

Europe and Central Asia Region (ECAR)

Ukraine Refugee Response in Neighboring Countries

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 29

End-of-year report: 1 January – 31 December 2024

Highlights

- In 2024, Europe experienced a significant rise in Ukrainian refugees due to increased attacks on infrastructure and ongoing economic instability in Ukraine, elevating the number of displaced individuals to 6,253,700 by 30 November. The extension of the European Union's Temporary Protection Directive to 2026 highlights the protracted nature of the crisis, with challenges in housing, employment, education, and health care persisting, especially for vulnerable groups like women, children, and those with chronic illnesses.
- In 2024, 360,806 children and caregivers accessed mental health and psychosocial support, 43,764 women and children received primary health care services, and 485,228 children benefitted from formal and non-formal education, including early learning. Over 6.6 million people were reached with messaging on prevention and access to services. Moreover, 3,854 households with children received UNICEF-funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers.
- UNICEF's interventions to support Ukrainian refugees are generously funded by a broad community of donors. By the end of the year, UNICEF had secured 94 per cent of its 2024 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal of US\$137.7 million, but funding gaps persisted in the critical areas of education and social protection.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

6,253,700 refugees from Ukraine recorded across Europe since 24 February 2022.
(UNHCR data as of 30 November 2024)

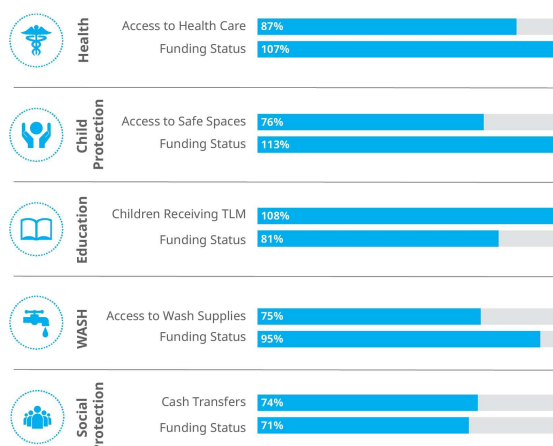
791,958 children in need of humanitarian assistance.
(UNICEF 2024 HAC)

533,390 children to be reached by UNICEF's response in refugee-hosting countries.
(UNICEF 2024 HAC)

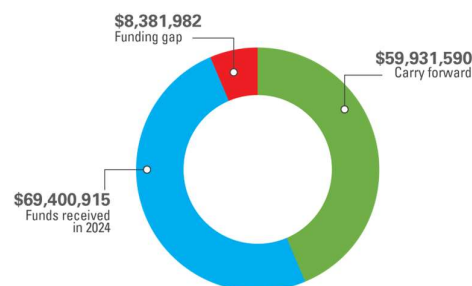
UNICEF Appeal 2024 US\$137.7 million

Funding status as of 31 December 2024
US\$129.3 million

UNICEF Progress in Key Areas



NB: The UNICEF metric for 'access to services' is based on the number of individuals who have accessed services, as opposed to number of times the services have been accessed. Meanwhile, service provision is costed according to the number of times services are accessed, as each visit bears an associated cost. Thus, discrepancies between results achieved versus funding received in both Child Protection and Health can be largely attributed to reporting methodology which disallows for double counting of the same individuals accessing services on more than one occasion. While in WASH, the disparity between results achieved in view of funding received for the sector can be attributed to the inflated costs of some items contained within the hygiene travel kits and hygiene dignity kits, as well as the projected proportion of dignity to travel kits per household at the time of planning.



*Funding ask reflects the requirements for Pillar 2 (Refugee Response) under UNICEF's 2024 Ukraine and Refugee Response HAC appeal of US\$137,714,487.

The overall HAC funding gap status does not represent gaps by sector. For further details by sector, please refer to Annex B and C.

Figures reported to the FTS may differ for the same period due to in-process allocation of flexible funding.

Regional Funding Overview & Partnerships

In line with the [UNHCR Regional Refugee Response Plan](#) (January–December 2024) and under Pillar 2 (refugee response) of the [revised¹ 2024 Ukraine and Refugee Response Humanitarian Action for Children](#) (HAC), UNICEF required US\$137.7 million in 2024 to ensure the sustainability of the response and provide critical support to 820,600² Ukrainian refugees and other vulnerable groups in host communities, including 533,390 children,³ across Europe, primarily in Belarus, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, the Republic of Moldova, Poland, Romania and Slovakia. As of 31 December 2024, UNICEF had US\$129.3 million available, which included US\$60 million carried over from 2023 and US\$69.4 million received since the beginning of 2024. Funding received under the HAC was prioritized to support the refugee-hosting countries listed above, as well as regional, multi-country initiatives. In addition to the main eight refugee response countries, the critical needs of Ukrainian refugees were also supported in other refugee-hosting countries reported under this response. UNICEF continued to collaborate with UNHCR, other United Nations agencies and humanitarian partners, as well as its network of National Committees. UNICEF also worked closely with national governments, regional and local authorities, municipalities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs), academia and media, while engaging in multi-country partnerships.

Regional Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

In 2024, Europe witnessed a steady influx of Ukrainian refugees, largely due to escalating attacks on crucial energy, heating, and transport systems in Ukraine, compounded by economic instability. According to UNHCR, the number of refugees rose from 5,953,500 at the end of 2023 to 6,253,700 by 30 November 2024,⁴ turning the crisis into a protracted displacement issue. The longer refugees stay in Europe, the less inclined they are to return, with those who fled in early 2022 showing a 54 per cent willingness to go back, compared to 62 per cent and 66 per cent, respectively, for those who left later in 2022 and in 2023.⁵ The European Union's Temporary Protection Directive was extended to March 2026, and Moldova's similar regime will last till March 2025, though future protective measures remain uncertain. These frameworks are vital, yet refugees face increasing vulnerabilities, especially women, children, and marginalized groups. Family separation is a major concern, with 63 per cent of the refugee population being women and girls, and 33 per cent children, who are at higher risk of gender-based violence (GBV), human trafficking, and exploitation, including sexual exploitation. Housing, employment, and access to education and health care continue to be persistent challenges. Overall, 17 per cent of refugees with chronic illnesses or disabilities struggle with health care access, and more than a third (36 per cent) of households have members with mental health issues that affected daily functioning.⁶ In 2024, around 600,000 Ukrainian children remained out of school across the European Union from an estimated 1.4 million.⁷ In Romania, for example, school participation was below 30 per cent, with many Ukrainian families choosing to maintain the Ukrainian online curriculum. Poland saw only about 20,000 out of an estimated 70,000–150,000 children enrolled in schools by October 2024, highlighting the urgent need for outreach efforts.

Regional Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination, and Strategy

In 2024, UNICEF worked with national, regional, and local authorities in refugee-receiving European countries to provide a comprehensive response that addressed residual humanitarian needs, integrated humanitarian support and recovery for refugee children and families and facilitated the handover of emergency response interventions to host governments. During the year, key concerns revolved around access to education, notably in early learning and secondary education. Ensuring the protection of children was crucial, with a focus on unaccompanied and separated children, as well as those evacuated from institutional care facilities, needing comprehensive cross-border support. Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) remained critically important, particularly for adolescents, alongside addressing GBV concerns. Additionally, efforts were made to incorporate low-income refugee families and children with disabilities into national social protection schemes, ensuring they received the necessary support and resources. In addition to the HAC funding being used to support critical needs for Ukraine refugees, other important interventions that benefited refugees as well as hosting communities were supported through ongoing programme initiatives, leveraging enhanced national systems and services, as well as strong cooperation with other United Nations agencies to deliver integrated humanitarian and development interventions. Moving forward, UNICEF's engagement in refugee-hosting countries in 2025 will strengthen national refugee responses in Belarus, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Moldova, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia. UNICEF will focus on providing access to protection, MHPSS, education, skills, socio-economic inclusion, and social cohesion initiatives. UNICEF will also continue addressing critical gaps and responding to residual humanitarian needs while ensuring a smooth transition to long-term support for ongoing displacements in Europe.

¹ Revised on 1 July 2024. The revisions include the increased needs and increased financial requirements for Pillar 1 (inside Ukraine) as well as an adjustment in targets for Pillar 2 (refugee response countries) related to the re-prioritization of sectors.

² I20024 (July Revision) Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC): Ukraine and Refugee Response.

³ Ibid.

⁴ UNHCR data for 2023 and 2024.

⁵ UNHCR, *Lives on Hold: Intentions and Perspectives of Refugees, Refugee Returnees and Internally Displaced People from Ukraine*, Regional Intentions Report #6, November 2024.

⁶ UNHCR & UNOCHA, *Ukraine, Summary of the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan and Regional Refugee Response Plan*, January 2025.

⁷ UNHCR Education Report 2024 – Refugee education: Five years on from the launch of the 2030 refugee education strategy, 2024.

Interventions for refugees from Ukraine will be transferred to national governments and institutions, with UNICEF gradually phasing out non-essential partnerships and actions.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

CHILD PROTECTION

In 2024, 360,806 children and caregivers (67.5 per cent of those targeted) accessed MHPSS and 348,284 women and children (72.5 per cent) accessed GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response interventions. In addition, 423,192 people (75.9 per cent) accessed safe spaces, protection, and support hubs. A total of 405,291 people (55.2 per cent) benefited from safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) by aid workers.

