24 February to 24 August 2022

Highlights

- Six months of war have had grave consequences. In Ukraine, at least 972 children have reportedly been killed or injured, nearly 18 million people need urgent assistance. 6.9 million Ukrainians, mostly women and children, are refugees in Europe.

- Fighting continues in eastern and southern Ukraine. Additional displacements from these areas, the socio-economic impacts of the war and the approaching harsh winter are expected to cause a further deterioration of the humanitarian situation.

- With UNICEF support in and outside Ukraine, 4.1 million children and women accessing primary health care, 1.9 million children and caregivers have received mental health and psychosocial support, 3.6 million people have access to safe water. 1.1 million children are accessing education, 170,456 households received humanitarian cash.

Ukraine

- UNICEF and partners have helped nearly 4 million people to access health care: close to 3.5 million to access safe drinking water; over 1.7 million children and caregivers to access mental health and psychosocial support; and over 760,000 children to access formal or non-formal education, including early learning.

- Over 600,000 people, from households with over three children or at least one child with a disability, have received UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers.

Refugee Response

- UNICEF is supporting governments to ensure access to services, protection and social assistance for Ukrainian children, their families and host communities in 13 countries.

- 37,332 households have received humanitarian cash transfers, over 320,000 children have accessed education, and 5.4 million people have been reached with life-saving messaging on their rights and access to critical services. 40 UNICEF/UNHCR Blue Dots are also providing integrated services for affected families, having reached at least 234,000 children and caregivers.

- UNICEF is strategically engaging with national governments to strengthen systems, influence policies and scale up refugees’ access to child-centered services, including building capacity of large municipalities, aiming at reaching over 780,000 refugees in Poland alone with technical assistance for system strengthening.

UNICEF progress in key areas

Cumulative for inside and outside Ukraine

| Pillar I | Access to Primary Health Care | 77% |
| Pillar II | Access to MHPSS | 86% |
| Pillar II | Access to safe water | 96% |
| Pillar II | Access to Education | 85% |
| Social Protection, Education | Household reached with hCT | 55% |

Situation in numbers

- 26 million people affected in Ukraine and across Europe, including 17.7 million in need inside Ukraine* and 8.3 million refugees projected across Europe by end of 2022**

- 13.9 million people displaced within and outside Ukraine, including 7 million people internally displaced in Ukraine† and 6.9 million refugees recorded across Europe***

- 5.55 million children in need, including 3.3 million children inside Ukraine* and 2.25 million children in Refugee Response countries****

- 2.8 million children to be reached inside and outside Ukraine*****

Ukraine and 13 refugee-hosting countries engaged in the UNICEF response*****

- US$ 948.9 million UNICEF appeal: US$624.2m for Pillar 1 (inside Ukraine) and US$324.7m for Pillar 2 (Refugee Response).

Ukraine UNICEF Appeal 2022

US$949 million

Funding status as of 22 August (US$ 956 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.

The overall funding gap in the appeal may be different as donors may give sector specific funding, resulting in some sector being overfunded. The funding gap of US$ 23.3 remains for Pillar I.
Funding Overview & Partnerships

In line with initial interagency appeals,1 UNICEF is seeking US$948.9 million under its Ukraine and Refugee Response Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) published in April. This includes US$624.2 for the response inside Ukraine (Pillar 1) and US$324.7 for the refugee response in Europe (Pillar 2). In August, UNOCHA released a final revision of the Ukraine Interagency Flash Appeal, reflecting needs and plans targeting 11.5 million people in Ukraine, with an overall financial requirement of US$4.29 billion to the end of December 2022. UNHCR is currently coordinating a recalibration of the 2022 Regional Refugee Response plan, to allow partners to reprioritize sectoral activities and budgets to reflect the evolving context and response strategy. With the war continuing to have a devastating impact on children and families in Ukraine and living as refugees, UNICEF is accordingly revising its overall HAC appeal to reflect financial requirements to scale up and sustain critical services and protection assistance, including priorities like back to learning and winter-specific interventions, until the end of the year. The revised HAC will be released in September.

As of 22 August, UNICEF has received US$956 million against the total HAC funding ask, US$599.3 million for Pillar 1 and US$356.7 million for Pillar 2, out of which 66 per cent is unearmarked funding.

Generous contributions have come from the people and Governments of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Vietnam, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Vietnam, the European Commission, and the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). From the development donors, Education Cannot Wait Fund have provided generous contribution to HAC-Ukraine as well. Please see information on contributions received as of 22 August here.

Ongoing fundraising campaigns by UNICEF National Committees (NatComs) and country 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 amounting to US$617.9 million for both inside Ukraine and refugee-hosting countries. Private sector support2 has been unprecedented with donations from over 719 businesses, 213 philanthropy partners, 119 foundations and a large base of individual donors across over 24 countries.

For its response inside and outside Ukraine, UNICEF continues to work with governments, United Nations (UN) agencies, civil society organizations (CSOs)/non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other humanitarian partners. Close consultations are also being held with Presidential advisors, key ministries, city mayors and the Ombudspersons Office. Through its long-standing presence in Ukraine, UNICEF has established partnerships in key hromadas (municipalities) and will continue to expand these in all oblasts (regions). Around 92 government and civil society partners have been engaged with UNICEF to respond to the critical needs of children and families across Ukraine. In refugee-hosting countries, UNICEF is leveraging partnerships established through long-standing country programmes and a strong network of National Committees. In the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia, alongside the advocacy work of the NatComs, UNICEF has established and is scaling up operational programming and relationships with governments, municipalities and CSOs, to support their national response efforts. UNICEF is also developing new multi-country relationships with key networks, like the World Organization of the Scouts Movement (WOSM), covering the Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Ukraine.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Ukraine: Six months into the war, fighting continues with intense hostilities, escalating humanitarian needs across the entire frontline and in eastern and southern Ukraine. Nearly 18 million people – a third of the country’s entire population3 – need humanitarian assistance, up by 2 million people compared to April 2022.4 There has been massive destruction of civilian infrastructure, disrupting access to critical services, particularly water and health care. With Ukraine’s harsh winter approaching, the situation will likely deteriorate further. A new wave of displacement is expected, particularly from the east and heavily destroyed towns where people have no access to gas or electricity or are living in damaged houses.5

Around 6.6 million people are internally displaced,6 the majority women and children, trying to find safety across the

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1 Interagency Flash Appeal for Ukraine (March-August 2022) and Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) (April-December 2022), April 2022
2 Some prominent private sector donors and partners who have made significant contributions include Mr. Dmitry Muratov, who donated the proceeds of the sale of his 2021 Nobel Peace prize, Novo Nordisk, Fonden, Pandora, William Demant Foundation, Equinor, Ericsson, H&M, Marks and Spencer, JP Morgan, Phillips, Capgemini, Visa International, Lego Foundation, Google, Axa, Hitachi, Heartland, Formula One, Daichi Sank, United Internet, Action, BMW, Daimler Trucks, Mercedes-Benz Grand Prix and Olam Group, SHO Partners, Akielus, Foundation, Aecon Corporate Ltd and Co-op Deli Consumers Cooperative Union, Lund Trust, Apple, ING, Louis Vuitton, Toyota, PWC, EY, Heartland and IKEA.
3 OCHA, Ukraine Situation Report, 24 August 2022
5 OCHA, Ukraine Situation Report, 24 August 2022
country. While over 5.5 million have returned home, and the overall number uprooted by the war has gradually decreased since May, vulnerabilities among displaced families remain high: 46 per cent are families with children aged 5 to 17 years.

The impact on children and families has been profound. A total of 972 children have been reportedly killed or injured since the start of the war – an average of five or more children each day. Children face major protection risks, including family separation, child trafficking, unexploded ordnances, and sexual and gender-based violence (GBV). The most vulnerable, including internally displaced children, children on the move, children living in institutions, and children with disabilities, are particularly at risk. Around 3.7 million adults and children need protection from, and response to GBV.

The conflict has triggered a looming mental health crisis for children, subjecting them to constant fear and hopelessness. According to World Vision, over 1.5 million children are at risk of developing depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder and other mental conditions.

Six months of war has disrupted education for 5.7 million children and displaced 43,000 teachers. Various needs assessments, including the June 2022 Education Needs Assessment for primary and secondary education, reveal the biggest barriers to learning as the lack of Internet connectivity (79 per cent), insecurity in places of study (46 per cent) and the lack of technological devices for online teaching and learning (39 per cent). In addition, 15 per cent of students in over 100 educational institutions ended their studies because of deteriorating mental health. While the government launched a ‘Back to Learning’ campaign, opening schools and universities fully for the 2022/2023 academic year will not be possible due to ongoing conflict, meaning blended and online learning will continue.

Health care services in conflict-affected areas have suffered major setbacks. So far, 75 per cent of all attacks on health facilities in the world this year – 473 out of 615 recorded – have occurred in Ukraine, and an estimated 14.5 million people now require humanitarian health assistance. Access to health care continues to be severely impacted by insecurity, restricted mobility, broken supply chains and mass displacement. With large population movements, increased social mixing and disruption of vaccination services and surveillance, there is increased risk of outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases like polio and measles.

