UNICEF, together with the City of Bratislava, opened 15 Play and Learning Hubs across Slovakia, where refugee children from Ukraine aged 3 to 6 can resume their kindergarten and find a new sense of normality.

2 Nov – 2 Dec 2022

Highlights

- 7.9 million refugees from Ukraine are now recorded across Europe -105,782 more than in previous months. 4.8 million are registered for temporary or similar national protection schemes.¹

- The complex, unpredictable war in Ukraine, including recent attacks on critical civilian infrastructure, increased humanitarian needs, nuclear threat, economic hardship and harsh winter are inhibiting returns and triggering new refugee movements.

- To date 179,102 children and women have received primary healthcare services, 417,590 have accessed mental health and psychosocial support and 523,775 children formal and non-formal education including early learning through UNICEF supported mechanisms. Over 8.9 million people have been reached through messaging on prevention and access to services. More than 203,000 vulnerable households reached with UNICEF funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers or from social transfers from government with UNICEF technical assistance.

- So far, 85% of the targeted number of new formal partnerships have been established with national and subnational authorities to support the extension of quality social services for refugees.

- Important, urgent efforts are underway to prepare for new refugee arrivals and winter, including prepositioning emergency supplies, investing in WASH and child protection services at border crossings and accommodation sites, ensuring capacity to sustain and scale up education, health and child and social protection services and strengthening national systems for quality humanitarian response.

UNICEF Progress in Key Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Access to Services</th>
<th>Funding Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health &amp; Nutrition</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>101%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>124%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>83%</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Situation in Numbers

- 7,891,977 million¹ individual refugees from Ukraine recorded across Europe since 24 February 2022 (UNHCR)

- 3,680,000 children in need of humanitarian assistance (UNICEF HAC September 2022 revision)

- 1,100,000 children to be reached by UNICEF’s response in refugee hosting countries. (UNICEF HAC, September 2022 revision)

UNICEF Appeal 2022

US$ 377.2 million*

Funding received against sector as of 29 November, with appeal funded at US$ 377.2 million

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¹ UNHCR. Operational Data Portal as of 29 Nov 2022.

*Funding ask reflects the requirements for Pillar 2 (Refugee Receiving Countries) under UNICEF’s Overall Ukraine HAC appeal of $1.4 billion, as per the September revision.

**Overall HAC funding status does not represent gaps by sector. For further details by sector, please refer to Annex B. Figures reported to the FTS may differ for the same period due to in-process allocation of flexible funding.
Regional Funding Overview & Partnerships

In line with the revised Inter-agency Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP)¹ and under Pillar 2 (Refugee Receiving Countries) of the updated 2022 Ukraine Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal, UNICEF is seeking US$ 377.2 million to respond to the humanitarian needs of refugee children and their families fleeing Ukraine to Europe until the end of 2022. As of 29 November, UNICEF has US$ 377.2 million available. Thanks to the generous contributions of donors, immediate needs for the refugee response are met, allowing UNICEF to continue addressing critical needs, including the continuation of learning for the current school year, immediate investments in preparedness for new refugee arrivals, and support readiness for winter in anticipation of a harsh season—all these within a context of increased fuel prices and economic hardship for affected populations and host communities. Critical investments to strengthen national systems to ensure refugee children can access critical protection and basic services will be sustained until year-end.

For 2023, UNICEF launched a new HAC appeal for Ukraine and Refugee Response Appeal requesting at total of US$1.05 billion for both Pillar 1 and Pillar 2. UNICEF is seeking US$ 229.5 million to respond to the needs of refugee children and families fleeing Ukraine in 2023 (Pillar 2). Timely, generous commitments of public sector partners remain critical for this endeavor. Special recognition goes to the Governments of Austria, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Ireland, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Germany, the United States of America, the European Commission, and the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

Ongoing fundraising campaigns by UNICEF National Committees and country offices resulted in timely flexible funding, with 83% of total funding being received from the private sector, including from corporate partners, foundations, philanthropy partners, and individual donors. The actual funds already remitted amount to US$ 755.3 million for both inside Ukraine and refugee-hosting countries. Private sector support has been unprecedented, with donations received from over 778 businesses, 234 philanthropy partners, 136 foundations, and a large base of individual donors across 47 countries. 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, Axa, Hitachi, Heartland, Formula One, Daichi Sank, United Internet, Action, Ericsson, BMW, Daimler Trucks, Mercedes-Benz Grand Prix and Olam Group, SHO Partners, Akelius Foundation, Aeon Corporate Ltd, Co-op Deli Consumers Cooperative Union, Lund Trust, Apple, Google, ING, Louis Vuitton, ING, Toyota, PWC, EY, Heartland, Ikea, Nokia, UBS and Optimus Foundation.

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

Regional Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Since the beginning of the war in February, 7,891,977 refugees have been recorded across Europe.² As total of 4,776,606 refugees have registered for temporary protection in Europe. The border crossings in November indicate an increase of over 105,000 Ukrainian refugees compared to previous months. Continued shelling, recent attacks on critical civilian infrastructure, increased humanitarian needs and risks, including nuclear threat, economic hardship and harsh winter inhibit returns to Ukraine and could trigger new displacements. Children remain at risk of violence and exploitation. Those impacted by trauma, unaccompanied, separated and/or relocated from institutional care facilities, remain highly vulnerable, requiring sustained protection services. The power outages in Ukraine are also affecting online education in other countries.

In Slovakia, a new national steering committee was approved by the government on 16 November to coordinate migration and integration issues, including the Ukraine response. While this will strengthen national level coordination, close cooperation with municipalities will be

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key for the successful inclusion of Ukrainian and other refugees. During the reporting period, Slovakia faced a crisis in the health sector, with >2,100 doctors from hospitals threatening to resign over salary and working conditions. While the crisis was averted, it highlighted severe human resource shortages in the health system. It prompted an agreement by the Ministry of Health to accelerate the certification of Ukrainian pediatricians as part of the new work plan with UNICEF.

The targeting of electricity power plants and supply lines in Western and Southern Ukraine is causing power outages in Moldova. To ensure an uninterrupted electricity supply, the Moldovan government is procuring electricity in the open market, contributing to an overall increase in electricity prices.

On 15 November, the Bulgarian government extended the stay of Ukrainian refugees accommodated in hotels until 24 February 2023. A total of 12,029 Ukrainian refugees are under the Government accommodation scheme, with less than 11,000 of them in private hotels and the rest in government bases. On 28 November, all the Ukrainian refugees accommodated in the transit center in Elhovo left the camp, and most of them were transported to Romania. Although the state continued the accommodation scheme for most vulnerable Ukrainian refugees, there is no provision of meals, and accommodated refugees need to rely on donations.

