Highlights

- Ukraine’s children and families are facing the growing possibility of long-term displacement. While the number of recorded refugees decreased from 8 million in January to almost 6 million in July, the number of refugees registered for protection schemes increased to 5 million. Many children remain without access to education, healthcare, and protection services.
- Six months into 2023, UNICEF continued to respond to children’s humanitarian needs and ensured access to healthcare, education, water and sanitation, child protection, social protection, adolescent engagement, and reliable information and feedback mechanisms. UNICEF continued working with governments, municipalities, and local partners to strengthen national systems that provide refugee and marginalized children from host communities with quality services.
- As of June 2023, 823,770 children and caregivers accessed mental health and psychosocial support, 109,248 women and children received primary healthcare services, and 817,474 children benefitted from total education. Over 14.7 million people were reached with messaging on prevention and access to services. Moreover, 70,794 households received cash transfers through UNICEF technical assistance and 36 UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots are currently operational across refugee-hosting countries. So far, 67 per cent of the targeted new partnerships with national and subnational authorities were formalized to support quality social services for refugees.
- By 9 July, UNICEF had raised US$142 million of the US$229.5 million required to support the ongoing response. The largest funding gaps are in social protection, water, sanitation and hygiene, education, and health.

UNICEF Progress in Key Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Access to healthcare</th>
<th>Access to safe spaces</th>
<th>Children receiving TLM*</th>
<th>Access to WASH supplies</th>
<th>Cash transfers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>40.6%</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>56.4%</td>
<td>44.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>79.7%</td>
<td>97.7%</td>
<td>55.1%</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>23.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Health and Child protection, the funding status includes carryover from 2022, which represents 87.5 per cent of the total funding received, explaining the high status of funding. The implementation however, started in the first quarter of 2023, thus results are still to be reported. The results reported under Education, Cash and WASH include results achieved with funding committed in 2022.

*Teaching and learning materials (TLM)
Regional Funding Overview & Partnerships

In line with the UNHCR Refugee Response Plan (January–December 2023) and under Pillar 2 (refugee response) of the 2023 Ukraine and Refugee Response Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC), UNICEF requires US$229.5 million to respond to the continued humanitarian needs of refugee children and families from Ukraine and impacted host communities in Europe until the end of 2023. As of 9 July, UNICEF has US$142 million available, which includes US$107.1 million carried over from 2022 and US$35.3 million received in 2023, which leaves a funding gap of US$87 million (38%).

In collaboration with UNHCR, other United Nations agencies and humanitarian partners, UNICEF is actively supporting a multi-sectoral humanitarian and systems strengthening response and leverages partnerships established through long-standing country programmes, relationships with governments, and its expansive network of National Committees. UNICEF works closely with national governments, local authorities, municipalities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs) while also engaging in multi-country partnerships with Eurocities and the World Organization of the Scouts Movement.

Regional Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The number of refugees from Ukraine recorded across Europe decreased from 8 million in January to close to 6 million as of 4 July. However, the number of refugees registered for protection schemes increase slightly from 4.8 million in January to 5 million in July. Among the refugees currently recorded, 19 per cent are girls and boys under 18, and adult women aged 18 to 59 make up 41 per cent. The situation of Ukrainian refugees remains critical, with women and children bearing the brunt. As reported by the third UNHCR Intentions Survey, a large majority (86 per cent) of refugees interviewed stated their intention of staying in their current host countries in the foreseeable future. However, most (65 per cent) hoped to return one day to their oblasts of origin when the situation allows. Due to the destruction of the Kakhovka Dam, Romania, Moldova, and Bulgaria have experienced a rise in the number of refugees, reaching a 10 to 11 per cent peak in June, bringing the refugee count to what it was last year during the same time. All European Union Member States have implemented the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD), providing Ukrainian citizens and eligible residents leaving Ukraine with expedited stay, residence, and work status, and this status has been extended until March 2024. However, the implementation of the TPD varies across countries and refugees from Ukraine face various challenges such as financial difficulties, integration issues, separation from loved ones, and specific challenges related to accessing social services including schooling, childcare, primary health care and mental health support.

Regional Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination, and Strategy

UNICEF continues to collaborate with national, regional, and local authorities in 19 refugee-receiving countries to enhance services in child protection, education, health and nutrition, basic needs, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and social protection. A comprehensive humanitarian response for children and families needing protection and support is provided through UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots and local systems in host communities. UNICEF’s work integrates social cohesion, gender and disability, and accountability to affected populations (AAP). At national level, UNICEF works with relevant line ministries to strengthen national protection systems and prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV), child trafficking, and sexual exploitation and abuse, mother and child health services, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and education, including early education and non-formal education, especially for adolescents. Additionally, UNICEF offers policy advice, technical guidance, and financial assistance to enhance the capacity of national and local systems in delivering humanitarian and development nexus interventions.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

CHILD PROTECTION

Since 1 January 2023, 823,770 children and caregivers (71 per cent of those targeted) have accessed MHPSS. In addition, 750,266 people (99.6 per cent) have accessed safe spaces, protection, and support hubs. 552,184 people (90.5 per cent) have benefited from safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers. There are now 36 operational UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots (95 per cent) in the targeted countries.

In Poland, over 133,000 children and caregivers accessed MHPSS, and 185,337 girls, boys, men, and women accessed services for mitigating, preventing, and responding to GBV. UNICEF also contributed to the amendment draft of the Family and Guardianship Code, which addresses the latest Committee on the Rights of the Child recommendations on protecting children from violence and abuse. Children evacuated from institutions are placed in family-type homes and

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1 UNHCR Data Portal, Ukraine Refugee Situation.
2 ibid.
3 Findings from third round of the UNHCR Regional Intentions Survey Results based on data collected between December 2022 and January 2023.
4 ibid.
6 Belarus, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Greece, Georgia, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and Türkiye.
7 The variation in number of established UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots is due to their opening/closing depending on varying demand in different locations.
supported by Łódź Municipality, with 17 children already relocated and housed in UNICEF-supported homes. UNICEF, in partnership with the Scouts and the Empowering Children Foundation, provided MHPSS services, legal counseling, and information dissemination to over 101,000 children and caregivers through the UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots. Additionally, UNICEF ensured that 102,741 individuals had safe and accessible channels to report instances of sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers.

