

# Europe and Central Asia Region (ECAR) and Ukraine

## UKRAINE AND REFUGEE RESPONSE

One Year of Response  
Consolidated Humanitarian  
Situation Report  
24 February 2023



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Noémi, 11, a Roma refugee from Ukraine lives in Dorcas Ministry Refugee Centre in Hungary.

24 February 2022 to 24 February 2023

### Highlights

- The escalation of war in Ukraine on 24 February 2022 created a humanitarian and human rights catastrophe. Millions of children were uprooted from their homes, separated from their families and put at risk of violence.
- One year after, around 5.4 million people remain displaced across Ukraine and humanitarian needs continue to grow. In Europe, 8 million refugees from Ukraine are recorded. Over 4.8 million are registered for temporary protection.
- Thanks to generous, timely contributions from public and private sector donors and UNICEF National Committees, UNICEF received US\$1.3 billion to meet the needs of millions of children and their families deeply impacted by one year of war. Flexible funding enabled UNICEF to be agile, and during an uncertain, complex year, to prioritize support quickly and strategically to affected populations inside Ukraine as well as those fleeing as refugees across Europe.

### Inside Ukraine

- UNICEF was already working in Ukraine protecting and promoting the rights of children prior to the war's escalation, and thus able to quickly scale up support.
- Over the year, UNICEF and partners enabled nearly 5 million people to access health care; nearly 5.6 million to access safe drinking water; over 3.35 million children and caregivers to access mental health and psychosocial support; and nearly 1.5 million children to access formal or non-formal education, including early learning. Over 1 million people, including 646,010 children, received UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers.

### In Refugee Response countries

- UNICEF supported governments to ensure access to child-centred, gender-responsive and inclusive services, protection and social assistance for Ukrainian children, their families and host communities in 19 countries.
- Over the year, 473,563 people were reached with UNICEF-supported primary health care services; 115,544 people accessed safe drinking water, 53,679 households received UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers, 1,058,230 children accessed formal and non-formal education, including early learning, over 15.7 million people were reached with life-saving messaging on their rights and access to critical services. 39 operational UNICEF/UNHCR Blue Dots provided integrated services for affected families and children.

### Situation in Numbers

**13.6 million people** displaced within and outside of Ukraine, including **5.4 million people** internally displaced in Ukraine and **8 million refugees** recorded across Europe (UNHCR & IOM data, 2023)

**27.3 million people** in need across the region, including **7.1 million children**.

**4.1 million children in need** inside Ukraine

**3.86 million children in need** in refugee response countries

(UNICEF 2023 Ukraine and Refugee Response HAC; UNOCHA Humanitarian Response Plan 2023)

**4 million children** to be reached inside and outside Ukraine.

**2.5 million children in need** inside Ukraine

**1.5 million children in need** in refugee response countries

(UNICEF 2023 Ukraine and Refugee Response HAC)

## UNICEF Results and Funding Status

(Cumulative for inside and outside Ukraine for February 2022 to February 2023)

Key Results and Funding Status (Feb 2022 - Feb 2023)	In Ukraine		In refugee hosting countries	
	In refugee hosting countries	Funding by sector	In Ukraine	Funding by sector
<b>Health</b> Children and women receiving primary health care services through UNICEF supported mechanisms	473,563	7%	4,937,295	11%
<b>Child Protection</b> # Children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	1,248,025	35%	3,355,403	10%
<b>Education</b> # Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	1,058,230	36%	1,458,203	8%
<b>WASH</b> # People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	115,544	2%	5,574,624	16%
<b>Social Protection</b> # Households reached with UNICEF funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers	53,679	16%	224,303	54%

Cumulative number of beneficiaries reached from Feb 2022 to Feb 2023.

% distribution of cumulative funding received (Graph on the right) from Feb 2022 to Feb 2023 across

Cumulative number of beneficiaries reached from Feb 2022 to Feb 2023.

% distribution of cumulative funding received (Graph on the right) from Feb 2022 to Feb 2023 across

## Funding Received for 1 Year of Response

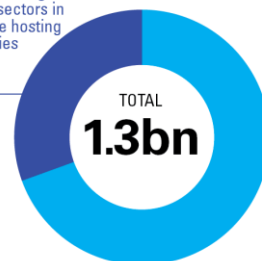
Funding received from 24 February 2022 to 20 February 2023 – Pillar 1 and Pillar 2

### Funding received (US\$)

Feb 2022- Feb 2023

394M

Total funding for all sectors in refugee hosting countries



896M

Total funding for all sectors in Ukraine

## Funding Overview & Partnerships

When the war intensified dramatically in Ukraine on 24 February 2022, UNICEF immediately [appealed](#) for US\$349 million to provide critical life-saving support for affected children and their families inside Ukraine and in neighbouring, refugee countries. As the magnitude of the crisis became apparent, UNICEF's [humanitarian funding requirements \(HAC\) for 2022](#) increased to US\$1.4 billion, and with the war continuing and remaining acute, UNICEF launched a new US\$1.1 billion [HAC appeal for 2023](#). All UNICEF's response plans have been fully aligned with the respective inter-agency appeals: the Humanitarian Response Plan and the Regional Refugee Response Plan for Ukraine.

Thanks to generous, flexible, and timely funding from public and private sector partners, including UNICEF National Committees, UNICEF received US\$ 1.3 billion in the past year to meet the needs of millions of children and their families who were significantly impacted over the one year of war. Flexible funding enabled UNICEF to be agile, and during an uncertain, complex year, to prioritize support quickly and strategically to affected populations inside Ukraine as well as those fleeing as refugees across Europe.

Key public sector donors included 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 United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), which all provided important contributions. The Education Cannot Wait Fund also provided a generous contribution to HAC-Ukraine. Private sector donations were received from over 921 businesses, 244 philanthropy partners, 141 foundations and a large base of individual donors in more than 47 countries. Some prominent private sector donors and partners who have significantly contributed 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, AcelorMittalSA, Hitachi, Heartland, Formula One, Daiichi Sankyo, United Internet, Action, Ericsson, BMW, Daimler Trucks, Mercedes-Benz Grand Prix and Olam Group, SHO Partners, Akelius Foundation, Aeon Corporate Ltd and Co-op Deli Consumers Cooperative Union, Lund Trust, Apple, Google, ING, Louis Vuitton, PWC, EY, Heartland, Ikea, Nokia, Valora Management, American Eagle Outfitters, BMW, Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation, The Schwab Fund for Charitable Giving, UBS and Optimus Foundation.