In **Poland**, almost 38,000 Ukrainians (72 per cent children) in total accessed MHPSS in 2024, with over 73,000 vulnerable host community beneficiaries (94 per cent children) benefitting indirectly from these services. Over 78,000 people (61 per cent children, 60 per cent female, 72 per cent Ukrainian) were also able to access safe spaces, protection and support hubs. The six Spilno Hubs reached a total of 23,631 people (47 per cent children, 70 per cent girls and women). A total of 75,347 people, including women and children, benefited from GBV risk mitigation, prevention, and response services through UNICEF-supported partnerships. Over 5,600 girls and boys received individual case management, and 100,864 people were reached with violence against children/GBV-related messages via social media platforms. More than 1,500 unaccompanied minors received care or reunification services. UNICEF supported institutional relocations, guardianships, and assessments for evacuated children. More than 6,000 frontline professionals from justice and social systems took part in training on child protection topics.

In **Moldova**, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection made progress in integrating refugee children into the national child protection system. However, the system remains strained due to limited resources and a growing number of vulnerable children. In 2024, UNICEF renewed partnerships with various CSOs and the ministry, supporting 48,417 vulnerable children and their caregivers, including 11,606 Ukrainian refugees, to access child protection and social services. UNICEF continued to scale up its GBV programmes: a total of 117,950 women, girls and boys were reached with GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response activities. UNICEF launched the Laaha platform in Romanian, Russian, and Ukrainian providing resources and connecting women and girls to crucial GBV and child protection services. A total of 103,218 people (62,320 female) accessed safe and accessible channels to report SEA committed by humanitarian actors.

In **Romania**, the PRIMERO Child Protection Information Management System registered 4,594 Ukrainian children entering in 2024, including 1,695 unaccompanied and separated children, with a total registration of 41,649 children since the conflict began. Continuous monitoring improved service quality for unaccompanied and separated children, while Romanian-Ukrainian cooperation facilitated their integration into national protection systems. UNICEF transitioned to strengthening systems to improve service access, tackle vulnerabilities, and support social inclusion among refugee children and vulnerable host community groups. Initiatives like the 'Blue Grid' model and the establishment of the 119 Service in Vaslui County, which fielded over 3,400 calls, were key steps. Furthermore, a practical handbook on child trafficking and training for 377 professionals improved case identification and referral to specialized services.

In **Bulgaria**, the closure of the Blue Dots at the end of 2023 decreased outreach to refugee communities during 2024; however, UNICEF continued to address residual needs, reaching 15,865 girls and boys and 6,699 caregivers in Sofia, Varna, Burgas, Ruse, Dobrich, and Stara Zagora. As part of a regional strategy of finding locally durable solutions, UNICEF supported municipalities in these cities to establish and/or strengthen services that addressed the needs of the Ukrainian refugee population. UNICEF helped identify 809 unaccompanied and separated children in detention and supported their immediate release and placement in a reception centre. In total, UNICEF improved the care and protection of 1,332 unaccompanied and separated children.

In **Hungary**, the municipalities of Budapest and Debrecen, alongside CSOs like the Hungarian Reformed Church Aid and Kék Vonal, executed multi-sectoral interventions to enhance child protection services, benefiting 12,200 refugees with safe spaces and protection. UNICEF extended MHPSS to children and caregivers, facilitating nearly 22,000 consultations and offering individualized services for 3,600 children. Training for over 100 law enforcement staff on child-friendly justice and trauma-informed approaches was also provided. Furthermore, Kék Vonal developed methodologies to prevent SEA, GBV, and child abuse, while the Hungarian Reformed Church Aid and UNICEF launched a comprehensive campaign and exhibition to promote awareness of the mental health needs of Ukrainian refugees. The campaign, supported by Budapest Municipality, achieved significant media impact with 33 publications and over 6.5 million impressions, reaching a wide audience via social media.

In **Slovakia**, UNICEF supported the phase-out of operations at the Humanitarian Centre Gabčíkovo, facilitating the transition with protection services and child protection case management. The three operational Blue Dots provided a safe space for over 2,000 regular beneficiaries monthly. UNICEF actively contributed to the amendment of the Health Care Act to prioritize community-based mental health care. CSO partner Mental Health League operated 24 psychosocial support centres supporting 5,446 children and parents while an online MHPSS service map with over 500

validated service providers, available in Ukrainian and Slovak languages, was regularly updated. UNICEF's digital platform 'How Wonderful You Are' provided resources to 390,000 individuals, including 18,300 active users, promoting mental health support for refugee youth. Additionally, 6,194 people benefited from GBV mitigation and response, the 'Love Shouldn't Hurt' platform was enhanced with localized Ukrainian content attracting over 60,000 visits, over 1 million people were reached through campaigns targeting harmful social norms, and response mechanisms for SEA were accessible to nearly 50,400 direct beneficiaries.

In the **Czech Republic**, 198,000 people accessed safe spaces and protection services, while 4,700 children received individualized case management in 2024. A total of 137,000 children and caregivers benefited from integrated services and MHPSS. More than 500 unaccompanied and separated children were supported with legal counseling, MHPSS, and alternative care solutions. GBV interventions reached over 128,000 women and children, with comprehensive services offered to survivors. Over 6,300 professionals were trained in child protection, including 17 national experts who strengthened the social service workforce through Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (CPiHA) by supporting 120 local professionals countrywide, ensuring sustainable capacity for child protection services. UNICEF promoted mental health for Ukrainian children and adolescents via the 'On My Mind' podcast and conducted a GBV awareness campaign during the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence, disseminating materials on critical support services for survivors through 14 partners in Czech and Ukrainian and reaching over 16,000 people.

In **Belarus**, in 2024, there was a notable rise in Ukrainian families being turned back at the Sheremetyevo airport, with at least 8,000 individuals requiring urgent humanitarian support. UNICEF, collaborating with Refugee Counselling Service, provided case management and psychosocial support to affected families. Also in 2024, a significant increase in newly arrived families with children from Ukraine (as well as refugees from the Middle East and African countries) created a demand for case management services, leading UNICEF to collaborate with UNHCR and the NGO Refugee Counselling Services to support 484 individuals (including 368 refugees, 318 children, 35 unaccompanied and separated children, and 12 pregnant women) with individualized case management, while 613 families received consultations on child protection, social protection, and psychosocial support, and 320 families were referred to other service providers. Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) interventions reached over 8,623 refugees. Strategic advocacy efforts were made to improve national legislation and child protection practices at border points.

In **Italy**, a total of 125 children and caregivers accessed MHPSS, with 28 cases managed by the Here4U service the one-to-one MHPSS and legal counselling service available via U-Report On The Move platform. Additionally, 115 frontliners received training on GBV guiding principles and standards, 45 refugees accessed safe spaces and support hubs, and 30,608 women and girls benefited from GBV risk mitigation and response interventions, including digital awareness campaigns.

In **Türkiye**, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS) to provide alternative care for 91 Ukrainian children and adults. With UNICEF's support, eight child homes (small group homes) and two child home sites (residential care facilities) remained operational for 42 Ukrainian girls and boys and 27 accompanying adults. Furthermore, UNICEF supported MoFSS by deploying 66 social workers who developed care plans for 229 Ukrainian children. UNICEF's facilitation between the Government of Ukraine and Türkiye resulted in the safe return and repatriation of Ukrainian children from alternative care facilities in Türkiye; by the end of 2024, only 12 children and 10 caregivers remained in Antalya out of approximately 1,903 Ukrainians who entered Türkiye since March 2022. UNICEF and partners also provided child protection and GBV services to 2,161 refugees, including 1,212 children. MHPSS benefitted 595 Ukrainians, and 2,271 individuals were reached with PSEA awareness, enhancing their safety and well-being.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

In 2024, 43,764 women and children (86.5 per cent of those targeted) accessed primary health care through UNICEF-supported mechanisms.

In **Poland**, UNICEF was instrumental in advancing health interventions for Ukrainian refugees and vulnerable populations through strategic partnerships and targeted initiatives. Key efforts included collaborating with the Ministry of Health, WHO, and IMCF during European Immunization Week to promote vaccination among refugee children, training 86 nurses in nurseries to support the mental health and development of young children and their families and identifying two implementing partners to sustain vaccination coverage and mental health services. Additionally, UNICEF facilitated the exchange of good practices between the Polish Ministry of Health and Hungary's Health Policy Department and delivered essential emergency supplies, such as hygiene kits, first aid kits, and tents, enhancing emergency preparedness.

In **Moldova**, UNICEF focused on strengthening Moldova's health system, emphasizing data generation, misinformation management, social and behaviour change, and vaccine promotion, reaching approximately 530 medical staff and 90 family doctors, paediatricians, and allergologists. Under the National Early Childhood Intervention (ECI) Roadmap, UNICEF established four additional ECI centres and 10 Child Development Offices, supporting 1,533 families with young children with disabilities and training 109 ECI specialists and 1,000 frontline workers. UNICEF-supported health services

reached around 30,000 refugee children and pregnant women, with 3,503 children vaccinated. Nearly 2,000 pregnant women and caregivers improved their infant and young child feeding (IYCF) knowledge through UNICEF seminars, and 900 hearing issues were identified in newborns through universal screening. UNICEF also trained youth clinic health workers and volunteers, benefiting over 16,000 adolescents with GBV and MHPSS services and providing MHPSS counseling to 12,000 adolescents via a 24/7 hotline. Additionally, with two new mobile clinics, UNICEF brought the total to five, counseling around 5,000 boys and girls and enhancing health knowledge for 16,000 young people. The Bebbi digital platform reached over 20,000 downloads, supporting caregivers with expert child health advice.

