | 1,105,263 | 500,000 | 7,577,595 | 1,500,095 | 50,000 | 300,000 | 11,032,954 |
| | Republic of Korea (the) | SM220449 | 0 | 0 | 55,000 | 450,000 | 250,000 | 45,000 | 200,000 | 1,000,000 |
| | Swiss Committee for UNICEF | SM220283 | 197,200 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 509,943 | 400,000 | 0 | 100,000 | 1,607,143 |
| | Switzerland | SM220855 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 360,091 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 360,091 |
| | UNICEF-Romania | SM220118 | 0 | 26,500 | 110,976 | 1,424,891 | 431,511 | 0 | 191,863 | 2,185,741 |
| | UNICEF-Romania | SM220327 | 0 | 190,000 | 0 | 507,788 | 0 | 0 | 100,000 | 797,788 |
| | Danish Committee for UNICEF | KM220097 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,669,200 | 0 | 0 | 1,669,200 |
| | USA (State) BPRM | SM220220 | 0 | 216,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,566,000 | 1,681,000 | 737,000 | 500,000 | 5,900,000 |
| Romania Total | | | 197,200 | 2,435,763 | 2,427,776 | 14,588,311 | 11,097,416 | 1,484,999 | 1,407,985 | 33,639,451 |
| Moldova | Austria | SM220142 | 159,324 | 158,727 | 103,553 | 587,622 | 284,501 | 25,485 | 300,788 | 1,620,000 |
| | Belgian Committee for UNICEF | SM220238 | 0 | 62 | 112,090 | 15,476 | 0 | 79,263 | 10,743 | 217,634 |
| | Consolidated Funds from NatComs | SM220247 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 417,140 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 417,140 |
| | Danish Committee for UNICEF | KM220083 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75,200 | 0 | 0 | 75,200 |
| | Danish Committee for UNICEF | SM220747 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,186,000 | 0 | 0 | 3,186,000 |
| | European Commission / ECHO | SM220234 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,612,353 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,612,353 |
| | German Committee for UNICEF | SM220505 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 316,122 | 316,122 |
| | Italian Committee for UNICEF | SM220353 | 0 | 200,968 | 0 | 5,207 | 300,000 | 0 | 19,035 | 525,210 |
| | Italy | SM220465 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,601,327.00 | 2,617,880 | 0 | 5,219,207 |
| | Japan | SM220182 | 0 | 110,579 | 62,211 | 788,631 | 129,044 | 0 | 0 | 1,090,465 |
| | Latvia | SM220225 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 120,482 | 0 | 120,482 |
| | Norway | SM220199 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,400,000 | 0 | 5,400,000 |
| | Regional Humanitarian Thematic Fund | SM229920 | 0 | 846,800 | 1,000,000.00 | 1,877,567 | 381,504 | 7,498,000 | 3,000,629 | 14,604,500 |
| | Spanish Committee for UNICEF | SM220266 | 21,306.00 | 252,700 | 0 | 448,582 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 722,588 |
| | Sweden | SM220284 | 5,064.00 | 40,370 | 0 | 113,350 | 920,314 | 0 | 0 | 1,079,098 |
| | United States Fund for UNICEF | SM220292 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 196,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 196,000 |
| | USA (State) BPRM | SM220218 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,000,000 | 0 | 1,900,000 | 0 | 5,900,000 |
| | United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF | SM220425 | 0 | 0 | 56,890 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56,890 |
| | Danish Committee for UNICEF | KM220098 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,669,200 | 0 | 0 | 1,669,200 |
| | Education Cannot Wait Fund | SC220547 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,500,000 | 0 | 0 | 1,500,000 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | United Kingdom | SM220707 | 0 | 60,000 | 614,505 | 1,000,000 | 2,145,000 | 1,000,000 | 675,000 | 5,494,505 |
| | United States Fund for UNICEF | SM220691 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 343,000 | 0 | 343,000 |
| | United States Fund for UNICEF | SM220695 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,029,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,029,000 |
| | United States Fund for UNICEF | SM220421 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 784,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 784,000 |
| Moldova Total | | | 185,694 | 1,670,206 | 1,949,249 | 12,874,928 | 13,192,090 | 18,984,110 | 4,322,317 | 53,178,594 |
| Hungary | Belgian Committee for UNICEF | SM220337 | 54,431 | 54,431 | 0 | 1,494,687 | 702,279 | 0 | 0 | 2,305,827 |
| | Regional Humanitarian Thematic Fund | SM229920 | 0 | 400,000 | 0 | 3,908,761 | 1,554,511 | 3,533,241 | 764,461 | 10,160,975 |
| | Switzerland | SM220855 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 123,108 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 123,108 |
| | USA (State) BPRM | SM220216 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500,000 | 100,000 | 0 | 0 | 600,000 |
| | USA (State) BPRM | SM220558 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 540,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 540,000 |
| Hungary Total | | | 54,431 | 454,431 | 0 | 6,566,556 | 2,356,790 | 3,533,241 | 764,461 | 13,729,910 |
| Slovak Republic | Australian Committee for UNICEF | SM220462 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 354,068 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 354,068 |
| | Australian Committee for UNICEF | SM220525 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 980,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 980,000 |
| | Belgian Committee for UNICEF | SM220455 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 396,197 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 396,197 |
| | Danish Committee for UNICEF | KM220083 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 67,680 | 0 | 0 | 67,680 |
| | France | SM220321 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,260,870 | 0 | 3,260,870 |
| | Regional Humanitarian Thematic Fund | SM229920 | 0 | 309,452 | 0 | 7,316,584 | 3,670,734 | 6,474,664 | 50,319 | 17,821,753 |
| | United States Fund for UNICEF | SM220326 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,370,000 | 0 | 6,370,000 |
| | USA (State) BPRM | SM220221 | 152,495.49 | 680,333 | 222,592 | 4,017,532 | 1,834,255 | 4,858,386 | 134,408 | 11,900,000 |
