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Scouts at the border point in Sighetu-Marmatiei, Romania

19 – 26 May 2022

Europe and Central Asia Region (ECAR)

Ukraine Situation: Refugee Response in Neighboring Countries

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 12 - 2022

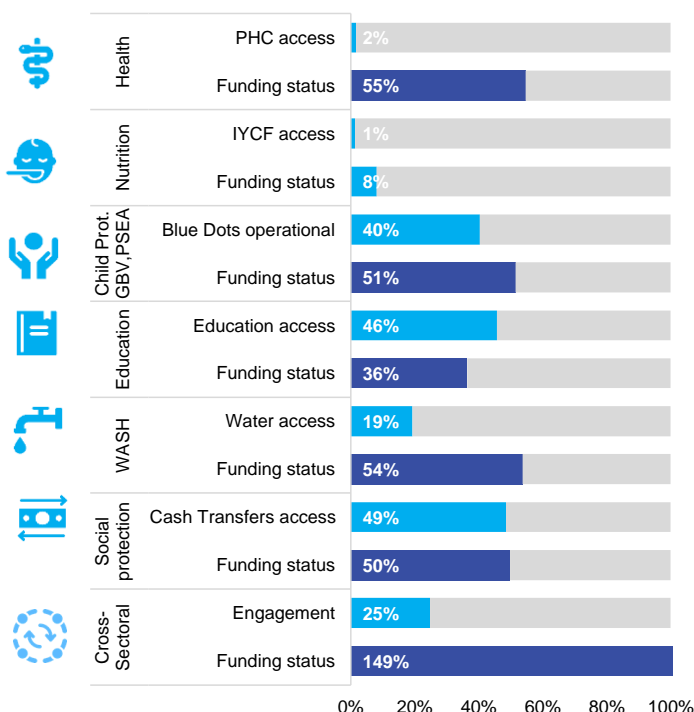
Highlights

- As of 9 May, over 6.6 million refugees have fled Ukraine (3.5 million to Poland, 966,490 to Romania, 472,377 to Republic of Moldova, 649,352 to Hungary, and over 1 million to other countries).ⁱ
- 25 UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots are operational (7 Moldova, 7 Romania, 4 Poland, 2 Italy, 4 Bulgaria, 1 Slovakia) with capacity of reaching up to 1,000 people daily, including 500 children, with referrals, protection services, identification and reunification, mental health and psychosocial support, social protection, education, health and WASH.
- In the Slovak Republic, a draft Memorandum of Understanding between UNICEF and Ministry of Health was developed to respond to the urgent needs of up to 105,000 refugee children and families in the country.
- In Moldova, UNICEF and UNHCR have reached 52,644 refugees with monthly cash assistance to date.
- 12,512 individuals (4,840 children and young people) were supported by over 600 Scouts in Poland, Hungary, Moldova, Ukraine, Lithuania, Romania, Czech Republic and Slovakia between May 14-20.
- As of May 20ⁱⁱⁱ, UNICEF has \$156.7 million available against its \$324.7 million ask for the refugee response. UNICEF appreciates the generous contributions from public and private sector donors.

Situation in Numbers

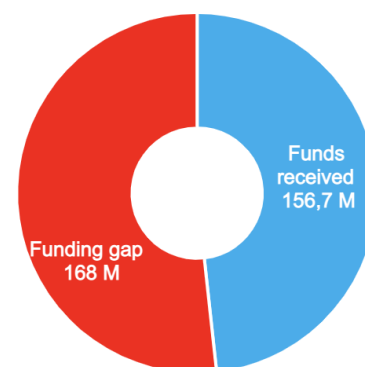
- 6,595,675**ⁱ refugees from Ukraine into neighboring countries since 24 February 2022 (UNHCR)
- 2,225,000** children in need of humanitarian assistance (UNICEF HAC April 2022)
- 1,170,000** children to be reached by UNICEF's response in refugee hosting countries. (UNICEF HAC April 2022)

UNICEF Targets in Key Areas



UNICEF Appeal 2022 US\$ 324.7 millionⁱⁱ

Funding Status as of May 20ⁱⁱⁱ (USD million)



ⁱ UNHCR. Operational Data Portal as of 23 May 2022. <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>
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 \$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 May 20, UNICEF has \$156.7 million available (37% fully flexible). Continued flexible contributions will enable UNICEF and partners to act quickly and respond strategically to where needs are greatest.