Following the escalation of war, partnerships were quickly activated to respond to the mass human displacement and acute humanitarian needs. UNICEF rapidly scaled up a multi-sectoral response inside and outside Ukraine in collaboration with United Nations (UN) agencies and other humanitarian partners, leveraging long-standing country programme partnerships in Ukraine and refugee-hosting countries, including with key line ministries, municipalities, civil society organizations (CSOs), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In Ukraine, 112 government, civil society and financial services partners engaged with UNICEF to respond to the critical needs of war-stricken children and families. In refugee hosting countries, UNICEF scaled up existing country programmes and partnerships to respond, and in countries where it did not have a presence prior to the war (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia), quickly formed solid partnerships with national governments and municipalities. In refugee-hosting countries, UNICEF also worked with its robust network of National Committees. At regional level, new multi-country relationships were established with Eurocities, a network of over 200 major cities across Europe, Junior Achievement Europe, The Duke of Edinburgh's International Award Foundation, and the World Organization of the Scouts Movement covering Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Ukraine.

## Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

On 24 February 2022, the war in Ukraine escalated, creating a humanitarian and human rights catastrophe, and traumatizing a generation of children. Millions of children were uprooted from their homes, separated from their families, or put at risk of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence (GBV). Between 24 February 2022 and 22 January 2023, 438 children (180 girls, 223 boys, 35 children) were reported killed and 838 (241 girls, 330 boys, 267 children) injured.<sup>1</sup> One year on, around 5.4 million people remain displaced **across Ukraine**, a slight decrease compared to 5.9 million in December 2022.<sup>2</sup> For one in every four (24 per cent) internally displaced people, monthly humanitarian cash assistance is now their primary source of household income.<sup>3</sup>

The security situation in Ukraine deteriorated rapidly following the intensification of war. Services such as education, health care, and water supply were decimated in areas affected by active fighting, and protection mechanisms for children and families crumbled. A year on, while the frontline in the east and south continually shifts, areas have opened up enabling UNICEF to deliver humanitarian assistance. Intense fighting, however, continues in frontline cities, and since October, relentless airstrikes on critical infrastructure have caused widespread outages of power and other services, leaving even more people across the country to face a bitterly cold winter without access to gas, electricity, centralized heating systems or access to sufficient water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services. According to the WASH Cluster, 11 million people urgently need access to WASH services in 2023.<sup>4</sup>

The freezing winter, the loss of income, and the energy and socioeconomic crisis triggered by the war have had a devastating impact on children and families, leaving an estimated 472,018 people in Ukraine, 85 per cent of whom were

<sup>1</sup> Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. Ukraine: civilian casualty update, 23 January 2023.

<sup>2</sup> IOM Ukraine Internal Displacement Report. Round 12. 23 January 2023. <https://dtm.iom.int/ukraine>

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> UNOCHA, 2023 Humanitarian Needs Overview Ukraine. <https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/ukraine-humanitarian-needs-overview-2023-december-2022-enuk>

children (400,104) newly exposed to poverty.<sup>5</sup> At the one-year mark of the conflict, there is no end in sight to the fighting or suffering. Humanitarian needs continue to grow and an estimated 17.6 million people in Ukraine, including 4.1 million children, still require humanitarian support in 2023.<sup>6</sup>

In the aftermath of the war's escalation, millions of people fled to **neighbouring countries**, creating the largest human displacement crisis in the world today, with lasting consequences for generations to come. Eight million<sup>7</sup> refugees from Ukraine are now recorded across Europe, predominantly women and children. There are currently more than 4.8 million refugees registered for temporary protection or similar national protection schemes in Europe,<sup>8</sup> with Poland hosting 30 per cent of those registered. When refugees sought refuge in neighbouring countries after 24 February, UNICEF activated an immediate emergency response in six of these.<sup>9</sup> As the crisis continued, the number of refugees in other destinations grew subsequently. A year into the humanitarian crisis, UNICEF had expanded its response to 19 hosting countries.<sup>10</sup> The needs of refugees, especially children and women, were challenging and continue to be significant, with many requiring access to protection services, health, MHPSS, education, accommodation, winter clothing and social protection support, including cash assistance.<sup>11</sup> According to the [UN Refugee Agency](#) (UNHCR),<sup>12</sup> 44 per cent of refugee households with school-aged children (aged 5–7 years) reported at least one child not registered for education in host countries; 25 per cent of refugees were not able to access health care in host countries; and 87 per cent had at least one urgent need such as material assistance, food and employment.

## Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

The complexity of this crisis required a multifaceted and context-specific approach both **inside and outside Ukraine**. **In Ukraine**, under the overall humanitarian leadership of United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), UNICEF scaled up the delivery of humanitarian support, including the provision of immediate multi-sectoral assistance through Spilno Child Spots, a cross-sectoral platform for integrated service provision, social cohesion, community engagement and behavior change interventions, and strengthened national systems to continue delivering social services despite the disruption of war. UNICEF ensured that response plans and programmes were gender responsive, age sensitive, and inclusive. UNICEF adopted a zonal differentiated approach to its humanitarian response, using mobile rapid response teams and inter-agency humanitarian convoys, as well as local administrations and CSOs, to implement its response in the south-east of the country (Zone 1) where humanitarian corridors, intense and sustained war and access constraints remained. In the central and western parts (Zone 2), which had few access challenges, UNICEF used existing national systems and engaged municipalities, local authorities and CSOs to implement its humanitarian interventions. Under the inter-agency framework, UNICEF led/co-led the WASH, Child Protection and Education clusters, the Social Protection sub-group under the Cash Working Group and the Maternal Child Health Care sub-group under the World Health Organization (WHO)-led Health Cluster. WASH, Child Protection and Education Cluster coordinator and information management capacities were put in place.