| | Consolidated Funds from NatComs | SM220247 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,536,994 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,536,994 |
| | Germany | SM220452 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,175,365 | 0 | 4,175,365 |
| | Switzerland | SM220855 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 246,216 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 246,216 |
| | Swiss Committee for UNICEF | SM220734 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100,000 |
| | Swiss Committee for UNICEF | SM220375 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10,617 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10,617 |
| Slovak Republic Total | | | 152,495 | 989,785 | 222,592 | 16,958,207 | 5,572,669 | 25,139,285 | 184,727 | 49,219,759 |
| Czech Republic | Regional Humanitarian Thematic Fund | SM229920 | 0 | 1,412,125 | 0 | 1,317,983 | 1,976,975 | 282,425 | 4,424,658 | 9,414,166 |
| | USA (State) BPRM | SM220557 | 0 | 434,000 | 0 | 1,426,000 | 3,968,000 | 0 | 372,000 | 6,200,000 |
| | USA (State) BPRM | SM220558 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,137,799 | 0 | 0 | 1,137,799 |
| Czech Republic Total | | | 0 | 1,846,125 | 0 | 2,743,983 | 7,082,774 | 282,425 | 4,796,658 | 16,751,965 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| Bulgaria | Danish Committee for UNICEF | KM220083 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30,080 | | | 30,080 |
| | Regional Humanitarian Thematic Fund | SM229920 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,669,513 | 133,426 | | 900,298 | 2,703,238 |
| | PSFR - consolidated pool funding | SM220262 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 129,845 | | | | 129,845 |
| | Swiss Committee for UNICEF | SM220377 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 120,000 | | | | 120,000 |
| | Swiss Committee for UNICEF | SM220375 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 265,557 | | | | 265,557 |
| | Switzerland | SM220855 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 307,249 | | | | 307,249 |
| | USA (State) BPRM | SM220559 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 702,000 | 324,000 | 96,000 | 378,000 | 1,500,000 |
| | USA (State) BPRM | SM220558 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,388,177 | 428,144 | | 238,043 | 2,054,365 |
| Bulgaria Total | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,582,341 | 915,650 | 96,000 | 1,516,341 | 7,110,333 |
| Other countries and regional coordination | USA (State) BPRM | SM220222 | 0 | 30,000 | 100,000 | 120,000 | 220,000 | 330,000 | 0 | 800,000 |
| | Regional Humanitarian Thematic Fund | SM229920 | 94,426 | 406,804 | 155,803 | 577,166 | 393,272 | 167,349 | 760,015 | 2,554,834 |
| | UNICEF-Belarus | SM220014 | 0 | 0 | 6,833 | 9,872 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16,705 |
| | UNICEF-Belarus | SM220235 | 0 | 0 | 20,000 | 36,180 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56,180 |
| | Regional Humanitarian Thematic Fund | SM229920 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19,935 | 15,505 | 0 | 0 | 35,440 |
| | Regional Humanitarian Thematic Fund | SM229920 | 0 | 83,559 | 0 | 583,969 | 165,596 | 60,900 | 0 | 894,024 |
| | Switzerland | SM220855 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 249,674 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 249,674 |
| | PSFR - consolidated pool funding | SM220262 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 143,433 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 143,433 |
| | Austria | SM220142 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56,809 | 56,809 |
| | Belgian Committee for UNICEF | SM230005 | 0 | 244,721 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 244,721 |
| | Danish Committee for UNICEF | SM220253 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 484,920 | 0 | 0 | 484,920 |
| | Danish Committee for UNICEF | SM220747 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 324,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 324,000 |
| | Regional Humanitarian Thematic Fund | SM229920 | 0 | 3,239,086 | 0 | 7,007,593 | 12,796,055 | 2,562,041 | 0 | 25,604,775 |
| | Switzerland | SM220855 | 0 | | 0 | 161,048 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 161,048 |
| | United States | SM220558 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,489,428 | 2,997,245 | 0 | 0 | 4,486,673 |
| | Regional Humanitarian Thematic Fund | SM229920 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 598,288 | 0 | 598,288 |
| | Greece | SM220287 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 108,696 | 108,696 | 0 | 0 | 217,391 |
| | Regional Humanitarian Thematic Fund | SM229920 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,890,000 | 0 | 0 | 1,890,000 |
| | PSFR - consolidated pool funding | SM220262 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26,737 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26,737 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|---------|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Regional Humanitarian Thematic Fund | SM229920 | 0 | 503,335 | 0 | 4,152,512 | 1,635,838 | 0 | 0 | 6,291,685 |
| Swedish Committee for UNICEF | SM220479 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 331,894 | 0 | 0 | 331,894 |
| Italian Committee for UNICEF Foundation Onlus | KM220099 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 138,978 | 0 | 0 | 138,978 |
| Regional Humanitarian Thematic Fund | SM229920 | 0 | 50,820 | 0 | 133,980 | 216,804 | 0 | 58,590 | 460,194 |
| Regional Humanitarian Thematic Fund | SM229920 | 5,817 | 37,694 | 32,461 | 208,802 | 332,612 | 381,930 | 91,564 | 1,090,881 |
| Regional Humanitarian Thematic Fund | SM229920 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12,166,968 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12,166,968 |
| Other countries and regional coordination Total | | 100,243 | 4,596,018 | 315,097 | 27,519,993 | 21,727,414 | 4,100,508 | 966,978 | 59,326,251 |
| Pillar 2 Total | | 883,963 | 23,939,788 | 5,976,431 | 132,597,682 | 137,580,609 | 60,616,368 | 18,430,670 | 380,025,511 |