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

Ongoing fundraising campaigns by UNICEF National Committees and countries offices have also generated timely and flexible support from the private sector, including from corporate partners, foundations, philanthropy partners and individual donors, with actual funds already remitted amounting to US\$392 million in total. Private sector support has been unprecedented with donations received from over 517 businesses, 166 philanthropy partners, 97 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 SHO Partners (Netherlands), Epic Games, Akelius, Greater Kansas, Blackstone Charitable Foundation, Light Foundation, Belgian Consortium for Emergency Situations, BP, Aeon Corporate Ltd and Co-op Deli Consumers Cooperative Union, Lund Trust, Apple, Google, ING, HSBC, Google, Binance Blockchain Charity Foundation, Capgemini, Ikea and Lego Foundation.

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 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

An estimated 15% of the population in Ukraine (6,595,675 million) has left the country since the beginning of the war on February 24. At the same time, as of May 23, 2,086,500 Ukrainians are reported to have returned to Ukraine,² although it is too early to forecast any trends in population movements, given the volatility of the situation in Ukraine.

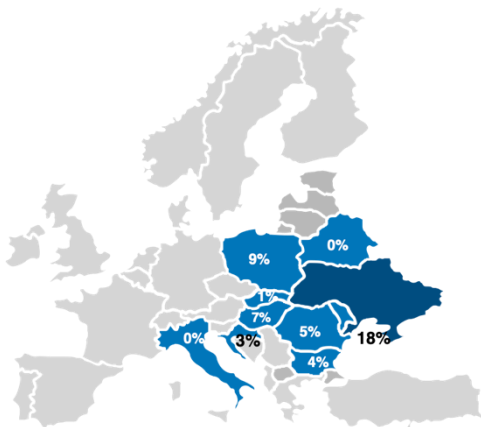


Figure 1 Refugee arrivals as a percentage of the host country population (data from the World Bank). The map does not reflect the position of UNICEF on the legal status of any country, territory, or definition of any frontier

Poland has received 3,524,205 refugees, with significant caseloads in **Romania** (966,490), **Moldova** (472,377), **Hungary** (649,352), **Slovak Republic** (444,368), and **Belarus** (27,308).³ A total of 343,961 refugees went to the **Czech Republic**, 284,329 to **Bulgaria**, 121,285 to **Italy**, and 18,454 to **Croatia**.⁴ Application for temporary protection remains low in some countries compared to the number of arrivals: 3% (26,980) in both **Romania** and in **Hungary** (22,034) compared to 11% (13,222) in **Croatia**, 38% in **Bulgaria** and 78% (94,015) in **Italy**.⁵ Meanwhile, map 1 shows the percentage of refugee arrival to date against the receiving country's population.

Understanding how refugees arrive in each country can also be important to guide response. For example, most refugees enter **Romania** by car (39%), bus (25%), on foot (22%) and train (7%), with Blue Dots at border areas for example target people arriving on foot.

Housing and accommodation issues continue to vary across countries. In **Romania**, occupancy rates of the 1,260 accommodation centers remain low, at 22%. In **Croatia**, 91% of refugees are in private accommodations. With the closure of the temporary accommodation facilities in **Belarus** in early

May, UNICEF and partners have faced difficulties reaching families staying in different regions. In **Italy**, 33,949 refugees staying in private accommodations have applied for government-sponsored cash transfers for a period of three months. In **Bulgaria**, the first phase of the relocation of approximately 30,000 refugees from hotels to government premises and alternative accommodations started, with UNHCR and UNICEF supporting the communication strategy.

