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Children drawing in a classroom at Kindergarten No. 13 in Warsaw, where refugee children from Ukraine are engaged in learning alongside Polish peers

25 May – 15 June 2022

Europe and Central Asia Region (ECAR)

Ukraine Situation: Refugee Response in Neighboring Countries

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 13 - 2022

Highlights

- As of 13 June, over 5.1 million refugees from Ukraine are recorded across Europe, with 2.6 million present in neighboring countries: 1.1 million in Poland, 89,784 in Romania, 86,254 in the Republic of Moldova, 77,141 in Slovakia, 24,091 in Hungary. About 2.3 million are in other European countries.ⁱ
- 32 UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots are operational in Moldova (7), Romania (11), Poland (6), Italy (2), Bulgaria (5), and Slovakia (1).
- 39,350 women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions in Italy.
- 10,132 people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities in the Slovak Republic.
- 101,257 refugees supported with critical information by the Scouts in 9 countries.
- 62,722 refugees received cash assistance in Moldova to date.
- As of June 13, UNICEF has \$186.2 million available against its \$324.7 million ask for the refugee response. UNICEF appreciates the generous contributions from public and private sector donors.

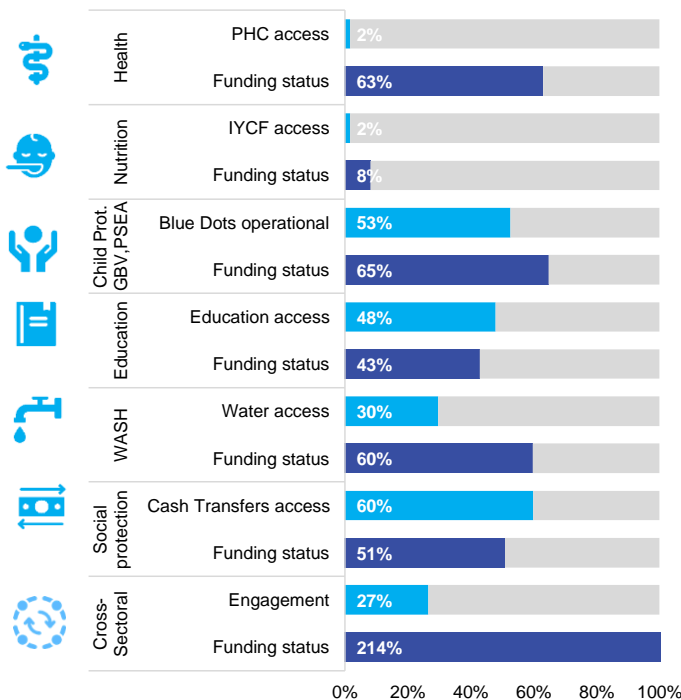
Situation in Numbers

5,094,531 mⁱ individual refugees from Ukraine recorded across Europe 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)

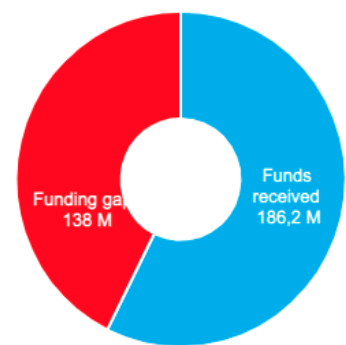
UNICEF Targets in Key Areas



UNICEF Appeal 2022

US\$ 324.7 millionⁱⁱ

Funding Status as of June 13ⁱⁱⁱ (USD million)



ⁱ UNHCR. Operational Data Portal as of 13 June 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.

