Highlights

- As of 9 May, over 5.9 million refugees have fled Ukraine (3.2M to Poland, 883,655 to Romania, 457,066 to Republic of Moldova, 572,760 to Hungary, and over 1M to other countries).\(^1\)
- 24 UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots are operational (7 Moldova, 7 Romania, 4 Poland, 2 Italy, 3 Bulgaria, 1 Slovakia) with capacity of reaching up to 1,000 people, including 500 children, daily with referrals, protection services, identification and family reunification, Mental Health and Psychosocial support, social protection, education, health and WASH.
- In the Slovak Republic, 17 mayors participated in a webinar on prevention of child trafficking and sexual exploitation.
- In Moldova, a 24/7 Youth Clinic Support Line was launched to support host communities and refugees.
- In Serbia, UNICEF supported the City of Belgrade with the establishment of an on-site info-hub and website providing information to refugees on how to access services and receive free legal aid.
- As of 06 May\(^{iii}\), UNICEF has USD 152.2 million available against its USD 324.7 million ask for the refugee response. UNICEF appreciates the generous contributions from public and private sector donors.

UNICEF Targets in Key Areas

UNICEF Appeal 2022
US$ 324.7 million\(^{ii}\)

Funding Status as of 06 May\(^{iii}\) (USD million)

- Funds received: 152.2 M
- Funding gap: 173 M


\(^{ii}\) This reflects requirement for Pillar 2 (Refugee Outflow - covering interventions in neighboring countries and beyond) under UNICEF’s overall Ukraine HAC appeal of US$ 949 million. The figures on funds received reported to the FTS may differ for the same period due to exchange rate fluctuations, recovery cost estimates, as well as in process allocation of flexible funding.

\(^{iii}\) The funding information for this week will be available in next week’s sitrep.
Regional Funding Overview & Partnerships

In line with the revised Inter-agency Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP)1 and under Pillar 2 (Refugee Outflow) of the 2022 Ukraine Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal, UNICEF is seeking USD 324.7 million to respond to humanitarian needs of refugee children and their families fleeing Ukraine to Europe until the end of 2022. As of 06 May, UNICEF has USD 152.2 million available (40% fully flexible). Continued flexible contributions will enable UNICEF and partners to act quickly and respond strategically to where the needs are greatest.

Timely, generous commitments of public sector partners remain critical for this endeavor. Special recognition goes to the Governments of Austria, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Ireland, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America, the European Commission, and the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

Ongoing fundraising campaigns by UNICEF National Committees and Countries Offices have generated timely, flexible support from the private sector, including from corporate partners, foundations, philanthropy partners and individual donors, with actual funds already remitted totaling $326.6m for the entire response2, and a strong pipeline of additional contributions. Private sector support the response has been unprecedented with donations received from over 500 businesses, 151 philanthropy partners, 83 foundations and a large base of individual donors across over 24 countries. Some prominent private sector donors and partners who have made significant contributions include Epic Games, Akelius Foundation, Aeon, Apple, LEGO Foundation, ING, HSBC, Google, Binance Blockchain Charity Foundation, Capgemini and Ike.

UNICEF is working closely with UNHCR, other UN Agencies and humanitarian partners to rapidly scale up its multi-sectoral response. UNICEF in Europe and Central Asia is leveraging its partnerships established through longstanding country programmes, relationships with governments and a strong network of National Committees. UNICEF continues to work with national governments, expand its close relationships with municipal authorities, partner with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and develop new multi country relationships with key networks, like the World Organization of the Scouts Movement (WOSM), covering Poland, Hungary, Moldova, Romania, Slovak Republic, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Latvia as well as Ukraine.

Regional Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

As of 9 May, over 5.9 million Ukrainian refugees have crossed into European countries, with over half arriving in Poland (3,234,036), with significant caseloads in Romania (883,655), Moldova (457,066), Hungary (572,760), Slovak Republic (404,463), and Belarus (26,985)3. About 321,630 have gone to the Czech Republic (16,282 in the past two weeks alone).4 Meanwhile, 1,560,500 Ukrainians are reported to have returned to Ukraine,5 although it is too early to forecast migration trends given the volatility of the situation in Ukraine.