Furthermore, 16 million people need access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). Water supply infrastructure, particularly in eastern Ukrainian schools and health care centres, has been damaged. The risk of waterborne diseases is serious due to the lack of access to WASH supplies or services, crowded conditions in underground shelters and collective centres, and suboptimal coverage of routine vaccinations. There is increased demand and need for gender separated public toilets and WASH facilities in collective centres to mitigate protection risks for women and children.

The war has devastated Ukraine’s economy, driving widespread loss of livelihoods and income. About 9.3 million people across Ukraine urgently need food and livelihood assistance. According to IOM, displaced people in Ukraine are increasingly identifying cash (financial assistance) as an immediate need, with 78 per cent citing it as a top priority in July 2022, compared to 49 per cent in mid-March.

The next few months will be some of the hardest for Ukrainians. Faced with freezing temperatures as low as -20 degrees Celsius and heavy snowfall, families – many displaced or living in conflict-affected areas and struggling to access functioning markets – will be burdened by additional costs and difficulties of winter during wartime, including the need for heating, stoves, solid fuel, winter clothing and other winter essentials.

The European Union has granted candidate status to Ukraine which, as a candidate country, will undergo reforms to align the legislative, policy and institutional framework on children’s rights with international and European Union standards. This provides an opportunity in the medium to long term, to integrate Ukraine’s reform agenda with a child-centred and resilience-building recovery plan, to achieve sustainable results for children in the country.

Refugee Response: The war in Ukraine has led to one of the largest human displacement crises in the world today, with 6.9 million Ukrainian refugees, mostly women and children, now recorded across Europe. Host countries have shown overwhelming support and a European Union Temporary Protection Directive was approved in March to grant refugee protection and access to services. Most are staying in neighbouring countries, in five of which UNICEF is delivering the bulk of its refugee response. In Poland alone, 1.3 million refugees registered for temporary protection. The crisis remains highly dynamic, with refugee outflows spilling over to eight additional countries in Europe where

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7 Ukraine Flash Appeal 2022, August revision, March–December 2022.
9 UNICEF, Press release: War in Ukraine has left nearly 1,000 children killed or injured, 22 August 2022.
11 OCHA, Ukraine Situation Report, 17 August 2022.
13 Ukraine Flash Appeal 2022, August revision, March–December 2022.
14 OCHA, Ukraine Situation Report, 17 August 2022.
15 Ukraine Flash Appeal 2022, August revision, March–December 2022.
16 OCHA, Ukraine Situation Report, 17 August 2022.
17 Ukraine Flash Appeal 2022, August revision, March–December 2022.
UNICEF has a presence, mandate and ongoing programmes. Around 4.8 million border crossings back into Ukraine have been recorded, however, returns remain pendular, necessitating sustained support in host countries.

Children and women on the move are at high risk of violence, abuse, trafficking, and sexual and labour exploitation as they seek safety far from home. Protection remains a major concern, including identifying and caring for large numbers of unaccompanied and separated children and ensuring the safety and wellbeing of children evacuated from state residential institutions and boarding schools in Ukraine.

Low vaccination rates for measles, polio, and COVID-19 in Ukraine adds potential risks for preventable diseases and outbreaks. Children and families who made the difficult and often traumatic journey to cross the border to refugee-hosting countries now need urgent mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). In some countries (Romania, Moldova), the lack of sufficient WASH services in refugee accommodation/transit centres remains a problem.

Continued inflows of refugees have stretched national systems, creating gaps in access to services. A UNHCR survey showed refugees’ most urgent needs are cash, employment, and accommodation. For example, in Bulgaria, the national accommodation scheme has been reduced and is expected to be scaled down further. Lack of accommodation is also an issue in Croatia, Hungary and Poland.

Countries like Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Montenegro and Serbia were already hosting refugees and migrants from other countries and have modest national capacity to respond to the additional influx from Ukraine, as services and facilities are not fully equipped to address the needs of children and women, with the focus of responses having been on men and boys who make up most arrivals from other countries. Discrepancies in services and support to refugees from Ukraine versus refugees and migrant from other countries and Roma communities is a concern. Decreasing support from host communities and worsening economic situations in Europe in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic and now also due to the energy and food crisis resulting from the war in Ukraine, could increase social tension between Ukrainian refugees and their host communities.

While the Government of Ukraine adopted the online learning modality at the end of March, many Ukrainian children on the move could not access online learning because of a lack of space or digital technology. While with continued support and advocacy from UNICEF and partners, students now have multiple pathways to learning, including enrollment in national systems of refugee-hosting countries, or continuation of Ukrainian education through online learning, challenges persist. In countries like the Czech Republic, Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia, there remain critical gaps in provision of early childhood development (ECD) services, while Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Serbia are experiencing constraints in supporting children to return to learning. Gaps in ECD and education services not only threaten children’s development potential, but also further impede Ukrainian mothers’ transitions to the labour market.

The economic fallout caused by the war in Ukraine is expected to lead to widespread increases in child poverty and income inequality. With many refugees residing with host communities and dependent on national services and systems, outpourings of solidarity and host communities and government capacities are being strained, and there is need to bolster and sustain this support in the mid to longer term.

**Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination, and Strategy**

To reach affected children and families inside Ukraine and those who made a difficult journey to countries across Europe, UNICEF continues to scale up delivery of lifesaving humanitarian support, including the provision of supplies and services, building the capacity of frontline responders and supporting national systems and capacities in close coordination with governments, UN agencies and civil society organization (CSOs).

UNICEF continues to work under relevant inter-agency frameworks. Inside Ukraine, under the humanitarian leadership of UNOCHA, UNICEF leads/co-leads the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Child Protection, Nutrition and Education clusters, the Social Protection sub-group under the Cash Working Group and the Maternal Child Health Care sub-group under the WHO-led Health Cluster. WASH, Child Protection, Education and Nutrition Cluster coordinator and information management capacities are in place and being scaled up further. In the refugee-hosting countries, UNCHR is leading coordination with national governments and UNICEF co-chairs the Child Protection and Education Sub-Working group; the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network, and participates in working

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21 These movement are pendular, and do not indicate sustainable returns as the situation across Ukraine remains highly volatile and unpredictable (UNHCR Operational Data Portal, 17 Aug 2022).
groups related to GBV, Health, Mental Health, and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), Humanitarian Cash Transfers, WASH, Capacity Development, and Information Management.

The complexity and diversity of this crisis has required a multifaceted, context-specific approach focused on lifesaving humanitarian services delivery, systems strengthening and integrating humanitarian and development interventions across temporal scales (short- to medium and long-term) and geographical locations. With its response capacity in Lviv, Kyiv, Dnipro, Vinnytsia, Kropyvnytskyi, Donetsk, Luhansk, Odessa and other areas within Ukraine, as well as within 13 refugee-hosting countries, UNICEF is leveraging strategic partnerships with line ministries to support a broader multi-sectoral humanitarian response to deliver or support provision of critical services and to strengthen capacities of national systems through technical support, advice, policy advocacy and engagement.

Partnerships with municipalities are a cornerstone of this response to enable local governments to deliver supplies, protection and social sector support and to scale up and enhance access to essential services. Inside Ukraine, UNICEF is supporting local authorities’ emergency efforts by positioning critical supplies and building their capacities in strategic hromadas (municipalities) to reach children and families in the war-torn areas and those who are on the move. Similarly, in the refugee-hosting countries, municipalities are important entry points for a sustainable response toward service delivery for refugees and host communities, with 24 partnerships established so far and a regional agreement with Eurocities to support city-level exchanges. These partnerships are being leveraged to support local governments in identifying critical needs of refugee children and women, scaling up response to meet unmet gaps.

In Ukraine, UNICEF continues a zonal differentiated humanitarian response approach. In the east (Zone 1), where humanitarian corridors, intense and sustained conflict, and access constraints remain, UNICEF is using rapid response teams and inter-agency humanitarian convoys, and engaging municipalities, regional and local administrations and civil society partners to implement its response. Supplies are also prepositioned to support children, women and vulnerable people, including the displaced. Fifty per cent of UNICEF’s supplies are prepositioned in Zone 1. In the central and western parts (Zones 2 and 3), which have little to no access challenges, UNICEF is using the established Kyiv team and a new field office in Lviv, national systems and structures, and engaging local authorities (regional, municipal) and 14 CSOs partners.

Child Protection: Child protection remains a critical pillar of the response. Inside Ukraine UNICEF continues to deliver child protection and GBV services, including psychosocial support (PSS), case management, referrals and family reunification, and jointly with the government to urgently address critical child concerns, including border crossings, evacuations, support for unaccompanied and separated children, prevention of trafficking and tracking the relocation of children in state custody. A key feature has been the Spilno (‘together’ in Ukrainian) Child Spots, centres for connecting children with child protection services, including MHPSS, learning, first aid and referrals for additional health services, and registration for humanitarian cash assistance. To date, 220 Spilno Spots have been established and operate across Ukraine, including 150 outdoor and indoor formats and 70 mobile services. They provide integrated services to an average of 100 children and parents/caregivers every day.