Table 6. Other sources for the HAC Ukraine response.

| Country | Donor | Grant | Total, USD |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------|------------------|
| Moldova | Global - Social Policy & Social Protection (thematic fund) | SC189908 | 100,000 |
| Moldova | NON-GRANT (GC) | Non-grant | 5,310 |
| Ukraine | EPF if not reimbursed by 31 Dec 2022* | GE220002 | 47,721 |
| ECARO | EPF if not reimbursed by 31 Dec 2022* | GE220003 | 9,265 |
| Division of Human Resources | EPF if not reimbursed by 31 Dec 2022* | GE220005 | 1,000,000 |
| Total other resources | | | 1,162,656 |

*2022 Emergency Programme Fund (EPF)²⁵ loans have not been waived; countries are liable to reimburse in 2023 as donor funds become available.

VII. Future Workplan

Inside Ukraine

In 2023, under established humanitarian leadership structures and in line with the inter-agency Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), UNICEF continues to implement immediate and life-saving support for children, as well as plan for early recovery and reconstruction programmes that support their future. UNICEF will continue strengthening humanitarian coordination through leadership of WASH, Child Protection and Education Clusters, in partnership with the Government, United Nations agencies and civil society organizations, and by actively contributing to the Cash Working Group. In war affected areas, UNICEF will continue to focus its humanitarian efforts on newly accessible areas and areas close to the frontline, using inter-agency humanitarian convoys, ensuring contingency planning and pre-positioning critical supplies, as well as working with local administrations and civil society partners. UNICEF will continue to ensure access to primary health care, water supplies and WASH items as well as to re-establish WASH infrastructure in health and school facilities. Working with implementing partners, provision of essential vaccines will remain a priority, alongside ensuring primary health-care access, provision of health and nutrition supplies and infant and young child feeding promotion. UNICEF will continue to expand protection services and case management for all children, including those with disabilities, and unaccompanied and separated children. It will also invest in provision of MHPSS support, prevention and response to GBV, and mine victim assistance, and reinforcing gender-responsive programming and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. UNICEF will continue to operate its network of Spilno Child Spots and expand mobile teams, especially in newly accessible areas, while shock-responsive national social protection programmes are being supported and promoted in Ukraine, UNICEF will sustain provision of multipurpose cash, expanding target groups to address wider vulnerabilities. To enable learning continuity for every child, especially displaced, conflict-affected and returning children, education and early childhood services will be supported in schools, homes and communities, including access to self- and online learning assistance and materials. UNICEF will use feedback mechanisms to adapt to the needs of affected populations.