With the activation of the European Union (EU) Temporary Protection Directive,6 migration patterns fluctuate across countries. Since the beginning of the war:

- 30,500 refugees have entered Serbia and approximately 21% (6,500) have remained.7
- About 20% of those entering Moldova have stayed (50% children) – the equivalent of 3% of the country’s population.8
- In Romania, of the 897,256 who have entered the country, 10% (89,171) have stayed and 18,431 people have received temporary protection.
- The total number of refugees currently officially registered in Slovakia is 74,818,
- Of the 250,267 refugees who have entered Bulgaria to date, 42% have remained in the country (38% children; 98% with temporary protection).
- 16,200 Ukrainians arrived in Montenegro and 44% have remained in the country (2,860 applied for residence).
- Of those who went to Belarus, about 15,000 (43%) have remained in the country, including 4,400 children and 3 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC).
- Among those who went to Hungary, 15% more arrive from Romania compared to those coming directly from Ukraine.
- A total of 23,890 Ukraine nationals (27.3% children)3 arrived in Greece, and 12,817 pre-registration applications for temporary protection have been submitted.6 More than 230 separated children4 have arrived in Greece within the same period.
- Italy has received 112,098 refugees so far (~34% children), with 5,501 more arrivals this week.
- A total of 17,359 Ukrainian nationals entered Croatia. Of them, 11,973 persons registered for temporary protection status.

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2 This funding has been received for the entire Ukraine HAC appeal of US$949 million for Pillar 1 (inside Ukraine) and Pillar 2 (Refugee Outflow).
3 As reported by UNICEF Country Office
5 As reported by UNICEF Country Office
7 World Bank population data https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=MD

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In Romania, 2,686 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) were identified by the Border Police in cooperation with the National Child Protection Authority, with 255 remaining in the country and others transiting to other countries. In the Slovak Republic, several cases of UASC were identified during cash registration process. While a small number of UASC were identified at the border during the crossings to the country, there were some who either crossed unnoticed or became unaccompanied and/or separated during their stay in Slovakia. Italy has registered 1,764 UASC as of 13 April. Croatia reported 260 unaccompanied children as of 4 May, and special procedures have been initiated to appoint legal guardians for all unaccompanied children.

Accommodation and housing are increasingly becoming problematic in many countries. In Romania, 10,983 people are hosted in 1,294 accommodation centers, the majority in Bucharest, Brasov and Constanța, filling up approximately 23% of the total capacity (48,091 places). In Bulgaria, government-sponsored accommodation schemes in hotels will end on 31 May and adequate planning for the transfer is needed. There is an overall shortage of short- and long-term accommodation and housing in the Slovak Republic, with safety and quality concerns raised in certain locations. While the Slovak Government is shifting focus towards a longer-term response, inclusion and integration plans are not yet ready. In Italy, refugee women consulted, temporarily hosted in hotels, expressed concerns about uncertainty of accommodation arrangements and challenges to access information, job opportunities and childcare during the school break over summer.

While many Ukrainian children are continuing their studies online, education needs in host countries vary. As of 6 May, 9,700 children are enrolled in schools in the Slovak Republic while in Montenegro, 273 children are currently enrolled in schools. In Bulgaria, the number of requests for enrolment has increased to 1,255 which is still low compared to the number of Ukrainian children in Bulgaria. In Poland, as of end of April, the estimated number of Ukrainian refugee children enrolled in schools is 200,159 (47,385 in preschool; 68,181 in primary; 46,390 in secondary; and 38,203 in unspecified classes). In the Czech Republic, as of April 27, 19% of registered refugees aged 3-5 years (18,954) are enrolled in kindergartens and 37.8% of those aged 6-14 (67,714) are enrolled in primary schools. In Italy, 22,788 students are enrolled in 4,223 Italian schools (5,060 in pre-primary; 10,399 in primary, 5,226 in lower secondary; 2,103 in upper secondary). During a focus-group discussion, adolescents enrolled in Ukrainian online education reported isolation, many lack equipment to properly follow online schools (many use mobile phones) and all have expressed and perceived a feeling of uncertainty.