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 June 13, UNICEF has \$186.2 million available (37% 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, the United States of America, the European Commission, and the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

Ongoing fundraising campaigns by UNICEF National Committees and country offices have generated timely, and 89% flexible support from the private sector, including from corporate partners, foundations, philanthropy partners and individual donors, with actual funds already remitted amounting to US\$430 million. Private sector support has been unprecedented with donations received from over 601 businesses, 194 philanthropy partners, 103 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, 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. In Europe and Central Asia, UNICEF 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

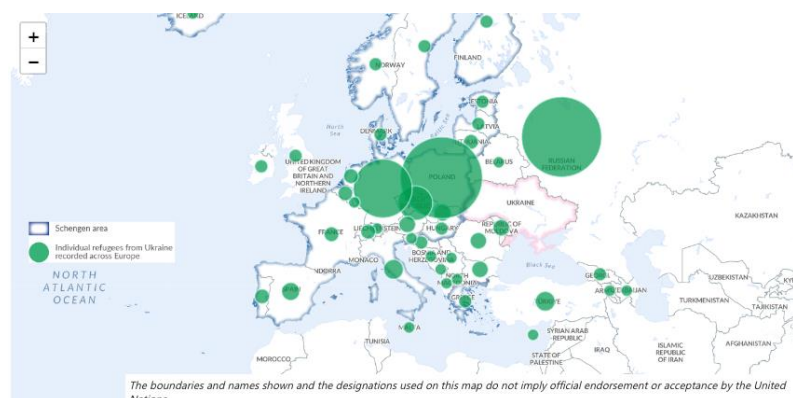


Figure 1 Individual refugees from Ukraine recorded across Europe. UNCHR Operational Data Portal (13 June). *The map does not reflect the position of UNICEF on the legal status of any country, territory, or definition of any frontier*

Since the beginning of the war, on February 24, 5,094,531 million people from Ukraine were recorded across Europe, with 2,479,393 border crossings back into the country.² Over half of the refugees (3.95 million) crossed the border with **Poland**, with 1 in 3 remaining in the country (1,152,364). About 642,159 refugees went to **Romania**, and 14% (89,784) are recorded in the country. **Moldova** has received 498,896 refugees, of which 17% are in the country (86,254). Whereas 764,216 refugees crossed the border with **Hungary**, only 3% are reported in the country (24,094). Meanwhile, almost half (or 8,027) of the refugees who went to **Belarus** have stayed in the country to date.³

Almost 5 million refugees are recorded in Europe, with 3.2 million registered for temporary protection or similar national protection schemes in the continent (e.g., 366,490 refugees registered in the **Czech Republic**,⁴ 111,259 registered in **Italy**, 114,877 in **Bulgaria**, 24,452 in **Hungary**, 14,258 in **Croatia**, 13,147 in **Greece**.⁵ To date, 3,152 UASCs identified and referred to competent authorities in **Romania**, 139 in the **Czech Republic**, 285 in **Croatia**, 457 in **Bulgaria**, and 396 in **Greece**. The Ministry of Justice in **Poland** appointed guardians to 21,360 UASC.⁶

Most refugees enter **Romania** by car (39%), followed by bus (25%), on foot (22%), and by train (7%). In **Moldova**, they arrive mostly by car (63%) and on foot (37%). The majority of the 32,589 refugees arrive in **Greece** through land borders.

¹ UNHCR Operational Data Portal (13 June 2022). <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/92257>

² UNHCR Operational Data Portal (13 June 2022). This figure reflects cross-border movements (and not individuals). Movements back to Ukraine may be pendular, and do not necessarily indicate sustainable returns as the situation across Ukraine remains highly volatile and unpredictable.

³ UNHCR Operational Data Portal (13 June 2022) for countries neighboring Ukraine.

⁴ UNHCR Operational Data Portal (13 June 2022) for countries neighboring Ukraine.

⁵ As reported by UNICEF Country Office.

⁶ As reported by UNICEF Country Office.

In **Moldova**, 70% of refugees are staying with family/friends, whereas 91% of refugees in **Croatia** are in private accommodation. In **Romania**, occupancy rates of accommodations centers remain low at 19% of total capacity. In **Greece**, a total of 302 Ukraine nationals were provided with long-term accommodation as of end of April. In **Bulgaria**, a new policy on accommodation for Ukrainian refugees was introduced on 1 June (valid until August 31), and based on it, 26,000 Ukrainian refugees have been relocated from private hotels to state-owned accommodations/hotels, which triggered departure of many Ukrainians from the country. The relocation led to a reorganization of support/services as refugees are now in various locations.