In Moldova, 21,155 refugee and host community children and their caregivers were provided with protection assistance. UNICEF continued its partnerships with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and Chisinau Municipality, supporting 17,537 refugee and Moldovan children, including 861 with disabilities, and their caregivers. Through the network of nine UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots and community-based safe spaces, 3,618 individuals (536 children and 2,082 adults) were reached with multi-sectoral assistance and protection activities. MHPSS was accessed by 1,100 children and caregivers, while mobile teams reached 345 children. In addition, 107,469 women, girls, and boys were reached through interventions addressing GBV risk mitigation, prevention, and response.

In Romania, UNICEF and its partners were able to reach 6,308 people with access to at least one service in safe spaces and support hubs, while 998 children in the child protection system were given individual case management and 1,843 caregivers and children received MHPSS support. Additionally, 357 children were provided with alternative care or reunified.

In Bulgaria, 12,405 adults and 3,825 children were reached by child protection interventions. Additionally, 10,376 adults and 2,577 children accessed support through the five UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots. MHPSS was provided to 2,209 adults and 1,043 children, while 205 unaccompanied and separated children were identified and supported. UNICEF also trained frontline workers and provided in kind assistance (clothes, blankets, dignity kits etc.) to more than 16,600 adults and 5,700 children through its partnership with the Bulgarian Red Cross.

In Hungary, MHPSS was provided to 2,930 individuals (including 669 girls and 363 boys), with 7,222 consultations. Individual case management was given to 368 children, and safe hubs benefited 4,268 people (including 1,022 girls and 862 boys). The capacities of 958 frontline professionals were strengthened in child protection and child rights. This included law enforcement officers who were trained to identify trafficked victims and at-risk persons. During the reporting period, after being trained and provided with technical support and guidance, implementation partners were able to enhance and expand safe reporting channels for exploitation and abuse by aid workers, benefiting a total of 13,569 individuals.

In Slovakia, four UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots provided transit and integration services to over 22,000 children and caregivers, including more than 4,100 new beneficiaries. The Ministry of Interior recognized the value of this service and included it in the Contingency Plan. UNICEF and the civil society partner Mental Health League expanded MHPSS services across all eight regions of Slovakia, covering 80 permanent locations and providing services in an additional 158 localities. Overall, over 38,000 children and caregivers benefited from MHPSS services. Additionally, 120 community workers and professionals received capacity building, resulting in individual case management for over 2,000 children.

In Czech Republic, 81,021 people were supported through safe spaces and protection hubs while 80,194 children and caregivers received MHPSS. A total of 779 children received individual case management and 209 unaccompanied and separated children were identified, with 99 Ukrainian Roma refugee children and caregivers supported through child protection programmes. Additionally, 851 women and children received GBV risk mitigation and prevention interventions, and 965 individuals had access to channels for reporting sexual exploitation and abuse. Furthermore, 630 professionals underwent comprehensive training in trauma-informed approaches, emotional support, MHPSS and GBV.

In Belarus, nearly 19,000 refugees, including children and women, were reached by information on support and referral services through online and social networks. The Belarus Red Cross has made substantial improvements in outreach, referral, and case management, resulting in over 7,620 individuals (including 60 with disabilities) receiving MHPSS. Furthermore, 663 children (361 girls) benefited from child-friendly spaces, and more than 1,038 individuals (including 17 with disabilities and 144 children) received individual case management support.

Other refugee-hosting countries: In Croatia, psychosocial support (PSS) activities were provided to 69 children and their caregivers, 89 school professionals were trained on MHPSS, and child-friendly spaces were made available to 15 children and 23 caregivers in four collective centres. In Greece, UNICEF and Solidarity Now ended their safe space operation at the Promahonas border in April 2023 due to increased assistance capacity by authorities. In Georgia, UNICEF helped enhance the identification of and response for unaccompanied or separated children, including those from Ukraine. In Italy, 312 children received direct child protection and MHPSS support while over 77,000 Ukrainian women, girls, and boys were reached with GBV risk mitigation, prevention, and/or response interventions. In Montenegro, UNICEF, the Red Cross and other partners provided PSS, workshops, and individual case management for vulnerable children and families, benefiting 389 children and caregivers, while 214 women, girls and boys were provided information on how to access GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions. In Serbia, UNICEF supported children and their families in three asylum/reception centres where 16 children benefited from recreational activities and PSS, while 54 people (31 women, 12 girls and 11 boys) from Ukraine residing in private accommodation received GBV info sessions and dignity kits. In Türkiye, 858 Ukrainian children and adolescents, along
with 32 adults, were provided with child protection prevention and response services, with 278 children and 32 adults being assessed for protection needs and referred for specialized services.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Through UNICEF-supported mechanisms, 109,248 women and children (41 per cent of the target)\(^8\) have accessed primary health care since the beginning of the year while 5,485 children and caregivers received infant and young child (IYCF) counselling sessions.

In Poland, 34,428 individuals, including 20,988 children and 13,440 women benefitted from primary health care. Over 10,000 children in Lodz and Sopot municipalities received dental care, while nearly 1,500 children and 130 caregivers in Lodz, Gdynia, and Poznan municipalities received psychosocial and mental health support. Moreover, more than 12,000 children and 1,100 women received regular health checkups and essential health care services. Furthermore, 12,700 children in Katowice, Bialystok, Lublin, Lodz, and Poznan received supplementary food through the municipality. Specialized maternal and newborn health care was made accessible to more than 5,000 newborns and mothers.