¹ UNHCR. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/92257>

² UNHCR. Operational Data Portal as of 23 May 2022. <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>. Due to the constantly changing situation, this figure has not been deducted from the overall refugee numbers until more data on cross-border movements will be available.

³ UNHCR. Operational Data Portal as of 23 May 2022. <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>

⁴ As reported by UNICEF Country Offices.

Regional Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination, and Strategy



Protecting children remains a critical pillar of the immediate humanitarian response in surrounding countries. UNICEF contributes to strengthening national, local, and cross 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 refugee children and families' coping and resilience capacities.

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 by principles of non-discrimination in access to protection and services.



UNICEF supports **early childhood development (ECD) for refugees** by (i) establishing play and learning hubs at the municipal level; (ii) adopting a cross-border approach to parenting support through promotion and amplification of the [Bebbo app](#); (iii) expanding national pre-school capacities to accommodate refugee children; and (iv) strengthening the capacity of teachers and administrators.

UNICEF is working with the research company, Ecorys, to conduct a situation analysis exercise (updated every two months) on ongoing and emerging ECEC national needs, responses, and good practices across host countries in support of the youngest refugee children (0-6) and their families.

Opportunities for **learning and integration into schools** are being pursued by building the foundations for policy, engagement, advice, and support to national governments. This includes access to an 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 engages in misinformation tracking and management, develops approaches and messages to address misinformation, promotes positive messages around refugees, and strengthens social cohesion in the neighboring countries.

As part of the UNHCR **inter-agency co-ordination 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 and Italy) through the Viber channels and U-Report created for refugees to inform them about their rights and entitlements and provide life-saving information on services and how to access them.

UNICEF is engaged in the Regional Gender Task Force to mainstream and integrate **gender equality and the empowerment** of women and girls in refugee response, ensuring gender analysis, and advocacy is available, disseminated and utilized, including for strategic planning purposes such as the development and implementation of refugee response plans, and adequately coordinated.



Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Child Protection

During the reporting period, UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots in neighboring countries provided integrated services, ranging from referrals, protection services, identification and reunification, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), social protection, education, health to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), targeting:

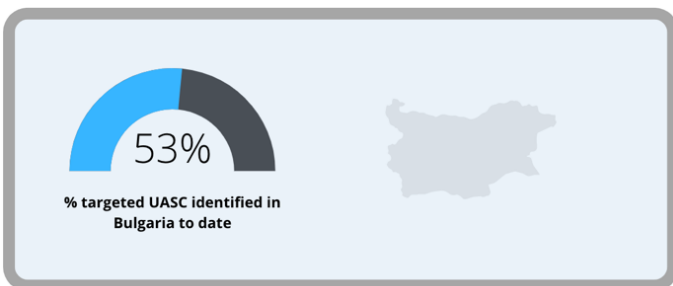
- 907 people (415 children, 492 adults) in **Moldova**. With UNFPA and UNHCR, UNICEF also conducted GBV safety audits and focus group discussions with women and adolescents.
- 2,589 people (613 girls, 1182 women, 18 people with disabilities) in **Poland**, with 11 new caseworkers trained.
- 374 people (122 children, 252 adults) in **Italy**. In addition, a workshop for Blue Dot staff on standard operating procedures and an expansion of the partnership with Save the Children to include staff providing child protection support working at the Blue Dots.
- An estimate of 500 people, mostly women and children, in **Romania**.
- 43 children, including 2 children with disabilities (18 boys and 25 girls) in **Bulgaria**.

In **Belarus**, in partnership with the NGO, Lets Help Together (LHT), multidisciplinary working groups for case management were established, comprising social protection and health institutions specialists. In total, 60 Gomel region

specialists from these public institutions were trained on case management processes as well as vulnerability assessment tools and 30 children in Gomel region (13 girls) were provided with clothes and educational materials (toys, books etc.).