On 29 November, the Croatian Parliament accepted a bill on amendments to the law on international and temporary protection. All remarks, proposals, and opinions will be sent to the proponent (the Government of the Republic of Croatia) for the preparation of the final bill with important changes regarding access to health protection, tertiary education, and the right to accommodation for refugees under temporary protection, which will be of relevance for displaced persons from Ukraine.

Ukrainian refugee students in Moldova, Romania and Italy struggle with the language and the difference in secondary school duration, pushing them back to earlier grades (leading to dropouts). In addition, schools lack capacities to support the integration of these children effectively.

In Greece, since the beginning of the war, a total of 507 unaccompanied and separated children have also been referred to the authorities. In Türkiye, 356 unaccompanied and separated children have been identified since April.

A significant number of people from the Russian Federation and Belarus have been entering Montenegro since the beginning of the war in Ukraine. They are not entitled to temporary protection offered to the refugees from Ukraine and thus they will have to regulate residence in Montenegro through the Law on Foreigners or Asylum Law. As of 7 November 19,486 citizens from the Russian Federation and 993 from Belarus are recorded in Montenegro.

A needs assessment in Serbia with 115 households showed that Ukrainian refugee children need additional support to address language barrier, differences in curricula, general support after classes, books, and equipment to support further integration with peers. Households needs include: multipurpose cash, cash as rent assistance, hygiene items, psychological support, legal aid, medical-related assistance including medicines, educational assistance for children and adults, and business counseling.

There is no temporary protection put in place for Ukrainians in Türkiye.

Regional Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination, and Strategy

With new refugee movements in the winter season, UNICEF continues to work with authorities to expand existing services on child protection, education, health, WASH, and social protection schemes, including scaling up the UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots in strategic locations to provide multi-sectoral humanitarian response to children and families on the move at the peak of the winter season.

UNICEF continues to focus 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 and expansion of the situation in the eastern and southern parts of Ukraine, UNICEF continues to work with national and subnational stakeholders to enhance preparedness measures for new refugee movements.

UNICEF continues to scale up the delivery of life-saving humanitarian support, including the provision of supplies and services, building capacities of frontline responders, providing emergency cash support, and supporting national systems and capacities in close coordination with governments, UN agencies, civil society organizations, national networks, youth, and communities.

UNICEF continues to leverage strategic partnerships with line ministries to support and sustain a broader multi-sectoral humanitarian response, providing policy advice, technical guidance, and financial support to strengthen the capacities of national systems to deliver humanitarian interventions. UNICEF is strengthening and expanding partnerships with municipalities to support local governments in identifying and responding to the critical needs of refugee children and women.

UNICEF continues to engage with young people and volunteers to support a cross-sectoral response to refugees from Ukraine and bring their voices to decision-making forums. Advocacy on equitable access to refugee children and families, including migrants from other countries, engagement with children and families to ensure accountability to the affected population, provision of information on rights and entitlements, and access to services will be reinforced by leveraging wide networks, including social media and other platforms.
Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Child Protection

To date, 417,590 children and caregivers (35% of those targeted) have accessed Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) in targeted countries. In addition, 31,520 unaccompanied and separated children (91%) have been identified since the beginning of the conflict. A total of 454,264 people (69%) benefited from safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers. So far, there are 40 operational UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots in the targeted countries (62%).

In Poland, the UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots provided services to 68,868 people (20,217 children and 48,651 adults) during the reporting period. A new UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dot opened in Przemysl, and the one in Medyka expanded to include food and rest areas for refugees and case workers. The UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots helped identify 53 unaccompanied and separated children. A total of 68,906 people had access to safe spaces, protection, and support hubs. More people, especially children, and caregivers will have access to information and services through the expansion of Spilno Hubs across municipalities and the newly established community-based centers run by UNICEF NGO partners for activities with the Roma refugee community from Ukraine. In addition, during the reporting period, 9,000 children and caregivers received mental health and psychosocial support, 64 unaccompanied and separated children were provided alternative care and other child protection services, 1,700 women, boys, and girls accessed gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation, prevention, and response interventions through NGO partners, 868 boys, girls, and women received information on GBV prevention, and 70,000 people were informed and provided access to safe reporting channels in UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots and NGO-run centers.

In Romania, as part of the national management information system for the rapid identification and documentation of all children arriving from Ukraine, with a particular focus on unaccompanied and separated children, 12,570 children (48.9% girls) have been registered in Primero and referred to relevant authorities for adequate case management to date. During the reporting period, MHPSS was provided to 1,770 people (> 1,300 children) at the border entry points and 200 more people in other types of centers. Over 209 people (40 children) benefitted from GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions in transit centers and/or via hotlines, while 247 individuals benefitted from awareness raising on sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) in centers of via mobile outreach services.

In Hungary, through partnerships, UNICEF has reached 460 children with MHPSS interventions and supported 2,173 refugees with accommodation to date. Following field visits to four accommodation centers in Budapest, a detailed management response plan with action points was developed to improve the quality of services for children. In addition, a Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) assessment was completed for two implementing partners (Dorcas Ministry and Foundation Kincsö) using the UN common methodology tool. Both partners are assessed as high risk and with low capacity to adequately prevent SEA. Following the results of the PSEA assessment, a detailed capacity improvement plan has been discussed and finalized with implementing partners.

In Slovakia, during the reporting period, >10,000 children and caregivers accessed UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dot services, including new mobile services in selected locations. More than 8,700 children and caregivers accessed primary and critical MHPSS, and 425 beneficiaries were reached with GBV risk mitigation, prevention, and response services. As part of a large-scale capacity-building effort for the entire social service workforce of the national child protection agencies, 75 child protection staff participated in five cohorts of training conducted together with the Offices of Labor, Social Affairs and Family (OLSAF). UNICEF partnered with the professional organization Mental Health League to develop a nationwide network of community based and specialized MHPSS services in 80 locations in the country that will provide at least 20,000 consultations to children and caregivers and public awareness raising activities that will benefit at least 300,000 people. During the reporting period, more than 230 children received case management services in the largest accommodation center (Gabčíkovo). A total of 15 UN partners participated in a PSEA training of trainers.

In Moldova, 2,549 individuals, including 1,430 children (715 girls), of which 89 were with disabilities, benefitted from protection and assistance through the network of nine UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots. In addition, 1,165 children (581 girls) accessed integrated services at UNICEF-supported child-friendly spaces, including MHPSS services for 604 children and caregivers (90% women). A total of 703 children (including 22 unaccompanied and separated children) were referred to health, social welfare, and justice services. A new UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dot was launched at the Center for Assistance and Protection of Victims and Potential Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings. Meanwhile, the UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dot in ‘MoldExpo’ in Chisinau closed following the decision of local authorities to revert these premises to their original use. In addition, a training course on mandatory reporting of cases of violence and/or potential violence against children was organized in partnership with UNHCR for 185 members of the Child Protection Sub Working Group. A total of 34 children with severe disabilities were evacuated from specialized children's institutions in Odesa, Ukraine, and transited through Moldova before settling in Türkiye.