In Moldova, 645 parents and child guardians were provided with informative material and messages on health, nutrition, and immunization. Additionally, over 400 caregivers received counselling sessions on IYCF through UNICEF-supported mechanisms. Moreover, around 1,000 refugee adolescents benefited from the 24/7 health support hotline, including MHPSS.

In Romania, with UNICEF support, more than 997 children and women received primary health care, and over 700 children and caregivers participated in IYCF counseling sessions through UNICEF-supported mechanisms.

In Bulgaria, a partnership between Diagnostic Consultative Centre Varna and UNICEF provided primary health care services to 147 children and 17 pregnant women through mobile services.

In Hungary, the implementation of targeted sensorimotor therapy for 60 children involving developmental gymnastics was a major success during the reporting period. Another successful initiative was the animal-assisted therapy conducted in partnership with the Institute of Health and the Municipality of Debrecen, benefiting 278 children. Under the partnership with Győr Municipality, 43 new refugees (24 children and 19 women) received health screenings and medicine for acute diseases. Additionally, 462 children and women benefited from primary health care services supported by UNICEF, while 200 children and caregivers participated in health and nutrition counselling sessions through the partnership with Hungarian Reformed Church Aid.

In Slovakia, Ukrainian paediatricians supported by UNICEF provided primary health care services to 3,229 beneficiaries, while health information and promotion activities reached 3,996 beneficiaries. Additionally, 23 parents and caregivers in eight clinics and 92 caregivers in the UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots received IYCF counseling. Forty-nine children were vaccinated against polio, 86 against measles and 186 children received other routine vaccines. A vaccination campaign aimed at Ukrainian refugee children garnered significant engagement, with 57,145 views and 321 engagements. Newsletters were distributed to 3,800 paediatricians and 2,000 general practitioners, providing a simplified guide on the different vaccination calendars in Ukraine and Slovakia along with a manual for primary paediatricians.

In Czech Republic, through UNICEF support, 4,699 children and women received primary health services through 10 outpatient centres and 27 paediatric clinics. In addition, 788 children under the age of 15 were vaccinated. As part of a partnership with the National Institute of Public Health, 50 Ukrainian and 29 Roma health mediators were trained and started implementing over 20 health intervention programmes in 14 regions in the Czech Republic. Furthermore, 2,165 Ukrainian and Czech adolescents participated in interactive workshops focused on HIV/AIDS prevention and awareness raising.

Other refugee-hosting countries: In Croatia, the partnership between UNICEF and Médecins du Monde for the Med-info centre in Zagreb, offering services to Ukrainian women and children, concluded on 30 April, after having provided 1,146 individual services and reaching 95.5 per cent of its target. In Montenegro, 776 refugees were provided primary health care through UNICEF support to the Ministry of Health and five primary health centres. In Serbia, UNICEF and the Danish Refugee Council provided early childhood development (ECD) emergency training for 13 participants from civil society and health centres. Seventeen Ukrainian children at the Vranje Accommodation Centre also benefited from play and learning packages.

EDUCATION AND EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT (ECD)

Since 1 January 2023, 817,747 children (125 per cent of the target)\(^9\) have accessed formal and non-formal education, including early learning. In addition, 660,811 children (87 per cent of the target) have received individual learning materials.

\(^8\) Unique beneficiaries.

\(^9\) The high achievement for indicators on access to education is due to reporting of results achieved with funding committed at the end of 2022 for which the activities are currently being implemented.
In Poland, inclusive education initiatives were launched, benefiting 11,200 teachers and 30,000 children. In Poznan, Gdynia, and Bialystok, education materials were distributed, reaching 41,967 children and 3,478 teachers. Civil society partnerships facilitated education opportunities for 38,621 Ukrainian children, with 10,446 benefiting from education materials. Since the beginning of the year, over 630,000 children from Ukraine have been had access to formal and non-formal education, including early learning.

In Moldova, 8,518 refugee and Moldovan children were reached through formal and non-formal education, including play and learning hubs. MHPSH counseling sessions were provided to 1,107 children, including 484 Ukrainian children. Since January 2023, UNICEF has set up 16 new play and learning hubs, including eight in this reporting period. Currently there are a total of 29 play and learning hubs across Moldova providing various educational activities benefiting around 6,652 Moldovan and Ukrainian children. Tech labs are also being set up in Moldovan schools to ensure continuous learning for Ukrainian students and provide additional educational services.

In Romania, 18,206 additional children were registered in Romanian schools and preschools, bringing the official enrollment to 24,806 as of 9 June 2023, out of which 6,405 are preschoolers. This surge in enrollment was primarily due to a recent government reform that made it mandatory for Ukrainian refugee children to enroll in Romanian schools or local non-formal education services to receive social benefits under the temporary protection scheme. Additionally, UNICEF and its partners established five new play, learning and parenting hubs providing services for 143 children and their parents, bringing the total number of operational play, learning and parenting hubs to 28, reaching 1,927 children.

In Bulgaria, 4,394 refugee girls and boys aged 3 to 18 year received accessed learning in flexible modalities; 918 refugee children in remote areas outside the largest refugee communities were provided with catch-up learning support; 862 Ukrainian and Bulgarian children in hosting schools were engaged in skills building, sports, and antibullying to foster cohesion; and 15,473 children received learning materials.

In Hungary, access to formal and non-formal education, including early learning, has been facilitated for 1,353 children across 15 schools since the beginning of the year. UNICEF also enabled play-based learning activities for 212 children in municipalities of Záhony, Győr, and Budapest, with a particular emphasis on aiding those with developmental delays and special needs. The Dorcas Ministries mobile team reached 325 new children in remote farming and Roma communities around Debrecen, offering need-based non-formal education activities, catch-up classes, and recreational and social-emotional programmes.