In refugee-hosting countries, the focus remains on strengthening national, local and cross-border child protection system, building national capacities for identification and provision of individualized care to unaccompanied and separated children, prevention of violence against children, GBV prevention and response services, inclusion of children with disabilities, provision of alternative care, support to vulnerable families and children, and provision of MHPSS to parents and caregivers. UNICEF is also focusing on building the capacity of border guards and social workers on child protection, GBV prevention and PSEA. The UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots, one-stop safe havens equipped to enhance refugee children and families’ coping and resilience capacities, provide services for child and GBV, protection, identification of unaccompanied and separated children, family reunification, MHPSS, social protection, health, education and ECD. To date, 40 Blue Dots have been established across six countries.

Education: Inside Ukraine, UNICEF continues to work with partners to enable displaced children to continue learning through education services, ensure conflict-affected school-aged children are able to access self-learning assistance, PSS, learning kits and recreational materials, and benefit from repairs or rehabilitation of learning spaces; enable teachers and other educational personnel to benefit from training on PSS and referral mechanisms for children and/or provision of teaching resources, kits and guides and ensure that young children (3 to 5 years) benefit from ECD and play-based learning materials.

In refugee-hosting countries, opportunities for education, ECD and integration/enrolment into schools and pre-schools are being pursued by building the foundations for policy, engagement, advice, and support to national governments and municipalities. This includes access to an online education curriculum; capacitating teachers and early childhood educators with skills to create welcoming, inclusive learning environments that address all children’s learning and developmental needs; initiatives to register and integrate children into local schools, daycares, nurseries, and kindergartens; support to host country education systems and working with schools in municipalities with a high concentration of refugees.

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): In Ukraine, UNICEF continues to provide safe water through water trucking, treatment of water plants and rehabilitation or re-establish water and sanitation facilities and infrastructure in communities, institutions, and elsewhere, where people are seeking shelter. In refugee-hosting countries, considering the capacity of the government and host communities, the WASH response is limited to reception centres with the provision of WASH facilities. Providing WASH supplies to children and families in institutions continues in Ukraine and refugee-hosting countries.
Health and Nutrition: In Ukraine, UNICEF focuses on capacity building of national partners and international implementing agencies in infant and young child feeding (IYCF) in emergencies, provision of iron supplementation to pregnant and lactating mothers and messaging on nutrition for families. UNICEF focuses on delivering critical supplies to cover the immediate needs of internally displaced people and supports establishment of medical stocks to maintain health service provision and procurement and safe delivery of essential vaccines. In refugee-hosting countries, the response focuses on immunization to prevent possible outbreaks of measles and polio and to avoid any barriers to school access (procuring vaccines, providing information to caregivers and directly supporting vaccination activities); facilitating access to essential health services for children and women (subsidizing services provided by local health authorities and using implementing partners as a last resort); building additional capacity of health professionals for emergency care, IYCF and MHPSS, expanding the health workforce able to provide services to refugees; and providing emergency kits, obstetric kits and WASH kits to ensure availability of adequate services for refugees on the move.

Social Protection: The social protection response follows a two-track approach: (i) supporting national and local governments to include refugee children and families into existing social protection systems and programmes and (ii) expanding support available where required. In Ukraine, the focus is on the provision of multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers to vulnerable households with over three children or at least one child with a disability. In refugee-hosting countries, support is centred on providing financial assistance to refugees to help them meet their urgent needs. In surveys, refugees consistently identified financial support as a main need, and UNICEF’s financial assistance is designed to respond to refugees’ needs and preferences and leverage the full potential of humanitarian cash transfers.

Social Behavior Change: The social and behaviour change (SBC) response had a two-pronged approach: (i) ensure a coordinated, high-quality SBC response across programmes and countries; and (ii) guide, support and equip country efforts to reach and engage affected children and families in Ukraine, refugees and host communities, and ensure accountability to affected populations (AAP). To address misinformation and promote positive messages, UNICEF is leveraging social media and platforms (Viber, U-Report, Child Helpline International) to reach children and families inside Ukraine and refugee-hosting countries with life-saving information on rights and entitlements, services and how to access them.

Youth Engagement: UNICEF continues mobilizing and orienting young volunteers to support a cross-sectoral response to refugees from Ukraine through the delivery of frontline support, integration and social cohesion, as well as solidarity and resilience building.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

UKRAINE

Health and Nutrition: 3,987,013 people, including children and women, have been able to access adequate and safe health care. This was made possible through UNICEF supply support to 911 health care facilities, including 251 maternity houses (perinatal centres) in 24 regions. Supplies provided included medical kits, warmer systems for new-born babies and medical equipment. 15,000 parents with new-borns, in the most conflict-affected locations, received kits with everything needed for a baby’s first month. UNICEF also supplied 15 ambulances to eight regions and helped reconstruct four shelters in paediatric and maternity hospitals in Lviv region to ensure appropriate conditions for safe inpatient treatment of children and pregnant women. Additionally, over 48,000 conflict-affected children and families living in shelters or hard-to-access territories were reached by mobile teams of doctors, nurses, psychologists operating in 18 oblasts.

UNICEF has worked closely with the Ministry of Health to prevent the collapse of immunization services and possible outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases. 110,000 inactivated polio vaccine doses, 150,000 paediatric Hepatitis B vaccine doses, and 1 million rapid antigen tests for COVID-19 were procured and delivered to Ukraine. The national cold chain was reinforced through delivery of 5,186 vaccine refrigerators and freezers for 3,100 routine vaccination points in 22 regions, passive cooling equipment for over 400 vaccination points and 30 refrigerator-vans for vaccine transportation and field vaccination. Demand for routine vaccination was promoted through offline and online activities, especially among internally displaced people. A total of 6,878 displaced parents and caregivers in Lviv, Ternopil, Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivtsi regions received health consultations from the 50 UNICEF-supported health care workers.

UNICEF’s nutrition response was strengthened through Nutrition Cluster leadership and the distribution of nutritional supplies for over 21,000 children and their families. More than 1.5 million social media users were reached with key messages to support breastfeeding, among other efforts to promote IYCF.

Child Protection: UNICEF, in partnership with the government, local authorities and CSOs, ensured a quick, comprehensive response to the growing mental distress of children and their caregivers, reaching 1,711,128 people...
with online, in-person and group MHPSS services, training Ukrainian mental health professionals and capacity building of parents in how to support children in distress. In addition, 66,480 children and their families have benefited from specialized services through case management and referral to support services and 80,867 women and children have been reached by UNICEF-supported GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response services.

Examples of specific interventions include 63 UNICEF-supported rapid response multidisciplinary mobile teams that reached 300,474 children and adults with integrated PSS, medical, legal and social services in western, central and eastern Ukraine. The mobile teams became instrumental in supporting the state social protection system, overwhelmed by the number of internally displaced people. In addition, 57,305 children and adults received information on GBV/violence against children prevention and risk mitigation; 18,209 people (3,984 children, 14,225 adults) who experienced or witnessed violence were referred to MHPSS, health, social worker or justice/law enforcement services; and 13,532 beneficiaries (3,512 children, 10,102 adults) benefited from GBV/violence against children services. In central Ukraine, 11 Spilno Child Spots and nine mobile teams provided case management and MHPSS to 8,136 children while 4,854 children, including with disabilities, were reached with PSS, speech therapy, physical rehabilitation, medical consultations, and individual/group developmental classes.

Since March, UNICEF and partners have monitored the situation of all children (60,743 in total) in all forms of alternative care. As a result, 43,000 children of the 48,071 placed in 24/7 residential care have been returned to biological families since the start of the war. In addition, partners monitored 13,407 children who returned home from institutions and identified 1,051 children who need further protection and support. The state social services, with UNICEF support, promoted family care for unaccompanied and separated children by facilitating applications for temporary foster care through the Telegram chat bot ‘Dytyna Ne Sama’. Of the 22,000 applications, 1,280 families were selected and trained to become foster families.

Capacity building in prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) was also prioritized. Sixty-seven UNICEF implementing partners were trained to develop organizational PSEA policies and staff guidelines, and 587 professionals from UNICEF-supported mobile teams, Spilno Child Spot coordinators and other humanitarian frontline professionals were trained on PSEA and the community reporting mechanism. A communication campaign on PSEA and safe humanitarian response reached 181,314 views online.