In **19 refugee-hosting countries**<sup>13</sup> across Europe, UNICEF worked closely with national, regional and local authorities to expand existing services in child protection, education, health and nutrition, WASH, and social protection, including scaling up [UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots](#) to provide multi-sectoral humanitarian response to children and families on the move, building capacity of frontline responders, and supporting national systems and capacities. UNICEF's work integrated social cohesion, social and behaviour change, gender and disability, and [Accountability to Affected Populations](#) (AAP). With continued war inside Ukraine, UNICEF also worked closely with national and sub-national stakeholders to enhance preparedness for potential new refugee movements. Under UNHCR-led coordination with national governments and partners, UNICEF co-chaired the Child Protection and Education Sub-Working Group; Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network and participated in working groups for GBV, AAP, health, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), humanitarian cash assistance, WASH, capacity development, and information management. UNICEF also participated in and contributed to the work of the Regional Gender Task Force.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### UKRAINE

**Health and Nutrition:** With UNICEF support, close to 5 million children and women were able to access essential life-saving primary health care and 508,245 caregivers of children aged 0–23 months received infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling. These results were achieved by providing life-saving supplies (medical kits and equipment, newborn supplies); ensuring emergency health and MHPSS services through home visits and multidisciplinary mobile teams with doctors, nurses and psychologists; supporting immunization and assuring adequate cold chain through the provision of vaccines (polio, Hepatitis B, Hib, measles-mumps-rubella, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, COVID-19) and

<sup>5</sup> UNICEF, The impact of the war in Ukraine and subsequent economic downturn on child poverty in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Regional Brief, UNICEF, 2022

<sup>6</sup> UNOCHA, Humanitarian Response Plan 2023. <https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/ukraine-humanitarian-needs-overview-2023-december-2022-enuk>

<sup>7</sup> UNHCR, Operational Data Portal as of 15 January 2023. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Poland, Moldova, Romania, Belarus, Hungary, and Slovakia.

<sup>10</sup> Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Republic, and Türkiye.

<sup>11</sup> UNICEF, Ukraine and Refugee Response HAC 2023.

<sup>12</sup> UNHCR, Regional Protection Profiling and Monitoring: Protection risk and needs of refugees from Ukraine, 16 February 2023.

<sup>13</sup> Belarus, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Greece, Georgia, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and Türkiye.



equipment (vaccine fridges, freezers, passive cooling systems), and vaccination counselling to displaced parents and caregivers living in centres in Lviv, Ternopil, Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivtsi regions; delivering nutritional supplies for more than 30,000 children and their families; and disseminating messages on breastfeeding on social media, reaching 1.5 million users.

**Child Protection:** To respond to the child protection crisis caused by the war, UNICEF provided life-saving protection response services, helped strengthen child protection systems and provided technical assistance to enhance child protection capacities of professionals and caregivers. Seventy multidisciplinary mobile teams were established across the country to provide urgent protection services at families' doorsteps. Child protection programming collectively reached more than 3.36 million children and caregivers, including 357,963 children with disabilities, with MHPSS; 400,019 beneficiaries with information on GBV risk mitigation and prevention; and 153,730 beneficiaries with access to response interventions for GBV and violence against children. In addition, 126,298 children received individual case management; 3,406 families were trained online to provide temporary care and protection for unaccompanied or separated children; 12,140 professionals and humanitarian workers were trained to provide psychosocial support (PSS) services, case management and specialized services for children from vulnerable families; and more than 1.7 million people were reached through an online campaign on PSEA. More than 2 million children also benefited from much-needed winter clothes and non-food items, as well as recreational, ECD, and adolescent kits.

**Education, Care, Learning, and Child Development:** UNICEF provided emergency education and MHPSS support to enable continuity of learning via multiple learning pathways, reaching nearly 1.5 million children with formal and non-formal education, including early learning; 1.1 million children with online education; 275,000 children with cash support (US\$3,000 cash support to 1,087 schools); 311,040 children with shelter kits provided to 633 education facilities; 74,700 children and adults with mine risk education; 377,993 children and adolescents with PSS, skills development and social and emotional learning (SEL); 102,850 with support for national multi-subject testing required for university entrance; and 1 million children through the training of 107,910 teachers on MHPSS and SEL. In addition, 200,000 youth volunteers were mobilized and trained to assist in the humanitarian response reaching 6,000 families and 87,827 children and adolescents through community learning centres. Around 24,000 active [U-Reporters](#) (young people) participated in 16 polls, helping to inform the humanitarian response.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** Nearly 5.6 million people affected by the war, including more than 940,000 children, were able to access safe drinking water through UNICEF support to the procurement of chemicals, equipment, pipes, accessories, generators and repairs of water supply systems, as well as supply of emergency water (bottled and trucked), especially in newly accessible areas such as Kharkivska, Khersonska and Zaporizka oblasts. Moreover, as a part of an integrated response, nearly 1.7 million people were reached with emergency WASH supplies, including hygiene kits for different age groups, water containers and water purification tablets. With UNICEF support, Ukraine launched the [Oku](#) app, the world's first period tracker for girls created by girls. As cluster lead, UNICEF supported the coordination of humanitarian assistance, focusing on capacity for field assessment, data analysis, prioritization and monitoring, notably through the establishment of a management information system cell within the national association of water utilities. Since October 2022, newly accessible areas remained a priority for UNICEF for emergency rehabilitation of water and sewage infrastructure, to avoid interruption of critical services.

**Social Protection:** The UNICEF Humanitarian Cash Transfer (HCT) programme reached 224,303 households, covering 1,041,952 individuals, including 646,010 children. The HCT programme in Ukraine was implemented in close collaboration with the Ministry of Social Policy and is one of UNICEF's largest HCT programme in terms of people reached and budget. UNICEF implemented the programme directly using an online registration system linked to the Humanitarian Operations and Programmes Cash Transfer Ecosystem (HOPE)<sup>14</sup> database management system with households receiving money through banks or the postal service.

**Influencing Social Behaviour:** Through UNICEF support to social and behaviour change communication, over 13 million unique individuals were reached with messaging on positive preventive and healthy behaviors amidst the war, explosive ordnance risk education (EORE), disaster risk reduction, MHPSS, ECD, education, breastfeeding, nutrition, hygiene, cash assistance, routine and COVID-19 vaccinations. Almost 500,000 children and caregivers visited Spilno Child Spots. Over 300 Spilno locations and mobile teams were mobilized in 20 regions throughout the year. Preschool aged children and their caregivers benefited from interactive and accessible alternative learning tools: more than 4.6 million unique beneficiaries watched the [NUMO](#) online kindergarten, which consists of 121 episodes of interactive preschool lessons covering all key competencies of child development. A Back to Learning Together initiative was launched to support children, educators, and caregivers to engage in learning during the war-affected academic year. Under the AAP agenda, UNICEF received and processed more than 300,000 unique inquiries and pieces of feedback via hotline, feedback forms, research and rapid assessments and other AAP instruments. Daily social listening was continually conducted to navigate the messages and monitor needs.