In Slovakia, the National Institute of Education and Youth, along with 16 regional coordinators, supported 1,303 schools, 1,905 teachers, and 18,080 children through consultations, seminars, and coordination with municipalities. They also provided psychologists and interpreters for schools and families, benefiting 3,825 individuals, and textbooks for 9,747 Ukrainian children to learn Slovak as a second language. Twenty-nine schools now have play and learn corners, benefiting 4,223 children. UNICEF also provided stronger parenting support for over 700 mothers/caregivers. A total of 3,673 children, including 1,085 Ukrainian refugee children, received inclusive education, community-based activities, PSS, health assistance, and disability support.

In Czech Republic, 72,298 children and adolescents have received support for their learning since the beginning of the year. The support included training over 2,000 additional teachers, teaching assistants, and caregivers (6,691 in total), providing non-formal learning to over 1,800 children (including 77 Roma children and almost 1,000 young children), and offering learning materials to 590 children and school lunches and nutritional support to 1,712 refugee students. A total of 8,029 people were also reached through the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports helpline for refugee students and their families.

In Belarus, UNICEF provided 86 tablets to Ukrainian children to assist them with online education and began discussing with the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Education how to identify out-of-school children from Ukraine and help them enroll in the school system for the new school year.

Other refugee-hosting countries: In Bosnia and Herzegovina, 21 boys and girls participated in the UNICEF-supported learning programme. In Croatia, 1,630 educators took part in the second assessment on the school needs of Ukrainian students and the results will be presented to policymakers in July. In Georgia, UNICEF and the Office of Resource Officers of Educational Institutions partnered to support 1,600 Ukrainian children in three schools. In Montenegro, UNICEF and the Ministry of Education in Montenegro continued supporting 505 Ukrainian children in the formal education system. In Serbia, the Learning Clubs project identified an additional 386 children who needed extra learning support – Ukrainian and Roma children included – and 256 of them actively took part in the clubs. In Türkiye, to meet the educational needs of Ukrainian children, 1,544 home learning kits were distributed to children under the age of 10, while 2,039 kits were provided to children 10 years or older.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Since 1 January 2023, 18,275 people (46 per cent of the target) have accessed sufficient safe water for drinking and domestic needs in targeted countries. Meanwhile, 36,567 people (122 per cent) have

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10 The overachievement in this indicator is due to increased border movements of refugees between Moldova and Ukraine which resulted in higher usage of the sanitation facilities in Moldova.
accessed safe and appropriate sanitation facilities and 42,815 people (56 per cent) have been reached with critical WASH supplies.

In Poland, around 100,000 children and their families in preschools, schools, lodges, and reception hubs were provided with hygiene products and services.

In Moldova, 908 refugees were able to access sanitation services in refugee accommodation centres, while 6,684 refugees were provided hygiene kits. Additionally, UNICEF supplied 980 winter clothing kits to refugee children under the age of 12 and supported the repair of sanitation services in 15 kindergartens.

In Romania, over 1,500 people were able to get access to sufficient quantities of safe drinking water, while a further 1,500 people were provided with essential hygiene and WASH supplies.

In Belarus, over 3,000 people, including 1,037 children and 13 people with disabilities, received critical hygiene and sanitation supplies from UNICEF.

Other refugee-hosting countries: In Croatia, to ensure the dignity and well-being of refugees from Ukraine, UNICEF provided hygiene items to 74 children and 42 caregivers. In Serbia, 33 people were positively impacted by UNICEF WASH efforts – 15 women and one young girl from Ukraine in private accommodation received dignity and hygiene kits, while 10 boys and 7 girls in the Vranje Accommodation Centre received play and learning packages with accompanying hygiene items.

SOCIAL PROTECTION

Overall, 16,316 households (17 per cent of the target) have been reached with UNICEF-funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers since the beginning of the year. In addition, 70,794 households (45 per cent of the target) have benefitted from new and additional social transfers from governments with UNICEF technical support.

In Poland, 3,133 children and adults in Wroclaw, Bialystok, Gdansk, Gdynia, Poznan, and Krakow benefited from cash assistance interventions supported by UNICEF, primarily targeting people and children with disabilities and families under temporary care arrangements or facing financial difficulties.

In Moldova, UNICEF is providing technical support to calibrate transfer values for cash assistance and validate eligibility criteria for cash assistance in Moldova, as well as support social assistance reform and the implementation of social assistance for refugees within the framework of the Temporary Protection Directive.

In Romania, UNICEF and the World Bank partnered to assess the readiness of the national social protection system to shocks, focusing on the recent economic/energy and refugee crises, with the aim of strengthening the system and sharing the assessment results with stakeholders by the end of summer.

In Hungary, 20 new refugee households in Budapest, residing in refugee accommodation centres, received the final round of cash vouchers provided by Terre des Hommes. UNICEF has been working with the Municipality of Budapest, Metropolitan Social Foundation, and Hungarian Red Cross to reinforce the national social protection/cash transfer programme in response to the Ukrainian refugee crisis. A new partnership with the Hungarian Red Cross has enabled UNICEF to work with the municipality to extend assistance to refugees. Finally, a new humanitarian cash transfer programme will be launched on 28 June with the Municipality of Budapest benefitting 3,500 refugee households.

In Slovakia, cash for development and education was provided to 15,714 children, covering 10,669 households and 26,464 individuals. The support amounted to 150 EUR per child in a household for the first half of 2023, similar to the Slovak ‘child allowance’ benefit. UNICEF is also working with UNHCR to implement a cash for protection scheme, which will provide 300 EUR per month to parents of children aged 0 to 3 years, replicating the Slovak ‘parental allowance’ cash scheme.

In Czech Republic, as of 19 June 2023, there have been 560 pre-registered applications for humanitarian cash transfers for Ukrainian refugee children with disabilities, with 88 cases registered by the Czech Red Cross, and 11 households have received the cash transfer while the disability assessment process is ongoing in line with eligibility criteria.

In Belarus, UNICEF provided cash support to 725 families, benefiting over 2,420 individuals (including 1,168 children, 21 of whom have disabilities) and additional voucher support to more than 50 newly arrived families in Brest and Homel regions.