**Education, Care, Learning, and Child Development:** 760,276 children have been engaged in formal or non-formal education through the All-Ukrainian School Online platform, All-Ukrainian Online Schedule programme, National Multi-Subject Test, face-to-face learning activities in Spilno Child Spots and other locations. A total of 280,326 children have benefited from learning interventions with supplies like ECD, recreation, and school-in-a-box kits provided by UNICEF. Also, 104,013 children accessed PSS, social and emotional learning and life skills education through learning sessions conducted by 5,700 trained teachers and 4,000 trained volunteers at Spilno Child Spots and other locations. Overall, more than 200,000 young volunteers have been engaged in humanitarian response, including 3,500 as peer educators in socio-emotional learning for children. UNICEF also launched UPSHIFT Alumni to empower youth as leaders of humanitarian initiatives. Forty teams of Upshifters (170 young people) are implementing humanitarian initiatives, reaching at least 20,000 beneficiaries. Furthermore, teaching capacity has been strengthened through provision of laptops for 5,050 teachers whose schools have been destroyed by the war. More than 187,000 children took the National Multi-Subject Test, supported by UNICEF in the framework of the university admission campaign 2022.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** UNICEF support has enabled 3,486,360 people to access safe drinking water, mostly through provision of water treatment chemicals and equipment to water utility companies, water trucking, bottled water distribution, and improving water availability in collective centres and other key locations. In addition, 538,728 people have been reached with diverse sanitation and hygiene supplies covering the needs of children, women, the elderly and people with disabilities. UNICEF’s initial response was focused on ensuring WASH items to the most affected communities and internally displaced populations through distribution of emergency supplies. Interventions have now been expanded to strengthen the capacity of vodokanals to ensure/restore regular safe water supply and a network of local and international partners to expedite WASH supplies at scale to the most affected families and children.

**Social Protection:** UNICEF’s humanitarian cash transfer (HCT) programme in Ukraine, which began at the end of March 2022 to address the urgent needs of war-affected households with children, is on track to become UNICEF’s largest-ever HCT programme. UNICEF implements the programme directly using an online registration system linked to the HOPE database management system and bank transfers to households. The programme targets households with three or more children and households with at least one child with a disability. A total of 616,838 individuals in 133,124 households have now been reached by HCTs, with children making up 62 per cent of people covered. Almost 8 per cent of targeted individuals have a disability. UNICEF has distributed US$125 million since the launch of the HCT programme.

Beyond HCT, UNICEF assists 50 municipalities to meet children’s urgent needs. The Association of Ukrainian cities, as a major implementing partner for this initiative, manages direct cash transfers totaling US$50,000 to selected municipalities. Currently, 31 municipalities receive and spend funds on WASH, education, health and winter-related needs of children. The focus for expenditures in remaining municipalities is on back to learning. Building on existing partnerships and established mechanisms for direct cash transfers to local governments, UNICEF plans to reach out to 1,000 schools and transfer US$3 million to support the Back to Learning agenda.

**Influencing Social Behaviour:** UNICEF rolled out SBC activities reaching 15 million people with messages on immunization, breastfeeding, nutrition, exploded ordnance risk education (EORE), WASH and child protection through
public service announcements, Spilno spots, information, communication and education materials and digital content. Select examples of interventions and their achievements include 10 million children and adults sensitized to the risks posed by mines and other unexploded ordnance through a rapid EORE campaign in communities, schools, kindergartens and digital and multi-media platforms; 10 million people reached via radio broadcasts on how to prevent illegal adoption, trafficking and exploitation of war-affected children in Ukraine; the NUMO online kindergarten, which was viewed more than 5 million times; and 670 centres for the internally displaced visited by UNICEF community mobilizers who provided face-to-face counselling on immunization, nutrition, and humanitarian cash assistance.

More than 655,000 inquiries and pieces of feedback were received and processed through four different AAP mechanisms, with a hotline on humanitarian cash assistance processing most of them (650,000 inquiries in five months). Regular rapid surveys are conducted to identify behavioural patterns, perceptions and needs among the war-affected population; the social data helped to guide evidence-based programming for health, education, winterization and other response programmes. A robust social listening mechanism has been introduced to inform child rights monitoring, programming, and emergency response efforts; more than 200 thematic reports have been produced to date.

Supply and Logistics: To date, UNICEF received US$55.9 million of lifesaving supplies and placed purchase orders amounting to US$88.7 million. A total of US$58.6 million worth of supplies have been dispatched to implementing partners and to in-country warehouses.

Priorities inside Ukraine until the end of 2022

The ongoing conflict continues to exacerbate needs and complicate an already challenging humanitarian and operational context. To respond to intensifying needs and acute protection risks, UNICEF will continue to roll out its multi-sector approach within the next four months (September to December 2022), with the aim to respond to still largely unmet needs while also incorporating new, emerging requirements as they are better understood and/or access permits.

While intense fighting has subsided in parts of the country, and people have started to return home, it is anticipated that insecurity-driven internal displacement will continue. Additionally, many displaced may be unable to return as their homes were destroyed or damaged. The government projects that an additional 700,000 people will be displaced by the end of the year in the east, bringing the number of the internally displaced to an estimated 7.3 million people.

Planning for winter started in July and is ongoing to ensure sufficient resources to respond in high-priority areas. A multi-sector vulnerability approach is being applied, which considers areas where temperature fall to freezing, winter season risks are high, sector-specific vulnerabilities are acute, and people are underserved. UNICEF’s winter preparedness plan considers two scenarios: (i) linked to the HAC/Interagency programme targets and planning, and (ii) taking into account a major deterioration in the humanitarian situation.

UNICEF will continue to support vulnerable families (over two children, those with children living with a disability) with multipurpose cash to equip them to respond to additional adversity imposed by the conflict. As the crisis keeps evolving and the financial burden of winter and the return to school increases, UNICEF will look for additional ways to identify the most vulnerable. UNICEF will lean on its standing as a social protection actor to strengthen ties between humanitarian cash and social protection, and enhance the resilience and shock responsiveness of national social protection programmes.

UNICEF is targeting 1,000 hub schools that host other schools and internally displaced people and serve 450,000 children and 54,000 teachers. These schools are being supported with shelter kits, learning materials, support to school feeding in collaboration with WFP and information packages for teachers, schools, parents and children. Additionally, schools will receive cash to meet any other additional needs they may have to facilitate safe learning in schools.

UNICEF will continue supporting the health system to ensure safe, adequate health care for all children and families in Ukraine. UNICEF will increase its efforts to provide essential health and nutrition supplies and support the rehabilitation of hospital shelters and the preparedness of health facilities for the coming winter.

As Ukraine has low immunization rates and has recently experienced outbreaks of polio and measles, UNICEF is making immunization one of its top priorities. UNICEF will support the Ministry of Health with vaccine procurement, cold chain equipment, and risk communication.

While the UNICEF child protection programme has reached more than 1.7 million beneficiaries, the adverse mental health impact of war on children is growing quickly. UNICEF Ukraine will ensure that none is left behind, focusing on children most at risk, such as those residing in institutions.

UNICEF will continue to play a key role in supporting vulnerable populations to gain and maintain access to water services. Additionally, UNICEF will provide WASH support through multi-sectoral integrated services for children on the move, in transit points, reception sites, Spilno spots, temporary shelters, communities, and institutions (health facilities and schools), UNICEF will also continue to expand and scale up support to water utility companies (vodokanals) for repairs to WASH infrastructure and services, particularly in conflict-affected areas.
Human interest story

Cash offers a lifeline to war-weary families in Ukraine

When the gunfire began in Dymer, a village not far from Kyiv, Anna, her husband and three children thought they would be safe in a cramped cellar in their backyard. But when food, water and electricity ran out, life became impossible. Escape, too, seemed out of the question. The UNICEF-supported humanitarian cash transfer programme became a lifeline for this trapped family. Read the full story here: Cash offers a lifeline to war-weary families in Ukraine

Anna, her husband and three children were forced to hide from gunfire in a cramped basement until help arrived.

REFUGEE RESPONSE

UNICEF keeps accelerating its partnerships with governments, ministries, municipalities and implementing partners in health, WASH, child protection, education, social protection, SBC and youth engagement.

In the past six months, 149,885 children and women have accessed primary health care, 30% of our reviewed target for support, based on the current refugees’ population and assessed primary healthcare needs in hosting countries providing support, while 55,000 vaccine doses have been procured, 2,640 health professionals have been trained in MHPSS, emergency care and IYCF, 159,452 children and caregivers have accessed MHPSS, 320,938 children have accessed formal and non-formal education, 73,363 people have been able to use safe and appropriate sanitary facilities, 37,332 households have received HCTs, and 5.4 million people have been reached with messaging on services. A total of 50,000 children and 5,000 teachers received psychosocial first aid and PSS delivered by 70 trainers across six countries. Forty UNICEF/UNHCR Blue Dots reached at least 234,000 children and caregivers with integrated services.

Cross-country collaboration is a key to this response. UNICEF signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Ukrainian Ministry of Social Policy to support monitoring and protecting unaccompanied and separated children evacuated from institutions and boarding schools to neighbouring countries. Initial missions were facilitated by UNICEF to Poland, Germany and Italy and joined by UNICEF specialists to support Government-to-Government exchange and ensure best interest assessment for children. In addition, UNICEF in cooperation with the EU Agency for Law Enforcement Training (EUROPOL), European Border and Coast Guard Agency FRONTEX and the EU Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL), UNICEF reached over 200 security sector professionals through online workshops.

To support Ukrainian mothers and primary caregivers in continuing to provide the best care for their young children, UNICEF adopted and translated the Bebbo application, a free mobile app, now available in Ukrainian and Russian, benefitting over 32,500 Ukrainian caregivers across Europe, including all refugee-hosting counties. UNICEF’s partnership with WOSM has reached 703,328 children, young people and adults in Poland, Hungary, Moldova, Ukraine, Lithuania, Latvia, Romania, Czech Republic, and Slovakia with information sharing, referral to services, direct supply distribution, operation of Blue Dots, housing, promotion of U-Report, and educational programmes for youth. More than 10,000 young people have been activated as volunteers to support UNICEF’s response efforts.

NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

Poland: UNICEF has established an operational presence in Poland, partnering with the education, family and social affairs, health, and justice ministries and others to support government in the response. UNICEF signed partnerships with 12 municipalities, with six work plans being implemented, aiming at benefitting close to 780,000 refugees across all response sectors. The number of those reached will grow with six more work plans to be implemented in the coming weeks.

In child protection, around 110,000 children and caregivers have accessed MHPSS and 281 municipality partners are trained on MHPSS. Six Blue Dots reached 103,067 children and adults with support, information, referral, access to child-friendly spaces and MHPSS. Moreover, 25,637 women, girls and boys have benefited from GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response interventions and 69 actors have been trained on PSEA. A contingency plan for GBV response is developed to ensure the growing number of survivors from Ukraine received immediate, survivor-centred assistance.

UNICEF is working closely with the Ministries of Health and Education, 12 municipalities, and partners to expand access to, and improve the quality and inclusiveness of, education services for vulnerable Ukrainian and Polish children. A total of 182,000 Ukrainian refugee children have been enrolled in the Polish education system in the previous academic year, access to early childhood education and care has been provided to 30,000 children and over 50,000 children
received learning materials. Around 8,500 Polish and Ukrainian teachers, caregivers and facilitators have been trained on social cohesion, reaching a much larger number of children.

To support access to health care, 50,000 doses of polio vaccines have been procured to protect 25,000 children against polio and 5,000 children against Hepatitis. Around 100,000 people have benefitted from the First Aid Kits and other essential items provided through the UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots and reception centers to ease off the overloaded local health care system. The capacity of 240 health professionals has been built to counsel 7,000 to 10,000 mothers monthly.

UNICEF and the Ministry of Family and Social Policy will support child benefits worth US$20 million to reach around 180,000 refugee children, with an additional 10,000 households targeted for a similar type of support via municipalities.

Vaccination awareness and back-to-school campaigns have been launched, reaching over 1.5 million through social media and through the UNICEF partnership with the WOSM. A digital platform with verified and life-saving information on health, education, protection and legal matters was visited by 29,000 unique users, mainly mothers and caregivers, reaching a much larger number of beneficiaries in Poland and beyond. UNICEF and WOSM have focused on non-formal education, MHPSS, and SBC, engaging 13,000 adolescents in integration projects, 37,583 adolescents in education activities, and operating reception points and warehouses.

Summer activities launched with government, municipalities and CSOs reached around 100,000 children to support their integration, Polish language skills and well-being. Complementary food was provided to over 51,000 adolescents.

Moldova: UNICEF and the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection have signed an agreement to strengthen national child protection systems and the refugee crisis management. UNICEF also signed an MoU and developed a work plan with the Municipality of Chisinau to improve existing services for vulnerable children and their families, including refugee families, and strengthen child and social protection services. In collaboration with NGO partners, eight UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dot Hubs have been established, benefiting 27,060 people (13,277 children) with critical services. Training sessions on prevention and response to trafficking and GBV were conducted nationally with border police, the National Centre on Combating Human Trafficking, frontline workers, and CSOs.

UNICEF has supported the Ministry of Education and Research to include refugees in the national education system, assisting 26,699 refugee learners with non-formal education and early learning activities, out of which 1,852 have been officially enrolled in formal education. UNICEF, the Global Education Cluster and UNHCR trained in-country partners on education in emergencies, with 1,670 teachers, including 22 refugee teachers (98 per cent female) acquiring enhanced knowledge and skills in child-centred pedagogy, inclusive education, and prevention of bullying, violence and GBV.

UNICEF has partnered with the National Health Insurance Company to cover health services for at least 5,000 Ukrainian refugee children until the end of the year. With the Ministry of Health, UNICEF trained 50 per cent of family doctors in Moldova on routine immunization for refugee children. To date, 10,000 refugee children and women were reached with health services, including with over 900 doses of vaccines. UNICEF and partners also distributed supplies and medicines to refugee families with young children through 41 primary health care facilities in every district in Moldova. Around 300 vulnerable families raising children with disabilities (including refugees) in 26 residential institutions have received hygiene products.

UNHCR and UNICEF set up an emergency cash transfer programme for refugees and families with children. To date, 61,937 refugees (25,963 households) have benefitted from the programme, receiving US$120 per person per month. An ongoing verification exercise will improve targeting of vulnerable populations.

UNICEF and partners provided 31,230 refugees and affected host communities (21,861 female, including 12,492 children), with access to safe WASH services at two UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots at major border crossings, improved access to WASH services at three Refugee Accommodation Centers (RACs) and installed additional sanitary containers (sinks, toilets and showers) at two RACs.

Efforts targeting adolescent participation have involved partnerships with four municipalities to strengthen provision of non-formal educational programmes and services to 30,000 refugee and Moldovan adolescents. In addition, two mobile teams of youth workers were set up who reached, informed, and referred 10,000 refugees and Moldovan adolescents to relevant support services. A mobile STEAM classroom has delivered ICT training to 1,000 young people, including those residing in 20 RACs in Chisinau and Calarasi. The GirlsgoIT summer camp engaged 150 adolescent girls in life skills development and social engagement activities and 25 UPSHIFT social innovation projects led by adolescents are being implemented in 20 localities, including two RACs from Chisinau.
Slovak Republic: Six months into the emergency response, UNICEF set up an operational presence and is partnering with the foreign affairs, interior, labour and social affairs, education and health ministries to support the government’s response to the crisis. In child protection, four UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots have been established, providing over 32,000 children and their caregivers with MHPSS services and over 7,000 children with multi-sectoral services. Mobile outreach teams were also established, supporting over 9,000 refugees who have settled in communities after the registration process, including refugees in 20 collective accommodation centres. With the NGO Mareena, over 700 children and their caregivers in Gabčíkovo collective accommodation centre have received child protection and management services.

To strengthen education for all young children in-country, a twin-track approach has focused on regional/municipal and national systems levels of education. Over 21,700 children accessed formal or non-formal education, including early learning, and over 10,900 have benefited from learning materials. Following an MoU with the Ministry of Education and the National Institute of Education and Youth, 8,000 students participated in summer schools to compensate for learning loss, improve Slovak language acquisition, and promote socialization. Pre-school capacities were expanded in 183 pre-school facilities, creating new pre-school places for over 7,000 Slovak and Ukrainian children. 10,000 Ukrainian children received Slovak language textbooks.

In partnerships with NGOs, UNICEF supported the school enrolment of over 300 children from RACs and 2,000 children benefited from summer camps and non-formal learning activities. Six play and learning hubs were established, benefiting 2,446 children and reaching 10,000 children with learning materials. Meanwhile, 600 children received MHPSS.

Since community-based MHPSS is new in Slovakia, UNICEF has helped diversify interventions, moving away from an exclusively therapeutic approach to working with affected children and families. UNICEF and the NGO Child Safety Line reached 8,000 children, youth, and their caregivers per month with specialized, distance counselling services. In addition, UNICEF organized PSEA training for 15 partners and, together with UNHCR, conducted training for 75 frontline workers. Terms of reference for an interagency PSEA network and work plan have been drafted.

As part of an MoU signed with the Ministry of Health, 35,800 children and women received primary health care services and over 500 primary caregivers of children (0 to 23 months) received counselling on IYCF. With NGO partners, 1,709 women and 1,196 children received health care services. Moreover, 55,085 people used safe and appropriate sanitation facilities and 13,114 children accessed appropriate wash facilities and services in learning facilities and safe space.

Since June 2022, UNICEF, UNHCR and IFRC have been delivering monthly cash assistance to Ukrainian refugee families. Covering 40 per cent of the overall caseload, UNICEF distributed cash assistance to over 10,445 Ukrainian families (9,945 females), corresponding to 22,568 individuals (10,664 females, 5,055 girls). Approximately US$ 3.6 million were distributed, with each household receiving between US$ 80 to 380. Additional financial support of US$ 508 per month has been given to Ukrainian families/carers with disabilities or specific needs. Thanks to new partnerships with CitiBank and Western Union, 97 per cent of cash assistance is done via bank transfer.

UNICEF and partners reached over 57,100 people through messaging on prevention and access to services and ensured the participation of over 5,300 people in engagement actions for SBC. Over 2,200 people used feedback mechanisms aimed at strengthening AAP.

An MoU was signed with the Bratislava City Hall to ensure access to the integrated, multidisciplinary, and adequately resourced services, including UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots. Additional partnerships with four other municipalities are under discussion.

Romania: 4,216 unaccompanied and separated children have been identified in Romania. UNICEF introduced PRIMERO, an information management systems software, to accelerate the digitalization of the child protection case management system. Since its launch in July, over 3,000 children have been registered and referred to relevant authorities for adequate case management. UNICEF also created a comprehensive PSEA framework.