In Bulgaria, 8,938 (5,030 female, 1,096 male, 1,138 boys, and 1,674 girls) refugees were supported with essential items provided by the UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots Safe Spaces, Protection and Support Hubs. A total of 4,642 (2,345 female, 587 male, 683 boys, and 1,027 girls) refugees were reached with child protection and social services by the Foundation Za Dobroto; 8,041 children and adults were supported with MHPSS; 1,579 people were reached with remote messaging...
through a hotline, emails, and websites and more than 1,800 people benefitted from GBV services, WASH supplies and access to PSEA reporting mechanisms.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, 38 children (18 girls), including two with disabilities, benefitted from a child-friendly space in Medjugorje municipality in partnership with the local Red Cross. In addition, 29 children (18 girls) have accessed online classes, other digital content, including the All-Ukrainian online school and several Ukrainian distance learning platforms, at a learning hub in a local primary school in Medjugorje, municipality of Čitluk. UNICEF deployed two learning assistants and one cultural mediator to provide technical, pedagogical, and psychosocial support to children during their learning.

In Italy, during the reporting period, 535 people, including 122 children (31 girls) and 413 adults (266 women), received services from the two UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots in Friuli Venezia Giulia. Services provided include child-friendly spaces, GBV risk mitigation and response services, MHPSS, provision of legal aid and counseling. Since their activation, 10,351 people have accessed these services, including 425 unaccompanied and separated children. In addition, 274 (+6 in the reporting period) cases have been managed by the NGO, Here4U since February 2022 and reached with individual MHPSS and legal counseling via U-Report on The Move platform. A total of 361 women, girls, and boys were reached with GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions, and an e-learning course on GBV was adapted to the Ukrainian crisis. In addition, 9 PSEA focal points of different organizations across the country strengthened their capacity on standards of conduct, prevention, and reporting of sexual exploitation and abuse cases.

In Croatia, 52 unaccompanied and separated children (52 boys) and 89 children (79 boys), and their 58 parents/caregivers (24 males) accessed the child-friendly space and MHPSS in the collective center in Hotel Zagreb. Based on rapid needs assessment, 71 umbrellas and school materials were distributed to 86 children (79 boys), and 14 children (8 boys) and 26 adults (5 men) to continue to attend the Croatian language course. In partnership with the CSO, Society for Psychosocial Assistance, 74 children (37 girls) and 28 parents/caregivers (25 women) were directly supported through individual, and group psychosocial support sessions and group workshops held at 10 schools. In addition, 105 school professionals were trained for early identification and integrated provision of MHPSS, benefitting 41 students from Ukraine. Trainings were provided on GBV to 28 participants, of whom 17 work with 2,227 children who have received individual case management. In early November, an adjusted training curriculum for key frontline workers was submitted to the Ministry of Labour, Pension System, Family and Social Policy to start the licensing process and enable its integration into the lifelong learning of social welfare professionals.

In Montenegro, 280 children and caregivers were provided mental health and psychosocial support through workshops with clinical psychologists, cognitive-behavioral therapists, and trauma experts. In addition, 407 children and caregivers have benefited from psychosocial activities led by the Red Cross to date, including 193 women, with the 10 most vulnerable children receiving individual case management from Red Cross staff.

In Serbia, UNICEF and the Danish Refugee Council supported 22 people (17 female) and 22 children (6 girls) with protection and psychosocial support activities in three asylum/reception centers.

In Türkiye, to ensure immediate care and protection of 1,029 children and 371 adults from Ukrainian child-care institutions, foster care and guardianship arrangements, including 322 unaccompanied and separated children residing in the two hotels, UNICEF supported the recruitment of 20 social workers/psychologists, six interpreters, and three programme assistants and organized a four-day orientation training. During the reporting period, 572 children and adolescents (290 female) were provided with awareness-raising sessions on child rights and child protection; 118 individuals (70 female, 48 male, including 88 children and adolescents) benefitted from MHPSS activities; 88 children and adolescents (43 girls) participated in privacy and inter-personal relations sessions as part of GBV prevention; 112 children and adolescents (61 girls) joined the Leadership Programme as part of the community mobilization and empowerment initiatives; and 30 caregivers (27 female) participated in positive parenting sessions. On 20 November, 34 unaccompanied and separated children aged 0-7, along with their 25 caregivers and 11 children of caregivers, were immediately transferred to the Ministry of Family and Social Services accommodation in Ankara that was prepared to national standards with the support of UNICEF.

In Belarus, 211 individuals, including 101 children (52 girls), were provided with critical information on diverse topics and services (e.g., registration in Belarus, medical and social care, employment, education etc.) at two information points in the borders of Brest. During the reporting period, 197 individuals, including 94 children (50 girls), were provided with psychosocial support through partnerships with the Belarus Red Cross, Social Pedagogical Centres, and NGOs in various regions of Belarus. In addition, the first UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dot will be opened in the Brest Region jointly with Belarus Red Cross and UNHCR resulting from the partnership signed with regional authority of Brest.

In the Czech Republic, UNICEF organized two workshops with 20 participants representing Ministries, the Municipality of Prague, and CSOs, to discuss lessons learned and share good practices in the provision of MHPSS for affected populations. To date, 369 unaccompanied and separated children have been identified and supported (including 53 during the reporting period - 29 boys and 24 girls), and 696 Roma Refugee children and their caregivers were provided with relevant support and protection services (including 43 during the reporting period).

In Greece, 137 children and caregivers living in urban Athens were provided with MHPSS through the community-based model already established by Melissa and in close coordination with the Ukrainian communities.
Health and Nutrition

Since the beginning of the conflict, 179,102 women and children (42% of the target) have accessed primary healthcare through UNICEF-supported mechanisms.

In Poland, 1,288 primary school children underwent health check-ups during the reporting period. These children also received oral hygiene kits, including a toothbrush and toothpaste for each child, and information and educational materials on oral hygiene. A total of 18,600 children in nurseries, kindergartens, and schools were given access to preventative health services through 930 first aid kits. In addition, 13,500 people were provided access to basic health supplies through the provision of PPE (Personal Protective Equipment), including gloves, masks, face shields, and non-contact thermometers. 3,112 children (1,539 girls) in two dormitories and in 124 schools and preschool facilities were provided with hot meals.