Other refugee-hosting countries: In Croatia, the Croatian Institute for Social Work approved 7,324 one-off benefits and 193 guaranteed minimum benefits by 24 June. In Georgia, 3,147 Ukrainian children received cash assistance, while a comprehensive database of 3,927 Ukrainian children was created and a project was started to evaluate the requirements of people with disabilities. In Serbia, UNICEF and its partners provided multi-purpose cash assistance to 50 additional children living in 36 refugee and migrant households, in addition to those already receiving it.
SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE (SBC)

Since 1 January 2023, UNICEF and partners have reached over 14.7 million people (149 per cent of target\textsuperscript{11}) through messaging on prevention and access to services. Furthermore, 330,637 people (44 per cent) have participated in engagement actions for social and behaviour change.

In Poland, over 2.4 million refugees and host community members received information on the essential health, education and social protection services available to them. Around 73,000 refugees from Ukraine accessed the dedicated Spilno website from within Poland, and an additional 114,000 refugees from Ukraine participated in numerous workshops, trainings, and initiatives aimed at promoting behavioral change.

In Moldova, over 1.5 million people, including Ukrainian refugees, were reached through multimedia and engagement activities by UNICEF, focusing on key messages about supported services. This included a joint communication campaign on GBV prevention that reached nearly 30,000 people in communities and over 100,000 on social media.

In Romania, nearly 20,000 people received messages about prevention and access to services. These services included social protection, health, nutrition, and education. A total of 3,370 people participated in SBC-related activities.

In Bulgaria, over 2 million people received messages on prevention and access to services and 33,179 people were engaged in community actions for social and behavioral change.

In Hungary, UNICEF reached 572,272 people, including 129,399 girls and 326,266 women, with lifesaving messages on health, parenting and ECD through partnership agreements with local government and four CSOs.

In Slovakia, during World Immunization Week, a communication campaign reached over 57,145 people. Altogether, UNICEF reached 157,154 people with information on prevention and access to services during the reporting period.

In Czech Republic, during the reporting period, over 1.9 million people were reached via messages on prevention and access to services, with 21,210 people taking part in activities to effect social and behavioural change.

In Belarus, 18,988 people were reached through UNICEF-supported efforts to communicate messages on support and assistance for refugees in Belarus.

Other refugee-hosting countries: In Croatia, UNICEF and partners effectively engaged 4,411 people through messaging on prevention and access to services, including YouTube views, downloads, and social media posts. In Italy, the U-Report on the Move (UROTM) website reached an average of 45,417 followers, providing information on alcohol abuse, sexting, online grooming, and more. A total of 193 adolescents are subscribed to UNA1, a virtual teenage influencer representing Ukrainian refugee adolescents in Italy. In Greece, UNICEF and the Young Peoples' Stage of the National Theatre of Greece are using theater to enhance social cohesion, bringing together 50 Ukrainian adolescents, alongside other refugee and Greek peers, to produce a play. In Montenegro, 812 people were reached with messaging on access to health, education, social and legal services. In Serbia, 51 people were reached through messaging on health, ECD, child protection, GBV, and humanitarian cash assistance, and 41 people from Ukraine and the host community, including six children, participated in engagement on social and behavioral change in Vranje.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION (AAP)

Since 1 January 2023, 127,080 people (78 per cent) have shared their concerns and asked questions through established feedback and complaints mechanisms.

In Poland, during the reporting period, 22,336 refugees shared feedback and concerns through UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots, Spilno Hubs and associated channels. New feedback collection tools, both printed and digital, along with standard operating procedures, have been completed and will soon be distributed to local partners for the establishment of effective and coordinated feedback systems.

In Moldova, over 11,000 refugees and local people shared their feedback and concerns through a feedback mechanism, with most inquiries and complaints related to cash assistance.

In Romania, UNICEF received feedback from 3,370 individuals regarding the changes in social protection legislation and requirements for financial aid from the government for refugees from Ukraine, with most concerns centered around unclear communication and bureaucratic obstacles.

In Bulgaria, feedback was collected from 2,367 individuals, primarily focused on education and adolescent development and participation (ADAP). The feedback on education indicated that the provided services and learning opportunities have a valuable and positive impact on children, reducing anxiety, promoting normality, and inspiring interaction with parents and peers. The overall feedback on ADAP was that people value the possibility of sharing and receiving opinions through informal communication.

In Hungary, as part of evaluation and UNICEF's commitment to AAP, cash transfer programmes have been designed to provide the targeted population with an opportunity to provide feedback on their experience. This includes a complaint

\textsuperscript{11} This target has been overachieved as a result of social media campaigns on immunization, vaccination hesitancy, GBV prevention, and social cohesion reaching refugees and host communities across the response countries.
and grievance mechanism in Budapest and post-distribution monitoring surveys in Zahony. The latter was conducted in this reporting period and out of 239 beneficiary households, 231 participated and only 8 (3 per cent) refused to be interviewed.

In Slovakia, UNICEF and its partners used various feedback channels to gather information on service quality, suggestions for improvement, and address social cohesion challenges in Slovakia. Online platforms were the most popular, followed by telephone/helpline, written, and in-person communication. Altogether, feedback was collected from 1,253 individuals.

In Czech Republic, over 13,000 people shared their concerns and asked questions through established feedback mechanisms. UNICEF worked with the Municipality of Prague and various departments to assess and enhance existing feedback and complaints systems. This involved implementing strategies such as educating people about their rights, improving the connection between feedback and action, and evaluating service accessibility through ‘mystery client’ exercises.

In Belarus, 1,145 individuals, including 528 women, actively engaged in providing feedback on the questions and concerns of refugees in Belarus. Responses to these inquiries were provided through UNICEF Google Forms, with a total of 519 responses recorded.