**Supply and Logistics:** UNICEF placed US\$179.2 million of purchase orders to buy life-saving supplies. US\$123.2 million worth of life-saving supplies were received in Ukraine. US\$80.2 million worth of supplies were dispatched from UNICEF-controlled warehouses and US\$12 million worth of supplies were delivered to implementing partners directly from local vendors. The total value of supplies currently in the pipeline is US\$41.7. To address emerging needs for

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<sup>14</sup> HOPE equips UNICEF country offices implementing humanitarian cash transfers with a standard, risk-informed digital solution. It is used in 12 countries, including Ukraine.

electrical power, generating equipment, and heating for educational and care giving facilities, UNICEF procured 1,196 gensets valued at US\$15.4 million (with 587 gensets already received, 506 already distributed); 90 modular boiler systems valued at US\$5.7 million (24 boilers received, 13 distributed); 6,000 oil filled electric heaters (full order received, 5,428 units distributed); and 3,000 water heaters (full order received, 2,781 units distributed). Additionally, 80,400 out of 121,000 sets of children's winter clothes ordered locally were received, with 57,340 sets distributed during the recent winterization response.

## REFUGEE RESPONSE

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**Poland:** UNICEF partnered with 12 municipalities covering over 75 per cent of refugees from Ukraine and supplementing and strengthening existing national and sub-national capacity to provide essential support to refugees. UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots reached 548,369 people (179,265 children and 369,102 adults) with integrated services. More than 370,000 women and children were ensured access to essential health care. Mother support groups and IYCF counselling mechanisms, able to reach monthly 11,000 Ukrainian and Polish mothers and children, were set up in Poland's 10 big maternities. UNICEF procured polio vaccines for 25,000 refugee children and Hepatitis A vaccines for 5,000 children. Around 350,000 children and caregivers benefitted from WASH interventions and emergency preparedness efforts. 903,305 refugee and host community children were supported with access to education opportunities, including pre-school and early stimulation, both in formal and non-formal settings. UNICEF also distributed 17,000 tablets to refugee children to support their learning. More than 450,000 children and caregivers received MHPSS across child protection, education, and health interventions. More than 56,000 girls, boys and women accessed GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response and more than 15,000 children received individual case management services. 199,080 children from Ukraine benefitted from the government's universal Family 500+ child-raising benefits programme through UNICEF's partnership with the Ministry of Family and Social Policy. Since April 2022, more than 3,000 unaccompanied and separated children were identified by UNICEF and partners, as well as approximately 2,000 children evacuated from Ukrainian institutions residing in temporary facilities in Poland. 3,312 children were provided with alternative care services, MHPSS, medical treatment, food, and other essential supplies. Through partnerships with municipalities, more than 3,600 children benefitted from the cash assistant interventions. UNICEF, municipalities, and NGOs organized summer and winter break activities, focused on social integration and Polish language skills, benefitting more than 37,000 adolescents. U-Report reached 2,400 U-Reporters, including refugees, with key information. 3.8 million people were reached with life-saving information on essential services and over 116,000 participated in various activities with 103,110 people providing feedback through social and behaviour change intervention. Nearly 448,000 people had access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers

**Moldova:** UNICEF's partnership with the Municipality of Chisinau and Ministry of Labour and Social Protection strengthened child protection systems for vulnerable families, including refugee children and caregivers, through the provision of equipment, material, and training for the social services workforce. This partnership model was replicated in Cahul and Ungheni municipalities hosting significant refugee numbers. UNICEF and its partners helped provide health care services for more than 31,197 refugee children and women and more than 2,100 refugee children under 15 years received immunization. More than 1,100 caregivers received IYCF counselling sessions. UNICEF and partners provided WASH facilities and services for 32 accommodation centers for refugees; 41,633 refugees accessed safe and appropriate sanitation facilities; and 67,167 refugees received hygiene kits. 37,690 refugee children participated in formal and non-formal education activities, including early learning, and refugee and Moldovan children of pre-school age received didactic and learning materials, as well as supplies such as early childhood education kits and LEGO and DUPLO boxes. To date, 1,867 children have been enrolled into the formal education system. Through the network of 11 UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots and other community-based safe spaces, 49,495 refugees (50 per cent of them children) were reached with multi-sectoral assistance and protection activities, among whom 15,344 children and women accessed MHPSS services. UNICEF and its partners identified 953 unaccompanied and separated children and provided them with protection, assistance, and referral services. 144,473 women, girls and boys were reached through GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions, of which 348 girls and women accessed GBV response services. 129,119 individuals accessed safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers. Around 25,000 refugee children and youth benefitted from two youth-friendly spaces established within Blue Dots in Palanca and ARTICO in Chisinau; 1,400 adolescents benefitted from training on local mobilization, business development, startup management and implementation through UPSHIFT activities; U-Report engaged 25,000 U-Reporters, including young refugee people, in online consultations, chatbots and livestreams across Facebook and Viber; and 4,500 refugee and Moldova children and adolescents attended UNICEF-supported summer schools and day camps. The joint UNICEF-UNHCR cash-assistance programme is currently providing 30,326 refugee households (66,040 individual beneficiaries) with regular cash assistance, including winter top-ups. A cumulative total of 45,445 households were reached since the start of the cash assistance programme. 255,000 people were also reached with messages on humanitarian assistance and protection programmes, including prevention and access to services. Furthermore, 13,110 people were engaged in social and behaviour change activities at UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots, refugee accommodation centres, youth centres and through social media. 29,892 people shared their feedback, concerns and asked questions through established feedback mechanism.