Overstretched resources and services have been observed. In Serbia, increased refugee caseloads from Ukraine, in addition to continued and increased trends in migration from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, are expected to further strain services. In Bulgaria, government-sponsored cash benefits offer only one-time support and there is a need for greater access to health care for people with chronic medical conditions; Bulgarian language courses; and psychosocial support. In the Czech Republic, a significant number of Roma refugees from Ukraine have Hungarian passports, which prevents them from accessing Lex Ukraine, the law on residence of refugees from Ukraine in the Czech Republic (access to documentation, labor permits, health insurance and education for their children). NGOs have reported that Roma refugees are being prevented from entering registration centers, regardless of their status. UNICEF and UNHCR met with the largest Roma NGO in the country, Romodrom, to discuss areas for cooperation.

On the other hand, some governments are boosting support to the response. In Italy, a new law decree with a budget of 58 million euros for 2022, foresees the increase of reception systems (15,000 units), an increase of cash transfer (20,000 people), financial support for municipalities hosting Ukrainian refugees (40 million euros for 2022), and reimbursement of costs incurred by municipalities that welcome UASCs (up to 100 euros per day per capita).

Regional Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

Protecting children remains a critical pillar of our immediate humanitarian response in countries. UNICEF contributes to strengthening national, local, and border child protection systems and capacities to prevent and protect refugee children against Gender Based Violence (GBV), trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse. The UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots are one-stop-shop safe havens equipped to enhance the coping and resilience capacities among refugee children and families.

UNICEF continues working with municipalities caring for refugee children and women by supporting access and complementing services in health, nutrition, WASH and multi-purpose cash so that basic needs are met, while abiding to principles of non-discrimination in access to protection and services.

UNICEF supports early childhood development for refugees by (i) establishing play and learning hubs at the municipal level; (ii) adopting a cross-border approach through promotion and amplification of the Bebo app; (iii) expanding national preschool capacities to accommodate refugee children; and (iv) strengthening the capacity of teachers and administrators.

Opportunities for learning and integration into schools are also possible by building the foundations for policy, engagement, advice, and support to national governments. This includes access to online education curriculum; initiatives to register and integrate children into local schools and kindergartens; support to host country education systems; and working with schools in municipalities with a high concentration of refugees. With the European Commission’s DG EAC, UNICEF is exploring the possibility of conducting a situation analysis of early childhood education and care services.
UNICEF has initiated social media listening, producing weekly reports. UNICEF will engage in misinformation tracking and management, development of approaches and messages to address misinformation and promote positive messages around refugees, strengthen social cohesion in the neighboring countries.

As part of the UNHCR inter-agency coordination mechanisms, UNICEF co-chairs the Child Protection and Education Sub-Working; the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network, and participates in working groups related to GBV, Health, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), Humanitarian Cash Transfers, WASH, Capacity Development, and Information Management. UNICEF supports governments with inputs to their national Emergency Response Plans and needs assessments.

UNICEF continues disseminating information to refugees in seven countries (Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Republic of Moldova, Slovakia) through the Viber channels created for refugees to inform them about their rights, entitlements and provide life-saving information on services and how to access them.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Child Protection

This week, UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots reached the following people with integrated services:

- 1,389 people (668 children and 721 caregivers) in Moldova.
- 3,063 people (1,228 children) in Poland.
- An estimated 1,000 people, mostly women and children, in Romania.
- 304 people (121 children) in Bulgaria, including with the launch of a third UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dot.
- 135 children (77 girls) and 46 mothers through the Child Friendly Space and Mother Baby Area in Greece.
- 70 children and 123 adults in Italy, including a workshop with all partners to continue working on joint Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the services provided in the Blue Dots.

In Romania, a Blue Dot registration system is being expanded and is now in testing mode. Meanwhile, the child protection information management system, PRIMERO, has been adapted for Romania and plans for the testing phase in two counties has been finalized. In addition, UNICEF also provided technical and financial support for the Draft of the Romanian Action Plan for the Child Guarantee, which now includes a dedicated chapter on children from Ukraine, unaccompanied and/or accompanied by parents or other caregivers.