In **Romania**, 4,349 mothers and children from Ukraine benefited from health care services, and 142 children received vaccinations through partner organizations. Additionally, 27,399 parents and guardians received crucial health information and preventive action advice. Through IYCF counseling, 1,790 caregivers were encouraged to adopt best practices for child nutrition and early childhood development (ECD). Integrated programmes in eight counties strengthened links between various health and protection services, supporting over 20,000 women and children by supplying 76 computers, 23 emergency health kits, and training 532 health workers.

In **Hungary**, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Interior's Health Policy Department by translating key information for Ukrainian refugee families on vaccination and newborn care and developing a questionnaire on health care for Ukrainian refugee children. UNICEF also provided online training on developmental monitoring for 82 health visitors from Debrecen, covering both conceptual understanding and practical tips to enhance family engagement during home visits. The collaboration with the Municipality of Debrecen enabled 3,000 consultations, reaching 1,400 people with primary health services and 556 children and caregivers with IYCF consultation sessions, including 1 per cent additionally reached in Budapest through an ECD grant scheme.

In **Slovakia**, UNICEF continued its collaboration with the Ministry of Health to integrate Ukrainian paediatricians into Slovakia's health care system. This partnership involved advocacy and support for Ukrainian paediatricians to pass Slovak medical exams and complete mandatory internships, engaging 15 paediatricians in the programme. These efforts facilitated the presence of Ukrainian paediatricians across various Slovak regions, bolstered by educational resources and webinars, with 788 paediatricians trained in immunization, ECD and MHPSS. UNICEF's initiatives provided 28,736 primary health care services to 10,692 women and children, including vaccinations for 1,785 children and developmental assessments for 18,085 children. Additionally, the launch of the Slovak version of the Bebbi app addressed the health care system's capacity issues, registering 17,845 downloads and 15,206 users, offering essential child development support to parents.

In the **Czech Republic**, over 5,500 children and women received primary health care and vaccinations through UNICEF-supported facilities, including two outpatient centres and 27 general practitioner clinics. A costing study was conducted to support the Ministry of Health in sustaining and expanding this model. By September, the partnership with the Ministry of Health resulted in the continued provision of health care services for refugees through 10 outpatient centres. Additionally, the institutionalization of support for Ukrainian health care professionals included the establishment of a career centre, reaching over 350 professionals and aiding over 800 in exam preparations. UNICEF also supported the establishment of a network of 60 Ukrainian health mediators and strengthened Roma health mediation efforts, benefiting over 1,887 individuals through various health programmes.

In **Belarus**, UNICEF signed a partnership agreement with the Belarus Movement of Medical Workers to address secondary and tertiary health expenses for refugee families with children. This collaboration led to the development of a standard operating procedure for providing detailed medical care, benefiting 23 families (64 individuals) in 2024.

In **Bulgaria**, while UNICEF did not directly support health interventions, but worked with WHO and other partners on the ground to ensure issues of immunization of Ukrainian children were addressed by authorities. Immunization requirement remained a condition for school enrolment and created confusion among parents and caregivers. UNICEF worked with partners to raise awareness and advocate for solutions.

EDUCATION AND EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT (ECD)

In 2024, 485,228 children (109.3 per cent of those targeted) accessed formal and non-formal education, including early learning. In addition, 276,735 children (107.7 per cent) have received individual learning materials.

In **Poland**, UNICEF positively impacted the education of Ukrainian children through extensive support systems. Nearly 255,000 girls and boys accessed formal and non-formal education, while over 170,000 children benefited from 19,000 distributed educational materials. A crucial component of UNICEF support involved training approximately 25,000 education actors and caregivers on essential teaching skills to help Ukrainian children integrate into the Polish education system. Additional training on the Akelius language app reached 1,312 teachers who then supported 22,304 Ukrainian refugees with language learning opportunities. Digital resources trained 4,626 teachers resulting in MHPSS and cross-cultural support for 101,772 children. Furthermore, the Accessible Education for All project equipped over 1,100 specialist educators, benefitting over 59,000 children. The Growing Up Together programme engaged 634 parents and

4,137 children in shared Ukrainian-Polish learning experiences. Overall, more than 200,000 children received mental health support, and 4,197 at-risk youth participated in non-formal education programmes.

In **Moldova**, UNICEF and partners delivered quality and inclusive education to 66,637 refugee and Moldovan children and adolescents through various formal and non-formal activities, including language classes, STEAM (science, technology, engineering, and math) training, and social cohesion activities. Among these, 3,314 children were enrolled in educational institutions for the 2024/2025 school year, with 853 in preschools. The proactive efforts of the Ministry of Education and Research contributed to the increased enrollment of Ukrainian children, reaching 2,361 in September. UNICEF established 81 EDUTech Labs, serving 342 students with online Ukrainian curriculum education and 990 children with after-school activities. In Chişinău, a Ukrainian school was supported, reaching 290 students through an information campaign. ECD interventions and distribution of learning materials included 150 new Resource Centres benefiting 74,714 children. Hot meals were provided to 2,051 children in preschools throughout the year. A comprehensive roadmap and action plan for integrating refugee children into Moldova's education by 2026 were finalized.

In **Romania**, UNICEF and partners continued to support the inclusion of almost 50,000 Ukrainian refugee children into the Romanian education system, while providing complementary educational services and enhancing educational hubs, particularly focusing on early childhood education and care (ECEC). Strengthening monitoring and evaluation system, advancing policy dialogue, and key advocacy actions were key in these efforts. To deliver quality education, including trauma-informed teaching and promoting social integration, UNICEF strengthened the capacities of education personnel in both national school systems and educational hubs. Socio-cultural activities, Romanian language courses, and workshops catalyzed the integration process, fostering social cohesion and supporting children and their families in navigating the education system in Romania. Moreover, UNICEF distributed 30,000 learning materials to benefit 9,900 refugee children and provided technical support to the Ministry of Education to facilitate legislative provisions that further support refugee inclusion. Priority was given to ECEC services for children aged 0 to 3, traditionally underserved in Romania, alongside various educational services for primary-aged refugee children, including remedial education and language classes.

In **Bulgaria**, UNICEF made significant strides in supporting Ukrainian refugee children's education, resulting in school enrolment rates increasing from 29 per cent in 2023 to 43 per cent in 2024, with 6,070 school-aged children enrolled. Moreover, 55.2 per cent of non-enrolled children expressed intentions to join the national education system. UNICEF's initiatives included Bulgarian language classes and learning catch-up programmes in collaboration with local authorities and CSOs. Overall, 8,976 girls and boys participated in formal or non-formal learning programmes, and 7,278 children received educational or early learning material support. School mediators, including Ukrainian professionals, played a crucial role in facilitating integration, addressing bullying, and providing psychosocial support. UNICEF also intensified advocacy efforts with the education authorities to increase opportunities for Ukrainian children to access the national education system at all levels, including secondary and higher education. In 2024, the government amended regulations that allowed Ukrainian adolescents to study at universities on reduced fees.

In **Hungary**, UNICEF launched a collaborative grant scheme with the Municipality of Budapest to support ECD services for young Ukrainian refugee children and their families. The initiative from May to October 2024 involved 16 different grantees providing activities like summer camps, education, leisure activities, language classes, parenting support, and teacher training, reaching over 3,000 children (including 1,600 Ukrainian refugees) and 150 parents. Over 940 professionals received training to better serve refugee families. Furthermore, the ECD Toolbox was translated into Hungarian to help local governments improve early childhood systems, and a nationwide Parenting Support Module reached 100 frontline workers. Despite lower attendance in August, Budapest's Play and Learning Hub maintained operations, supporting 350 refugee children with educational activities. In Debrecen, support for school enrollment and education continued, reaching 5,400 refugee children and providing learning materials to 2,000 children. The Hungarian Reformed Church Aid delivered an educational toolkit to 2,333 children while Calm School supported 253 teachers and 685 children with stress management exercises.

In **Slovakia**, UNICEF continued to address residual humanitarian needs in education while transitioning services locally to ensure sustainability. Through UNICEF-supported programmes, 14,058 children accessed education, including early learning, and 4,799 received learning materials. Partnerships with the Ministry of Education and the National Institute for Education and Youth (NIVAM) were key, enrolling 11,990 Ukrainian children (1,887 kindergartners, 7,779 primary, and 2,324 secondary students) in Slovak schools in 2023/2024. Enrolment dropped to 10,629 in 2024/2025 due to shifts in residency status. Technical assistance from UNICEF helped NIVAM regional teams reach 1,379 schools, benefiting 1,258 teachers and 19,467 children. Capacity building included 14 trainings for 414 stakeholders, focusing on early childhood education and inclusive education. UNICEF's advocacy led to free Slovak language courses for refugees. Six Play and Learning Hubs in municipalities supported 3,248 Ukrainian children and 768 caregivers, offering diverse services and integration support.

In the **Czech Republic**, UNICEF, in collaboration with government ministries, supported over 68,000 children in accessing formal and non-formal education, with over 1,600 children receiving learning materials. Key initiatives

included capacity building for over 5,300 educators to handle diverse classrooms, supporting learning for all children, and trauma-informed practices, and training 469 teaching assistants to support refugee children's inclusion. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs' grant scheme facilitated non-formal ECEC services for 1,017 young children through 33 service providers. Additionally, over 3,000 children under 6 benefited from access to play and learning opportunities in child-friendly spaces in integration centres. Efforts of the Ministry of Education mobile teams to desegregate classrooms reduced segregated Ukrainian-only classes from 1,341 to 769 students. The 'Together in School' campaign reached over 200,000 people, promoting refugee children's participation in education.