Economically, inflation continues to be one of the pervasive challenges in **Moldova**, threatening host and refugee communities. Released statistics for May show that consumer prices rose to a 23-year high of 29.05%, compared to 27.07% in the previous month.⁷

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 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.



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 group; 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 development, and implementation of refugee response plans.



⁷ As reported by UNICEF Country Office.

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, social protection, education, health to WASH, targeting:

- 3,685 people (1,779 children, 1,906 caregivers) in **Moldova**. In addition, 64 UASC and 35 cases of violence against children and GBV were identified, 1,449 children (and caregivers) benefitted from MHPSS, and 1,612 children were identified as needing specialized services and referred to health, social welfare, and justice services.
- 10,225 people (2,578 children) in the **Slovak Republic**, with 6,205 people (1,994) receiving MHPSS services and 55 UASC referred to the relevant state bodies.
- 15,000 people in **Poland**.
- 40,000 people in **Romania**.
- 1,151 people (405 children) in **Italy**.
- 2,073 people in **Bulgaria**, with a new Blue Dot established in Burgas and 248 additional people assisted in the area of Stara Zagora with information and access to health, social, and protection services.

In **Moldova**, UNICEF led a three-day training on GBV core concepts, including safety referral and the GBV pocket guide, reaching 57 frontline workers and volunteers from the Blue Dots, Youth and Adolescents Spaces, Youth Centers, and Child Protection and Health sectors.

In **Belarus**, 60 children (27 girls) were identified as in need of specialized services were referred to health, social welfare, and justice services, 1 UASC was reunited with his biological father, and 28 children (8 girls) received psycho-social support. UNICEF and UNFPA trained 25 specialists and volunteers on GBV prevention and 45 psychologists and Red Cross volunteers strengthened their capacity on prevention burnout and psychological resilience. In addition, 46 public services specialists were trained on case management. Similarly, in **Croatia**, 48 professionals were trained on GBV, communication, multisectoral cooperation, and risk areas for burnout.

In the **Slovak Republic**, UNICEF signed a letter of exchange with the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (MoLSAF) for improved access to child protection and other cross-sectoral services, through outreach, strengthened capacities of social service workforce, and translation services targeting UASCs. With NGO partner, Mareena, UNICEF provided 340 children and 91 adults in the country's largest accommodation center with leisure, extracurricular and educational activities, language support, as well as inclusive activities involving participation of the local community. One UASC was identified.

In **Poland**, the workplan with the municipality of Wroclaw has been signed to support over 20,000 children with MHPSS, 500 UASC with appropriate alternative care and 850 caregivers will be enrolled in parenting programmes.

In **Romania**, UNICEF provided technical and financial assistance to the National Authority for the Protection of Child's Rights and Adoption to adapt and roll out CPMIS+/PRIMERO, an open-source software platform developed by UNICEF to facilitate case management, incident monitoring and family tracing and reunification.

In **Croatia**, with the support of UNICEF, the Centre for Social Work Split employed a psychologist to provide mental health and psychosocial support services to 183 UASC and their legal guardians housed in the Hotel Zagreb in Split. A partnership with furniture company is being established to equip 200 m² of communal/child-friendly space with in-kind donations.

In **Italy**, UNICEF reached 39,350 refugees through online information on GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions. In addition, 53 frontline workers at the border in Friuli Venezia Giulia and Rome improved their knowledge and skills in GBV risk mitigation. UNICEF, together with IOM and UNHCR, [published a brief](#) with recommended actions to be prioritized to scale up services for women and girls as well as risk mitigation measures for gender-based violence. Finally, 220 individuals participated in focus group discussions, key informant interviews, consultations, and polls for a multisectoral assessment covering key strategic areas in the country at border areas and places with high concentrations of refugees.