Inclusion is a critical pillar of UNICEF education response. Advocacy efforts led to an amendment of the legal education framework to allow inclusion of refugee children in Romanian schools. All children whose parents made an enrolment request are now in school (2,577, 3,070 children).
including 991 preschoolers) and education supplies for 32,000 children are being distributed. Informed by quantitative and qualitative data from needs assessments and focus groups, a methodology to certify teachers of Romanian as a second language was developed, in addition to direct classroom support and supervision of online trainings (with future provision of 5,000 laptops).

UNICEF and partners focused on sharing guidance for health frontline workers and critical health information, reaching over 38,000 parents and caregivers. In addition, mobile teams of Ukrainian-Romanian health professionals have enabled over 3,100 women and children to access primary health care.

UNICEF has assessed the viability of 15 out of 36 sites as temporary transit centres in terms of suitability for water provision, wastewater collection, and access to transport systems and supported ongoing additional facilities in transit centres, as part of preparedness efforts.

UNICEF has also led advocacy efforts in social protection and mainstreamed children’s needs across different cash transfer schemes. Cash distributions in case of winterization or contingency plans are ready to be implemented.

UNICEF used a user-centric approach to set up 14 UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots, following a refugee’s journey, from initial information at border-crossing to integration into accommodation centres and progressive inclusion in Romanian society. The Blue Dots benefitted an estimated 43,000 individuals, and UNICEF engaged over 600 refugees in online surveys.

In addition, communication materials on nutrition, immunization and mental health were jointly developed and distributed via specific web platforms and QR codes. Over 130,000 printed materials were delivered and social media campaigns on mental health reached over 35,000 users.

Given the high level of decentralization in the country, partnerships were also established with 10 local authorities to offer immediate response support, while the remaining 31 counties were mobilized to support the UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots, and address school and accommodation needs.

Hungary: UNICEF concluded MoUs with the municipalities of Budapest and Zahony, with two more on the way. These partnerships seek to strengthen existing capacity to deliver accessible and relevant services, enhance their coordination, develop new opportunities for cooperation, and provide technical expertise.

For improved coordination, UNHCR and UNICEF established child protection and education sub-working groups. Solutions for referral mechanisms for children and school integration are being prioritized.

UNICEF also signed an MoU with the Municipality of Zahony to establish and operationalize a child-friendly space, which has reached 1,156 children between 13 July and 22 August, and conduct summer camps and capacity-building interventions on child safeguarding, MHPPS and other child protection/education-related issues. In July, UNICEF and Terre des Hommes supported 219 people via child and family protection and support hubs and enabled 122 children and caregivers with access to MHPPSS. UNICEF translated the GBV Pocket Guide into Hungarian and is currently exploring ways to ensure its contextualization and implementation.

Additionally, UNICEF organized a summer camp with participation of local authorities and education organizations from Hungary and Moldova to share good practices and map other areas of support and collaboration (capacity of staff/volunteers and safeguarding procedures). As a result, 304 children from refugee and host communities were reached.

Messages related to key services, guidance, and tips for caregivers on parenting and care, shared through Viber, had 2,555 unique views.

OTHER COUNTRIES

Bulgaria: UNICEF-supported child protection interventions have reached 24,540 children and adults, including 7,362 children and 17,178 caregivers reached with MHPPSS and GBV mitigation response, and information on prevention and access to services. In addition, 4,363 children and 10,180 caregivers have benefited from child-friendly spaces, legal aid, counselling, MHPPSS, provision of information and referrals to other services at the six UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots. Out of them, more than 4,800 have been reached via the European Union Child Guarantee. A total of 169 beneficiaries, including 36 children and 30 adults with disabilities, were reached with PSEA and 521 children and adults benefited from GBV risk mitigation interventions. Together with the State Agency for Child Protection, UNICEF is co-chairing the sub-group on children set up under the Social Issues Working Group.
Together with the Ministry of Education and UNHCR, UNICEF is co-chairing the Education Working Group, and supported the development of a policy on **formal and non-formal education** for Ukrainian refugees, including provision of Bulgarian language classes for children and hourly daycare for children between 2 and 6 years. In August, UNICEF launched back-to-school information campaigns that reached 1,372 people in one week. UNICEF has supported summer programmes in seven locations in partnership with Ukrainian community-led NGOs Adra and Fund Good. These summer programmes include Bulgarian language classes, support for school enrolment, non-formal learning workshops, PSS, arts and sports activities, reaching 1,246 children (820 girls and 426 boys). In addition, with the CSO Za Dobroto, UNICEF has supported the social and cultural integration of nearly 200 Ukrainian youth through psychosocial interventions and non-formal educational and leisure activities. Specialists and educators from Ukraine are employed within UNICEF-supported interventions.

A Cash Working Group was established to promote alignment with the Government's **social protection** schemes (UNICEF is a member). The Agency for Social Assistance has so far provided one-off emergency cash assistance of US$191 to 35,960 Ukrainian refugees with Temporary Protection.

UNICEF supported the development of a national communication strategy on vaccination. A total of 3,266,927 people were reached through messaging on prevention and access to services, 23,733 people participated in **SBC activities**, and 506 people shared their concerns and asked questions through established feedback mechanisms. Currently, the #Back2School campaign aims to change attitudes in the Ukrainian community about enrolling children in daycare centres and kindergartens and in the secondary education system.

UNICEF is discussing the expansion of its existing partnerships with municipalities/regional governments, to support access to social services for Ukrainian refugees. The upcoming signature of the MoU with the municipality of Burgas will be used to model approaches with the municipalities of Varna, Sofia, Plovdiv.

**Belarus:** 754 people, including 716 children (357 girls and 359 boys) have received **PSS**, 134 families with 207 children (109 girls and 98 boys) have benefitted from case management, 803 children (400 girls, 403 boys) and 278 adults (163 women) have been provided with basic hygienic items and 12 child-friendly spaces were established.

Two-week summer camps engaged 87 children, including 46 boys and 41 girls, aged 6 to 17 while over 400 preschool and school-aged girls and boys supported with **cash support** to prepare them for school in the public social system.

Over 20 experts were trained on addressing GBV against women and children, child safeguarding principles, effective communication with families, and creating a safe and enabling environment, while more than 85 professionals working at border points were trained on identifying and working with vulnerable children including on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. In partnership with the Belarusian Red Cross, two information points were established (i) at the Polish - Belarusian border crossing point ‘Warszawski bridge’ and (ii) Brest city central bus terminal. Both points are equipped as child-friendly spaces, supplied with information leaflets on various topics (e.g., registration in Belarus, medical and social care, employment, education, etc.), **hygienic kits, and water**. Over 7,500 people were reached with psychological first aid information material on dealing with stress and assisting children in situations of anxiety, including services available in Belarus.

In addition, UNICEF successfully advocated with government and partners to integrate the protection of **unaccompanied and separated children** and prevention of trafficking into different work streams of the refugee response.
**Czech Republic:** In June, UNICEF signed a work plan with Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) to expand **early childhood education and care** services for refugee children under the age of 6 through a grant scheme mechanism. Methodological guidance is being developed to support the provision of education services for children with different mother tongues and those who have experienced traumatic experiences and upheaval. In partnership with the NGO Sit Pro Rodinu, UNICEF is translating and promoting the Bebbo Parenting App through a network of over 250 parents’ groups across the country. Around 8,728 people were reached with information on child development provided by the Bebbo application.

UNICEF signed a joint work plan with Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports on a range of **education**, early childhood care, and child protection interventions focusing on supporting inclusion, child wellbeing and teacher capacities to integrate Ukrainian refugee children in the education system. UNICEF is also supporting a back-to-school campaign to encourage enrollment, integration and continued school participation of Ukrainian children. Over two weeks, 3,200 adolescents and their parents were reached with practical information on enrolment and 130 used the newly created webpage to download materials.

UNICEF and the Ministry of Health signed an MoU and the work plan to support around 60,000 refugees with greater access to quality and inclusive primary **health care** services. To date, 97 Ukrainian health care professionals enrolled in capacity strengthening courses and two outpatient centres for maternal and child health services, including vaccination, were established. Around 7,732 people were reached with information on vaccination through the Viber platform for refugees.

UNICEF is finalizing the work plan with Municipality of Prague which hosts the largest share of refugee population (93,064). The work plan encompasses a cross-sectoral approach to service provision on early learning, education, adolescent development, provision of MHPSS, child protection, health and social cohesion.

**Croatia:** UNICEF has supported national and local **child protection** and family case management, guardianship, and referrals, including mental health and psychosocial support to unaccompanied and separated children from Ukraine. Of the original 247 unaccompanied and separated children identified, 108 (11 girls) remain in one collective centre, with adapted child-friendly space. With partners, UNICEF has provided mental health and psychosocial support to children and their caregivers from Ukraine across Croatia, including group support and training of volunteers, interpreters and professionals in social welfare and the educational system. A comprehensive training package was developed for professionals working with GBV survivors. Six three-day workshops have been conducted with over 113 professionals from social welfare, health, justice and police trained.

A coordination mechanism was established with the Ministry of **Education**, providing data on Ukrainian children enrolled in Croatian schools and supporting school-related needs, including Croatian language classes. The first teacher training was held in April and more will follow as a result of a rapid assessment, which showed challenges in: (i) language barriers; (ii) how to assess the learning of Ukrainian students; and (iii) how to involve parents.