Refugee Receiving Countries

With no end in sight for the war in Ukraine, the needs of existing and new refugees continue to persist, with affected populations becoming more vulnerable, having fewer resources and new refugees having experienced multiple displacements and prolonged exposure to traumatic events. UNICEF continues to deliver country-specific responses, including targeted humanitarian services and supplies, policy development, systems strengthening and reform, enhancement of national and local

²⁵ EPF is UNICEF's internal funding mechanism, allocated to countries as a loan to expedite timely emergency response.

capacities, leveraging resources and catalysing action. The response fills critical gaps in countries with little experience in humanitarian responses and ensures the integration of refugees into existing systems. UNICEF continues to partner with governments, regional authorities, and municipalities to enhance their preparedness as well as sustain and scale up child protection, education, early learning, health, nutrition, and social protection support for refugee children and families in 19 countries, working closely with UNHCR, humanitarian partners, and UNICEF National Committees under the framework of the Ukraine Situation Refugee Response Plan.

UNICEF is ensuring access to critical services and enhancing national capacities to maintain a supportive environment for all refugee children, including vulnerable and minority groups such as unaccompanied and separated children, children evacuated from institutional care and/or living with disabilities, and Roma communities. Given lessons learned in 2022 and the certainty of new refugee flows, UNICEF is working with stakeholders, expanding protection efforts and integration of children in education systems, strengthening UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots in strategic locations to offer multi-sectoral support, establishing safe spaces for children, adolescences and women such as play and learning hubs and mother baby corners, and enhancing cross-border cooperation. Ukrainian health workers, psychologists and education professionals are being integrated in the response where possible, while the capacities of frontline workers are being strengthened in child protection, GBV, PSEA, alternative care arrangements and inclusive education. To support school enrolment rates and prevent dropouts, a targeted focus on inclusive education and local language learning offers is being accelerated, while access to online Ukrainian education is being sustained. A key priority is adolescent engagement and empowerment as well as informal skills building given the high number of out-of-school adolescents.

As the protracted crisis and economic situation burdens refugee as well as host communities, UNICEF is expanding targeted cash assistance, including for children with disabilities, to prevent children and families' welfare from deteriorating further. A key focus lies on strengthening social protection systems and making them more shock responsive. At the same time, facilitating social cohesion is a key component of the response, using social listening mechanisms to address misconceptions. Adequate WASH infrastructure and access to health care and nutrition, including mandatory immunization and information on IYCF, continues to be provided at border-crossing points and in areas where refugees settle. UNICEF is engaging with local authorities, civil society, academia, and young people to support cross-sectoral responses, advocate for equitable access regardless of origin, ensure AAP, including need assessments and feedback mechanisms to inform the response, and provide information on services, rights, and entitlements. Cross-sectoral approaches to gender, early childhood and adolescent development, and disability are key components, while UNICEF adapts its support locally and leverages its comparative advantage in the supply chain, child protection monitoring, and data/knowledge management. At regional level, UNICEF is expanding and scaling up partnerships with implementing partners, strengthening capacities of staff and partners, building on experience and lessons learned to develop standardized tools ensuring high-quality and inclusive programme implementation, and harmonizing data collection efforts to ensure transparency and accountability.

For additional information on humanitarian needs and UNICEF's response and strategy inside Ukraine and in refugee receiving countries, please refer to [UNICEF's Ukraine and Refugee Response 2023 Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal](#).