39,350

People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers in Italy during the reporting period



In **Bulgaria**, UNICEF secured a team of 6 psychologists and social workers to support the relocation from private hotels to state-owned accommodations/hotels. Through partnerships, UNICEF also supported the government with need assessments for refugees that were in the buffer centers prior to the relocation, and 620 people were provided with mental health and psycho-social support.

In **Hungary**, UNICEF signed an MoU with the Municipality of Záhony, a border town in eastern Hungary, which has observed a steady influx and transit of people arriving, mostly by train, from Ukraine. Support will be provided for greater access to quality services for children from both refugee and host communities.

In the **Czech Republic**, UNICEF and UNHCR are exploring a Blue Dot model that reflects the changing situation and needs of the refugee population in the country. In collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, UNICEF is further carrying out a capacity needs assessment among all 14 regional child and legal protection departments in the country with a view to identify areas in need of strengthening.

Health and Nutrition

In **Poland**, during the reporting period, 543 Ukrainian children received the IPV vaccine,⁸ and 94.8% of 2,127 newborns born by Ukrainian women in Poland received the Hep B vaccine and 93.3%, BCG vaccine. In **Moldova**, UNICEF reached 391 children and 320 women with primary health care services, including routine vaccinations and procuring medicines, diapers, and infant formula. Informational materials related to Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) and vaccination reached 454 caregivers.

In **Romania**, 2,000 children (6 to 59 months) were vaccinated against measles, 4,000 children and women accessed primary health care through UNICEF-supported mechanisms, and 50,000 were parents/child guardians reached with health information/promotion services. In addition, a concise online and offline guide on nutrition and vaccination was distributed at the national level.

In **Moldova**, UNICEF signed a partnership agreement with the National Health Insurance Company, covering primary health care services, specialized health services, and hospital services targeting up to 5,000 Ukrainian refugee children (0-18 years old). These services are also stipulated in the National Unique Mandatory Health Insurance Program and aim to ensure that refugee children have access to high-quality health care. In addition, UNICEF procured disinfectants and hygiene products which the Ministry of Health distributed to 1,300 health facilities to increase the health system's capacity during large-scale movements.

In the **Slovak Republic**, three mother-baby corners are operational this week, in collaboration with the Slovak Humanitarian Council.

Education

In **Poland**, support from UNICEF and partners led to the enrolment of 7,335 refugee children (3,698 girls) in summer school activities in four cities; 669 refugees are attending Polish language courses (354 girls; 20 female teachers); and 639 children (327 girls) attending the "First Ukrainian School in Poland" in three cities, including 199 children participating in summer school activities. In addition, 3,201 refugee children (1,052 girls) benefited from early learning, play services and ECD kits in five cities, including 1,111 children (592 girls) attended Child-Friendly Spaces alongside host communities. Fifteen Groups for Animation Pre-school services (GAPs) were launched (for a total of 25), benefiting over 700 refugee children with playing and learning activities during the reporting period.

Also, in **Poland**, UNICEF signed an MoU with the Wroclaw municipality to provide education support for up to 20,000 refugee and host community children. Another MoU with the municipality of Lodz will facilitate the inclusion of 10,000 refugee learners into Polish schools and support for up to 6,000 host community children. UNICEF also signed an MoU with the Ministry of Education and Science in Poland to support a number of critical areas in education, including the integration of UNICEF's Learning Passport initiative into the National Ministry of Education digital platform, making MHPSS resources available for Ukrainian teachers and learners.

4,039

Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning in Poland during the reporting period



In the **Slovak Republic**, UNICEF also signed an MoU with the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sports to support school integration, with the National Institute for Education for preschool training and distribution of textbooks in Slovak, and the City of Bratislava to establish 35 play and learn hubs for 700 children, also reaching 3,000 children through the provision of play and learning materials and psycho-social support. In addition, UNICEF partnered with the NGO, Wide Open School, to promote early childhood learning through establishment of the early childhood Play Hubs targeting 2,000 children. Through a recent agreement with the NGO Ipčko, psychosocial support is provided benefiting about 3,600 people per month in Kosice and Preso. Refugee children and families will also have access to anonymous free psychosocial first aid provided by Ukrainian experts through telephone, email, and video counselling.