In **Belarus**, UNICEF and partners continued to work on eliminating barriers to school attendance for refugee children. In 2024, 29 children, including 18 girls, received tablets to support their online learning. Additionally, 590 children, including 296 girls, benefited from humanitarian cash transfers to assist with school readiness and learning continuity.

In **Italy**, UPSHIFT for Ukraine, in collaboration with Junior Achievement Italy, included the 10X Challenge Entrepreneurship Programme and Educational Orientation. The 10X Challenge was a 15-hour programme where Ukrainian students developed solutions in mini-enterprise teams, supervised by local mentors, enhancing their 21st-century skills. The Educational Orientation module (3 hours) helped participants understand the Italian education system, tailored to two age groups (14 to 17; 18 to 21). In 2024, 243 of the planned 250 Ukrainian participants engaged in these activities. In the Akelius programme, ISMU Foundation coordinated Italian language e-learning for 117 Ukrainian children though participation decreased as more children joined Italian schools. AVSI's Empowering the Next Generation project provided 845 Ukrainian adolescents and young people with 44 hours each of recreational, emotional, and pedagogical activities, facilitated by 18 associations.

In **Türkiye**, UNICEF's efforts significantly increased access to quality education for 3,091 Ukrainian children. Through informal and non-formal education activities, 2,435 Ukrainian children were supported. Additionally, 656 Ukrainian children aged 6 to 17 participated in life and recreational skills activities, alongside PSEA sessions in two private facilities in Antalya and one temporary accommodation centre in Elazığ.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

In 2024, 14,919 people (74.6 per cent of those targeted) accessed sufficient safe water for drinking and domestic needs in targeted countries. Meanwhile, 2,803 people (13.9 per cent) accessed safe and appropriate sanitation facilities and 13,278 people (45.6 per cent) were reached with critical WASH supplies.

In **Poland**, UNICEF focused its WASH interventions on emergency response and contingency support. Following the September floods in southwestern Poland, UNICEF delivered 32 institutional and 974 emergency hygiene kits to Wrocław municipality. Over the year, UNICEF and its partners, including VELA Foundation and municipal authorities in Kraków and Łódź, distributed a total of 1,913 hygiene kits to refugees living in collective shelter accommodations and other vulnerable populations.

In **Moldova**, UNICEF and partners successfully delivered safely managed WASH services to approximately 10,000 refugees at Palanca and Otaci border points and Refugee Accommodation Centres (RACs). Collaborating with local authorities in Otaci and Palanca, UNICEF improved the water supply systems as part of the humanitarian-development nexus initiative to benefit both the local and refugee populations. Moreover, the emergency WASH interventions included the distribution of individual hygiene kits, dignity kits, and school hygiene kits to refugees in RACs and 48 schools, reaching 10,500 students. This comprehensive approach ensured that essential hygiene and WASH supplies were accessible, promoting health and well-being among refugees and local communities alike.

In **Romania**, while much of the WASH response had been progressively transferred to Romanian authorities and partners such as UNHCR, UNICEF maintained a WASH presence in the main refugee hub in Bucharest (Ukraine Community Centre, previously known as Romexpo Blue Dot) where 5,075 refugees had access to adequate sanitation and water.

In **Belarus**, while constrained by limited resources for its WASH programme, UNICEF provided essential hygiene and sanitation supplies to 396 refugees from Ukraine, including 216 children (96 girls) and 3 people with disabilities.

SOCIAL PROTECTION

In 2024, 3,854 households (74.1 per cent of the annual target) were reached with UNICEF-funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers.

In **Moldova**, supported financially and technically by UNICEF, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MLSP) implemented significant reforms in 2024 to extend social protection to previously uncovered refugees, focusing on inclusivity. The reform introduced a new social protection package for Ukrainian refugees, providing monthly childcare benefits of 1,000 MDL for children aged 0 to 2, a 20,000 MDL childbirth grant, and varying disability benefits. Starting in May 2024, additional Family Support programmes offering cash transfers and social services were included. Over 6,000 refugee children received benefits through these expanded programmes aimed at mitigating poverty, facilitated by

UNICEF's continued support, which also reinforced the system's shock-responsiveness and inclusivity. UNICEF's advocacy campaign effectively informed approximately 60,000 families about their eligibility for these social protection programmes.

In **Romania**, together with other United Nations agencies, UNICEF's efforts resulted in the government decision to enroll refugees into the national social protection system starting July 2024. By October 2024, over 1,400 Ukrainian refugee children from 1,000 households were receiving state allowances. In September 2024, UNICEF, in partnership with the government, launched a campaign to raise awareness among refugees about available social protection benefits. Additionally, UNICEF provided crucial insights on integrating humanitarian cash with the social protection system and collaborated with the World Bank to develop a technical support package for enhancing shock-responsive social protection in Romania.

In **Bulgaria**, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy to launch an impact assessment of child benefits under the Family Allowances for Children Act (FACA). The goal of this assessment was to propose legal amendments aimed at enhancing the adequacy of allowances and expanding their coverage. Notably, one proposed amendment sought to explicitly include refugee families with children in Article 3 to ensure their eligibility for child benefits under FACA. However, progress was halted following the resignation of the government in March 2024, and the work will remain on hold until a new government is established.

In **Hungary**, the UNICEF-supported Humanitarian Cash Transfer (HCT) programme, which concluded in June, was conducted in collaboration with the Budapest Municipality and the Metropolitan Social Foundation. Launched in June 2023, the HCT programme reached 1,823 refugee households, including 3,283 children, and provided emergency cash assistance to 48 pregnant women by early 2024. Starting in January 2024, UNICEF established and handed over key social protection mechanisms to the Budapest Municipality, including a grievance mechanism, social services map, referral system, and tools for evidence-based decision-making. In 2024, four post distribution monitoring surveys were conducted, revealing increased satisfaction and improved child welfare among recipient households. The Budapest Municipality plans to continue the call centre and referral services and is assessing its budget to sustain cash transfers for Ukrainian refugees and host communities.

In **Slovakia**, UNICEF provided cash assistance to 1,353 vulnerable refugee households in 2024, distributing 1.2 million EUR, with 88 per cent of heads of households being women. Despite overall high satisfaction rates, expectations for support amounts led to a satisfaction dip. Additionally, 6,753 households were supported through the national system, aided by UNICEF's technical assistance. Although UNICEF concluded its HCT programme in 2024, UNICEF and the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family plan to review social protection expansion for children in 2025, with potential reforms and improvements in disability assessments and management information systems integration underway.

In the **Czech Republic**, the UNICEF-supported HCT programme supported 923 Ukrainian refugee households, reaching 963 children with disabilities, while 477 children received individualized case management support to access essential services. The initiative was implemented nationwide in collaboration with the Czech Red Cross and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. To ensure programme sustainability, the Czech Red Cross continued to manage cases for children with disabilities, and the Czech government approved the 7th amendment of the Lex Ukraine Law on 12 June 2024, which incorporates the monthly cash transfer amount of CZK 6,600 for refugee children with disabilities into the government's humanitarian benefit starting in 2025.

In **Belarus**, in response to urgent needs, UNICEF had expanded HCTs by December 2024, providing direct financial assistance to 737 families, including 1,103 children. Additional services such as case management and psychosocial support were offered through the Refugee Counselling Service and the Belarusian Association of Social Workers, while local institutions were strengthened to ensure sustainable and child-focused responses.

SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE

In 2024, UNICEF and partners reached 6,626,070 people (107.8 per cent of those targeted) through messaging on prevention and access to services. Furthermore, 599,107 people (107.1 per cent) participated in engagement actions for social and behaviour change (SBC).

In **Poland**, the 'Spilno in PL' digital platforms saw an average monthly interaction from 300,000 users in 2024. UNICEF and Spotify's 'On My Mind' podcast, offering mental health support in Polish, Ukrainian, and English, reached 170,000 plays. The 'Trust Vaccinations' initiative successfully engaged 600 participants, with 90 per cent reporting increased awareness of childhood vaccinations, and impacted over 7 million users through 100 media publications. UNICEF collaborated with the Institute of Mother and Child Foundation and SWPS University to publish significant reports: 'Understanding Ukrainian Adolescents' Attitudes to Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Poland,' based on research among over 700 Ukrainian adolescents, and 'Exploring the Needs, Attitudes, and Barriers to Supportive Parenting Practices Among Ukrainian Caregivers in Poland,' involving a study of 1,673 caregivers of children aged 3 to 16. Additionally, a survey of 380 health workers was conducted to identify barriers in providing vaccinations for Ukrainian children. UNICEF, together with SWPS Innovations, also trained 75 experts from ministries, NGOs, universities, and

municipalities. Furthermore, a needs assessment was carried out across six Spilno Hubs, and a two-day Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and PSEA training was organized for 40 municipal and civil society partners.

In **Moldova**, UNICEF's SBC communication and community engagement efforts informed 246,054 people about mental health, immunization, and other essential services, while engaging 50,878 parents, caregivers, and children in related activities. Collaborating with the National Congress of Ukrainians in Moldova, UNICEF involved 4,944 parents, caregivers, and children in events promoting social cohesion, such as Ukrainian Day in Moldova and the Friendship Cup. The Back-to-School Campaign, running from July to September 2024, effectively communicated with 266,732 refugee parents and children, resulting in an increase in school enrollment among refugees. Immunization-focused community activities reached 33,946 people, with notable increases in MMR (measles, mumps and rubella) vaccination rates (from 3 per cent to 5 per cent) and HPV (human papillomavirus) vaccine coverage, which rose by 40 per cent in specific areas of Chişinău and by 5 per cent to 10 per cent in other districts. Additionally, UNICEF's support for a Behavioral Insight study addressed barriers to immunization and combated misinformation through social listening initiatives.