In the Slovak Republic, a webinar on prevention of child trafficking and sexual exploitation was organized for the 17 mayors of the districts within Bratislava County in partnership with Bratislava City Hall.

In the Czech Republic, UNICEF advanced the topic of unaccompanied and separated children through strategic meetings with the Office of Human Rights Ombudsman and the NGO, Organization for Aid to Refugees. UNICEF agreed on a series of issues, challenges, and areas of improvement and began the preparatory work for cooperation and capacity strengthening. Meanwhile, in Moldova, UNICEF and the NGO, Partnerships for Every Child, held a training on UASC, targeting 24 existing and prospective foster care parents and 6 child protection specialists.

In the Slovak Republic, UNICEF’s implementing partner ‘Mareena’ started child protection and health interventions in the largest accommodation center with 700 refugees (300 children). In Italy, in April, UNICEF and partner INTERSOS, provided case management and psychosocial support to over 140 refugees hosted in three hotels in Rome and trained 19 frontline workers, community facilitators, and focal points on core concepts of GBV. In Croatia, UNICEF provided two GBVIE trainings for 50 social service professionals (the social welfare centers and service providers for children workforce, police, justice, health sector professionals) with a special focus on early identification and referral.

In Moldova, UNICEF provided technical support in the development of the template for rapid assessment of the best interests of the child at risk, which was approved by the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy. UNICEF also conducted two GBV safety audits in Blue Dots to identify possible risks faced by women and girls and adopt mitigation measures. Information collected was shared with the relevant stakeholders.

In Poland, UNICEF is developing a detailed work plan for a partnership with the municipalities of Krakow and Wroclaw. Plans include strengthening the family support and assistance programme, community-based services for children (including children with disabilities), provision of mental health and psycho-social support (MHPSS), improving care for UASC, strengthening capacity of professionals, etc. Similar work plans for a partnership with the municipalities of Rzeszow and Lublin has started.
Health and Nutrition

In response to increased risks of polio and the measles epidemic in Serbia, UNICEF brought together health and migration authorities for an immunization strategy and plan.

In Moldova, with organizational support from the Ministry of Health (MoH) and Chisinau City Hall, UNICEF, in partnership with Youth Klinic, brought 41 municipal and district friendly youth health services together to launch a 24/7 Youth Clinic Support Line (ages 10-24 years old) available to host communities and refugees.

Also in Moldova, UNICEF procured 6,048 cans of powdered infant formula targeting 2,000 non-breastfed infants (0-24 months) for distribution by the MoH to Primary Health Care facilities. UNICEF also procured disinfectants and hygiene products for distribution by the MoH to 266 health facilities to increase capacity of the health system during large-scale movements. Overall, in the reporting week, 2,798 children and women accessed primary health care through UNICEF-supported mechanisms.

In Romania, a partnerships agreement was established with the volunteer-based organization, Mothers Helping Mothers, to offer medical services for 60 women, 20 newborns, and 20 children and provide accommodation and integration services for 125 refugees per night.

In Belarus, UNICEF organized an online training on immunization and health for 18 Red Cross specialists, and a leaflet with related information was drafted by the experts following the training.

Education

In Poland this week, 535 refugee children (256 girls) benefitted from access to formal and non-formal education, including early learning. As part of the workplan with Warsaw municipality, 8,000 digital devices were procured to support the learning needs of refugee children.

In Moldova, UNICEF organized a training on child-centred methodologies, inclusive education, bullying and violence prevention, and building resilience and social cohesion skills, reaching 100 educators and teachers (Moldovan and Ukrainian). So far, 700 teachers out of the targeted 900 have been trained nationally. UNICEF and UNHCR organized a 3-day training on Education WG EiE Coordination with members of the Refugee Education Sector WG, including 31 representatives from NGOs, Government and UN agencies, to strengthen knowledge and capacities in coordination and strategies for education in emergency, needs assessment/analysis, planning and resource mobilization and monitoring and evaluation.