In **Poland**, in partnership with the Municipality of Warsaw, the first learning center for Ukrainian refugee children was launched to help over 3,500 refugees not yet enrolled in Polish schools. The center includes daycare services, spaces for distance-based learning for children to complete and continue learning in the Ukrainian curriculum, and for adolescents to access skills training. The center has more than 50 Ukrainian teachers and counselors recruited to

⁸ Ministry of Health report of June 2 (non-verified).

support the provision of services, such as language training, counseling and MHPSS, and to support the integration of Ukrainian learners and their mothers into Polish society.

Following the Akelius digital language learning platform presentation to 29 schools in **Italy**, 12 schools requested access to the platform (one during the summer program, and the remaining in September) to support Ukrainian children and youth in learning Italian.

In **Bulgaria**, together with representatives from the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, UNICEF developed the programme, “Access to day care for children from Ukraine.” Managed by the Ministry of Environment and Development, the programme will benefit municipalities and NGOs by providing hourly day care for children between the ages of 2 and 6 years.



Figure 2 Sasha was forced to leave her school in Jitomir, Ukraine, and continue her studies in Moldova, where she found safety (UNICEF Moldova/Pantaz)

In **Moldova**, in partnership with UNHCR, UNICEF established two youth-friendly spaces reaching 250 refugee adolescents. In addition, 780 young refugees benefited from youth-friendly services at the Municipal Youth Center in Chisinau, 500 young people were reached with critical information through the Municipal Mobile Team of Youth workers, 248 refugee children from the RACs benefitted from UNICEF-supported Play and Learning Hubs, and 89 refugee children received mental health and psychosocial support at the Play and Learning Hubs. To promote social cohesion, in partnership with the Football Federation in Moldova, UNICEF organized sports activities for 432 refugee children from the RACs, 259 refugee children together with 4,450 Moldovan children, while 99 refugee children received sports equipment.

In **Greece**, UNICEF, the Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs, and the Institute of Educational Policy organized a workshop on the integration of Ukrainian children with hearing impairment in two special schools. A total of 726 children are enrolled in schools, and UNICEF, through its “Interpretation for Education” programme supported 8 schools within the broader Athens and Thessaloniki area through 19 tailored interpretation/translation sessions.

UNICEF finalized a LEGO proposal for the continuation of the Play and Parenting Hubs in **Romania** and **Moldova** and to strengthen the Romanian national ECE system, which is expected to benefit 600 Ukrainian children.

WASH

In **Moldova**, UNICEF, in partnership with Solidarity International and Partnership for Every Child (P4EC), installed two additional sanitary containers (8 sinks, 4 toilets and 4 showers) at the MoldExpo Refugee Accommodation Center (RAC) in response to the center’s increased WASH needs and to improve the hygienic conditions for the refugees. During the reporting period, 1,087 refugees (923 women) and 434 children accessed safe and adequate WASH facilities at the Blue Dots. In partnership with UNHCR and IOM, UNICEF identified 9 RACs for rehabilitation and improvement of WASH facilities as part of the contingency planning in case of an influx of refugees. Meanwhile, 126 children (62 girls) received basic hygienic items in **Belarus**.

10,132

People use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities in the Slovak Republic during the reporting period.

In the **Slovak Republic**, 10,132 people gained access to sufficient quantities of safe water for drinking and domestic needs and safe and appropriate sanitation facilities during the reporting period.

Social Protection

4,816

Households reached with UNICEF funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers in Moldova during the reporting period

To date, 62,722 refugees have benefitted from the joint UNICEF-UNHCR cash assistance programme in **Moldova**, which provides cash assistance of USD 120 per person. The vast majority are female-headed households (92%). The original one-off payments were extended to better respond to needs and the length of the crisis, with 42,725 individuals receiving a 2nd transfer and 8,538 receiving the third transfer. Meanwhile, in the **Slovak Republic**, the joint UNICEF- UNHCR Cash Assistance Hotline is operational as of 15 June.