**Romania:** UNICEF signed 18 partnerships with county and local authorities covering more than 42,000 refugees. With UNICEF's support, close to 18,000 refugee children and women accessed primary health care and more than 100,000 caregivers were reached with health information services. More than 35,000 people accessed sufficient, safe drinking water and almost 20,000 received critical hygiene supplies through UNICEF partners. UNICEF's child protection response at the onset of the refugee influx focused on establishing safe spaces and support hubs, including the Blue Dots, at border points to ensure the continuity of protection and support services for vulnerable children and women, including referrals to health, education, and other sector services. Around 150,000 people benefitted from at least one service in UNICEF-supported safe spaces, protection, education, and health hubs. 19,800 refugee children were registered with Primero, an open-source software used by outreach workers to identify, register, and refer vulnerable children, now seen as a good practice in the region with potential cross-border case management and referral mechanisms. 5,344 unaccompanied and separated children were identified and 5,156 (96 per cent) were provided with alternative care or reunified, while support was given to children deprived of parental care, living in institutions temporarily dislocated from Ukraine. Over 22,000 refugee caregivers and children accessed MHPSS. UNICEF extended access to formal and non-formal education opportunities, including early learning, to more than 8,600 children from Ukraine, through the establishment of 44 learning hubs in schools and community learning centres. In addition, 17,810 children received learning material. Almost 5,000 sets of winter clothes were distributed to needy families at borders or in urban areas. UNICEF's emergency response for adolescents resulted in 537 adolescents from Romania and 42 adolescents from Ukraine reached with workshops on socio-emotional skills, 183 Romanian and Ukrainian facilitators trained to work with students from Ukraine, and an edu-hub community space set up where adolescents from Ukraine could engage in Scouts' activities. In Romania, 1,638,295 people were reached with key messages and calls to actions on access to health, education and protection services, while 32,236 people were engaged in social and behaviour change activities. A total of 4,177 refugees provided feedback on the services received at UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots, indicating an overall positive perception. Over 1,000 refugees responded to surveys on basic needs and the main barriers in accessing them, on resilience and mental well-being and on social cohesion.

**Bulgaria:** UNICEF in Bulgaria, building on the existing CPD, worked with national, regional and local authorities to address the needs of refugees under the current country programme, including the implementation of the flagship pilot project [European Child Guarantee](#), and a new partnership with Burgas municipality dedicated to UNICEF's refugee response plan. UNICEF supported the capacity building of 4,221 doctors (14 per cent of all registered doctors in the country) to improve their interpersonal communications skills with refugees for vaccines confidence. UNICEF reached 5,081 vulnerable refugees with WASH supplies and dignity kits through the Blue Dots in Varna, Burgas, Russe and Dobrich, and through child protection partners in Sofia and Stara Zagora. UNICEF and partners provided direct support to more than 86,000 children and caregivers with child protection services including 23,057 children and caregivers reached with MHPSS, 5,081 with critical WASH items and 9,656 persons were reached with prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and GBV risk mitigation interventions. The six Blue Dots supported 17,940 children and 40,307 adults with integrated services. To provide appropriate protection and care to refugee and migrant children UNICEF helped build the capacity of 200 frontline workers and strengthened the national child protection and welfare systems and case management for all vulnerable refugee and migrant children. The education and ECD response focused on the enrollment of Ukrainian refugee children in national schools and the establishment of learning hubs for non-enrolled children. Through a back-to-school campaign, UNICEF engaged more than 3,000 Ukrainian parents and 1,080 children; 2,250 children were enrolled in school. Through non-formal learning and recreational activities provided in five learning hubs and 16 safe learning and play zones, UNICEF reached 4,940 children, including young children, in 14 locations. UNICEF supported the provision of cash assistance, in the form of pre-paid vouchers for food and non-food items, to 764 refugee households, including 694 children and 1,203 adults, by the end of 2022. Jointly with partners, UNICEF reached nearly 4.7 million people (refugee and host communities) with messaging on prevention and access to services and organized campaigns to foster social cohesion reaching 1.8 million people through TV, radio and online. More than 4,000 Ukrainian adolescents were engaged in skills building activities or entrepreneurship and employability, civic participation, MHPSS, and social and cultural integration activities.

**Hungary:** UNICEF forged four partnerships with municipalities to provide multi-sectoral services to Ukrainian refugees and host communities, including Roma refugees, covering more than 50,000 people. A medical container for health checkups was established in the refugee camp near Debrecen and will be continued until the end of 2023. Thus far, 19 children were vaccinated through UNICEF-supported mechanisms, 168 children and women received primary health care while 69 children and women received secondary/tertiary health care service. 636 children and caregivers were supported with MHPSS and 6,384 benefitted from access to safe spaces, protection and support hubs. Special efforts were invested in child safeguarding, especially in PSEA. All six UNICEF implementing partners completed a PSEA assessment. 1,179 children were reached with formal and non-formal education, including early learning, through UNICEF-supported system-strengthening and programmes. Additionally, 1,328 children received learning material. The regional partnership with the World Organization of the Scout Movement supported 6,298 Ukrainians including 5,536 Ukrainian children. Through the partnership with the Municipality of Zahony, 239 households, including refugee families, were reached with cash transfers. UNICEF also signed another partnership with the Municipality of Budapest for a social protection/cash programme for 3,500 households.

**Slovak Republic:** UNICEF partnered with Bratislava and Nitra municipalities, with an additional two agreements to be signed with Prešov and Košice, reaching more than 40,000 refugees from Ukraine. In health, in response to the acute shortage of pediatricians UNICEF launched a program to support professional recognition and deployment of 30



Ukrainian pediatricians living in Slovakia to underserved areas, providing vital support to both Ukrainian and Slovak communities. As of 10 February, 48,947 primary health care services were provided to refugee children, women and other family members, 844 of them were referred to secondary and tertiary care and 985 children were vaccinated with measles, polio, and other respiratory infection antigens through UNICEF-supported mechanisms. 3,871 parents and caregivers participated in counselling activities on infant and child feeding. The four UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots supported more than 80,000 children and caregivers and will evolve into more formal integration centres for refugees and migrants. Overall, more than 617,000 children and caregivers benefitted from mental health interventions, more than 95,000 children and caregivers accessed safe spaces and hubs, and 21,945 children benefitted from individual case management. A flagship nationwide campaign drawing attention to children's mental health and the importance of mutual support with the support of the President of Slovakia engaged more than 200,000 Ukrainian and Slovak social media unique users. In education, UNICEF support reached 42,636 children with formal and non-formal learning and 30,130 children with learning materials. Responding to the lack of preschool opportunities, more than 3,500 new places were created in 183 kindergartens and preschool institutions for Slovak and Ukrainian children and 23 play and learning hubs were established in 13 municipalities, benefiting 5,860 children and 700 caregivers with various support services. UNICEF and other partners temporarily provided universal and targeted cash support to Ukrainian refugees to the value of over EUR 11 million. Cash programmes reached 22,346 people with the Material Needs Benefits; 186 girls and 118 boys every month over 6 months with the Carer's Grant for Children with Specific Needs; 30,251 people, including 9,124 girls and 9,032 boys, with a one-off payment of EUR 120 for Education and Development; and 20,686 people, including 7,692 children, with a winterization grant, to cover winter-related costs. More than 1 million people were reached with messages on prevention and access to services via UNICEF-supported programmes; a national MHPSS campaign promoting solidarity and helping behaviour received 807,949 online impressions; and 5,179 individuals were reached with feedback mechanisms on UNICEF-supported services and activities through online or hotline services.