In Moldova, UNICEF continued the implementation of its partnership with the National Health Insurance Company, covering primary health care, specialized health services, and hospital services for 5,000 Ukrainian refugee children (0-18 years old), reaching a total of 2,682 children since June 2022. Information and counseling to refugee parents and caregivers on maternal and child healthcare, including immunization, reached 504 individuals during the reporting period.

In Bulgaria, the First National Conference on Vaccine-Preventable Diseases was held on 11-13 November in Sofia. A common declaration about the course of action to address the dropout in immunization coverage in the country will be signed among the shareholders, and a draft National Immunization Strategy for every child, including refugees, is expected in December. On 17 November, UNICEF and Astra Forum Foundation organized two informational sessions about the obligatory vaccines in the country attended by 20 participants.

In Croatia, the Med-info center for women and children in Zagreb organized online workshops on refugees’ access and rights within the healthcare and social welfare systems, reaching 39 people (38 female). In addition, it supported caregivers and children with 126 healthcare services, including inquiries and issues related to challenges in booking a specialist examination. Information posters and leaflets were printed and disseminated widely, including through social media. A series of webinars for frontline workers and primary caregivers was held, reaching 4,683 in the reporting period. A webpage in Ukrainian/Croatian is in the final stages of preparation, with an overall goal to increase awareness of primary caregivers of children 0-6 years from Ukraine, as well as frontline workers on access to health, nutrition, and responsive caregiving, resources, and community support.

In Montenegro, 117 refugees were supported and provided with primary health services through UNICEF support to the Ministry of Health and five primary health centers.

In Belarus, 77 youth were informed about essential health services through webinars and educational events, including HIV/AIDS, and 27 service providers were trained to provide services for the vulnerable population.

In the Czech Republic, during the reporting time, UNICEF supported the delivery of primary health care services in public health facilities to 1,187 children and mothers (980 children and 207 women) through technical and financial support provided to establish additional pediatric and adult outpatient centers in University Hospitals across the country. Since 01 November, UNICEF has reached two additional agreements with the Hospitals in Kolin and Stodska Municipalities. In total, 9 outpatient centers have been established with UNICEF support in five university hospitals, and 4,864 children and women have been provided with primary healthcare services to date. A total of 56 children were immunized during the reporting period. To date, 316 Ukrainian health professionals have enrolled in courses to support their qualifications as medical doctors in the Czech Republic. Through their work, 1,738 children and 2,459 women have been reached and provided with services.

In Slovakia, primary healthcare services were provided to an overall 41,149 children and women including 2,800 in this reporting period through UNICEF-supported mechanisms, including 297 consultations for mental health, 574 referrals to higher levels of care and 563 children vaccinated against measles, polio, and other antigens. In addition, 949 parents and caregivers received infant and young child counseling and 124 beneficiaries have shared their concerns and asked questions through established feedback mechanisms in the health sector. A new work plan with Ministry of Health has been finalized in view of strengthening integration of Ukrainian health workers into the Slovak health system (through licensing), and supporting immunization, early childhood development, mental health, health promotion and education, including parenting programmes.
To date, 523,775 children (84% of the target) have accessed formal and non-formal education, including early learning, in the targeted countries. In addition, 323,740 children (41%) have received individual learning materials.

In Poland, 192,523 children from Ukraine, including 35,733 children in preschools, are currently enrolled in the Polish Education System across the country. A total of 94 342 boys and 92,955 girls benefited from learning materials in Wroclaw municipality. In addition, 1,717 educators (1,634 female) were trained to work with refugee and host children in preschool and general education institutions. Furthermore, UNICEF supported the Municipality of Rzeszow targeting 4,000 children and employing 42 multicultural/Ukrainian language assistants to help refugees integrate into school environments. UNICEF also supported nine kindergartens in the Lublin municipality with teaching equipment and aids targeting 7,064 children. Meanwhile, 22 educational institutions were equipped with books, dictionaries, and other educational resources for language and culture to serve around 5,000 children. Through its ongoing partnerships with civil society organizations, UNICEF provided learning materials to 9,913 children. Moreover, 16,544 children received support in accessing formal or non-formal education opportunities. In the reporting period, 318 children (160 girls, 158 boys from Ukraine) accessed early learning at 21 Spynka centers, and 313 refugee children aged 3-6 (158 boys and 155 girls) have been attending the early childhood learning and play services.

In Romania, with 3,795 Ukrainian children enrolled in Romanian schools, UNICEF prepared the distribution of 5,000 laptops, school-in-a-box, and backpacks and supported the government with the procurement of school furniture/pupil desks and chairs, Ukrainian textbooks for 1,900 learners, and 400 English textbooks. UNICEF initiated the distribution of 5,000 Romanian/Ukrainian/English conversation guides and 3,000 copies of ABC of the Ukrainian/Romanian language printed in partnership with Editura Epigraf.

In Hungary, through UNICEF-supported system-strengthening and programme implementation, 825 children accessed formal and non-formal education, including early learning to date. Additionally, 1,028 children have received learning materials so far. The newly signed partnership with Dorcas Ministries, a faith-based organization, benefited 63 children with non-formal education and 83 with learning materials. In addition, six master trainers from Hungarian implementing partners completed the “Foundational Training on Psychosocial First Aid and trauma-informed practices with young children and their caregivers” on Nov 21-23.

In Slovakia, 192 schools and 965 Ukrainian children across Slovakia (41 in kindergartens, 853 in elementary schools, and 71 in secondary schools) received direct support through consultations and counseling, and coordination with municipalities. In addition, 130 refugee adolescents (13-17 years old) benefitted from non-formal learning, including MHPSS. Twenty-three play and learning hubs across 13 municipalities supported by UNICEF reached 650 young children (Ukrainian and Slovak) with early learning opportunities and social cohesion through intercultural and social events. Parenting support was strengthened through a new partnership with the Union of Mother Centres with the establishment of play and learning hubs and mothers’ support groups across nine municipalities, reaching 200 children and 200 mothers/caregivers. About 100 adults/caregivers per week participate in mothers/parent clubs’ activities led by the NGO partner Wide Open School’s play and learning hubs.

In Moldova, in collaboration with the Ministry for Education and Research, UNICEF and partners facilitated the enrollment of 1,823 refugee children (973 girls) in formal education. A total of 397 children (176 girls) were reached with non-formal educational activities organized in the play and learning hubs in refugee accommodation centers. UNICEF also supported the inclusion of 295 learners in MHPSS activities. In addition, 15 play and learning hubs have been supplied with early childhood education (ECE) kits and Duplo/Lego boxes, reaching 397 refugee children with educational supplies. UNICEF signed a work plan with the Chisinau Municipality under the existing Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to support 38,000 refugee and local children from municipal preschools with didactical materials, educational, and cognitive toys. Municipal early education institutions host over 60% of refugees, expressing the greatest need for support with early education services.