In **Romania**, UNICEF sustained its efforts in SBC communication and community engagement to keep refugees and host communities in Romania well-informed and actively involved in humanitarian assistance, services, and protection under the Temporary Protection mechanism. Through these initiatives, UNICEF and its partners successfully disseminated key messages and information about services and social benefits to 87,830 refugees and 2,396 host community members. Moreover, 2,746 refugees, including 1,639 women and 1,088 men, and 270 host community members participated directly in various UNICEF activities.

In **Bulgaria**, UNICEF and its partners reached a total of 125,020 people through online and offline channels, platforms, and approaches. Of these, 48,879 individuals were engaged via UNICEF Bulgaria's social media channels, while 76,141 received messaging on prevention and access to services through UNICEF's implementing partners. More specifically, 21,363 individuals were reached through the Bulgarian Helsinki Committee's information channels related to child protection, and 54,778 through online adolescent development and education activities, which included social media, video, and messaging platforms. Additionally, as part of the Back-to-School campaign, UNICEF's Education and SBC leads collaborated with the Ministry of Health and WHO to organize community-based information sessions on child immunization, which were conducted by education partners and supported by IOM and WHO health mediators.

In **Hungary**, UNICEF and Hungarian Reformed Church Aid, with support from the Municipality of Budapest, organized an event and online campaign highlighting the experiences and mental health challenges of Ukrainian refugee children in Hungary. Collaborative efforts with Kek Vonal furthered mental health awareness, promoting the vital 116111 helpline, reaching 349,000 people.

In **Slovakia**, over 1.2 million people were reached with information on health, education, child, and social protection via various channels. Campaigns targeting mental health, social cohesion, gender-based violence, immunization, and parenting played a crucial role in this outreach. Novyny – UNICEF's daily Ukrainian media partner – reached 110,000 unique readers, helping Ukrainian refugees adapt to everyday life in their host country. World Children's Day events in Bratislava and Košice saw high in-person engagement with 4,400 participants, focusing on child rights. To address social cohesion, screenings of the UNICEF documentary 'Nest Away from Home' across 14 Slovak towns engaged the public in debates on solidarity, with national broadcasts reaching wider audiences. Efforts to combat vaccine hesitancy during World Immunization Week reached over 145,000 accounts through media and social media. UNICEF's partnership with the Metropolitan Institute of Bratislava championed social inclusion with Playstreet activities, engaging 60,000 people, including 3,000 Ukrainians, and organizing the global conference 'Start with Children'.

In the **Czech Republic**, outreach efforts successfully informed over 3.2 million people about available services and preventive measures. Over 109,000 individuals participated in SBC initiatives through social media engagement and co-creation activities. Coordination mechanisms in six regions were bolstered through partnerships with the Government Human Rights Commissioner, enhancing social cohesion and exchange between national and local levels to address the needs of Ukrainian refugees. The Government Commissioner for Roma Minority Affairs promoted Roma community engagement at all levels, involving leaders in monitoring and resolving community tensions. The Municipality of Prague's public health campaign reached over 220,000 Ukrainian refugees, navigating to MHPSS resources. UNICEF's youth consultants utilized Human-Centred Design methodology to engage 26 youth representatives in developing a digital and field youth outreach strategy, reaching over 20,000 individuals. Junior Achievement Czech supported refugee youth with non-formal education and job opportunities, sharing information with 15,000 people digitally and 1,800 through direct outreach.

In **Belarus**, UNICEF effectively disseminated life-saving information through a multi-channel communication strategy despite sanctions and a restrictive media environment. Feedback indicated that the communication materials were clear and useful, with Russian being the predominant language used. Over 10,000 materials were distributed at key locations and via a Telegram channel with 504 members, as well as SMS alerts reaching 3,369 individuals. These efforts collectively reached 26,362 refugees and 28,887 host community members. Through partnerships with the Belarusian

Children's Fund, youth-friendly health centres and others, UNICEF implemented a wide range of interventions to engage the affected population and host community in SBC, with a particular focus on adolescents and their parents. These interventions covered 9,957 individuals, including 2,367 children, among refugees and host communities and contributed to developing intrapersonal and intercultural communication skills, reducing stigma, promoting healthy lifestyles, and preventing bullying, addressing both immediate needs and long-term behavioural outcomes, fostering resilience and inclusion within communities.

In **Italy**, U-Report on the Move (UROTm) used Instagram, TikTok, and Facebook to disseminate vital information on available services to Ukrainian adolescents and their caregivers. Awareness materials were translated into Ukrainian and published on the UROTm website. With a total reach of 396,976 accounts, the channels highlighted health, mental health, gender, GBV, education, and protection services. A U-Report chatbot, active since April 2022, saw 2,804 activations with 12 per cent for mental health and well-being, and 36 per cent for legal and protection. By the end of 2024, 3,711 participants engaged in youth actions, including a Women's Day video, social media features, and engagement efforts with UNICEF and Italian authorities. The platform also supported U-Report's rebranding efforts and launched a Ukrainian teen-focused Telegram group named UNA, with 339 registered adolescents.

In **Türkiye**, UNICEF facilitated community engagement initiatives by involving 450 adolescents and 17 mothers in reflective community dialogue. This was achieved through individual and group counseling sessions, as well as positive parenting sessions. Altogether, 1,068 people were reached with information on child rights and protection, the prevention of GBV, the dangers of SEA, and how to access various services for adolescents, including educational opportunities, social-emotional skills development, social protection, health, nutrition, and recreational activities.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION (AAP)

In 2024, 185,185 people (70.5 per cent of those targeted) have shared their concerns and asked questions through established feedback and complaints mechanisms.

In **Poland**, UNICEF finalized its AAP Strategy and Action Plan for 2024–2025 and appointed a taskforce to supervise its implementation. After conducting a needs assessment at six Spilno Hubs, several gaps were identified in the feedback and complaints mechanisms. In response, UNICEF organized a two-day AAP and PSEA training for 40 municipal and civil society partners to enhance these mechanisms and strengthen community engagement. As a result, a total of 64,059 people, 80 per cent of whom were Ukrainian, provided feedback through the established mechanisms.

In **Moldova**, approximately 45,328 Ukrainian and Moldovan individuals provided feedback, voiced concerns, and posed questions through various established mechanisms, including Activity Info, Greenline, and Social Listening Monitoring. UNICEF strengthened accountability efforts by enhancing social listening activities, which highlighted information gaps and improved the complaint and feedback systems' inclusivity and effectiveness. These insights were utilized to improve access and inclusion of refugee children and families in health, education, and child protection services. In collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Research, UNICEF started a project to create a child-friendly feedback mechanism for schools and preschools, aimed at empowering refugee and Moldovan children aged 4 to 17 to safely communicate their concerns and contribute to supportive systems.

In **Romania**, feedback on UNICEF humanitarian interventions was collected from 4,381 Ukrainian and 438 Romanian participants in 2024. In June 2024, UNICEF, with support from the Regional Office, conducted a training session for 11 NGO implementing partners to enhance their feedback and complaints mechanisms and ensure accurate reporting in Activity Info regarding feedback and complaints across the health, education, protection, and GBV sectors. Additionally, UNICEF Romania, along with the Bulgaria, Moldova, and Ukraine Country Offices, is part of an UNICEF regional initiative aimed at creating child-friendly feedback and complaints mechanisms to include all children, including refugees.

In **Bulgaria**, 5,368 feedback responses were received through established mechanisms, primarily focused on adolescent development and education initiatives. UNICEF was involved in a pioneering regional initiative utilizing Human-Centred Design to create child-friendly complaint and feedback mechanisms. The inaugural workshop featured co-creation sessions with children and adolescents from local communities and Ukrainian refugees, resulting in the conceptualization of four prototypes tailored to different age groups. Following light testing and a validation workshop in Bucharest, these prototypes are slated for final design and testing in early 2025, aiming for scalability. This innovation represents a significant step towards enabling UNICEF to effectively capture and address children's voices, enhancing their rights protection.

In **Hungary**, UNICEF strengthened its advocacy for AAP by increasing the affected population's participation in programme implementation, notably through the HCT programme. In Budapest, local authorities oversaw a complaint and grievance mechanism designed to capture beneficiary feedback on programme efficiency, thus enhancing accountability for Ukrainian refugees. To guide continuous improvement, systematic post-distribution monitoring surveys were organized by a third party to assess beneficiary satisfaction. Additionally, UNICEF held a two-day workshop in Hungary for seven implementing partners, which focused on improving feedback and complaints mechanisms and reporting practices.

In **Slovakia**, UNICEF established feedback mechanisms and referral pathways across all its programmes. Implementing partners collected and analyzed 19,436 total feedback instances, leading to adjusted services where applicable. Various channels and mechanisms were employed to cater to diverse needs, including child-friendly methods for different age groups. For example, a partnership with Wide Open School introduced feedback methodologies for pupils aged 8 to 10, implemented in 40 schools nationwide. The Mental Health League piloted confidential feedback mechanisms in eight Slovak regions, with UNICEF support, while five Slovak municipalities integrated feedback mechanisms and needs mapping questionnaires in their service centres, co-created with municipal representatives. Additionally, the Centre for Research on Ethnicity and Culture enhanced these questionnaires and provided tailored support for systematic data collection and analysis.