**The health and nutrition** response has focused on increasing awareness of primary caregivers of children under 6 years and frontline workers of access to health, nutrition and responsive caregiving, resources, and community support. This includes a webpage in Ukrainian/Croatian and webinars. Mobile teams were set up to support access to health care, preschool education, and MHPSS in Zagreb, where the highest number of the Ukrainian refugees are found.

UNICEF has conducted a rapid assessment of the most critical needs of children and their caregivers, including data collection, discussions with key stakeholders and field visiting (e.g., border crossings, reception, and collective centres) to evaluate the situation of the most vulnerable groups of children and their caregivers.
**Greece:** In education, UNICEF is working both at the systems level and at the ground level, through the provision of services to address the needs of refugees. To ensure school readiness and effective support for both those already enrolled in formal education and for newcomers, UNICEF facilitated the participation of 356 refugee children in courses under the ‘All Children in Education’ programme and in single-parent programmes focusing on the provision of non-formal education. To expand enrolment in Greek schools, UNICEF and partners developed information on the Greek education system and educational and information materials (in Ukrainian and Russian), which were made available on the webpage of the Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs. Around 1,204 refugee children have been enrolled in formal education.

**Information sessions** on accommodation and employability, within the framework of the extension of the HELIOS project, were made available to facilitate the integration of refugees.

In collaboration with the NGO Melissa, UNICEF launched participatory group discussions with Ukrainian community leaders to better define their needs and receive feedback on potential interventions and support activities. An innovative **MHPSS programme** has been developed, relying on the empowerment of the Ukrainian community as a catalyst for the expansion of a support network for newly arriving refugees. Thus, through the involvement of existing Ukrainian communities led by women, the MHPSS program includes: drama therapy and psychodrama psychotherapy for women and adolescent girls; parenting psychoeducational workshops for mothers; art therapy for children and individual short-term cycles of psychotherapeutic support for women and adolescent girls.

**Advocacy and communication** efforts have focused on access to education, protection services, and peace and security in Ukraine. Social media campaigns have reached 180,000 people.

**Italy:** Working with national and local authorities and seven implementing partners, UNICEF is focusing on the protection of unaccompanied and separated children through system strengthening and specific programmatic initiatives. Interventions include ensuring case management at border areas and online, outreach activities in reception sites in Rome, and strengthening the alternative care system. With timely activation of two **UNICEF-UNCHR Blue Dots** at border crossings, 7,334 individuals were reached with assistance, including through a child-friendly space, and critical information provision. Moreover, 2,764 children and caregivers accessed MHPSS.

A total of 84,799 women, girls, and boys accessed GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions, by ensuring integration of GBV risk mitigation approaches throughout the response, with a focus on capacity building and information dissemination.

The U-Report ‘On the Move’ platform has been adapted to support Ukrainian refugees and respond to their specific information needs. There has been a steady increase of Ukrainians registered as U-Reporters, with several engaged during 25 mobilization sessions run by U-Report social mobilizer.

UNICEF identified 20 schools to implement the Akelius e-learning platform for Italian language learning, provided equipment to support Ukrainian children’s integration into the school system and helped the Ministry of Education to plan summer activities and organize school enrolment at the beginning of the school year.

UNICEF, in close synergy with other UN agencies, has been providing technical assistance in drafting of the National Plan for Ukrainian unaccompanied and separated children coordinated by the Ministry of Interior, while a collaboration has started with the Civil Protection to strengthen safeguarding within community-based accommodation. Coordination includes the establishment of a task force involving the Ministry of Education, UNICEF and UNHCR.

**Montenegro:** UNICEF supported development of an Operational Guidance Note on Education for Ukrainian Refugee Children to help schools and refugee parents with administrative issues for school enrolment. A mobile app was developed (NUMO) by UNICEF and the Ministry of Education with useful tips and information for parents and 180 games for preschool-aged children. With support from UNICEF, the ministry is finalizing a comprehensive programme to support capacity building, data management, language learning, and PSS. The Red Cross has also engaged psychologists from local communities in three municipalities with 48 workshops on child protection, GVB and PSEA.
With IOM, UNHCR and Red Cross, UNICEF conducted a multi-sector needs assessment to inform strategic planning and priorities using a combination of online surveys and face-to-face interviews.

**Serbia:** UNICEF co-chairs the Child Protection Sub-Working Group with the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs. UNICEF has supported the City of Belgrade to establish an info hub, both as a physical space and a website. Info Hub has reached over 600 people with information on access to services, mostly related to the National Employment Service and access to jobs, relocation to Serbia, school enrolment, and other legal rights. UNICEF has trained volunteers working in Info Hub on key principles of humanitarian work and child safeguarding, safe referral for child protection and GBV cases, and promotion of school enrolment.

To support school enrolment, UNICEF and the Ministry of Education developed a detailed plan based on previous models of support to the education of refugee and migrant children.

UNICEF also designed a humanitarian cash transfer intervention linked to the start of the new school year and related education expenses families may have. Discussions on the programme are ongoing with the Danish Refugee Council and the government partner, Commissariat for Refugees and Migration.

Results from a needs assessment led by UNICEF and UNHCR showed that most refugees stay with family or friends in private accommodation. The survey also shed light on a range of refugee needs: employment opportunities, Serbian language classes, school materials and breast milk substitutes, among others. A total of 91,500 baby diapers were distributed in reception and asylum centres.

Finally, UNICEF supports coordination in four of five sectors prioritized by the government in the response plan (protection, child protection, health, and transport/non-food items/logistics).

**Priorities in the refugee response until end of 2022**

The months of September to December will be characterized by the start of the new school year, the onset of winter, and continued uncertainty about the safety inside Ukraine. Given this outlook and based on the context- and sector-specific targets, UNICEF has four main priorities for the coming months: (1) protection of children, (2) preparedness for winter, (3) back to learning, and (4) preparedness for a potential escalation of the war in Odessa, southern and other parts of Ukraine, triggering new large-scale refugee movements.

The war remains a child protection crisis and UNICEF will continue to scale up efforts and cross-country coordination to ensure children are safe and protected. Addressing issues of unaccompanied and separated children and children from institutional care in refugee-hosting countries remains a key priority. Moreover, preventing family separation, ensuring immediate identification, reunification registration, and safe spaces are core elements of UNICEF child protection efforts.

Ahead of the harsh winter season in Europe, governments and UN agencies are anticipating a new influx of refugees and a decrease in return movements. Considering the increase in fuel prices, preparedness to address the needs of present and arriving refugees as well as host communities is crucial. UNICEF is coordinating with governments and UNHCR in countries to invest in winter preparedness and scale up the sectoral response, including assessing accommodations, prepositioning supplies, and increasing the distribution of cash transfers.

Through back-to-learning campaigns ahead of the start of the new academic year, UNICEF is focusing on school preparedness, enrolment, successful integration of refugee children into schools and avoiding dropouts. This includes scaling up catch-up, language, and learning programmes (in-person and online), increasing access to early learning, training for education personnel, and strengthening education information data systems.

With the continued volatile situation inside Ukraine and the potential escalation of the situation in the eastern and southern parts of Ukraine, continuous risk monitoring and cross-country coordination between Ukraine, Moldova, Romania and Bulgaria is being enhanced to allow countries to be prepared for a potential increase of new refugee movements. UNICEF is working closely with UNHCR and governments in these countries to implement preparedness measures and scale up capacity to respond to increased needs.
Moreover, in accordance with sector strategies and priorities, leveraging the established partnerships with governments, municipalities, CSOs including young people, UNICEF will continue to implement and scale up responses in child protection, education, health and nutrition, social protection, SBC, and youth engagement until the end of the year and beyond to address existing and emerging needs of the vulnerable refugee children and families.

Human interest story

Two siblings from Ukraine find safety in Moldova

Sasha giggles as she runs down the school corridor to her brother, Vanea (14). Just three months earlier, the siblings were in Zhytomyr, north-west Ukraine, waking up to air raid sirens and news of missile attacks.

“I wish that all children in Ukraine could stay alive, be healthy, and live in peace.”

Most Ukrainian men are banned from leaving the country. As war broke out, the children and their mother were forced to flee their city and cross the border into Moldova. Sasha remembers her former school and is worried about it now. “I miss school so much because that’s where my friends were. But most of all, I miss home and my father,” says Sasha, her voice filled with emotion. In Moldova, the siblings attend a central city school that is swelling with the additional students from Ukraine. “It’s nice at this school, and I settled in quickly. I haven’t been bullied, and I’ve found people I am comfortable around,” says Vanea. Children are often skilled at adapting to new situations, but refugee children need to be carefully supported. UNICEF, in partnership with the Ministry of Education of Moldova, has been supporting children to integrate into schools. Read the full story here.