In Bulgaria, during the reporting period, UNICEF and the NGO, Situational Center Open Doors supported access to the learning of 875 refugee children. UNICEF also supported the continuation of education of 1,028 (578 girls) children enrolled online in Ukrainian education by ensuring access to the Internet. A total of 232 children (131 girls) aged 3 to 6 years benefitted from two play and learning day-care centers; 123 children of the same age group (66 girls) benefitted from LEGO play, and development kits, and 139 young children were provided with MHPSS along with 159 caregivers. In addition, 106 children (50 girls) aged 4 – 7 years engaged in Bulgarian language classes and school preparedness. Overall, 361 (136 girls) benefitted from learning materials, and 55 teenagers (32 girls) were supported during the first week of the operations of the Ukrainian Hive integrational hub in Sofia. A total of 118 children engaged in non-formal inclusion activities.

In Greece, 1,185 children from Ukraine were enrolled in formal education schools across the country. During the reporting period, 110 children from Ukraine have benefitted for the first time from the UNICEF-supported “All Children in Education” (ACE) programme, which enables access to non-formal education and enrolment in formal education.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, a learning hub was set up in a local primary school in Međugorje, municipality of Ćitluk. To date, 29 children (18 girls) benefited from the Akelius Digital Language courses with the programme, which helps children learn the English language through a self-paced and blended approach. A total of 30 (12 boys and 18 girls)
children have been reached with individual learning materials distributed by UNICEF, including school backpacks and stationery supplies so far.

In Italy, 53 teachers (51 female) participated in four training sessions on Akelius e-learning Italian course. A total of 281 tablets benefitted 216 students and 65 teachers in 12 schools.

In Croatia, UNICEF signed a Letter of Agreement with the Ministry of Science and Education to improve learning outcomes through the distribution of learning materials for 350 schools with 1,720 students from Ukraine. The third intensive training for school professionals on students’ mental health and inclusive learning environments benefitted 18 school professionals from 11 schools. An additional 65 students from Ukraine (29 girls) gained better access to formal or non-formal education (with all three trainings, a total of 251 students from Ukraine with improved access to education). Two handbooks published in September on the integration of Ukrainian students into Croatian schools were downloaded 112 times (for primary schools) and 33 times (for secondary) in the reporting period (1,084 downloads in total).

In Montenegro, learning materials on the Digital Scholl platform were translated into Ukrainian, and MHPSS were provided to 186 children through group workshops based on the standardized package “Empower yourself” while individual sessions were provided to six children. A mental health and wellbeing programme for preschool education was developed and planned to be launched in December. In addition, furniture and tech equipment were procured for six primary schools and four pre-schools to support enrollment and quality conditions for children from Ukraine. Moreover, 494 Ukrainian children currently enrolled in formal education benefitted from a set of activities implemented by the Ministry of Education with UNICEF support. A total of 160 children benefited from non-formal learning support and were provided with learning materials during the reporting period.

In Serbia, UNICEF has distributed school textbooks for 63 refugee children attending 24 primary schools and 19 youth from 10 secondary schools to date. Twelve trained youth volunteers provided weekly workshops for 67 refugee children and youth (17 girls). A total of 13 students from the Faculty of Philosophy at Nis University applied to conduct their pedagogical and methodical practice through the provision of English language courses for refugee children. The capacity building program aimed to orient and prepare students was completed, and initial testing with refugee children was conducted, engaging 40 (17 girls) children and youth. The classes will start at the end of November.

On November 14th, UNICEF signed a new partnership with the LEGO Foundation to support emergency response in Moldova and Romania. A total of 35 play and learning hubs will be established, reaching 205,000 refugee and host children from 0 to 6 years of age, building the capacity of 20,000 early childhood development (ECD) professionals, and supporting 70,000 parents and caregivers with information and training opportunities.

To support young refugee families and children with disabilities and developmental difficulties, 89 family consultants were trained in Bulgaria and Moldova, and 90 additional family consultants are undergoing training delivered by the European Association of Service Providers for Persons with Disabilities (EASPD) through a UNICEF-supported partnership. Thanks to the engagement of family consultants as well as previously trained master trainers in direct service provision, 455 children and 271 caregivers received MHPSS across Poland, Slovakia, Moldova, Bulgaria, and Romania.

A UNICEF-supported partnership with the International Step by Step Association (ISSA) resulted in 30 new master trainers from the public early childhood education and care systems in the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovakia, trained in providing psychological first aid for young children. Moreover, 50 previously trained trainers from Bulgaria, Moldova, Poland, Romania, and Ukraine participated in an online peer exchange to share good practices and models for providing early childhood educators with the skills to identify signs of distress among young children and to support them through trauma-informed pedagogies and practices. Across Bulgaria, Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Slovakia, and Ukraine, an additional 1,000 Ukrainian parents and caregivers in host countries have benefitted from Bebo, UNICEF’s parenting application that provides parents and caregivers with timely and reliable advice, support and concrete tips and strategies on supporting their young children’s health, learning and development. A total of 43,400 Ukrainian parents and caregivers are currently using Bebo to strengthen their parenting skills and capacities.

In Türkiye, 10,000 learn-at-home kits and 1,000 sets of ECE kits in backpacks are being distributed across five provinces. The graphic design for 1,000 storybook sets was completed, with printing/distribution scheduled for the coming months. An online parent survey (2,700 refugee respondents, approximately 100 Ukrainians among them) shared reasons for discontinued learning, indicating challenges in accessing either the All-Ukrainian online portal or the formal education system in Türkiye. In collaboration with the Education Sector Working Group members, UNICEF led the annual back to school campaign.

In Belarus, 55 children (33 girls) benefited from child-friendly spaces established in collaboration with the Red Cross and Social-Pedagogical Centres in Brest and Homel regions.

In the Czech Republic, 11,922 refugee children in over 700 schools (from pre-primary to secondary) have been supported to date by at least 1,592 teachers and other staff trained by National Pedagogical Institute. Among them, 637 received individual support from the regional coordinators to practice the skills obtained through the training. Moreover, a total of 547 Czech and Ukrainian trainees have been enrolled in five-month qualification courses for teaching assistants across the country under the coordination of the Central Bohemian Institute of Education. Czech teaching assistants were also trained to strengthen support for the refugee and other vulnerable children, facilitating integration and social cohesion at schools. During this reporting period, the government Helpline processed 399 requests and queries (309 phone calls and 90 emails) from refugees and the host community (mainly school
principals). Through the partnership with the Municipality of Prague, 1,696, including adaptation classes, and engaged in social cohesion activities. In addition, the first phase of a grant scheme (June-November) enabled access to non-formal early learning opportunities for 2,807 children, including 1,022 children under the age of 6 (of whom 893 were Ukrainian refugees). The services included ECD centers, parent-child playgroups, children’s groups focusing on adaptation/integration, and parenting support and consultations. Finally, 10 master trainers from the National Pedagogical Institute were trained in psychological first aid and trauma-informed practices with young children and their caregivers.