Other refugee-hosting countries: In Montenegro, UNICEF facilitated the implementation of an online feedback system in primary health centres across five municipalities, allowing refugees to provide feedback and complaints about health services. Additionally, UNICEF collaborated with the Ukrainian women NGO Dobro Djelo to establish a helpline for feedback and complaints, benefiting a total of 64 individuals, mostly women. In Serbia, UNICEF’s AAP approach involves tailoring implementation to specific groups within the affected population, promoting inclusivity, accountability, and communication through feedback mechanisms, which led to adjustments based on concerns shared by 28 mostly female beneficiaries.

ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT AND PARTICIPATION (ADAP)

42,982 Ukrainians have been supported through youth engagement mechanisms of whom 33,729 are children and young people. Communication actions and social media interactions have been translated into an estimated reach of 112,361 people, including adolescents and youths, across the different partner platforms.

In Poland, UNICEF engaged over 67,300 adolescents from Ukraine and Poland in various educational and recreational activities. This included over 9,300 adolescents in integration-focused activities with municipalities, and more than 58,000 adolescents in skills building activities with Junior Achievement, covering topics like financial literacy, entrepreneurship, and job orientation.

In Moldova, UPSHIFT activities trained 100 adolescents on local mobilization, business development, startup management, and implementation. Additionally, U-report engaged 1,200 U-reporters in online consultations, chatbots, and livestreams across Facebook and Viber, while UNICEF worked with nine youth centres and engaged 150 young volunteers in capacity building, outreach, and peer-to-peer sessions, reaching 2,000 Moldovan and refugee adolescents and youth.

In Romania, Youth for Youth reached a total of 5,350 adolescents, with 204 of them being from Ukraine. Junior Achievement reached 615 adolescents specifically from Ukraine. Scout Edu Hub facilitated programmes and activities for more than 100 adolescents from Ukraine per month.

In Bulgaria, Junior Achievement provided educational and skills-building activities to 5,501 children and adolescents. Eighty-seven young participants of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award engaged in volunteering in their local communities. The Scouts in Bulgaria involved 227 children and adolescents in skills-building and civic participation activities.

In Hungary, through partnerships with the Scouts and Junior Achievement, UNICEF provided support to the schooling system, including training in human dignity for Scout leaders and volunteers, benefiting 186 children and adolescents.

In Slovakia, Junior Achievement organized an innovation camp that brought together 41 Slovak and Ukrainian students in 19 creative teams. Through its partnership with the Duke of Edinburgh’s Award, UNICEF organized 12 social inclusion events with nearly 100 participants. The Scouts supported 541 Ukrainian children and young people, primarily at the Botta refugee centre.

In Czech Republic, 5,100 youth engaged in leisure activities, non-formal education, psychosocial activities, buddy programmes, and co-creation activities and one team of Czech and Ukrainian youth was recognized for their business idea through the Junior Achievement's UPLIFT programme.

Other refugee-hosting countries: In Italy, there are 731 U-Reporters from Ukraine and 13 mobilization sessions have been organized in reception centres, churches, schools, and Ukrainian CSOs. In Montenegro, UNICEF supported Ukrainian NGO Dobro Djelo to organize non-formal education and inclusion activities, including sexuality education courses, chess, sports training, and a music concert.
COORDINATION, PARTNERSHIPS, STRATEGY AND FUNDING

Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF has established 29 formal partnerships with national and sub-national authorities (67 per cent of the target) to support the extension of quality social services to refugees, with 177,779 targeted people (5 per cent) in municipalities receiving UNICEF technical assistance for systems strengthening through municipalities.

In Poland, UNICEF extended its partnerships with 12 municipalities hosting 70 per cent of the refugees from Ukraine, focusing on strengthening integration and inclusion of children in formal and non-formal education and providing tailored support for vulnerable children and their families.

In Moldova, UNICEF’s partnership with Municipality of Chisinau has strengthened child protection systems in Moldova’s largest municipality through training, equipment provision, and capacity development. Additionally, UNICEF is expanding this model of collaboration to other municipalities in Moldova, particularly those hosting a significant number of refugees, to ensure the integration of humanitarian and development programming.

In Romania, at-risk municipalities were mapped and the capacities of local authorities were strengthened to access European Union funding. The concept of Blue Dots – the highlight of the response previously – is now in the process of transitioning towards a ‘Blue Grid’ approach involving a progressive handover of key response activities to local social protection authorities.

In Bulgaria, UNICEF signed a MoU with Russe Municipality to support unaccompanied and separated children by strengthening care and protection services and building the municipality’s capacity to address their specialized needs. Additionally, Burgas Municipality launched an online youth portal called ‘Burgas likes the youth’ in partnership with UNICEF, which includes a Ukrainian language version to engage Ukrainian adolescents and youth within the community.

In Hungary, the partnerships between UNICEF and Hungarian municipalities have resulted in significant outcomes, including the upcoming launch of the humanitarian cash transfer programme in Budapest, the finalization of post-distribution monitoring for the cash and plus programme in Zahony, and the inauguration of developmental equipment at kindergartens in Győr hosting refugee children.

In Slovakia, UNICEF partnered directly with four municipalities, reaching more than 45 per cent of the overall refugee population in the country, and actively engages organizations to support the inclusion of families from Ukraine, including information services to over 11,000 beneficiaries. UNICEF, together with Eurocities and the City of Bratislava, organized a mutual learning event on the inclusion of refugee children in emergency situations and beyond. More than 40 participants from 13 countries shared experiences to develop a strategic approach to the inclusion of refugee children, which requires regular data collection, partnerships and building of internal capacities, creation of a strategy as well as financial sustainability.

In Czech Republic, UNICEF supports the Municipality of Prague to strengthen and expand services for Ukrainian refugee children and other vulnerable groups. To date, over 8,500 refugees have benefited from services in education, health, housing, child protection and social cohesion related activities targeting children and youth.

In Belarus, UNICEF is partnering with Brest and Gomel regions, as well as exploring new partnerships with other regions in Belarus, to support refugees and vulnerable populations through integrated development and humanitarian efforts.