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

Between the 24 May–13 June, 1,403 volunteer Scouts supported 101,257 individuals in **Poland, Hungary, Moldova, Ukraine, Lithuania, Latvia, Romania, Czech Republic, and Slovakia** (66,876 children and young people) with information sharing, referral to services, direct supply distribution, operating Blue Dots, housing, promotion of use of U-Report, educational programs for youth (18,879). In **Poland** alone, Scouts assisted 54 information and reception points nationwide, 24 warehouses for humanitarian aid and 7 humanitarian aid transports. The Scouts also reached 314,402 people across social media platforms for information sharing. In preparation for summer camps/activities, 17 trainings on safety rules were conducted in **Poland** and a Facebook page was created in **Lithuania** for greater outreach to refugee population.

In collaboration with Viber, messages on services, guidance, and tips for caregivers on parenting and care have been disseminated through Viber channels dedicated to refugees in 7 countries. During the reporting period, messages on the protection of children from sexual abuse and exploitation, protecting children from trafficking, education during war, services, and helplines have been disseminated, reaching on average more than 4,500 people in **Romania** and in **Moldova** respectively, 2,700 people in **Slovakia**, 1,600 in **Hungary**, 9,000 people in the **Czech Republic**, 35,000 people in **Poland** and **Germany** respectively. A poll on education was conducted also through Viber channels, engaging around 20,000 people across the 7 countries. Most respondents in **Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Germany** mentioned that their children are enrolled in the community schools in their host countries, while in **Moldova, Romania, and Hungary** most children study Ukrainian curriculum through remote learning.

In **Poland**, UNICEF launched a web platform, Spilno (<https://spilnoinpl.org/pl>), with a comprehensive selection of critical information, guidance, and services for parents, youth and children fleeing Ukraine to Poland.

In **Italy**, 189 Ukrainian refugees increased their health literacy through in-person information dissemination activities in Rome and at the border in Friuli Venezia Giulia. In addition, a social and behavior change communication strategy was shared with UNHCR and IOM for their inputs and joint implementation. The strategy targets four main population groups (refugee and host communities, services providers, local and national institutions) and aims to raise awareness on child protection and safeguarding, promote positive behaviors, and engage people for social change.

30,448

People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services in Romania during the reporting period

In **Italy**, 238 cases reported to date via U-Report were followed up with individual MHPSS and legal counseling. So far, 1,107 individuals have accessed the platform chatbot. UNICEF also launched U-Report Europe *connecting Ukrainians*, [a new platform](#) aimed at connecting young Ukrainians on the move with useful information and resources and providing a safe space to share their voices on issues that matter to them. As of June 14, there are 1,544 subscribers all over Europe, including **Italy**.

Adolescent Development and Participation

In **Moldova**, UNICEF organized a series of four weekends of UPSHIFT boot camps in May aimed at developing 20 youth-led start-ups with participation from Ukrainian refugees. The program finale included a pitching event with participation from 120 young people. 31 social innovations were presented, and upon evaluation, 12 social start-ups were selected for funding, including 3 proposals submitted by mixed teams of Moldovan youth and Ukrainian refugees.

In **Italy**, UNICEF launched a poll on skills building and job orientation, where 69% of young people responded that the most important thing for finding a job is to learn the Italian language, 90% do not know workers' rights, 79% do not know the dangers of working in the black market, 86% do not know whom to contact in case of discrimination, and 84% would like to have more information on job orientation.

Coordination, partnership, strategy, funding

In **Belarus**, an agreement was reached with the director of border services check point on the Polish - Belarusian border to place a UNICEF information point directly at the checkpoint where busses and personal vehicles are leaving the border terminal. In addition, members of the Multidisciplinary Group (MDG) in the Mogilev region agreed to use the platform to identify solutions for UASCs in the country.

