

Since  
February 2022,



Save the Children  
In Eastern Europe

DISTRIBUTED

\$58M

TO

105,000 families

VIA

Direct bank transfers 96%  
Electronic vouchers 4%

THANKS TO\*

BHA	14M
DEC	11M
HF	10M
IHF	8M
SHO	5M

\* exclusive of all consortium members

# CVA OVERVIEW

## UKRAINE RESPONSE



**Building off domestic programming:** SC Lithuania capitalized on its nation-wide day care centers and CP activities to identify at risk children and families in need of financial support.

**Speed & Scale:** The first transfers went out only a few days after escalation, and culminated to reaching over 27,000 new beneficiaries per month only 3 months later, representing over 8 million dollars transferred monthly. Cash was also provided within 48h to evacuees from Mariupol.

**Preparedness:** SCG started piloting the use of cash in 2023 to be better prepared in case of future potential refugees influx from Ukraine or Russia.

Poland piloted the use of a new cash digital platform (UCAN) and will be piloting the provision of cash to youth caregivers.

**Cash on the Move:** building from their previous experience assisting families on the European migration route, SC in NWB will start piloting the use of cash for Ukrainian refugees in 2023.

**Adaptability:** SCR rapidly responded to the needs of refugees crossing into Romania using vouchers, a modality that was already used in their domestic programming. These were then complemented with more comprehensive MPCA, cash for Education and Health.



Sept. 2023

## REGIONAL CONTEXT

The war against Ukraine in February 2022 triggered one of the fastest-growing humanitarian and displacement emergencies in recent history. Within weeks, millions—over one quarter of the population—had fled their homes to seek refuge abroad or in parts of Ukraine further from the violence. The humanitarian situation remains dire as populations in Ukraine face death and injury due to indiscriminate attacks and unexploded ordnance, and multi-sectoral needs brought on by destruction of housing, displacement, disrupted or over-stretched public services, as well as reduced opportunities for employment.

**8.2 million** refugees from Ukraine registered in Europe.<sup>1</sup>

### UKRAINE



It is estimated that 44% of the population has been displaced at least once, with over 17.6million people in need (87% of which range from sever to catastrophic need), including more than 4.1m children. Despite social protection assistance, 73% reported being in need of financial assistance to meet their basic needs, including food (1/3rd of the population is food insecure), shelter and health.

### TOP 3 NEEDS

1. Financial Assistance
2. Shelter/NFIs
3. Health

### TOP FIGURES

- 6.3m IDPs in need
- 6.9m non-IDPs in need
- 4.4m returnees in need

### ROMANIA



The portion of the 4.2 million Ukrainians who transited through Romania that decided to remain in country have been facing various challenges in accessing governmental benefits: recently, a change to the legislation notably further reduced their access to shelter support. Language, availability of jobs and lack of child care constitute significant barriers to employment, making Ukranian refugees highly dependent on financial assistance.

1. Financial Assistance
2. Employment
3. Health

- 133k refugees registered
- 53% are women
- 21% are children

### POLAND



46% of refugees reported facing challenges with generating enough income to meet their basic needs. Moreover, the widespread uncertainty about long-term accommodation agreements risks further constraining people's ability to access other services (education, social and protection services, etc), or being able to find a job. 35% of respondents are currently unemployed, of which around 13% is left out of the job market due to care duties.

1. Financial Assistance
2. Rent
3. Health

- 1.6m refugees registered
- 65% are women
- 40% are children

### LITHUANIA



Lithuania had one of the highest inflation rates in Europe in 2022, reaching above 20%. Despite a number of social benefits approved by Lithuanian Government, Ukrainian refugees often do not receive them (65%) or report receiving amounts that are insufficient (75%) (as of June 2022). A lot of benefits are conditional to being employed, which reveals impossible for most single mothers that can't access child care.

1. Financial Assistance
2. Health
3. NFIs/Hygiene

- 81K refugees registered
- 48% are women
- 33% are children

**March. 2022** **UKRAINE** **Ongoing**

➔ Emergency response to meet the basic needs including protection of conflict affected and displaced children and their families in Ukraine

**\$48,974,701** + **Child Protection Shelter**

**93,555 HHs**

- Child Friendly Spaces, Family Support Program, Psychological support, Day Care Centers
- IYCF sensitization

**April 2022** **POLAND** **Ongoing**

➔ Affected families and their boys and girls increase access to Basic Needs, as they define and prioritize them, through Safe, Accessible, Accountable, and Participatory Economic inclusion and CVA intervention

**\$2,478,874** + **Shelter Health**

**2,407 Hhs**

- Cash for health
- Cash for rent
- Caregivers support

**Dec. 2022** **LITHUANIA** **Ongoing**

➔ A CVA intervention aiming at reducing child distress, violence in the home and meeting the basic needs of Ukrainian families who arrived in Lithuania after 24 February, 2022, with specific focus on CP cases.