In the **Slovak Republic** 3,061 people (729 children) benefited from integrated protection support during the reporting period through support from NGO partner, Tenenet.

In **Poland**, under the partnership with the City of Warsaw, the project to ensure an additional 70 social workers and 30 family assistants and to expand the availability of community and family-based support services reaching up 15,000 children started. In addition, 2,589 children and caregivers accessed mental health and psychosocial support this week.



In **Moldova**, UNICEF, in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior and international law enforcement agencies, including INTERPOL, started a series of nationwide trainings for border police, the Centre for Combating Trafficking in Persons and NGOs. This training focuses on the prevention of trafficking, the prosecution of traffickers, and the protection of the rights of victims, including protecting the victims from the traffickers. During the reporting period, a total of 136 police officers (30% women) were trained. The trainings are ongoing until 27 May.

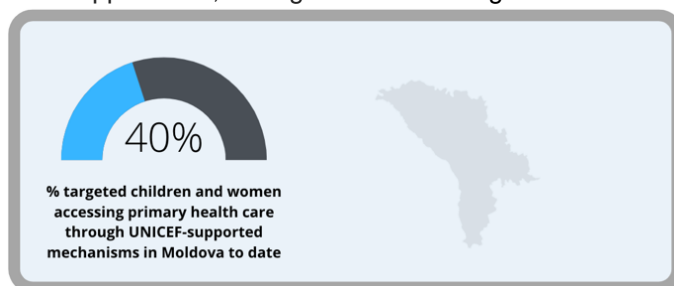
In **Moldova**, as part of an ongoing project on Youth Clinics in 41 municipal and district centers, UNICEF launched a hotline for adolescents and young people, including for refugees. The activities include sexual and reproductive health and GBV awareness as well support, assistance, and referral for GBV survivors. Since the opening, 20 adolescents have received assistance, including MHPSS support. UNICEF will scale up GBV services as part of this project, including in Blue Dots.

In the **Czech Republic**, a preliminary agreement was reached with the Mayor's Office of city Prague to develop an MoU for cooperation in child protection, education, early childhood development and health. In addition, UNICEF participated in the Training of Trainers (ToT) on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) organized by UNHCR.

Health and Nutrition

In **Poland**, UNICEF co-organized a workshop to strengthen the capacities of 40 Ukrainian psychologists on MHPSS in emergency in Krakow. UNICEF also participated in the first forum, bringing together the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Family and Social Policy, and partners to discuss the MHPSS response to the refugee crisis. In addition, UNICEF and WHO provided technical assistance to the National Plan of Action for Measles, which will incorporate a specific measles outbreak preparedness and response plan targeting refugees. Finally, the Ministry of Health of Poland approved the UNICEF vaccination campaign package and agreed to roll it out nationally in June.

In **Moldova**, UNICEF continues to support the 24/7 Youth Clinic Support Line, through which 20 refugee adolescents (11 girls, 9 boys) requested psychological counseling this past week. The activities also include Sexual and Reproductive Health and GBV awareness as well as support, assistance, and referral for GBV survivors. This week, around 50 lactating and pregnant women with infants benefited from the Mother-Baby Corner (MBC) services offered by UNICEF and partners. In addition, 1,609 caregivers were reached with information materials regarding infant and young child feeding (IYCF), immunization through primary health care facilities and MBCs. Finally, 1,500 children and 69 women benefited from medicines procured by UNICEF and distributed in primary health care facilities.

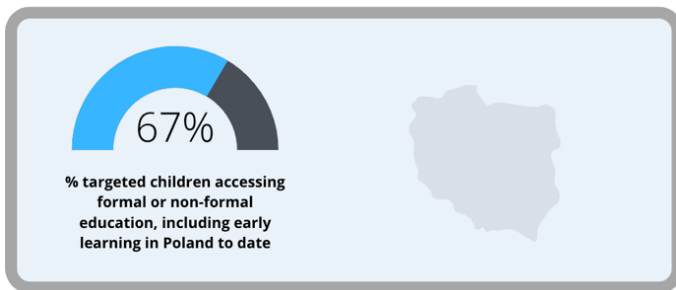


A draft Memorandum of Understanding between UNICEF and Ministry of Health of the **Slovak Republic** was developed to respond to the urgent needs of up to 105,000 refugee children and families in the country. This week 2,649 children and women accessed primary health care through UNICEF-supported mechanisms.