**WASH**

To date, UNICEF and its partners have enabled 100,249 people (46% of the target) to access sufficient safe water for drinking and domestic needs in targeted countries. Meanwhile, 30,834 people (11%) have used safe and appropriate sanitation facilities. In addition, 55,617 children (56%) have been accessing appropriate WASH facilities and services.

In **Poland**, 2,218 girls were provided access to menstrual hygiene through the installation of pink boxes in 137 schools during the reporting period.

During the same time, in **Moldova**, 566 individuals accessed sufficient, safe water for drinking and domestic needs in targeted UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots and Refugee Accommodation centers, reaching to date a total of 5,764 people. A total of 9,496 refugees received hygiene supplies and access to safe and appropriate sanitation facilities in the above-mentioned locations, reaching a total of 38,423 people. As part of the winterization program, UNICEF and partners are conducting activities to ensure that the WASH infrastructure and related services are sustained and protected from the effects of colder weather in all locations targeted by the response – including two bus stations/camps and two border crossing points. These activities also include the provision of heating and hot water. In addition, UNICEF is procuring hygiene supplies (including winter clothes for children), targeting a total of 5,000 children.

In **Belarus**, in preparation for a potential influx of refugees during the winter months, more than 2,300 hygiene kits for women, families, and children were provided to the Belarus Red Cross to cover critical needs. In addition, 142 individuals, including 54 children (32 girls), were provided with basic hygienic items during the reporting period.

**Social Protection**

To date, 47,088 households (73% of the target) have been reached with UNICEF-funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers. In addition, 156,000 households (78%) have benefited from new or additional social transfers from governments with UNICEF technical assistance.

In **Slovakia**, UNICEF delivered cash benefits for child development and education assistance to 2,374 Ukrainian households, covering a total of 3,458 children (1,727 girls), with EUR 414,960 (US$ 437,284). The cash was delivered to families who did not claim the benefit in October. As part of the monthly cash assistance for Ukrainian carers of children with specific needs, 272 carers (233 female) received EUR 508 in the reporting period. The total grant amount was EUR 270,256 (US$ 284,795).

In **Moldova**, during the reporting period, an additional 2,379 refugee households benefited from the joint UNICEF-UNHCR cash assistance programme, which provides direct cash assistance of US$ 120 per person in the household, bringing the total number of households receiving cash assistance to 28,150 (62,422 individual beneficiaries) to date. A beneficiary verification exercise continues to improve the overall targeting of the cash assistance programme and facilitate the planning of future activities, including winterization top-ups. In addition, UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR, and UNFPA signed an agreement with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection to cover the immediate winterization needs of 80,000 Moldovan and refugee households (UNICEF support covering 40,000 households) by topping up the Government winter assistance with cash assistance of MDL 700 (USD 37) per month per household for six months.

In **Hungary**, UNICEF and the Municipality of Záhony launched the application call for cash assistance. The cash payment in December will benefit 125 households.

In **Bulgaria**, UNICEF started providing cash assistance to vulnerable Ukrainian refugee families with children in the form of pre-paid vouchers for food and non-food items. The cash assistance is provided via the Council of Refugee Women in Bulgaria (CRWB) based on a vulnerability assessment. In 15-23 November, 131 households received cash assistance, including 124 children (60 girls, 64 boys, 9 out of them with disabilities) and 215 adults (74 with disabilities). In addition, vulnerable families were provided support for covering other emergency needs (e.g., access to medical services) through a special Vulnerability Fund. Implementing partners have reported increased demand for food vouchers and cash assistance, and UNICEF is exploring opportunities for scaling up cash assistance support through other mechanisms and partners.

In **Serbia**, as of the end of November, 52 families (with 89 children) living in six asylum and reception centers and 32 families (with 49 children) living with host families were provided with humanitarian cash assistance. In collaboration with the Local Trustees for Refugees, information sessions were organized for these families across 27 municipalities.
Families were also provided with information on accessing appropriate child-related services and were linked with other service providers in the community.

In Belarus, the cash transfer standards and vulnerability criteria were finalized, with more than 600 vulnerable refugee families with children expected to receive cash support to prepare for winter. A governmental social entitlement scheme was used to estimate the total cash support per beneficiary and will be delivered to more than 2,300 individuals, including 1,300 children. The cash scheme was developed using government-supported allowance and will be delivered in partnership with the Belarus Red cross and Belarus Post office, which has the country's largest distribution network.

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

UNICEF and partners have reached 8,927,878 people (88% of target) through messaging on prevention and access to services. Furthermore, 248,833 people (90%) have participated in engagement actions for social and behavioral change. Finally, 143,562 people (98%) have shared their concerns and asked questions through established feedback mechanisms.

Through the partnership with Viber, UNICEF conducted an on-line survey with 4,283 refugees in Poland, Germany, Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Czech Republic and Hungary, to understand their experience and challenges in host countries. Results will be used to adjust and improve SBC and sectoral response. In addition, 15 people from five partnering governmental, educational departments, and institutions in Belarus benefited from an orientation session on SBC in emergency and AAP. Special focus was made on increasing their capacities to engage refugees, put in place feedback and complaints mechanisms, and collect and report data on global SBC indicators. As an immediate result, the reporting on the SBC indicators significantly improved at the end of the month for Belarus. In total, 1,010 individuals were engaged in activities aiming at SBC, and 457 individuals provided their feedback on services provided.

In Romania, UNICEF received feedback on the activities carried out in various locations from 450 people. Results will be analyzed and used to improve services provided by UN Agencies and partners.

In Hungary, UNICEF launched a campaign to promote (i) the national child helpline Kék Vonal, which will have dedicated Ukrainian and Russian-speaking professionals, and (ii) NANE, a women’s rights association operating a helpline for victims of domestic and sexual violence. UNICEF also presented its regional and country-specific strategy for the Ukraine refugee response at the annual conference of the Child Rights Coalition of Hungary, attended by 100 participants.

In Poland, 30,00 people visited the Spilno digital platform in November and accessed four new materials on legal, educational, and safety topics. More than 100 most-frequently-asked questions from refugees were collected and answered in an accessible digital format. The messages on U-Report and the education hotline were disseminated through Viber to more than 20,000 refugees from Ukraine. Through the partnership with the Institute of Mother and Child Foundation around the vaccine demand, the interventions reached around 1,650 through webinars and conferences to improve skills promotion of vaccination, as well as more than 300,000 community members through TV, radio, and social media.