**Czech Republic:** UNICEF partnered with the Municipality of Prague, which hosted the largest share of refugee population, targeting more than 30,000 refugee children and their families. Within this partnership, a Follow-Up Centre to support Ukrainian refugees was established, providing comprehensive services in housing, health, education, social protection, and ECD, and helping foster the integration of Ukrainian refugees into the Czech society. The centre provided 949 refugees with integrated services. In health, more than 15,000 children and women accessed primary health care services and 654 children were vaccinated through five UNICEF-supported outpatient centers established within university hospitals across the country in partnership with Ministry of Health. 519 Ukrainian health professionals were also supported to obtain accreditation and work in Czech health care sector. In child protection, 24,082 children and caregivers were provided MHPSS through service provision and messaging on access to services. In addition, 11,629 people were provided with access to safe spaces, protection, and support hubs and 434 unaccompanied and separated children were identified with 109 children provided with alternative care. 481 children received individual case management and 747 Ukrainian and Roma refugee children and caregivers were reached through UNICEF-supported child protection programmes. 3,337 women and children were provided with access to GBV risk mitigation and prevention interventions, as well as 2,900 children and adults with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers. In education, 51,909 children and adolescents, including 329 Roma and refugee children, were assisted to enroll in Czech schools through UNICEF-supported interventions. Under a special grant scheme to improve early learning opportunities, 3,100 children under 6 years, including Ukrainian refugee children, were reached through ECD centres, playgroups, and other activities. 32,020 people were reached by a UNICEF-supported social cohesion campaign with MHPSS messages in Ukrainian, Russian, and Czech. Through partnerships with CSOs, 8,976 Ukrainian and Czech adults, youth, and children were reached with social cohesion activities, including through summer camps, a buddy programme, and entrepreneurship activities. More than 3 million people were reached with messaging on prevention and access to services related to vaccination, MHPSS and information to foster social cohesion between refugees and host communities.

**Other Refugee Hosting Countries:** In **Belarus**, **Croatia**, **Greece**, **Montenegro**, **Serbia**, and **Türkiye**, UNICEF partnered with national health authorities and CSOs to provide refugees with **information, referrals, and access to public health care services**. In **Belarus**, 700 frontline pediatricians and psychologists and 116 Red Cross workers were trained on prevention and identification of violence in refugee children. In **Croatia**, a med-info hub, set up in Zagreb, provided 1,100 individual services to children and caregivers from Ukraine while 1,141 frontline workers were trained on IYCF in emergencies. In **Greece**, 2,509 women and children benefitted from 1,768 health products while in **Montenegro**, 557 refugees were supported with access to health services.

**UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots** were established in border and transit locations in **Belarus** and **Italy** to address refugees' information needs and provide a safe space for children and referrals mechanisms. Since their activation, 10,725 people, including 3,209 children, accessed Blue Dot services in **Italy**. A **child-friendly space** was set up in **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, providing MHPSS to an average of 56 children and 27 caregivers monthly, 13 child-friendly spaces in **Belarus** reached 800 with PSS services, and in **Croatia**, 135 children and 48 caregivers benefitted from continuous access to service provided by a child-friendly space. In **Serbia**, a physical and online info hub in Belgrade reached 600 refugees with information on service access, school enrolment and legal issues.

The provision of **MHPSS** and **GBV risk mitigation and identification** was a crucial part of UNICEF's child protection response. In **Belarus**, 2,160 people, including 1,662 girls and boys were reached with MHPSS, while in **Italy**, 5,921 children received direct child protection and MHPSS services and 95,331 women, girls and boys were reached with

GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response services. In [Türkiye](#), 1,679 children and adolescents were provided with awareness-raising sessions on child rights and protection; 2,551 people, including 2,389 children and adolescents, benefitted from MHPSS activities; and 659 children and adolescents, including 331 girls, participated in privacy and inter-personal relations sessions as part of GBV prevention. In [Croatia](#), 808 refugee children benefitted from MHPSS, 2,857 women, boys and girls gained access to quality GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response measures while 2,911 children also received also individual case management. In [Montenegro](#), 458 women, girls and boys were provided information on how to access GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions while 62 vulnerable children received individual case management. In [Croatia](#), 445 **unaccompanied and separated children** were identified and appointed guardianships while in Italy 467 unaccompanied and separated children were identified and referred to services through UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots.

Refugee children and adolescents were also able to access **formal and non-formal education, including early learning**, through UNICEF support. In [Belarus](#), education vouchers were provided to more than 680 refugee children for the new academic year; in [Croatia](#), learning outcomes for 1,592 refugee students were enhanced through the provision of learning materials for 491 schools that enrolled students from Ukraine; in [Greece](#), 1,713 children from Ukraine benefitted from formal and/or non-formal education since the onset of the crisis; and in [Montenegro](#), 504 Ukrainian children were enrolled in formal education and 285 benefitted from non-formal learning support. In [Serbia](#), 256 children and youths engaged in formal education in 2022 and in [Türkiye](#), UNICEF procured 10,000 learn-at-home kits, including education supplies and Turkish language content for Ukrainian children. In [Italy](#), 303 Ukrainian adolescents (40 per cent of the annual target) participated in UPSHIFT innovation and creativity camps in four regions and 216 teachers were trained on the Akelius e-learning Italian course. 947 tablets were distributed to Ukraine students and teachers to support the online education innovation and creativity camps. In [Georgia](#), UNICEF advocated for, and facilitated coordination between the Ministry of Education and Science and four municipalities hosting most refugees from Ukraine (Tbilisi, Batumi, Kutaisi, and Poti) to amend their regulations on enrollment procedures in public preschools, allowing all Ukrainian preschool-age children to access preschool education free of charge. UNICEF supported the development of a teacher training module and accompanying resources focusing on MHPSS and support to language and communication development. In WASH, UNICEF prioritized the **provision of hygiene materials** to refugee children and families, benefitting 1,993 people, including 1,174 children in [Belarus](#); 100 mainly unaccompanied and separated refugee children in [Croatia](#); and 1,330 refugees in [Türkiye](#). Winter supplies, including clothing and shoes, were procured for refugee children in Belarus and all refugee and migrant children in an asylum centre in [Serbia](#). UNICEF-supported **humanitarian cash transfers** provided a lifeline to refugees facing financial difficulties. In [Belarus](#), 425 refugee households with 712 children were reached with cash transfer while 160 households with 242 children were provided with cash transfers in [Serbia](#). In [Georgia](#), with UNICEF support, 2,768 children were registered with the Social Service Agency of whom 1,883 children received one-time cash support to date.