In **Romania**, UNICEF partnered with the NGO, Good Neighbours, to provide psychosocial and mental health support for 4,000 children and parents in two bordering counties. During the reporting period, 35 refugee children below the age of nine were fully vaccinated, and guidelines on nutrition and vaccination were distributed among health workers, civil society organizations and volunteers.

Education

In the **Slovak Republic**, a draft MoU with the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sports (MoES) was developed for institutional support, capacity building, social inclusion, and expansion of pre-schools. UNICEF also developed a draft MoU with the National Institute for Education (NIE) to support methodological guidance, language textbooks/courses, and research to monitor the quality of integration of Ukrainian learners.



In **Poland**, UNICEF and the Unbreakable Ukraine Foundation supported 545 Ukrainian refugee children attending classes in three schools and registered 1,274 refugee children (663 girls) and 117 Ukrainian teachers registered for summer school activities.

Several ECD initiatives took place this week.

In **Poland**, in partnership with the Comenius Foundation for Child Development, 22 ECD animators were trained in quality learning, integration, and psychological first aid. Ten

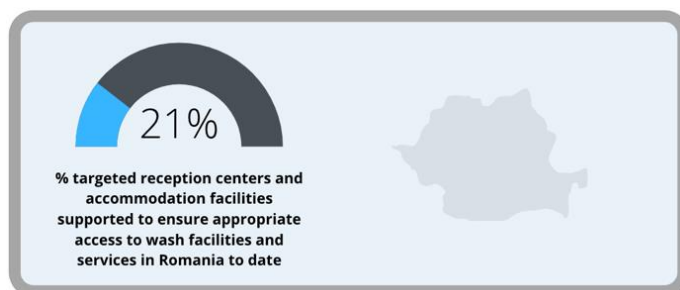
Groups for Animation Pre-school services (GAP) opened in four cities benefiting 150 refugee children with daily play and learning activities (also freeing up caregiver's time for work). In addition, 833 refugee children participated in community-based activities with host communities through the provision of early learning and playing services at two Child-Friendly Spaces operating in Warsaw, and 983 refugee children received learning materials (e.g., boxes with construction and logic toys, puzzles, etc).

In the **Slovak Republic**, with the local partner Wide Open School, partnerships are being finalized, focusing on the establishment/replication of the ECEC Play Hubs in six municipalities (tentatively) in East Slovakia (targeting reaching 2,000 children), teacher training and quality assurance for quality programme implementation. The partnership will also support the replication of the "Toys for Inclusion" model in different areas of the country and offer inclusive and quality early childhood services to children and their families who are refugees from Ukraine.

In **Romania**, 900 refugee children benefited from school-in-a-box, backpacks, and early childhood development (ECD) kits at three Blue Dots. Meanwhile, 258 children accessed non-formal education, including early learning services, in two daycares and four educational centers supported by partners, Regina Mariia Foundation and NGO, Romanian Angel Appeal. To date, 2,379 Ukrainian children (938 preschoolers) are enrolled in Romanian schools.

WASH

In **Moldova**, 2,288 refugees (1,068 female, 896 children), were provided with access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services in the Blue Dots of Otaci and Palanca. Meanwhile, 47 children (22 girls) received basic hygienic items in **Belarus** and 18 people were supported with critical WASH supplies in **Bulgaria**. Also, this week, 3,061 people gained access to a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs and used safe and appropriate sanitation facilities in the **Slovak Republic**.