Partnerships are critical to ensure reach and leave no one behind. In Moldova, UNICEF reached:

- 49 children (three girls) with organized sports activities in partnership with Football Federation in Moldova;
- 119 children (65 girls) with non-formal education through recreational activities, with 32 receiving MHPSS, in partnership with the National Center for Early Education and Family Information;
- 210 young people through the delivery of non-formal education programs in partnership with the Chisinau Youth Mobile team, FIDES Education Center, Lyceums "Gloria", Ivan Neciui-Levitchi and Demitrie Cantemir;
- 120 Moldovan and Ukrainian adolescents within the UPSHIFT boot camp;

In Romania, UNICEF launched and disseminated the parenting application Bebbo in Ukrainian. UNICEF also partnered with the charity, Fundatia Regina Maria, to provide education and support services for 150 Ukrainian children and help them complete the current school year under the Ukrainian curricula and integrate into the Romanian education system.

In Greece, to date, progress was achieved in a number of areas: 551 refugee children have enrolled in over 320 schools and 71 children (36 girls) have been reached within the All Children in Education (ACE) programmes and Creative Activities Centers. A total of 1,429 teachers have participated in induction trainings for inclusive education and educational material on Greek as foreign language have been adapted for Ukrainian and Russian speaking children. A Ukrainian guide about the Greek system for parents was developed and interpretation services in schools have been made available.

In Italy, UNICEF held two consultations with 90 adolescents to help plan skills building activities for the summer. Amazon donated 600 tablets to UNICEF to support the scale-up of the Akelius e-learning platform.
In Moldova, UNICEF, UNHCR and the Partnerships for Every Child (P4EC Initiative) installed two additional sanitary containers (sinks, toilets and showers) at the bus station in the town of Palarica in preparation for an influx of refugees. UNICEF partnered with the NGO, Moldova for Peace, to distribute hygiene items and raise awareness on the importance of WASH expecting to reach 81,600 refugee children and adults in Chisinau and its suburbs.

Social Protection

To date, about 6,000 individuals were enrolled in the joint UNICEF-UNHCR cash assistance in Moldova, bringing the total to 42,856 individual refugees reached with monthly cash grants of USD 120 per person (92% female headed households). Eight enrollment centers are operational, with over USD 4.7 million disbursed so far. Originally, this cash assistance provided a one-off payment of USD 120 per person. To date, 4,247 individuals have received a second transfer. In Romania, UNICEF, UNHCR and WFP met with the Ministry of Labor, and the World Bank, to identify ways to support the inclusion of refugees into social protection systems, expansion of social safety nets, and facilitation of access to long-term jobs for refugees (especially women). In Hungary, engagement and coordination with UNHCR on cash transfers and social protection are ongoing, although entry points for international partners have been limited.

Social and Behavior Change (SBC), Community Engagement, Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

In Serbia, UNICEF supported the City of Belgrade with the establishment of an on-site info-hub and website (Open Belgrade) providing information to refugees on how to access services and receive free legal aid.

In the reporting period, messages via Viber with child protection tips reached 28,622 caregivers (Poland); 2,126 (Slovak Republic), and 1,505 in Hungary. Parenting recommendations messages reached 28,622 (Poland); 2,797 (Slovak Republic) and 1,820 (Hungary). In Hungary, 600 people were reached with new parenting information resources developed in partnership with the Oxford and Parenting for Lifelong Health Team. In Poland, 8,322 refugees received information on medical services. Meanwhile, in Bulgaria, 29,430 people were reached through messaging on prevention and access to services via social media and 271 participated in engagement actions for social and behavioral change.

In Poland, a package of Ukrainian, Polish and English information materials for prevention of social exploitation and abuse (PSEA) targeting staff and communities was developed, tested and disseminated. In addition, a series of six thematic child protection materials were developed, printed and distributed in three cities and across the UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots. To better understand GBV risks and provide recommendations, UNICEF in Italy, in collaboration with the GBV AoR Help Desk, launched three products: Recommendations to Mitigate GBV Risks, guidance and tips for private accommodation hosts, and a literature review on family-based accommodations schemes.