**€647,488** + **Child Protection Nutrition**

**783 HHs**

- Child Friendly Spaces, Family Support Program,
- Psychological support, Day Care Centers
- IYCF sensitization

**Feb. 2022** **ROMANIA** **Ongoing**

➔ Life-saving support for the crisis-affected Ukrainian refugees' children and their caregivers to access basic needs and services through Safe, Accessible, Accountable and Participatory Economic Inclusion and CVA Intervention.

**\$5,350,906** + **Education Child Protection**

**8,880 HHs**

- Cash for Health
- Case management
- Education activities: a) after school activities; b) distribution of school kits

## TARGETING & SELECTION PROCESS



### UKRAINE

#### Targeting

Local Authorities, partners, collective centers, CP, social workers, referrals from SC programs

#### Registration

Remote, partner led and direct registration using Kobo Verification (10%), Deduplication (100%) through Building Blocks

### POLAND

#### Targeting

Self-identification, outreach FCRM, local authorities, collective centers

#### Registration

Remote and direct registration using Kobo & UCAN Verification (10%), Deduplication (100%) through RAIS

### LITHUANIA

#### Targeting

Referral CP programs and SC partners

#### Registration

Remote registration using Kobo Verification (35%)

### ROMANIA

#### Targeting

Self-identification, S C programs (Integrated hubs, counselling hubs, mobile teams)

#### Registration

Remote and direct registration using Kobo Deduplication (100%) through RAIS

## SELECTION CRITERIA



- HH with 2+ dependents
- HH with 1 dependent and 1+ elderly
- HH with PLWs
- Female single headed HH
- HH caring for other children
- HH whose home has been destroyed/damaged
- Single Individuals who are living with disabilities/chronic diseases
- HH with 1+ disabled/chronically ill child
- Elderly HH with 1+ dependent

- HH with members with chronic illnesses/serious medical conditions
- HH with elderly people
- HH with children under 5 years old
- HH with members with disabilities
- HH with PLWs
- Single parent-headed households








- HH's with CP risks (child labor, violence, family separation, eviction, etc.)
- PLW \*
- HH's with children up to 5 years old \*
- HH's with 3+ children \*
- HH's with disabled or chronically ill family members \*
- New arrivals

\* During winterization stage selection criteria was narrowed to only single-headed HH's

- HH with temporary protection.
- PLWs, young people aged 18-21 with chronic medical problems.
- Single parent families with 2 or more children.
- Elderly headed HH
- Disabled/ chronically ill head of HH
- Families who do not have access to medical services.
- Families who do not have a source of income.
- Families in which the adult attends Romanian language classes, regardless of organization.

# EASTERN EUROPE

# TRANSFER VALUE & DELIVERY MECHANISMS

	UKRAINE	POLAND	LITHUANIA	ROMANIA
TRANSFER VALUE, FREQUENCY AND DURATION	<p><b>\$USD 60</b> / person / month</p> <p>x 3 months</p>	<p><b>\$USD 170</b> / person / month</p> <p>x 3 months</p> <p>\$143 for addition HH members, up to 5</p>	<p><b>\$USD 106</b> / person / month</p> <p>x 3 months</p>	<p><b>\$USD 120</b> / person / month</p> <p>x 3 months</p>
TOP-UPS	<p>+</p> <p><b>Shelter top up</b> (135 – 230 USD / HH / Month x 3 months)</p> <p><b>Winterization</b> 152 USD / HH, 1 time</p>	<p>+</p> <p><b>Winterization</b> 239 USD/ per person (up to 3), 1 time</p>	<p>+</p> <p><b>Pregnant women</b> 21 USD</p>	<p>+</p> <p><b>Winterization:</b> 120 USD / person / one off</p> <p><b>Children under 2</b> 40 USD</p>
DELIVERY MECHANISM	<p> <b>Bank transfers (Ukr)</b></p> <p> <b>Over the counter</b></p>	<p> <b>Bank transfers (Ukr/ Pol)</b></p>	<p> <b>Bank transfers (Lith)</b></p> <p> <b>Pre-paid cards</b></p>	<p> <b>Bank transfers (Ukr)</b></p> <p> <b>Vouchers</b></p>
CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS	<p>Unconditional &amp; Unrestricted</p>	<p>Unconditional &amp; Unrestricted</p>	<p>Unconditional &amp; Unrestricted</p>	<p>Unconditional &amp; Unrestricted (vouchers)</p>