## REGIONAL RESPONSE

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In education, UNICEF supported **multiple pathways of learning**, including online, to allow children who were not in school to continue learning until they are ready to enrol in national schools. UNICEF signed 52 Memorandums of Understanding and 22 project agreements with municipalities and civil society actors to implement education programmes for Ukrainian refugees in the primary host countries.

To expand and strengthen **ECD services** for young refugee children and their families, UNICEF focused on four priority programme interventions: expansion of formal and non-formal early childhood education and care (ECEC) services, support to mothers/caregivers on responsive caregiving, enhancing capacities of frontline workers and supporting young children with developmental difficulties and delays and their caregivers. Results include, among others, 144 play and learning hubs established in Poland, Romania, Moldova, Slovakia, and Bulgariato enable equitable access to flexible, non-formal learning to young children, while guaranteeing support to their parents; 137 master trainers trained across primary host countries on psychological first aid through ECEC settings 3,426 children with developmental difficulties or disabilities and their caregivers supported with MHPSS through the regional partnership with the European Association of Service providers for Persons with Disabilities; and 45,700 people in [Ukraine](#), [Poland](#), [Germany](#), [Czech Republic](#), [Slovakia](#), [Hungary](#), [Moldova](#) and [Romania](#) accessing the [Bebbo](#) parenting app.

In health, UNICEF helped host countries to expand **public health care services** to refugee children and women and worked closely with other partners through a regional multi-agency extension, to provide joint guidance and technical assistance to country teams in the refugee health response. Such close collaboration resulted, for example, in improved guidance on immunization promotion across countries, and data informing country teams where refugees settled within countries. A regional-level agreement was reached with Italian medical NGO, CUAMM, to provide health and nutrition services to refugees and build the capacity of local health professionals in refugee-hosting countries.

Regional initiatives to **reach and engage refugees and host communities** included a partnership with Viber to disseminate critical information, getting approximately 323,000 unique views of Ukrainian refugees in seven countries; a rumours log developed to track rumours and misinformation, and digital stories to address stereotypes and misconceptions of refugees in [Poland](#), [Romania](#), [Moldova](#), [Slovakia](#), [Bulgaria](#) and the [Czech Republic](#). AAP was also a key priority for the region and by December 2022, nine countries, including Ukraine, sought feedback and complaints from affected communities, helping tailor humanitarian programmes according to their needs. In eight



refugee-hosting countries, UNICEF reached over 10 million people, including the host population, with information on access to services.

To support **adolescent development and participation** (ADAP), UNICEF partnered with the World Organization of the Scout Movement in nine countries ([Ukraine](#), [Moldova](#), [Romania](#), [Poland](#), [Czech Republic](#), [Slovakia](#), [Hungary](#), [Latvia](#) and [Lithuania](#)). 26,083 Scout volunteers and team members worked closely with refugee adults, children and adolescents offering different services in 4,266 different locations across the nine countries. During the past year, Scouts supported 982,177 Ukrainian individuals, 408,378 of whom were children and young people. 238,515 Ukrainian young people were supported through the Scouting Educational Method, 8,822 Ukrainian young people and children were welcomed to summer camps and 3,769 to winter camps. Another key ADAP partner was Junior Achievement Europe and its member organizations. Through its skills development programmes and activities in 11 countries ([Slovakia](#), [Czech Republic](#), [Poland](#), [Romania](#), [Moldova](#), [Bulgaria](#), [Lithuania](#), [Latvia](#), [Estonia](#), [Hungary](#) and [Serbia](#)), Junior Achievement reached 19,650 young people, including 4,677 Ukrainians, with activities to build youth competencies. Youth mobilization in the refugee response was also advanced through a partnership with The Duke of Edinburgh's International Award Foundation in three countries ([Czech Republic](#), [Romania](#) and [Slovakia](#)) where young people carried out 5,178 volunteering service hours, and 54,962 people were reached through messaging on prevention and access to services. [U-Report Europe](#), launched on 1 June 2022, registered over 19,000 Ukrainian youth across Europe, providing them with updated life-saving information about their host countries and amplifying their voices.

### Priorities for 2023

The interlinked emergency in Ukraine and refugee-hosting countries remains complex and unpredictable, necessitating a sustained, agile and effective response to continuing and massive needs. UNICEF will thus continue to scale up humanitarian assistance, enhance national systems and services, and support governments to reach 9.4 million people, including 4 million children inside and outside Ukraine, going forward in 2023.

**In Ukraine**, UNICEF and humanitarian partners, in support of the government, will sustain and expand flexible, adaptive response to the ever-changing situation, including protection assistance, delivery of life-saving supplies, provision of essential services, enhancement of social service capacities, preparedness for additional displacements and support to government systems. UNICEF will focus its humanitarian efforts in areas with ongoing conflict, deploying rapid response teams, using inter-agency humanitarian convoys, ensuring contingency planning and pre-positioning critical supplies, and working with local administrations and civil society partners. In more accessible zones, national systems, municipalities and CSOs will be engaged, combining the humanitarian emergency response for displaced and returning populations with recovery and development support.

**In refugee-hosting countries**, UNICEF will partner with governments, humanitarian partners, regional authorities, municipalities, CSOs, including girls and women's organizations, to sustain and scale up services for refugee children and families, including minority groups such as Roma children, in 19 countries. This will include child protection, education, early learning, health, nutrition, social cohesion, AAP, and social protection, including cash assistance, and humanitarian services and supplies. A key priority for all refugee-hosting countries will be to promote social inclusion of Ukrainians in their communities and to foster social cohesion to ensure continued support and solidarity with Ukraine by host communities. Additionally, UNICEF will adapt its support to the local context and leverage its comparative advantage in the supply chain, child protection monitoring, and data/knowledge management.