In Moldova, 932 young people participated in U-report poll on the refugee crisis launched on Friday 6 May and 25 refugee youth attended a media lab for sessions on blogging and podcast creation. In Italy, since the beginning of the crisis, there are 471 Ukrainian U-Reporters. Since April 5, 222 cases have been followed up via individual counselling. In addition, 11, 445 people accessed internal chatbot to receive crucial information on services in Italy: 8% (Safety), 8% (Mental health and wellbeing), 10% (Health), 48% (Legal and protection), 21% (Education).

In Hungary, UNICEF contributed to the organization of a half-day workshop on AAP, which aimed at introducing key concepts of AAP and how those practically apply to the response in Slovakia as well as identify recommendations and key actions going forward.

Coordination, partnership, strategy, funding

A country specific Refugee Response Plan for the Czech Republic was finalized and presented to the representatives of the Government and various embassies, who expressed willingness for further cooperation with the UN.

In Moldova, UNICEF and the Child Protection Working Group developed and launched a Child Protection Capacity Self-Assessment to identify current capacity gaps among child protection actors and prioritize technical trainings to improve the quality of child protection services and interventions. Meanwhile, in Romania, a UN task force was established to identify inter-agency needs and UNICEF finalized the selection of a company to oversee its own needs.

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9 Refugee Cash Enrollment Update monitoring tool; Cash assistance for Refugees UNHCR Moldova

In **Poland**, a cooperation agreement was finalized with the Ukrainian foundation, “Ukraine Unbreakable,” to reach up to 20,000 refugee children with access to learning and 100,000 refugees and representatives of the host communities with information and behavior change messaging. In **Belarus**, UNICEF signed an agreement with the Red Cross and an interagency meeting with the UN and Red Cross identified areas for improvement in the refugee response. In **Montenegro**, UNICEF also partnered with the Red Cross to deliver psychosocial support for children and their families.

In **Moldova**, the UN Secretary-General, António Guterres, stopped at the Blue Dots and met with Ukrainian refugees at the MoldExpo Refugee Accommodation Centre (RAC) during a two-day visit to Chisinau. In **Romania**, UNICEF supported two high-profile missions (German president and US First Lady) with focus on education initiatives for refugee children in the country. Inputs from a Swedish Natcom visit to **Moldova** were broadcasted in a telethon targeting over 460,000 viewers and mobilizing 11,000,000 SEK (1 million USD) and close to 8,500 new monthly donors.

In **Hungary**, UNICEF and the Ministry of Interior visited the main crossing point on the Ukrainian-Hungarian border, two villages with temporary accommodation and an early childhood development facility hosting children and their families from Ukraine. The visit led to greater awareness about key actors in these locations, the registration process, the services offered, and areas of UNICEF support.

In **Romania**, nine MoUs were signed with the General Directorate of Social Assistance and Child Protection across the country to expand response to the refugee children.

In **Croatia**, UNICEF signed a letter of agreement with Centre for Social Welfare to provide technical expertise on MHPSS and other interventions to protect and for children and parents or legal guardians of unaccompanied children, with immediate focus on 81 UASC placed in collective accommodation in Split.

UNICEF signed a regional agreement with Opera San Francesco Saverio/ Doctors with Africa (CUAMM), targeting up to 280,000 women and children with the aim to complement government efforts to ensure procurement and distribution of essential specialised medicines and supplies for hospitals and strengthen capacity of health system professionals and primary health care services within Ukraine and in **Moldova, Poland, Slovakia, Romania** and **Hungary**.