Advocacy, communication and media for overall Ukraine response

- Ukraine article: #ItTakesAVillage to help people in humanitarian crises.
- Ukraine article: New start for mother whose dreams were shattered by war
- Ukraine press release: UNICEF reaches 350,000 children with cash assistance through “Spilno” programme
- Bulgaria story collection: Stories of children and families fleeing the war in Ukraine
- Bulgaria news note: UNICEF and Partners launch “Welcome to School” Campaign
- Greece article: Oleksandr from Ukraine plays, dances and smiles again thanks to school
- Moldova article: Cash assistance provided to refugee families brings safety closer to every child
- Moldova article: After fleeing wars in Syria and Ukraine, Rasha is determined to chase her dreams
- Montenegro article: More classrooms and teachers for all children
- Poland blog post: In Poland, families receive support navigating uncertain futures
- Romania article: When war makes living with disabilities harder
- Romania article: The heartbreaking road to safety for a Ukrainian mother and her child
- Romania article: Romanian Scouts rush to borders offering immediate relief

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Next bi-monthly Ukraine and Refugee Outflow SitReps: 9 September 2022

Annex A: Summary of Programme Results

Pillar 1: Ukraine Response Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Total needs</th>
<th>Disaggregated</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2022 target</td>
<td>Total results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td># children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities</td>
<td>4,500,000</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>3,987,013*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># pregnant and lactating women receiving preventative iron supplementation</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># children 0-23 months receiving the relevant nutrition services</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td># people using improved sanitation facilities</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

22 Figures revised based on people in need figures in the most recent Flash Appeal, August 2022 revision.
23 UNICEF is discussing immunization of children with the Ministry of Health, including vaccine procurement (polio and measles).
24 Indicators for nutrition to be revised to better reflect UNICEF support action in this sector.
### Pillar 2: Refugee Response Humanitarian Performance Monitoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>UNICEF Target 2022</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>% Disabilities</th>
<th>Total Result</th>
<th>% Cumulative Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROGRAMME STRATEGY</strong></td>
<td># New formal partnerships established with national and subnational authorities to support the extension of quality social services to refugees (1)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>159,452</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># Targeted population in municipalities receiving UNICEF technical assistance for system strengthening (2)</td>
<td>1,195,954</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>701,967</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td># Children and women accessing primary health care through UNICEF-supported mechanisms (3)</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>149,885</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection</strong></td>
<td># Children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support (4)</td>
<td>1,177,710</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>159,452</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># UNHCR/UNICEF operational blue dots</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>156,366</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># Women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions</td>
<td>856,600</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.44%</td>
<td>84,562</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers (5)</td>
<td>616,230</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>0.94%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td># Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning (6)</td>
<td>473,400</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td></td>
<td>49%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.35%</td>
<td>320,938</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># Of children receiving individual learning materials</td>
<td>264,700</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.87%</td>
<td>71,867</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td># People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>0.44%</td>
<td>68,387</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># People use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities (7)</td>
<td>690,000</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>73,363</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># People reached with critical WASH supplies (8)</td>
<td>1,106,200</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>0.56%</td>
<td>43,602</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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25 The counting of numbers of children and caregivers accessing MHPSS has been aligned to the IASC guidance on community-based MHPSS in emergency settings (2019), which has a broader view on access to MHPSS services that includes online, social channels, as well access to messages on MHPSS.

26 Overall education sector people in need is 5 million, including 4.6 million children.

27 In addition to progress in the reporting period, the significant increase in education result reflects retrospective update from partners reports.

28 616,838 people in total
gation, and preparatory capacity building measures to launch the UNICEF sectoral need for Social Protection remains with a funding gap of US$67 million (**). However, the UNICEF sectoral need for Social Protection remains with a funding gap of US$67 million (**).

(2) Newly introduced programme strategy indicators to under current piloting process in Poland. These are intended to demonstrate the reach/coverage that UNICEF is accessing through partnerships with subnational authorities, enabling UNICEF to achieve results at scale. This would be the population to which subnational authorities, supported by UNICEF, provide quality social services. In Poland, the agreements signed to date enable UNICEF to reach more than 700,000 refugee children and women through municipalities, and the target is 1.1 million by the end of the year (3). In the last couple of months many refugees have moved to other hosting countries in Europe. To reflect this new situation, the target for access to PHC services has been revised from 2.3 M to 0.5 M children and mothers. This will be formally revised along with other programme targets in alignment with the ongoing UNICEF humanitarian processes within September.

(4) Progress will increase substantially in the final trimester of 2022 in many of the reporting countries once multi-sectoral workplans with central and municipal governments are operationalized, which have recently been finalized and signed or are currently under negotiation, and preparatory capacity building measures to launch the UNICEF sectoral need for Social Protection remains with a funding gap of US$67 million (**). However, the UNICEF sectoral need for Social Protection remains with a funding gap of US$67 million (**).

(3) In the last couple of months many refugees have moved to other hosting countries in Europe. To reflect this new situation, the target for access to PHC services has been revised from 2.3 M to 0.5 M children and mothers. This will be formally revised along with other programme targets in alignment with the ongoing UNICEF humanitarian processes within September.

(5) Progress will increase substantially in the final trimester of 2022 once PSEA training has been rolled out across all sectors and countries and the quality review of the channels conducted, and once countries where multi-sectoral workplans with central and municipal governments will be operationalized, which have only recently been finalized and signed or are currently under negotiation. Indicator definition under review in line with context.

(6) At the planning stage, it was anticipated that there would be a need to support local authorities with additional sanitary facilities in refugee reception/transit centers and collective accommodation sites. While in some countries UNICEF interventions are still relevant, there are also countries where local authorities manage it well without UNICEF support, hence differences in achieved results. Targets are under revision

(7) At the response planning process, it was anticipated there would be sustained need for WASH supplies in refugee reception/transit centers in majority of cities hosting refugees, hence UNICEF’s engagement in supply of hygiene supplies was planned. Gaps requiring UNICEF’s intervention were however considerably smaller than anticipated due to substantial mobilization of local support. Additional support could however be required under contingency planning and winter support efforts, so reporting may increase in the upcoming months.

(8) While there is currently no reporting against this figure, progress will increase substantially in the final trimester of 2022. In the case of Slovakia, the full transfer of the caseload to the government will take place in September, moving this figure from zero to fully achieved. In Poland, Czech Republic, and Hungary, social protection activities are part of workplans signed with the central and municipal governments, several of which are recently finalized or currently under negotiation.

* This HPM table reports cumulative progress from the beginning of the emergency until 24 August. The indicators and targets are being updated to reflect the changing context and response strategy.

*** 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 each indicator.

**** Multi-sectoral 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.

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

**Programme Strategy:** Poland & Slovakia

**Health:** Nutrition: Bulgaria, Moldova, Slovak Rep, Romania, Poland, Croatia, Greece.

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

**Education:** Poland, Moldova, Romania, Bulgaria, Slowak Rep.

**WASH:** Moldova, Romania, Slovak Rep, Bulgaria, Belarus, Slowak Rep.

**Social Protection:** Moldova, Slovakia Rep.

**Social Behavior Change /C4D:** Poland, Moldova, Romania, Bulgaria, Belarus, Slovak Rep, Italy.

### Annex B: Funding Table

#### Pillar 1: Ukraine Response

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Humanitarian resources received in 2022</th>
<th>Other resources used in 2022</th>
<th>Resources available from 2021 (Carry-over)</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>83,900,000</td>
<td>89,883,733</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,396</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>94,500,000</td>
<td>95,329,554</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>358,670</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection, GBViE &amp; PSEA</td>
<td>59,300,000</td>
<td>63,099,285</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>687,566</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>31,400,000</td>
<td>61,169,294</td>
<td>2,499,140</td>
<td>121,659</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection</td>
<td>355,149,430</td>
<td>287,288,107</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>67,860,266</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>624,249,430</td>
<td>596,769,973</td>
<td>2,499,140</td>
<td>1,715,655**</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The HAC funding gap represents gaps by sector. Based on funds available against the total requirement (US$5624 million), the overall funding gap is US$23 million. However, the UNICEF sectoral need for Social Protection remains with a funding gap of US$67 million.**

**The amount of carry-forward from 2021 was revised from US$1,176,291 to US$1,715,655, to include all relevant grants.**

***The differences in the sectoral allocations for Health & Nutrition, WASH and Child Protection from the previous sitrep is a result of resources being shifted to Social Protection to support the integrated assistance through Social Protection cash transfers.
## Pillar 2: Refugee Response

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funds available</th>
<th>Funding gap*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Humanitarian resources received in 2022</td>
<td>Other resources used in 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>32,116,620</td>
<td>20,211,621</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>18,397,020</td>
<td>18,298,029</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection, GBVIE &amp; PSEA</td>
<td>112,135,373</td>
<td>136,723,083</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>97,215,383</td>
<td>104,953,100</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection</td>
<td>58,211,420</td>
<td>48,829,362</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-sectoral (SBC, CE, AAP)</td>
<td>6,627,080</td>
<td>27,699,450</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>324,702,896</strong></td>
<td><strong>356,714,645</strong></td>
<td><strong>21,386,048</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The HAC funding gap represents gaps by sector. The overall funds available is US$356 million against the total requirement US$324 million. UNICEF’s sectoral need for Social Protection and Health and Nutrition remains with a funding gap of US$ 21 million.