In the **Czech Republic**, UNICEF prioritized the needs of refugee children, establishing feedback mechanisms through which over 67,000 people shared concerns and questions. A study on Ukrainian refugees' communication habits was conducted by the Ministry of Interior, combining qualitative and quantitative methods to identify communication barriers, with findings shared publicly to inform better practices. To address the evolving needs of refugee adolescents, UNICEF and Junior Achievement facilitated consultations that highlighted persistent language barriers in education and employment and the necessity of flexible jobs and youth-responsive job readiness programmes.

In **Belarus**, UNICEF implemented a structured, multi-channel approach to collect 8,132 feedback entries from affected refugee populations and host communities, utilizing forms, field monitors, digital platforms, and face-to-face interactions. Despite the high usage of digital channels, the significant volume of in-person feedback emphasized the continued need for accessible, face-to-face mechanisms. The feedback revealed both gratitude for legal consultations and social support services, as well as recurring issues with financial assistance access and communication clarity. In response, UNICEF clarified payment processes, improved collaboration with postal services, and enhanced information dissemination. Although overall satisfaction was high, gaps in specialized services and male participation point to areas needing targeted improvement.

In **Italy**, seven polls on topics including GBV, discrimination, mental health, access to education, safe spaces, and guardianship were conducted with U-Reporters. A total of 138 U-Reporters from Ukraine participated in these surveys. Additionally, an internal youth consultation was carried out via U-Report in preparation for a meeting with UNICEF Executive Director and the President of the Republic, Sergio Mattarella. This consultation garnered responses from over 700 individuals, including 21 from Ukraine. The resulting letter documented the concerns and proposals of the youth, addressing issues such as reception, education, access to services, and efforts to combat discrimination.

In **Türkiye**, UNICEF institutionalized AAP across its programmes and partners, aiming to strengthen feedback mechanisms within governance and programme management. UNICEF engaged various stakeholders by equipping them with skills to manage these feedback channels effectively. In 2024, 2,305 refugees provided feedback on programme services, including PSEA, through the established feedback mechanisms.

ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT AND PARTICIPATION (ADAP)

In 2024, 8,336 Ukrainian children and young people were supported through youth engagement mechanisms in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, and Romania. Young people accessed non-formal education and learning opportunities through two regional-level multi-country partnerships – with Junior Achievement Europe and the Duke of Edinburgh's International Award Foundation. Communication actions and social media interactions have been translated into an estimated total reach of 237,897 across the different partner platforms, reinforcing the value and power of young people's engagement in humanitarian action.

In **Poland**, UNICEF advanced youth engagement in Poland via U-Report Europe, now the platform's largest community with 4,716 U-Reporters (65 per cent girls). In 2024, nearly 1,400 new users joined, spurred by outreach events and co-creation sessions. U-Report launched 10 polls on subjects like refugee needs, mental health, bullying, misinformation, educational challenges, and green skills, receiving close to 2,000 responses. These insights drove programme adjustments, such as targeted refugee youth support and new educational resources. Moreover, 10 new information modules were added, focusing on self-awareness, MHPSS, bullying prevention, health, and compulsory education, thereby enhancing support for adolescents. To support integration, foster collaboration between Ukrainian and Polish youth to address shared challenges, develop innovative solutions, and build critical skills, UNICEF piloted the UPSHIFT programme in formal education with 4 municipalities (Warsaw, Wrocław, Łódź, and Katowice) and in non-formal education, targeting Ukrainian refugee adolescents aged 10 to 19. 114 teachers and youth workers (51 per cent Ukrainian, 49 per cent Polish) went through UPSHIFT training and led UPSHIFT workshops in their communities, and 40 adolescent-led projects were supported with seed funding, benefiting more than 5,000 community members. Through a partnership with the Pro Futuro Foundation, which focused on building the skills of youth, including out-of-school and at-risk youth, over 4,400 Ukrainian youth had access to various non-formal education interventions, including offline and online activities such as online courses and webinars.

In **Moldova**, a digital skills development curriculum was created and digitized in collaboration with TEKEDU, making it accessible online to enhance the learning experience for the GirlsGoIT and STEAM on Wheels initiatives, reaching 10,000 Moldovan and Ukrainian children. In partnership with ProBono, youth workers in Chisinau Municipality and various districts were trained in social innovation, MHPSS, and GBV, benefiting around 50,000 Moldovan and Ukrainian adolescents. Additionally, approximately 600 adolescents and young people, including vulnerable and refugee youth, participated in three rounds of summer schools on MHPSS and resilience building, as well as civic engagement and socio-emotional learning, while the UPSHIFT initiative resulted in the implementation of up to 43 startups, benefiting 15,000 adolescents and youth.

In **Romania**, UNICEF continued its support for Ukrainian adolescents in Romania, focusing on development opportunities, civic engagement, and social inclusion, achieved through partnerships with CSOs. The Youth for Youth programme reached 8,535 adolescents, including 715 Ukrainians, trained 395 teachers and medical staff, and distributed 10,760 learning materials. Additionally, 11,154 were reached with GBV prevention messages. The National Youth Foundation's programme supported 400 Ukrainian youth and trained 20 Ukrainian volunteers on social inclusion. Notable projects included Junior Achievement (4,100 adolescents, including 2,000 Ukrainians) and the Duke of Edinburgh Award (280 adolescents, including 140 Ukrainians). The Youth and Adolescents Task Force leadership transitioned to the National Youth Foundation and PLAN International, focusing on mental health services and Romanian language courses. U-Report Europe engaged 657 U-Reporters, conducting polls on mental health and integration, and promoted active Ukrainian youth advocacy.

In **Bulgaria**, UNICEF offered psychosocial support services, using sports, structured play, games, and art activities to help young individuals manage distress and boost their resilience. To further promote social inclusion and aid in the adaptation process, a teen club was established, offering a safe space for adolescents to make new friends and build social connections.

In **Slovakia**, during the 2023/2024 school year, 122 Ukrainian adolescents in Bratislava received learning support on Ukrainian curriculum subjects, career guidance, financial literacy, and Slovak language. The Stand By Me project, implemented by UNICEF and the Duke of Edinburgh's International Award, engaged over 100 adolescents in a buddy programme. With the Junior Achievement partnership, 1,505 adolescents and young people received learning and skills-building support. UNICEF launched the Pathways Initiative and Parenting Academy to support Ukrainian youth and parents in transitioning to education and employment, respectively.

In the **Czech Republic**, UNICEF supported over 18,000 adolescents and youth aged 15 to 24 through non-formal education and various activities across 18 youth-friendly spaces in partnership with the Ministry of Interior and CSOs. The Pathways (Cesty) initiative scaled up, engaging 23 civil society partners and four government ministries. Over 1,800 youth were informed about Cesty and more than 5,000 visited youth-friendly spaces. Approximately 560 adolescents registered interest in professional opportunities in sectors like IT and manufacturing. Outreach led to 400 private sector companies promising job opportunities, with around 180 companies offering over 300 positions, including 16 from Mastercard. Over 8,300 youth accessed nonformal education and skills development programmes, and over 1,300 engaged in job-readiness programmes. Over 2,100 refugee adolescents and youth were supported to stay in formal education through the National Pedagogical Institute (NPI) and Regional Educational Institutes, and the capacities of 358 secondary school teachers and staff were enhanced by NPI in inclusive classroom management, career guidance, and trauma-informed psychological support for refugee students. The 'Mental Health Games' programme, co-developed by youth, promoted mental health support, and 26 youth representatives were trained in psychological aid.

In **Belarus**, five youth-friendly health centres in Gomel oblast equipped for online counselling supported 1,366 adolescents, including four refugees, through informational meetings and health-related materials. Psychological support was provided to 1,584 adolescents, including 17 refugees, with 372 receiving individual consultations. Similarly, in Brest oblast, five youth-friendly health centres set up expert teams and offered remote counselling, hygiene items, and rapid tests, engaging 980 adolescents, including two refugees, in information activities, and offered individual psychosocial support to 185 adolescents, with 928 participating in group consultations and training.

In **Italy**, As of December 2024, there are 1,054 U-Reporters from Ukraine in Italy. The majority registered to the digital platform during UNICEF-led social mobilization activities in Ukrainian communities across Veneto region.

COORDINATION, PARTNERSHIPS, STRATEGY AND FUNDING

In **Poland**, UNICEF closely collaborated with 11 municipalities: Gdansk, Gdynia, Sopot, Bialystok, Warsaw, Wroclaw, Katowice, Krakow, Lodz, Kazimierza Wielka, and Lublin, along with the Powiat Slupski locality. These municipalities provided crucial services, including education, healthcare, and protection, to Ukrainian refugee children and families. Additionally, the support initiative focused on disseminating information and implementing behavioral interventions to augment these services.

In **Moldova**, in collaboration with the Municipality of Chisinau, UNICEF signed a Memorandum of Understanding and developed a work plan to improve services for vulnerable children, including refugees, and to strengthen child and social

protection services in Moldova's largest municipality, which hosts over 40 per cent of the country's refugees. The implementation of this plan involved providing equipment and materials to social services and educational institutions, as well as training and capacity development for social services personnel. Additionally, by partnering with local authorities in Otaci and Palanca, UNICEF enhanced water supply systems, benefiting both local residents and refugee populations as part of a broader humanitarian-development strategy.

In **Romania**, UNICEF collaborated with municipalities to develop a methodology transitioning from Blue Dot to Blue Grid, ensuring access of Ukrainian refugees to essential services and child protection while building capacity of local authorities. This approach was piloted after selecting counties based on equity, involving county authorities and CSOs to address challenges in accessing statutory services and reinforcing local disaster risk reduction and child participation efforts. Additionally, a new multi-country TSI project, funded by the European Commission, was launched in September 2024, involving six municipalities from Poland, Slovakia, and Romania, including Bucharest and Timisoara. UNICEF will provide technical support for long-term integration of refugees and migrants through the project, focusing on enhancing data management, coordination, planning, and budgeting to better prepare municipalities for future crises.