In Moldova, UNICEF launched the "Health Bus" project in October in 12 out of 24 rayons to increase the demand for immunization services among refugees and host communities. A total of 1,564 health workers were trained in effective communication for vaccination, and 3,167 preschool and schoolteachers were engaged to support immunization, including for COVID-19. Almost 10,000 people, including 919 Ukrainian refugees, were reached through face-to-face meetings and urged to vaccinate children and get the COVID-19 vaccine. As a result, the overall COVID-19 vaccination rate in the 12 rayons more than doubled from 1,611 in September to 4,200 doses in November 2022. In addition, UNICEF and partners have updated and disseminated key information about health services available to Ukrainian refugees also using the UNHCR-operated Greenline, which registers on average 5,000-6,000 calls per month. The aim of this effort has been to increase the awareness of and uptake of health services by Ukrainian refugees.

In Bulgaria, during the reporting period, UNICEF reached over 1,097 million people with information about the Ukrainian refugee response, primarily through social media posts and TV interviews. Moreover, 32,052 people were engaged in social and behavioral change activities on various topics like child protection, education, health, youth development etc. A total of 340 people influenced UNICEF and its’ partners programme work through established feedback mechanisms as part of the organization's Accountability to Affected Populations efforts. UNICEF co-organized a "Mini World Cup" football tournament with >400 children aged 8-10 years in partnership with Sofia Municipality and the Bulgarian Football Union. Multiple mass media reported the event, reaching more than 1 million viewers.

In Italy, since April, 1,868 people accessed a UNICEF-sponsored chatbot with queries about safety (11%), mental health and wellbeing (10%), health (10%), legal and protection (42%), and education (21%).

To date, in Serbia, 795 beneficiaries were provided with relevant information about available services in the country, project assistance, tailored messages on health and mental health issues, protection risks early child development (117 in the reporting period).
Adolescent Development and Participation

To date, the total number of Ukrainian individuals supported through youth engagement mechanisms reached 853,770, of whom 316,415 were children and young people. Communication actions and social media interactions have been translated into an estimated total reach of 1,927,839 across the different partner platforms.

UNICEF continued engaging with young people as partners in the response. During the month of November, the World Organization of the Scout Movements (WOSM), UNICEF’s partner for youth engagement, supported 41,095 Ukrainian individuals, 34,363 of whom were children and young people, in a total of 484 locations. Over 33,455 Ukrainian young people have been supported through Scout’s Educational Methods in the past month, through activities facilitated by a total of 2,795 Scout volunteers and team members. Communication actions and social media interactions have been translated into an estimated total reach of 156,817 across the different platforms during the reporting period. On 30 November, WOSM organized a “Scout Humanitarians: Youth Panel” to give visibility to young Scouts who supported the people from Ukraine at the early stages of the war, and thereafter. This Youth Panel invited four panelists, aged 18 – 24, from the programme countries (Romania, Moldova, Lithuania and Poland).

On 01 November, UNICEF and the Duke of Edinburg’s International Award (The Award) launched the Stand By Me project. The initiative promotes a licensing model and new buddy system leveraging the Award’s framework for non-formal education and learning as a tool for community cohesion in three countries – Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Romania. A total of 678 community beneficiaries benefitted from the project, with 339 young people directly participating and engaged across the three countries. In addition, 20,639 people were reached by the project through messaging on prevention and access to services to date.

In Slovakia, UNICEF and the National Institute for Education and Youth (NIVAM) co-organized a workshop on 23 November with key youth and non-formal education stakeholders to identify key challenges for Ukrainian refugee youth and strategies/activities to address them. This led to the active engagement and participation of youth representatives of the Ukrainian and Slovak communities. NIVAM is translating these insights into the design of a grant-giving scheme to support non-formal education activities for youth nationwide, including Ukrainian refugee youth. In addition, the City of Bratislava launched Slovak language courses for Ukrainian young people, with eight study groups attended by around 80 pupils.

In Poland, the Municipality of Rzeszow established and equipped Educational Information Points to provide the Ukrainian and Polish communities with updated information on education and education-related job opportunities. UNICEF has reached out to Ukrainian adolescents through U-Reports, and currently, 2,500 adolescents are in the U-reporters pool. Of the 2,014 U-Reporters registered in U-Report Europe reported coming from Poland (69% female, 31% male) are young people aged 10-24 years old. Ten percent of them have explored further the U-Report information bot menu. The bot content consists of information for young people on the move and how to take care of mental health.

In Moldova, mobile teams of youth workers organized 12 info sessions across the Chisinau Municipality, reaching out to 1,200 refugees and host community adolescents and youth. Youth Centers in Cahul, Ungheni, Balti, and Chisinau provided non-formal education services to 1,800 adolescents and refugee youth. Through the UNICEF-supported U-report, 4,500 young girls and boys received information on existing programs and services for refugee adolescents provided by UN Agencies. Meanwhile, 3,666 young people (2,435 girls and 1,231 boys) received STEAM training in 14 localities from UNICEF NGO partners, GirlsGoIT and STEAM on Wheels. Youth Friendly Spaces in the UNICEF-UNHCR Blue dots in Palanca and Chisinau provided information and non-formal education services and programs to around 800 refugee children and adolescents.

In Bulgaria, through the UPLIFT partnership, UNICEF and Junior Achievement organized five innovation camps for adolescents and youth from 29 high schools across the country. As part of the activities, 399 high-school students worked in teams of 5-6 on a business idea generation case study. The innovation camps built innovative thinking and entrepreneurial skills among the participants and encouraged social inclusion and tolerance, as half of the participants were Ukrainian youth and vulnerable and disadvantaged local youth. At the end of the competition, the teams presented their solutions in front of a jury. In addition, during the Global Entrepreneurship week on 14-25 November, around 4,100 students from 70 educational institutions across Bulgaria were involved in entrepreneurial activities such as competitions and challenges, innovation camps, and open lessons.

In Italy, during the reporting period, 39 out-of-school children and 182 students (four Ukrainian) from two schools participated in two UPSHIFT Innovation and Creativity Camps in Rome. During the event, 38 tablets were distributed. As of 29 November, there are 610 U-Reporters from Ukraine registered. A second Cashme for Ukraine challenge was launched with the support of online platform, Mygrants, the first skills assessment and development web app most used by migrants and refugees in Italy, based on microlearning to support their socio-economic inclusion. Cashme aims to support young people who have come from Ukraine to Italy with an opportunity to build job-oriented skills and earn money simultaneously.