**External Media**

- **UNICEF Moldova**: Human interest story: [Aliona, a Ukrainian teenager, talks about programs for young refugees | UNICEF](#)
- **UNICEF Moldova**: Article: [Moldovans open their borders, homes and hearts – UN chief](#)
- **UNICEF Bulgaria**: Press Release: [UNHCR and UNICEF open Blue Dot support hubs for Ukrainian refugees in Bulgaria](#)

**Next Sitrep: 20 May 2022**

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[Figure 2: On 10 May, Antonio Guterres, UN Secretary General, visited the child-friendly space set up for Ukrainian refugee children at a UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dot site at the Moldexpo Refugee Accommodation Center.]
Annex A: Summary of Programme Results

UNICEF has established a Humanitarian Performance Monitoring (HPM) table across six countries in the region (Poland, Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Belarus, Italy) to ensure greater transparency, improved governance, and close monitoring of performance against predefined indicators. The HPM table (Annex A below) provides a weekly overview of cumulative results across 20 key indicators disaggregated by age, sex and disabilities. Results should be interpreted considering two factors: the table does not fully capture preparatory groundwork or policy engagement needed to deliver sustainable results for children and it requires ongoing capacity support across countries to ensure consistent level of reporting. UNICEF is working to improve on both fronts.

At this initial stage, results are aggregated by all reporting countries, providing a regional snapshot of progress. Disaggregation of data will increase progressively with reinforcement of Monitoring & Reporting mechanisms at country level. With improved data collection, and as activities are initiated and scaled up, country results will be added progressively under the indicators.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
<th>Total Results - Outflow Countries</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Children and women accessing primary health care through UNICEF-supported mechanisms</td>
<td>2 341 200</td>
<td>27 519</td>
<td>5 227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Of parents/child guardians reached with health information/promotion services</td>
<td>1 024 300</td>
<td>12 746</td>
<td>2 386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Of children accessing primary health care through UNICEF-supported mechanisms</td>
<td>2 341 200</td>
<td>27 519</td>
<td>5 227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Of parents/child guardians reached with health information/promotion services</td>
<td>1 024 300</td>
<td>12 746</td>
<td>2 386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Children and caregivers accessing MHPSS</td>
<td>1 164 350</td>
<td>7 390</td>
<td>3 402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># UASC identified</td>
<td>11 870</td>
<td>3 663</td>
<td>2 671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Children with access to CFS with intersectoral programming interventions</td>
<td>408 400</td>
<td>6 328</td>
<td>1 315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># UNHCR/UNICEF operational blue dots</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions</td>
<td>810 200</td>
<td>4 989</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers</td>
<td>601 400</td>
<td>3 396</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning</td>
<td>463 600</td>
<td>206 544</td>
<td>1 210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Of children receiving individual learning materials</td>
<td>60 000</td>
<td>3 119</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs</td>
<td>130 000</td>
<td>16 855</td>
<td>3 396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># People use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities</td>
<td>650 000</td>
<td>17 205</td>
<td>2 896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># People reached with critical WASH supplies</td>
<td>1 093 200</td>
<td>14 241</td>
<td>749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Reception centers and accommodation facilities supported to ensure appropriate access to wash facilities and services</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Households reached with UNICEF funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers</td>
<td>42 500</td>
<td>16 483</td>
<td>2 095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Households benefitting from new or additional social transfers from governments with UNICEF technical assistance support</td>
<td>80 000</td>
<td>130 954</td>
<td>7 831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBC/C4D/AAP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services</td>
<td>5 075 600</td>
<td>130 954</td>
<td>7 831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># People participating in engagement actions for social and behavioural change</td>
<td>123 000</td>
<td>22 398</td>
<td>6 314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms</td>
<td>43 900</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Quantity and disaggregation level of data will increase progressively with the reinforcement of Monitoring & Reporting mechanisms at country level. With improved data collection, and as activities are initiated and scaled up, country results will be added progressively under the indicators.  
** Multisectoral Need Assessments are ongoing in most neighbouring countries. The results may affect targets for key interventions.  
*** For interventions where no accurate disaggregated data was available, sex and age proportion was estimated based on trends.  
**** Countries that contributed to progress by Sector:  
Health/Nutrition: Bulgaria, Moldova, Slovak Rep  
Child Protection: Poland, Moldova, Romania, Bulgaria, Belarus, Slovak Rep, Italy  
Education: Poland, Moldova, Romania, Bulgaria  
WASH: Moldova, Romania, Slovak Rep, Bulgaria, Belarus  
Social Protection: Moldova  
Social Behaviour Change /C4D: Poland, Moldova, Romania, Bulgaria, Belarus Slovak Rep.