In **Bulgaria**, UNICEF worked closely with the municipalities of Ruse, Stara Zagora, and Burgas to provide comprehensive and cross-sectoral services for refugee children, focusing on protection and education. The Transit Educational Centre in Burgas, established with UNICEF support in June 2023, assisted over 269 girls and boys during the periods of January to May and October to December 2024. Additionally, UNICEF-supported Ruse Crisis Centre admitted 38 unaccompanied children in 2024, and the partnership with Stara Zagora is set to enhance the inclusion of refugees starting in 2025.

In **Hungary**, UNICEF's partnerships with Budapest and Debrecen were streamlined from four to two municipalities, focusing on intervention continuity, smooth partnership closure, and effective knowledge transfer. The HCT programme in Budapest, handed over to the municipality in April 2024, supported 1,823 Ukrainian refugee households, with surveys showing increased satisfaction and resource sufficiency. In Debrecen, multi-sector mobile services, including child protection and health, continued to reach vulnerable communities, supported by infrastructural enhancements. Efforts to ensure sustainability included workshops to bolster emergency response capacities, with both municipalities preparing to independently maintain critical services post-partnership. The overall focus was on creating enduring, resilient local systems capable of ongoing support for refugees and vulnerable groups.

In **Slovakia**, UNICEF prioritized supporting access to equal and inclusive services for Ukrainian children and caregivers in four partner municipalities, ensuring their integration at the local level. The focus included transitioning services provided by Blue Dots to municipal administration and developing local integration strategies with CSO partners. Notably, the Nitra and Košice integration strategies were approved, while Bratislava's awaits approval, and Trnava showcased strong commitment by joining the initiative. The partnership's first contact and assistance centres served 14,050 individuals and reached 59,002 people with information on access and prevention services. Education support benefited 8,827 children through formal and informal activities, employing Ukrainian assistants and special educators. Beyond direct assistance, UNICEF strengthened local capacities, training over 670 municipal staff and supported budget planning for child-related social services integration.

In the **Czech Republic**, from January to June 2024, UNICEF and the Municipality of Prague supported over 17,100 people, including Ukrainian refugee children and other vulnerable groups. More than 60 Prague schools were assisted in integrating 2,692 Ukrainian children and 14,242 Czech and other children, including 376 with disabilities, by providing classroom equipment, afterschool activities, and learning materials. Adaptation classes helped 159 adolescents (aged 15 to 19) prepare for secondary school through intensive Czech language and core subject courses, as well as leisure activities to promote social cohesion. Additionally, a health care service mapping for Ukrainian refugee women and children was conducted, outlining the services available and challenges faced, with recommendations for improvement. A communication campaign on navigating the Czech health system reached over 220,000 Ukrainian refugees. The partnership concluded successfully in June with the municipality continuing support through various measures, including an US\$850,000 grant scheme for CSOs, sustaining the integrated support model, retaining seven staff members for coordination, and extending a US\$530,000 grant scheme for preparatory classes for refugee youth for the 2024/25 school year.

In **Belarus**, UNICEF engaged national and regional partners in Brest and Gomel to address the needs of Ukrainian refugees transiting through Belarus en route to the European Union, improving preparedness capacities, and strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus. Strategic collaborations included a Memorandum of Understanding with the State Border Committee and signed workplans with key ministries like the Ministry of Emergency Situations and Ministry of Interior, enhancing UNICEF's capabilities to support refugees in border areas. These initiatives resulted in improved national preparedness for potential migrant influxes, strengthened child protection mechanisms for unaccompanied and separated children, and established durable frameworks for resilience.

REGIONAL RESULTS

In **education**, the UNICEF Regional Office played an active role in educational planning for the 2025/2026 academic year, particularly focusing on the Pathways programme. This regional initiative aims to empower Ukrainian adolescents and youth, aged 10 to 24, by improving their access to education, skill-building opportunities, and employment prospects. In collaboration with the regional ADAP team, the regional Education team embarked on field visits to country offices in Slovakia, the Czech Republic, and Poland to fine-tune the Pathways programme design in anticipation of its launch. Efforts also extended beyond planning; the team actively presented Pathways to external stakeholders to garner support and mobilize resources. Additionally, the Regional Office engaged in two crucial initiatives. The first was geared toward strengthening emergency preparedness and response capabilities, ensuring UNICEF is better equipped to handle crises. The second focused on enhancing Child-Friendly Feedback and Complaints Mechanisms, integral to fostering a responsive and supportive environment for children.

In **child protection**, in response to the needs of Ukrainian refugees, UNICEF's Regional Office Child Protection and Communication teams partnered with Meta for a 4-week campaign reaching over 3 million people, disseminating critical information. To prepare for scenarios where the Blue Dots Safe Space and Support Hubs need to be reactivated, the Child Protection team created an internal 'Blue Dot toolbox', and to document the lessons learned from UNICEF's response, an internal document was finalized consolidating findings from in Ukraine and nine other countries. In March 2024, a Key Findings Brief was published, providing insights on legal issues affecting unaccompanied children evacuated from care institutions. Training sessions on child-friendly legal services were conducted in Bulgaria, Ukraine, and Poland, enhancing the capacity to offer legal aid to refugee children. To improve social service workforce capacities, UNICEF conducted mappings, provided trainings for professionals from Moldova and Ukraine to support further rollout, and developed a complementary module on GBV considerations. The team continued supporting GBV risk mitigation actions, created guidance for safeguarding and GBV risk mitigation in alternative care systems, and expanded an online course for frontline professionals supporting GBV survivors. The Laaha online safe space for Ukrainian girls and women reached over 17,800 users in Ukraine and other countries, and a GBV campaign during the 16 Days of Activism engaged over 419,700 people on social media. Regional training in MHPSS for children and caregivers in adversity engaged 1,500 frontline workers, a workforce well-being toolkit was developed to provide mental health support to multisectoral staff, and a regional online training in EQUIP reached 150 participants across 22 countries and included a specific module on GBV. Efforts to address the risks of SEA by humanitarian aid workers included capacity building and awareness raising, including child-friendly materials and an inter-agency training package adapted for the Ukrainian context.

In **health and nutrition**, the Regional Office has supported UNICEF Poland by providing health staff to manage the health section, conducting a programme review to reassess priorities for a protracted refugee response focusing on vaccine-preventable diseases and mental health support. Health crisis team meetings were held to support country offices and refugee response offices in effective health and nutrition interventions. At the Health and Nutrition Network meeting in Almaty, experiences and lessons from emergency health responses, specifically the Ukraine refugee response, were shared to inform future preparedness. Two case studies documenting good practices in health responses for Ukrainian refugees were finalized to support collective learning, following recommendations from evaluating UNICEF's broader responses. Furthermore, a regional analysis of the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) data revealed that 34 per cent of respondents identified health care as a top need, trailing only slightly behind employment and livelihood concerns. Participation in the Sub-Regional Meeting on Ukraine Health Refugees, organized by WHO EURO, along with meetings by the Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic within the Visegrad Presidency, facilitated the exchange of best practices and experiences in health emergency responses.

In **ECD**, the Regional Office, in collaboration with the International Step by Step Association, developed a toolbox aimed at enhancing local governments' ability to provide high-quality, equitable, and comprehensive services to young children and their families. This collection of 31 tools assists local governments in planning, designing, and delivering services targeted at vulnerable families, including refugees, by mobilizing and utilizing local resources and expertise. The Regional Office, supported by the LEGO Foundation, successfully concluded a 2.5-year project in Moldova and Romania, positively impacting over 645,000 children, parents, and professionals through the creation of 61 Parenting and Learning Hubs and by strengthening ECEC systems. Additionally, the Ukrainian version of the Bebbi app saw a significant increase in user engagement in 2024, with 21,575 new downloads, expanding its user base to 102,333, with 85.6 per cent of users located in Ukraine, primarily mothers of children under the age of 1 who frequently use the app's resources in daily child-care activities.

In **social protection**, the regional Social Policy team focused on integrating Ukrainian refugees into national social protection systems while addressing the needs of those left behind. This dual approach combined advocacy, technical assistance, and targeted support, resulting in significant milestones, such as Romania's integration of over 1,400 children from 1,000 households by October, following their enrollment in July. Romania, Moldova, and Bulgaria's awareness campaigns, along with Slovakia and the Czech Republic's legislative amendments, reinforced support for refugee families, including those with disabilities. Regional support ensured the humanitarian needs of non-beneficiary refugee families, with UNICEF supporting 1,400 households in Slovakia and 1,800 households in Budapest, Hungary. Data-driven approaches, including integrating management information systems in Slovakia and post-distribution monitoring, facilitated efficient service delivery, revealing high satisfaction rates. Preparedness efforts in Poland and Moldova for potential winter influxes highlighted the team's proactive stance. Cross-country collaboration and thematic

discussions enhanced the adoption of best practices and systemic resilience, with UNICEF and the World Bank designing shock-responsive social protection in Romania, and similar initiatives in Bulgaria and Hungary. By the year's end, substantial progress was evident in integrating Ukrainian refugees, reflecting UNICEF's dedication to equity, inclusion, and resilience in social protection.