### Advocacy, communication and media

- Ukraine: [Winter clothing supplies keep families warm in Ukraine](#)
- Ukraine: [Ukrainian families find hope again thanks to cash assistance](#)
- Poland: [Psychological first aid at Blue Dots for overwhelmed and disoriented families fleeing war](#)
- Moldova: [One can heal themselves by giving back](#)
- Romania: [At the cost of a dream](#)
- Bulgaria: [UNICEF boosts early learning opportunities for Ukrainian children in Bulgaria](#)
- Hungary: [UNICEF supports Záhony's most vulnerable through cash assistance](#)
- Slovak Republic: [Tatiana finally feels understood](#)
- Czech Republic: ["We are connectors and build bridges for children who need it"](#)
- Belarus: [New "RAZAM" space for refugee children and families opens at the border crossing in Brest](#)
- Bosnia and Herzegovina: [UNICEF and UNHCR paid a visit to Ukrainian refugees in Medjugorje](#)
- Croatia: ["I have friends here. This is very important to me."](#)
- Greece: [Oleksandr from Ukraine plays, dances and smiles again thanks to school](#)
- Italy: [Oleh, a "Life on the move" from Ukraine to Rome, flying on a skateboard](#)
- Montenegro: [More classrooms and teachers for all children](#)
- Serbia: [A circle of friendship - making wishes come true](#)

**Next monthly Ukraine SitRep: TBC / next monthly Refugee Response SitRep: TBC**

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## Annex A: Summary of Programme Results

### UKRAINE

#### Key Results in Ukraine (Feb 2022 - Feb 2023)

HEALTH	
4,937,295	# children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities and mobile teams
18,174	# of children, adolescents and caregivers accessing MH-PSS through mobile teams
NUTRITION	
503,245	# primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling
WASH	
5,574,624	# people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs
1,695,870	# people reached with critical WASH supplies
CHILD PROTECTION	
3,355,403	# children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support
126,298	# children who have received individual case management
400,019	# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions
153,730	# women, girls and boys accessing GBV/VAC response interventions
1,001,021	# people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers
EDUCATION	
1,458,203	# children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning
1,081,998	# of girls and boys benefiting from supplied education, EOD and recreation kits or learning materials
377,993	# children accessing psychosocial support, social and emotional learning, or life skills education
107,910	# teachers and educational personnel trained in MH-PSS, SEL/LSE
SOCIAL PROTECTION	
224,303	# households reached with UNICEF funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers
SOCIAL & BEHAVIOR CHANGE	
13,291,491	# people reached through messaging on access to services
308,606	# people sharing their concerns and asking questions/clarifications to address their needs through established feedback mechanisms
630,951	# people participating in engagement actions for social and behavioural change

### REFUGEE RESPONSE

#### Key Results in refugee hosting countries (Feb 2022 - Feb 2023)

PROGRAMME STRATEGY	
64	# new formal partnerships established with national and subnational authorities to support the extension of quality social services to refugees
1,348,537	# Targeted population in municipalities receiving UNICEF technical assistance for system strengthening
HEALTH	
1,640	# children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles
3,419	# children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against polio
473,563	H3-# Children and women receiving primary health care services through UNICEF-supported mechanisms
EDUCATION	
1,058,230	EDU1-# Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning
719,599	EDU2-# Of children receiving individual learning materials
WASH	
115,544	W1-# People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs
95,287	W2-# People use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities
98,872	W3-# People reached with critical WASH supplies
44	W4-# Reception centers and accommodation facilities supported to ensure appropriate access to wash facilities and services
NUTRITION	
6,438	# Primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving IYCF counselling
CHILD PROTECTION	
1,248,025	CP1-# Children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support
11,913	CP2-# UASC identified
8,743	CP3-# UASC who were provided with alternative care and/or reunified
1,103,562	CP4-# People with access to safe spaces, protection and support hub
39	CP5-# UNHCR/UNICEF operational blue dots
325,134	CP6-# Women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions
726,373	CP7-# People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers
SOCIAL PROTECTION	
53,679	SP1-# Households reached with UNICEF funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers
130,607	SP2-# households benefiting from new or additional social transfers from governments with UNICEF technical assistance support
SOCIAL & BEHAVIOR CHANGE	
15,712,497	SBC1-# People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services
433,577	SBC2-# People participating in engagement actions for social and behavioural change
175,832	SBC3-# Of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms

## Annex B: Funding Status

### Pillar 1: Ukraine

Sector	ORE Funding Received	ORR Funding Received	Carry Forward	Funding received (Feb 2022 – Feb 2023)
	A	C	B	D=A+B+C
Health & Nutrition	98,591,353	0	520,831	99,112,184
WASH	144,606,764	0	491,565	145,098,329
CP, GBViE and PSEA	91,782,142	0	483,122	92,265,264
Education	73,430,343	2,499,410	219,080	76,148,833
Social protection	484,167,910	0	1,057	484,168,967
<b>Funds received</b>	<b>892,578,512</b>	<b>2,499,410</b>	<b>1,715,655</b>	<b>896,793,577</b>

NB. For column B in the Pillar 1 funding table above, since UNICEF was already implementing an emergency response in Eastern Ukraine ([2022-HAC-Ukraine.pdf \(unicef.org\)](#)), the carry forward amounts reflect resources from 2021 that were available and used for the response to the escalation of war in Ukraine from 24 February 2022.

### Pillar 2: Refugee Response

Sector	ORE Funding Received	ORR Funding Received	Carry Forward	Funding received (Feb 2022 – Feb 2023)
	A	C	B	D=A+B+C
Nutrition	883 963	0	0	883 963
Health	25 649 159	0	0	25 649 159
Water, sanitation and hygiene	6 805 483	0	0	6 805 483
CP, GBViE and PSEA	138 683 028	0	0	138 683 028
Education	140 499 187	1 500 000	0	141 999 187
Social protection	61 391 716	0	0	61 391 716
Cross-sectoral (SBC, CE, AAP)	18 664 477	0	0	18 664 477
<b>Funds received</b>	<b>392 577 014</b>	<b>1 500 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>394 077 014</b>

NB. For column B in the Pillar 2 funding table above, since UNICEF initiated a new response to the escalation of war in Ukraine from 24 February 2022, there was no carry over funding available. All funding was newly received for the refugee response to the crisis.