Social Protection

In **Moldova**, UNICEF and UNHCR have reached 52,644 refugees with monthly cash assistance of \$120 per person (92% female-headed households). To date, 17,730 individuals have received a second transfer. To reach 8,500 refugees in the Transnistrian region (including 3,500 children), a joint UNICEF-IOM mission identified the need for alternative money transfer services (e.g., bank transfer) beyond the existing voucher system/cash transfer system used to date.

In **Romania**, UNICEF and partners agreed to cooperate with the World Bank to develop a survey to determine refugees' access to social protection schemes and provide case management support to the government.

In the **Slovak Republic**, following an agreement with the Slovak Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, and Family (April 27) for the development of cash transfers based on material needs and disabilities, UNICEF completed a mapping of relevant partners in this space, along with a questionnaire for identifying children with severe disabilities, which was endorsed by the government and will be used for training government and NGO partners.

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

In **Poland**, a human-centered design research based on the experience of 37 refugee families since their arrival in the country was concluded. Key takeaways include: (i) services should reflect Ukraine's country and cultural elements, including community ties, and not only from an individual (child and mother) perspective; (ii) it is safe for mid-term decisions (as opposed to permanent/long term); and (iii) providing the space/opportunity for Ukrainians to express gratitude. Following these conclusions, three prototypes were designed and are being tested: a guidebook, a service checklist, and tools for saying thanks with dignity.

Key messages with health services available in **Poland** were developed to be shared by U-Report and Viber. A multi-agency message with recommended actions for parents to help their children cope with the situation was shared, reaching 29,977 refugees in **Poland** (already reached in previous weeks through other UNICEF-supported messages). UNICEF organized a consultation with 150 Ukrainian mothers about what worried them and what they missed the most to inform the development of an MHPSS campaign.

Between May 14-20, over 600 Scouts from the World Organization of the Scout Movements (WOSM) provided support to 12,512 individuals (4,840 children and young people) in **Poland, Hungary, Moldova, Ukraine, Lithuania, Romania, Czech Republic, and Slovakia**. Support includes direct supply distribution, housing, educational programmes (targeting 1,297 children and young people), and information (more than 157,096 people through social media).

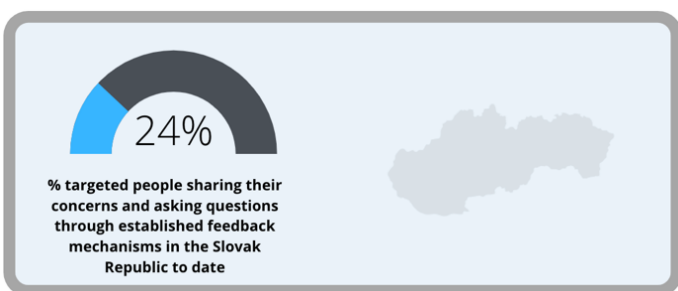
In **Moldova**, UNICEF developed over 37 strategic information materials to increase public awareness about Blue Dot services, provide health recommendations, and collect age-appropriate feedback from Blue Dots users. In **Bulgaria**, 1,108 people were reached with information on prevention and access to services.



Young people and a parent from Odesa, Ukraine, are being informed about the development possibilities for adolescents in the Republic of Moldova by the Chisinau Youth Mobile team organized by UNICEF Moldova, Chisinau City Hall, and the Youth

In **Romania**, UNICEF and UNHCR delivered training on Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) to social workers, volunteers, and civil society organizations active in the two border points between Romania and Ukraine with the highest influx of refugees.

As of May 24, **Italy** counts 632 Ukrainians signed up for U-Report On the Move, with six mobilization sessions conducted reaching 46 Ukrainians. A total of 222 cases have been followed up via individual counseling via U-Report digital support Here4U (17 cases are still open). As of May 17, 691 people accessed the internal chatbot to receive information about services in the country.



A multi-agency message to support parents to be safe with children was also shared through the Viber refugee channels, reaching 2,541 people in **Slovakia**, 1,419 in **Hungary**, 7161 in the **Czech Republic** and 31,255 in **Germany**. In the **Slovak Republic**, the UNICEF-supported message about the helpline and contact for those who need psycho-social support reached 3,422 people.