In Serbia, UNICEF published and promoted the open call, The Creation of Sustainable Mental Health Support Systems for Refugees in Serbia, focusing on youth from Ukraine. The invitation was forwarded to all organizations that work with refugees, migrants, and asylum seekers, as well as organizations that provide MHPSS.
Coordination, partnership, strategy, funding

To date, UNICEF has established 47 new formal partnerships with national and sub-national authorities (85% of target) to support the extension of quality social services to refugees, with 810,744 targeted people (41%) receiving UNICEF technical assistance for system strengthening.

In Poland, during the reporting period, UNICEF provided training to the key staff from the 12 municipalities on Result Based Monitoring (RBM) and reporting of the results of the interventions of the municipalities and UNICEF’s joint response. The municipalities additionally received training and guidance on Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) and financial reporting. In addition, since 24 February, US$ 16.3 million worth of procurement has been undertaken, and US$ 5.3 million in supplies has been received in UNICEF warehouses and directly to partners. Of these, 54 waybills/trucks worth about US$ 5 million have been dispatched to 28 locations in the country. The supply pipeline remains highly active with 80,000 individual hygiene kits, 4,000 institutional hygiene kits, 10,334 first aid kits, 24,000 individual education kits, 3000 ECD kits, 4,800 recreation kits, 3,000 laptops, 5,000 tablets, 300 printers, and 536 personal computers expected from Poland, Turkiye, and Supply Division.

In Hungary, the preliminary results of the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) were presented to the Refugee Coordination Forum in October and discussed with partners and the Working Groups chairs and co-chairs. This provided the first interagency and multi-sector data source made publicly available in the country.

In Hungary, a partnership was signed with the Municipality of Záhony to benefit up to 15,000 children passing through its transit point, as well as 625 children at risk of violence, abuse, and family separation. The work plan specifies early education services, MHPSS, and safe spaces. In addition, 125 households will benefit from cash assistance. A Memorandum of Understanding, Letters of Exchange, and a detailed work plan were finalized with the Municipality of the City of Debrecen, the second biggest municipality in the country. The partnership is expected to reach 1,000 most vulnerable children, refugees, and Roma children living in precarious family situations. The partnership will be officially signed on December 5th.

In Slovakia, based on data analysis on (i) the number of the refugee population, (ii) their proportion in the municipality (indicating absorption capacities of the services), and (iii) the potential to provide services for surrounding municipalities, UNICEF pre-selected 15 municipalities for possible future cooperation. A template for a municipal engagement work plan was developed, including effective coordination, data and monitoring, contingency planning, and effective provision of inclusive, quality services.

In the Czech Republic, under the framework of the partnership between UNICEF and the Municipality of Prague, the establishment of the Center for Follow-Up Support to Refugees was approved. The center will play a critical role in bridging the long-term support for the refugees fleeing from Ukraine through providing comprehensive services in housing, health, education, social protection, and early childhood development.

Advocacy and communication

- UNICEF Poland Press release: Ukrainian and Polish children speak the common language of friendship
- UNICEF Poland Press release: On World Children’s Day, we all have one team - the children’s rights team!
- UNICEF Moldova article: Children ‘taking over’ for a better future

Next Sitrep: January 2023

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Annex A: Summary of Programme Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>UNICEF Target 2022</th>
<th>Total Results - Outflow Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disabili</td>
<td>Cumulative</td>
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PROGRAMME STRATEGY

- # new formal partnerships established with national and subnational authorities to support the extension of quality social services to refugees (Pilot HFI) (1) 55 47 85% 4 ▲
- # Targeted population in municipalities receiving UNICEF technical assistance for system strengthening (Pilot HFI) (2) 1,986,546 810,744 41% 10,777 ▲
### Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
<th>Improvement</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children and women receiving primary health care services through UNICEF supported mechanisms</td>
<td>429,800</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>7,00%</td>
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### Child Protection

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<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
<th>Improvement</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support</td>
<td>1,210,190</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied and separated children identified</td>
<td>34,600</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>31,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied and separated children who were provided with alternative care and/or reunified</td>
<td>23,605</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>10,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR/UNICEF operational blue dots</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions</td>
<td>633,000</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>2,5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers</td>
<td>653,930</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EDUCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
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<th>Achievement</th>
<th>Improvement</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning (6)</td>
<td>626,050</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>0,56%</td>
<td>0,56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of children receiving individual learning materials</td>
<td>786,150</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>0,26%</td>
<td>0,26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WASH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
<th>Improvement</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People accessing sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs</td>
<td>216,000</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities</td>
<td>290,000</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children accessing appropriate wash facilities and services in learning facilities and safe space</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>0,06%</td>
<td>0,06%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Protection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
<th>Improvement</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households reached with UNICEF funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers</td>
<td>64,150</td>
<td>47,088</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>6,589</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households benefiting from new or additional social transfers from governments with UNICEF technical assistance support</td>
<td>200,620</td>
<td>156,000</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Behavior Change /C4D

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
<th>Improvement</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services</td>
<td>10,142,500</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People participating in engagement actions for social and behavioral change</td>
<td>276,400</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms</td>
<td>146,270</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This HPM table reports shows both cumulative progress from beginning of the emergency and change from the last time it was shown.*

**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 indicators.*

***Multisectoral Need Assessments are ongoing in most neighbouring countries. The results may affect targets for key interventions.***

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

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

**Programme Strategy:** Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Belarus, Czech Rep

**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, Slovak Rep.

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

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

**Social Behavior Change /C4D:** Poland, Moldova, Romania, Bulgaria, Belarus, Slovak Rep, Italy,
Annex B: Funding Status as of 29 November 2022*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Requirements for 2022</th>
<th>ORE Funding Received</th>
<th>ORR Funding Received</th>
<th>Carry Forward</th>
<th>Available Fund</th>
<th>Funding Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>D=A+B+C</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>6,387,136</td>
<td>954,585</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>954,585</td>
<td>5,432,551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>22,654,813</td>
<td>22,928,970</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22,928,970</td>
<td>6,608,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>18,337,813</td>
<td>11,729,345</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11,729,345</td>
<td>6,608,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP, GBVIE and PSEA</td>
<td>108,642,871</td>
<td>135,477,877</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>135,477,877</td>
<td>30,835,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>135,260,555</td>
<td>111,399,822</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>112,899,822</td>
<td>22,360,733</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social protection (SBC, CE, AAP)</td>
<td>75,695,843</td>
<td>62,258,040</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>62,258,040</td>
<td>13,437,803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds received 2022</td>
<td>377,208,378</td>
<td>375,355,779</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>377,208,378</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figures reported to FTS may differ for same period due to in-process allocation of flexible funding. The sectoral breakdown is provisional, and resources are mobilized based on the needs/gaps.