Annex A: Human Interest Stories and Communication Material

Inside Ukraine

Select Human interest stories

[Ukrainian families fear for future as winter bites | UNICEF](#)

[After tumult of war, twins with hearing impairments dare to dream again | UNICEF](#)

[Shelter offers vulnerable families sense of community | UNICEF](#)

[UNICEF provides new wheelchairs for vulnerable children](#)

[Hope on hold for Ukraine's school children | UNICEF](#)

[Youngsters launch financial training course for Ukrainians | UNICEF](#)

[UNICEF provides Ukraine's emergency services with supplies](#)

[Families vow to rebuild in villages across Ukraine | UNICEF](#)

["We are all equal. I want children with disabilities to feel like this, too" | UNICEF](#)

[UNICEF's mobile teams light the way for families in Ukraine](#)

[Safe schools for children in Ukraine | UNICEF](#)

[Ukrainian families find hope again thanks to cash assistance | UNICEF](#)

[UNICEF brings back the joy of childhood to Balakliia, experienced 8 months of isolations](#)

[Teacher helps Ukraine's children picture brighter future | UNICEF](#)

Select Press releases

[UNICEF urges a humanitarian response that includes all children with disabilities](#)

[UPSHIFT programme funds youth projects in Zhytomyr](#)

[Almost 7 million children in Ukraine at risk as attacks on energy infrastructure cause widespread blackouts and disruption of heating and water](#)

[UNICEF supports Ukraine Ministry of Social Policy and Ukrainian Railways holiday season campaign for war-affected children and vulnerable families](#)

[UNICEF delivers 100,000 doses of Janssen \(Jcovden\) vaccine as part of COVAX](#)

[UNICEF delivers vaccines against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, hepatitis B and Hib to Ukraine](#)

[Youngsters find a warm welcome at Christmas Spilno space in Kyiv](#)

Refugee Receiving Countries

UNICEF Belarus Press Release: [New "RAZAM" space for refugee children and families opens at the border crossing in Brest](#)

UNICEF Bosnia and Herzegovina Press Release: [UNICEF and UNHCR paid a visit to Ukrainian refugees in Medjugorje](#)

UNICEF Bulgaria Press Release: [Ukrainian refugees join festive winter celebrations in Sofia](#)

UNICEF Bulgaria Press Release: [UNHCR and UNICEF open Blue Dot support hubs for Ukrainian refugees in Bulgaria](#)

UNICEF Bulgaria: [Stories of children and families fleeing the war in Ukraine](#)

UNICEF Czech Republic Article: ["The most important thing is human life, and we must save as many as possible"](#)

UNICEF Czech Republic Article: [One year since the beginning of the war, Ukrainian doctors pursue careers in the Czech Republic](#)

UNICEF Czech Republic Press Release: [Vaccination campaign targeting Ukrainian refugees launched](#)

UNICEF Greece Article: [Oleksandr from Ukraine plays, dances and smiles again thanks to school](#)

UNICEF Italy Article: [Nika, her gaze on Rome and the dream of a clear sky](#)

UNICEF Italy Article: [Oleh, a "Life on the move" from Ukraine to Rome, flying on a skateboard](#)

UNICEF Moldova Article: ["Children from Ukraine need support to continue learning"](#)

UNICEF Moldova Article: [Children 'taking over' for a better future](#)

UNICEF Moldova Article: [One can heal themselves by giving back.](#)

UNICEF Poland Article: [“From immediate support to learning and play”](#)

UNICEF Poland Photo Essay: [“Rebuilding the lives of Ukrainian refugees in Poland”](#)

UNICEF Poland Press release: [On World Children’s Day, we all have one team - the children's rights team!](#)

UNICEF Poland Press release: [Ukrainian and Polish children speak the common language of friendship](#)

UNICEF Romania Article: [“I came with nothing” - The story of a refugee mother in Romania](#)

UNICEF Romania Article: [“I came with nothing” – the story of a refugee mother in Romania](#)

UNICEF Romania Article: [A driving license for hope](#)

UNICEF Romania Article: [In Brasov, Anastasia dreams of a peaceful future](#)

UNICEF Romania Article: [Polina keeps on dancing](#)

UNICEF Romania Press Release: [A new play, learning and parenting centre opens its doors in Bucharest](#)

UNICEF Romania Press Release: [Romanian and Ukrainian teachers, united for the education of refugee pupils](#)

UNICEF Serbia Article: [A circle of friendship - making wishes come true](#)

UNICEF Slovakia Article: [Let's run to the kindergarten!](#)

Annex B: Donor Feedback Form

Thank you for being a valuable partner of UNICEF. We strive to improve our reporting on results, and are grateful for any feedback you can provide at the following link: [UNICEF Donor Feedback Form](#)