Other refugee-hosting countries: In Bosnia and Herzegovina, UNICEF worked with the Ministry of Education, Herzegovina-Neretva Canton and a local primary school to create a suitable learning environment in one classroom, while also advocating for continued school transport for children in UNICEF education programmes. In Serbia, the Ukrainian refugee population in Serbia primarily lives in private accommodation, while UNICEF and its partners work closely with municipal trustees to provide support to refugees in their respective municipalities.

REGIONAL RESULTS

In child protection, the UNICEF Child Protection team and UNHCR hosted a workshop to gain insights and good practices from UNICEF-UNHCR Blue Dots programming and lay the groundwork for a joint vision for their future, resulting in an agreement to transition the Blue Dots in various countries to meet the diverse needs of refugee children and strengthen national child protection systems. UNHCR and UNICEF will update guidance documents, produce learning resources, and develop preparedness plans. In education, the recently-launched ‘Framework for Language Integration’ document, commissioned by UNICEF ECARO and authored by two external language experts, will lay the groundwork for a strengthened response to the educational needs of refugee children, while also advocating for a wider acceptance of inclusion and social integration in refugee-hosting countries. In health, as per the evaluation of UNICEF’s response in refugee-hosting countries, recommendations were made to document the strategic support for the delivery of services to children from Ukraine, such as integrating Ukrainian health care workers into the health systems of Slovakia and the Czech Republic. In ECD, UNICEF helped establish 19 play and learning hubs across host countries, and with partner Ecorys published the second cycle of situation analysis on early childhood education and care in Europe for Ukrainian refugees. An international conference, held in Albania, focused on building policies and practices for family-centred early childhood intervention. In addition, 2,699 young children at risk or with disabilities were supported through family consultants in Poland, Slovakia, Moldova, Bulgaria, and Romania. The Ukrainian version of the Bebbo app also
onboarded 19,600 new users (total of 70,600 users), and identified extended paid parental leave, affordable childcare, access to preschools, safe spaces for children to play, and affordable housing as key needs among Ukrainian parents. In SBC, a social cohesion framework was shared with countries involved in the Ukraine refugee response, outlining approaches to strengthen social cohesion. UNICEF continued to partner with Viber to provide critical information to refugees in multiple countries, reaching a large number of viewers. In ADAP, UNICEF continues its successful partnership with the World Organization of the Scout Movements in nine countries and with the Junior Achievement Europe and its member organizations in 11 countries. The Stand by Me project, in collaboration with The Duke of Edinburgh's International Award Foundation, continues to support young people affected by the war in Ukraine in three countries. U-Report Europe continuously updates and promotes content to provide information to Ukrainian youth in their host countries, with a large user base in Poland, Ukraine, and Germany.

Human interest stories and external media

- UNICEF Poland story: How human-centred design is surfacing the needs of young refugees in Poland
- UNICEF Poland press release: Majority of Ukrainian refugee mothers in Poland experiencing high or severe levels of distress – UNICEF study
- UNICEF Moldova story: During European Immunization Week, two mothers from Moldova and Ukrainian urge parents to immunize their children
- UNICEF Slovakia press release: City of Bratislava, Eurocities and UNICEF call for continued solidarity and support for Ukrainian refugees as war persists
- UNICEF Czech Republic story: “The most important thing is to understand.”
- UNICEF Greece story: Theatre for Peace
- UNICEF Montenegro: Classrooms open to children from foreign countries