In the **Czech Republic**, it was agreed to create a Child Protection Working Group within the existing Protection Working Group. A preliminary agreement was also reached in the MHPSS Technical Working Group led by WHO to develop a joint action plan for MHPSS response through schools during summer break. Meanwhile, a Cash Transfer Working Group in **Bulgaria** is being established to complement the government's universal direct cash transfer programme.

A new partnership with the NGO, Good Neighbours was signed in **Romania**, to strengthen MHPSS support, which will benefit up to 4,000 beneficiaries. In addition, a working subgroup on accountability to the affected population was established in partnership with UNHCR.

In **Moldova**, UNICEF, in partnership with UNHCR and REACH, continue to lead and coordinate the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) in the Interagency refugee coordination forum and working groups. Quantitative data was collected from around 100 families living in RACs and 560 families living in hosting communities across the country. The dataset

was verified and validated, and an analysis of preliminary findings was completed, with preliminary results to be shared next week.

External Media

UNICEF Moldova:

- Press Release - [UNICEF provides 50 million lei to cover refugee children from Ukraine with free medical services in Moldova](#)
- Press Release: [One hundred days of the war in Ukraine](#)
- Press Release: [UNICEF launches the Bebbi mobile app to help parents care for children during the war](#)
- Article: [Border guards and Moldovan specialists trained to prevent and combat human trafficking](#)

Next Sitrep: July 1, 2022

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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 initial stage, results are aggregated by all reporting countries, providing a regional snapshot of progress. Data disaggregation will increase progressively with the 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	% Disabilities	Total Result	% Cumulat. Progress	Change ▲ ▼
Health									
# children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles	4 000	49%	51%				300	8%	- =
# Children and women accessing primary health care through UNICEF-supported mechanisms	2 341 200	28%	20%	53%		0,21%	41 154	2%	1 650 ▲
Nutrition									
# Primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving IYCF counselling	86 500			100%			1 492	1,7%	224 ▲
Child Protection									
# Children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	1 164 350	22%	21%	44%	13%	3%	26 929	2,3%	11 377 ▲
# UASC identified	11 870	51%	49%				4 497	37%	528 ▲
# Children with access to CFS with intersectoral programming interventions	408 400	48%	52%			2%	13 602	3%	1 242 ▲
# UNHCR/UNICEF operational blue dots	57						32	56%	6 ▲
# Women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	810 200	17%	16%	67%		0,66%	44 761	5,5%	39 628 ▲

# People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	601 400	15%	21%	64%			473	0%	271	▲
Education										
# Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	463 600	50%	50%				222 551	48%	8 729	▲
# Of children receiving individual learning materials	260 000	49%	51%			0,56%	10 304	4%	3 663	▲
WASH										
# People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	130 000	23%	12%	49%	15%	0,35%	38 532	30%	13 458	▲
# People use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities	650 000	23%	12%	49%	16%	0,35%	38 126	6%	12 702	▲
# People reached with critical WASH supplies	1 093 200	18%	18%	44%	20%	0,00%	22 418	2%	1 862	▲
# Reception centers and accommodation facilities supported to ensure appropriate access to wash facilities and services	29						12	41%	6	▲
# Children accessing appropriate wash facilities and services in learning facilities and safe spaces	590 000	68%	32%				7 624	1%	-	=
Social Protection										
# Households reached with UNICEF funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers	42 500						25 449	60%	4 816	▲
SBC/C4D/AAP										
# People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	5 075 600	0,7%	0,6%	78%	21%	0,78%	494 233	10%	56 987	▲
# People participating in engagement actions for social and behavioural change	123 000	2%	1%	73%	24%	2,2%	32 656	27%	1 407	▲
# Of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	43 900	22%	20%	56%	2%	3,42%	1 518	3%	246	▲

* 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 neighboring 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.

**** Progress figures reported by Italy contain cumulative achievement from the beginning of the emergency that was not captured in previous reports.

*****Countries that contributed to progress by Sector:

Health/ Nutrition: Bulgaria, Moldova, Slovak Rep, Romania

Child Protection: Poland, Moldova, Romania, Bulgaria, Belarus, Slovak Rep, Croatia, 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, Italy