In **Gender**, from June to October 2024, the Regional Office's Gender Section conducted a Gender in Emergency (GiE) learning series with five online sessions aimed at UNICEF programme staff, including those responding to the Ukraine crisis. These sessions enhanced the GiE mainstreaming capacity of 206 participants, facilitated the exchange of best practices and showcased country-specific case studies. Concurrently, the Regional Office, together with UNICEF offices in Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Ukraine, collaborated with UN Women to develop a brief addressing the challenges and opportunities of Ukrainian NEET (not in education, employment or training) youth. Additionally, the Gender team supported refugee response offices with integrating gender into emergency response plans, organizing workshops and missions to reinforce gender-responsive strategies in response planning, and developing gender knowledge products for cross-country learning.

In **SBC**, the Regional Office developed a comprehensive toolbox, designed to support UNICEF and national stakeholders with SBC interventions. This toolbox includes resources for data and evidence generation, capacity development, communication strategies, monitoring, and enhancing social cohesion. Additionally, it features five case studies from Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Moldova, Poland, and Slovakia, highlighting successful SBC strategies like Human-Centred Design and community engagement used in the Ukraine refugee crisis response. These case studies demonstrate the effectiveness of SBC interventions in achieving sustainable outcomes and were accessible to all UNICEF offices for reference.

In **ADAP**, Junior Achievement Europe successfully achieved the goals of the UNICEF-Junior Achievement UPLIFT project, delivering skills and entrepreneurship development programmes to youth in six countries including the Czech Republic, Moldova, Bulgaria, and Serbia. Other countries such as Hungary, Slovakia, Romania, and Poland continued implementation in 2024. As a result, 1,029 young people engaged in activities that enhanced their competencies, self-efficacy, resilience, and future employability. Junior Achievement utilized their internationally recognized skills-building methodologies alongside UNICEF's UPSHIFT approach to foster key competencies and social cohesion. The StudyDvizh social media campaign continued to co-create content with young people, generating significant interest among Ukrainian youth. In the past two years, the Duke of Edinburgh's International Award Foundation has partnered with UNICEF ECARO to deliver the Stand By Me programme to Ukrainian youth in the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Romania. This programme used the Award's non-formal education framework to enhance community cohesion, supporting young refugee Ukrainians in their studies and work preparation. The programme also provided moral and peer support through local buddies. Over 2,400 young people participated, benefiting more than 10,000 community members across the three countries. The implementing countries are committed to the programme's long-term sustainability, investing in partnerships to ensure ongoing community impact beyond the UNICEF partnership.

In **AAP**, the UNICEF Regional Office launched the child-friendly feedback and complaint mechanisms initiative in Ukraine, Moldova, Romania, Bulgaria, Türkiye, and Bosnia and Herzegovina, serving as a key model for child-centered accountability. In refugee response countries, national institutions are collaborating with children aged 4 to 17 to co-design child-friendly feedback and complaint mechanisms using Human-Centred Design and play-based methods, while Türkiye and Bosnia and Herzegovina work with CSOs and municipalities to explore links between child-friendly feedback channels and UNICARE, UNICEF's corporate feedback system. This multi-sectoral initiative aligns with programme commitments in education, child protection, ECD, ADAP, disability, gender, and health, with key achievements including active child participation and a collaborative approach with institutions to ensure inclusivity. In close collaboration with UNICEF Moldova, Slovakia and Hungary, knowledge products, including a good practice and technical brief, were developed and disseminated. An AAP toolbox is being developed based on lessons from Ukraine, featuring tools and resources for emergency response quality and accountability. This toolbox includes generic and Ukraine-specific resources for planning, implementation, and monitoring of AAP interventions, capacity building, and feedback mechanisms for CSOs and municipalities, with best practices adaptable to various income contexts. The Kits that Fits initiative, supported by UNICEF's Supply Division, to provide emergency kits tailored to the specific needs and feedback of affected communities is being piloted in Türkiye and Ukraine. As part of this initiative, the practices from these countries will contribute to the global technical brief. Türkiye is adapting Education and ECD kits by integrating feedback from children to ensure their suitability and effectiveness.

Human interest stories and external media

- UNICEF Poland story: [From Ukraine to Katowice: The Story of Intercultural Assistants](#)
- UNICEF Moldova story: ["The family support service restored our hope."](#)
- UNICEF Bulgaria story: ["I dream that there will be peace and that innocent people and children will not die."](#)
- UNICEF Romania story: [Appreciative parenting reduces parental stress and promotes a positive approach to parenting](#)
- UNICEF Slovakia story: [Ukrainian pediatrician treats children in Slovakia through UNICEF-supported programme](#)
- UNICEF Czech Republic story: [Ukrainian refugees provide a lifeline to people affected by domestic violence](#)

- UNICEF Belarus press release: [Partnership for Children](#)

Next Sitrep: April 2025

For further
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Annex A: Summary of programme as of 31 December 2024

HAC Results as of December 31st, 2024											
Sector/Indicator	UNICEF Targets 2024	Total Results							Progress Against Targets (%)	Change from last SitRep (October 2024)	
		Girls Reached	Boys Reached	Women Reached	Men Reached	Non-Disaggregated Beneficiaries Reached	% of People With Disabilities Reached	Total Result			
Health											
H1/H2_# of children up to 15 years vaccinated through UNICEF supported mechanisms	6,400	1,531	1,718			2,148	1.35%	5,397	84.3%	1,152	▲
H3_# children and women receiving primary health care services through UNICEF supported mechanisms (number of unique beneficiaries)	50,590	17,306	15,845	9,979		634	0.60%	43,764	86.5%	5,277	▲
Nutrition											
NUT1_# of children/caregivers receiving IYCF counselling sessions through UNICEF supported mechanisms.	11,000	687	693	4,904	404	-	0.61%	6,688	60.8%	861	▲
Child Protection											
CP1_# children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	534,848	104,929	111,673	89,931	27,837	26,436	4.57%	360,806	67.5%	101,391	▲
CP2_# UASC identified	2,670	1,449	2,153			-	0.08%	3,602	134.9%	1,301	▲
CP3_# of UASC who were provided with alternative care and/or reunified	4,423	1,804	1,436			405	3.02%	3,645	82.4%	392	▲
CP4_# people with access to safe spaces, protection and support hubs	557,550	92,213	86,555	158,256	80,849	5,319	1.47%	423,192	75.9%	67,639	▲
CP6_# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	480,558	80,538	55,019	194,228		18,499	1.81%	348,284	72.5%	115,667	▲
CP7_# people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	734,100	116,168	109,273	84,842	30,221	64,787	1.76%	405,291	55.2%	104,290	▲
CP8_# of children who have received individual case management	69,100	24,335	22,170			17,993	4.71%	64,498	93.3%	11,346	▲
Education											
EDU1_# of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning, through UNICEF-supported system-strengthening and programmes	444,130	236,656	238,819			9,753	4.32%	485,228	109.3%	158,207	▲
EDU2_# of children receiving learning materials	256,852	132,134	138,644			5,957	1.26%	276,735	107.7%	40,017	▲
WASH											
W1_# people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs.	20,000	2,902	3,055	6,037	2,925	-	8.32%	14,919	74.6%	2,200	▲
W2_# people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities.	20,200	625	752	1,565	939	-	2.07%	3,881	19.2%	1,078	▲
W3_# of population reached by critical hygiene and WASH supplies	29,100	1,988	2,270	5,607	2,375	1,038	10.00%	13,278	45.6%	87	▲
W4_# reception/placement centres equipped with sanitation facilities	8							-	0.0%	0	=
Social Protection											
SP1_# households reached with UNICEF funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers	5,200							3,854	74.1%	768	▲
SP2_# households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system with UNICEF technical assistance	31,800							17,173	54.0%	2,868	▲
SBC											
SBC1_# people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services (including social protection, health, nutrition, education, etc)	6,149,122	76,839	93,635	884,230	572,728	4,998,638	0.02%	6,626,070	107.8%	328,575	▲
SBC2_# people participating in engagement actions for social and behavioural change	560,072	10,263	10,742	193,980	80,142	304,604	0.25%	599,731	107.1%	49,007	▲
SBC3_# of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	262,640	15,660	12,879	59,890	24,114	110,666	0.35%	223,209	85.0%	38,024	▲

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W2_# people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities.	20,200	432	521	1,131	719	-	2.07%	2,803	13.9%	0	=
W3_# of population reached by critical hygiene and WASH supplies	29,100	1,988	2,270	5,607	2,375	1,038	10.00%	13,278	45.6%	87	▲
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**Low achievements in WASH-related sanitation and hygiene interventions, including the provision of WASH supplies, were primarily related to the closure of Blue Dots and transit centres where refugees were initially received and processed, the facilities of which served as the physical premises for WASH interventions. Furthermore, during the period of operation of these facilities, WASH services were increasingly handed over to government partners to oversee over time.*

Annex B: Funding status as of 31 December 2024 (US\$)

Sector	Requirements	ORE Funding Received	ORR Funding Received	Carry Forward	Total Funds Received	Funding Gap	
		A	B	C	D=A+B+C	US\$	%
Health	7,004,361	4,455,344	0	3,022,934	7,478,278		
WASH	2,537,574	1,396,500	0	1,014,602	2,411,102	126,472	5%
CP, GBViE and PSEA	50,633,423	26,979,543	5,380,769	24,680,552	57,040,865		
Education	44,376,137	22,191,989	36,126	13,874,293	36,102,408	8,273,729	19%
Social protection	44,376,137	3,512,476	0	11,002,371	14,514,846	5,854,902	29%
Cross-sectoral (SBC, CE, AAP)	12,793,244	5,448,167	0	6,336,839	11,785,006	1,008,238	8%
Total funds	137,714,487	63,984,019	5,416,895	59,931,590	129,332,505	8,381,982	6%