Next Sitrep: 1 September 2023

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## Annex A: Summary of programme results (1 January–26 June 2023)\(^ {12}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme Strategy</th>
<th>UNICEF Targets 2023</th>
<th>Girls Reached</th>
<th>Boys Reached</th>
<th>Women Reached</th>
<th>Men Reached</th>
<th>Non-Disaggregated Beneficiaries Reached</th>
<th>% of People With Disabilities Reached</th>
<th>Total Results</th>
<th>Progress Against Targets (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H1/H2_# of children up to 15 years vaccinated through UNICEF supported mechanisms</td>
<td>5 670</td>
<td>2 850</td>
<td>2 906</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>0,6%</td>
<td>6 236</td>
<td>110,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H3_# children and women receiving primary health care services through UNICEF supported mechanisms (number of unique beneficiaries)</td>
<td>269 390</td>
<td>38 452</td>
<td>40 932</td>
<td>27 483</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2 381</td>
<td>0,9%</td>
<td>109 248</td>
<td>40,6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H8_# primary health care services provided to children and women through UNICEF supported mechanisms (number of contacts/visits/services)</td>
<td>409 030</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H4_# of children and women receiving secondary/tertiary health care services through UNICEF supported mechanisms (number of contacts/visits/services)</td>
<td>1 580</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>50,1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H48_# of children and women receiving secondary/tertiary health care services through UNICEF supported mechanisms (number of unique beneficiaries)</td>
<td>1 640</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUT1_# of children/caregivers receiving IYCF counselling sessions through UNICEF supported mechanisms</td>
<td>14 970</td>
<td>2 297</td>
<td>2 405</td>
<td>2 540</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,1%</td>
<td>9 466</td>
<td>63,2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUT1B_# of IYCF counselling sessions received by children/caregivers through UNICEF supported mechanisms</td>
<td>17 860</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP1_# children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support</td>
<td>1 158 460</td>
<td>168 761</td>
<td>181 088</td>
<td>346 273</td>
<td>124 290</td>
<td>3 358</td>
<td>1,3%</td>
<td>823 770</td>
<td>71,1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP1B_# of consultations provided for mental health and psychosocial support</td>
<td>98 150</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
<td>67 048</td>
<td>68,3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP2_# UASC identified</td>
<td>13 960</td>
<td>1 103</td>
<td>1 217</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>0,1%</td>
<td>2 815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP3_# of UASC who were provided with alternative care and/or reunified</td>
<td>11 559</td>
<td>1 916</td>
<td>1 434</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
<td>3 412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP4_# people with access to safe spaces, protection and support hubs</td>
<td>753 020</td>
<td>134 796</td>
<td>113 746</td>
<td>365 049</td>
<td>136 639</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0,3%</td>
<td>750 266</td>
<td>99,6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP5_# of UNHCR/UNICEF Operational Blue Dots</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP6_# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions</td>
<td>582 240</td>
<td>67 816</td>
<td>43 202</td>
<td>140 248</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>141 747</td>
<td>0,1%</td>
<td>393 013</td>
<td>67,5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP6B_# of trained participants who increased their GBV knowledge on prevention, response and risk measures</td>
<td>5 230</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>8,7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP7_# people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers</td>
<td>610 160</td>
<td>89 681</td>
<td>92 609</td>
<td>266 879</td>
<td>86 058</td>
<td>16 957</td>
<td>0,3%</td>
<td>552 184</td>
<td>90,5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP8_# of children who have received individual case management</td>
<td>164 725</td>
<td>28 717</td>
<td>21 677</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>0,3%</td>
<td>50 477</td>
<td>30,6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP9_# of participants trained on child protection and children’s rights</td>
<td>7 040</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2 167</td>
<td>714</td>
<td>1 331</td>
<td>0,2%</td>
<td>4 212</td>
<td>59,8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{12}\) The results reported in the HPM table include results achieved with funding committed in 2022.
## Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>EDU1_# of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning, through UNICEF-supported system-strengthening and programmes</th>
<th>EDU2_# of children receiving learning materials</th>
<th>Carry Forward</th>
<th>Total Funds Received</th>
<th>Funding Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>653,080</td>
<td>759,732</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26,516</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>395,404</td>
<td>239,161</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>59,550</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>395,827</td>
<td>306,100</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>817,747</td>
<td>125.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>W1_# people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs.</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>3,591</td>
<td>8,606</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W2_# people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities.</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>14,059</td>
<td>11,336</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W3_# of population reached by critical hygiene and WASH supplies.</td>
<td>75,855</td>
<td>14,543</td>
<td>12,629</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W4_# reception/placement centres equipped with sanitation facilities</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,188</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>18,275</td>
<td>36,567</td>
<td>58,856</td>
<td>56.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SBC</td>
<td>16,316</td>
<td>70,794</td>
<td>87,110</td>
<td>44.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social protection</td>
<td>SBC1_# people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services (including social protection, health, nutrition, education, etc)</td>
<td>9,885,560</td>
<td>763,580</td>
<td>14,725,325</td>
<td>149.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SBC2_# people participating in engagement actions for social and behavioural change</td>
<td>752,000</td>
<td>21,664</td>
<td>330,637</td>
<td>44.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SBC3_# of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms</td>
<td>163,520</td>
<td>3,817</td>
<td>127,080</td>
<td>77.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Annex B: Funding status as of 9 July 2023

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>ORE Funding Received</th>
<th>Carry Forward</th>
<th>Total Funds Received</th>
<th>Funding Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>D=A+B+C</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health &amp; Nutrition</td>
<td>15,891,889</td>
<td>3,395,691</td>
<td>9,277,800</td>
<td>12,673,491</td>
<td>3,228,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>5,539,917</td>
<td>1,216,001</td>
<td>641,683</td>
<td>1,857,684</td>
<td>3,682,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP, GBViE and PSEA</td>
<td>51,278,716</td>
<td>11,574,850</td>
<td>38,508,539</td>
<td>50,083,389</td>
<td>1,195,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>74,890,431</td>
<td>12,289,115</td>
<td>28,993,752</td>
<td>41,282,867</td>
<td>33,607,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social protection</td>
<td>74,609,389</td>
<td>1,799,854</td>
<td>15,458,986</td>
<td>17,258,840</td>
<td>57,350,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-sectoral (SBC, CE, AAP)</td>
<td>7,289,662</td>
<td>4,561,919</td>
<td>10,194,753</td>
<td>14,756,672</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>229,500,004</td>
<td>35,317,168</td>
<td>107,154,456</td>
<td>142,471,624</td>
<td>87,028,380</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex C: Funding Gap by Country and Sector as of 9 July 2023
Specific sectoral allocation subject may be subject to change in accordance with programme implementation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>% Gap (Total)</th>
<th>% Gap (APPEAL SECTOR)</th>
<th>% B &amp; N</th>
<th>WASH</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>CHILD PROT</th>
<th>SOCIAL PROT</th>
<th>CROSS-SECT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BULGARIA</td>
<td>93% $337 K</td>
<td>66% $1.4 M</td>
<td>0% $1.8 M</td>
<td>79% $562 K</td>
<td>0% $701 K</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZECH REP</td>
<td>54% $3.7 M</td>
<td>57% $5.3 M</td>
<td>38% $5.2 M</td>
<td>91% $18.4 M</td>
<td>0% $3.8 M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUNGARY</td>
<td>100% $1.2 M</td>
<td>55% $2.9 M</td>
<td>74% $5.3 M</td>
<td>0% $2.3 M</td>
<td>0% $1.8 M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOLODVA</td>
<td>20% $3.0 M</td>
<td>59% $3.0 M</td>
<td>0% $9.5 M</td>
<td>43% $9.5 M</td>
<td>93% $11.0 M</td>
<td>49% $1.0 M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLAND</td>
<td>60% $54.7 M</td>
<td>100% $900 K</td>
<td>70% $47.4 M</td>
<td>0% $12.2 M</td>
<td>90% $20.9 M</td>
<td>0% $2.5 M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROMANIA</td>
<td>59% $750 K</td>
<td>80% $1.5 M</td>
<td>0% $7.2 M</td>
<td>0% $4.2 M</td>
<td>95% $500 K</td>
<td>0% $3.5 M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLOVAKIA</td>
<td>71% $1.8 M</td>
<td>74% $4.9 M</td>
<td>32% $7.4 M</td>
<td>63% $17.8 M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>