Coordination, partnership, strategy, funding

In **Moldova**, UNICEF, UNHCR and the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection led the first WASH Working Group coordination meeting under the Accommodation and Transportation Sector to conduct a mapping of existing partners and capacity and ensure coordinated and effective response.

In the **Czech Republic**, UN agencies agreed to conduct a joint mapping of existing PSEA interventions and mechanisms and produce a training package for relevant actors identified.

External Media

- UNICEF Moldova: Human Interest Story - [Vaccination of refugee children in the Republic of Moldova](#)
- UNICEF Moldova: [Cash assistance program for refugees in Moldova](#)

Next Sitrep: June 17, 2022

**NB – Sitrep frequency will move to every two weeks from June*

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Annex A: Summary of Programme Results

UNICEF has established a Humanitarian Performance Monitoring (HPM) table across eight countries in the region (**Poland, Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Belarus, Italy, Croatia**) 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 a consistent level of reporting. UNICEF is working to improve on both fronts.

At this stage, results are aggregated by all reporting countries, providing a regional snapshot of progress. Data disaggregation will increase progressively with reinforcement of Monitoring & Reporting mechanisms at the country

level. With improved data collection, and as activities are initiated and scaled up, country results will be added progressively under the indicators.

Sector	UNICEF Target 2022	Total Results - Outflow Countries							
		Girls	Boys	Women	Men	% Disability	Total Result	% Cumul. Progress	Change ▲▼
Health									
# children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles	4 000	47%	53%				280	7%	280 ▲
# Children and women accessing primary health care through UNICEF-supported mechanisms	2 341 200	28%	19%	52%		0.15%	39 504	2%	4 318 ▲
# Of parents/child guardians reached with health information/promotion services	1 024 300			97%	3%		17 427	2%	1 609 ▲
Nutrition									
# Primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving IYCF counselling	86 500			100%			1 268	1,5%	60 ▲
Child Protection									
# Children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	1 164 350	28%	27%	34%	11%	3%	11 577	1,0%	3 003 ▲
# UASC identified	11 870	29%	71%				3 875	33%	448 ▲
# Children with access to CFS with intersectoral programming interventions	408 400	48%	52%			2%	11 166	3%	2 507 ▲
# UNHCR/UNICEF operational blue dots	57						25	44%	1 ▲
# Women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	810 200	2%	0%	98%		0.69%	5 162	0,6%	12 ▲
# People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	601 400						202	0%	153 ▲
Education									
# Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	463 600	50%	50%				212 298	46%	3 188 ▲
# Of children receiving individual learning materials	260 000	52%	48%			0.71%	6 482	2%	2 606 ▲
WASH									
# People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	130 000	27%	13%	50%	9%	0.33%	25 074	19%	3 061 ▲
# People use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities	650 000	27%	13%	51%	10%	0.33%	25 924	4%	3 561 ▲
# People reached with critical WASH supplies	1 093 200	19%	19%	42%	20%	0.16%	20 056	2%	2 259 ▲
# Reception centers and accommodation facilities supported to ensure appropriate access to wash facilities and services	29						6	21%	0 =
# Children accessing appropriate wash facilities and services in learning facilities and safe spaces	590 000	68%	32%				7 624	1%	0 =
Social Protection									
# Households reached with UNICEF funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers	42 500						20 633	49%	1 900 ▲
# households benefitting from new or additional social transfers from governments with UNICEF technical assistance support	80 000								
SBC/C4D/AAP									
# People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	5 075 600	0,1%	0,1%	75%	25%	0.85%	349 784	7%	207 786 ▲
# People participating in engagement actions for social and behavioral change	123 000	2%	1%	72%	25%	2.3%	30 615	25%	8 014 ▲

# Of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	43 900	24%	22%	52%	2%	3.98%	1 222	3%	517 ▲
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* 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, Romania

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.