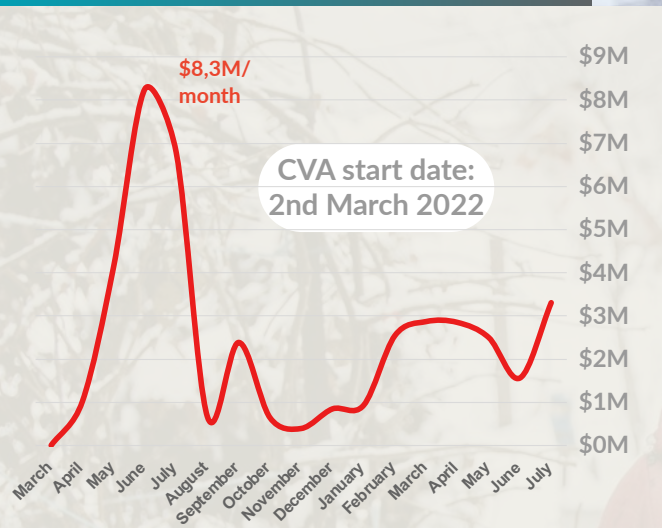
# EASTERN EUROPE

# OVERVIEW OF MEAL PROCESS INDICATORS

	UKRAINE	POLAND	LITHUANIA	ROMANIA
% SATISFIED WITH THE CASH ASSISTANCE	96%	100%	100%	97%
% FEELING SAFE AT ALL TIMES THROUGHOUT THE REGISTRATION AND CASH TRANSFER PROCESS	75%	94%	95%	99%
% BEING COMPLETELY & MOSTLY AWARE ABOUT SC FEEDBACK OR COMPLAIN MECHANISM SYSTEM	35%	63%	-	67%
% WHO TRAVELLED TO ACCESS THEIR CASH ASSISTANCE	7%	7%	-	48%
% REPORTING RECEIVING THE FIRST PAYMENT IN LESS THAN ONE MONTH AFTER REGISTRATION	56%	26%	-	-
% REPORTING THAT CASH ASSISTANCE DID NOT CAUSE ANY TENSIONS OR PROBLEMS WITHIN THEIR COMMUNITY	90%*	96%	100%	-

\* 8% did not answer, 2% responded "yes"

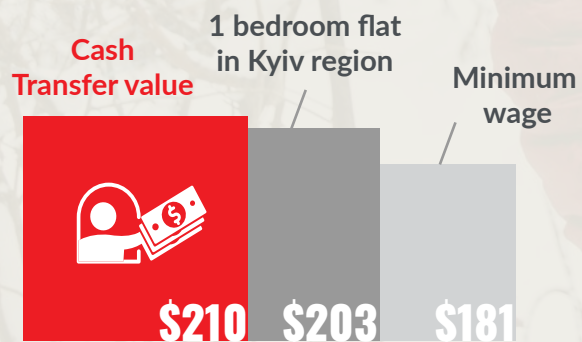
## TIMELINE OF CASH DISBURSEMENT



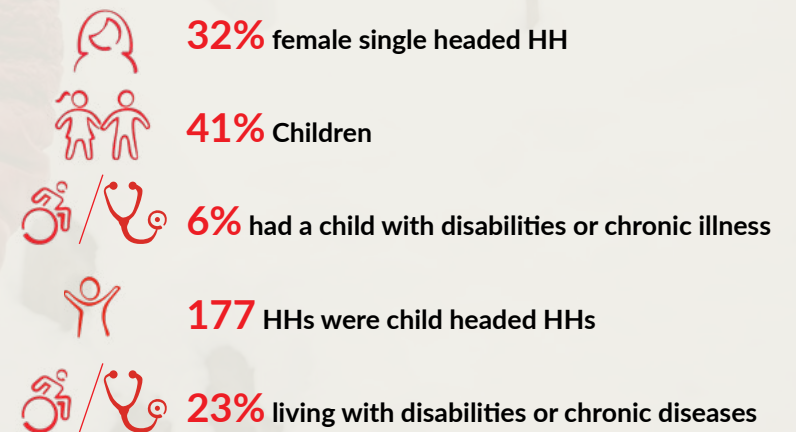
## OVERVIEW OF CVA ACTIVITIES



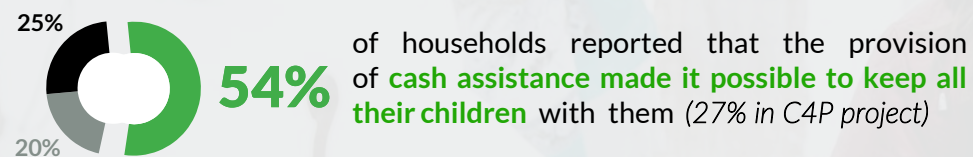
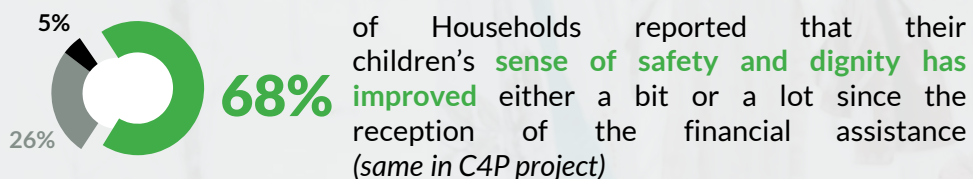
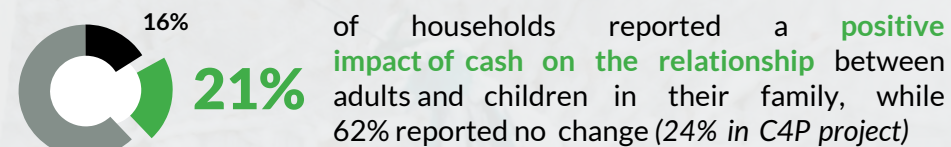
## TRANSFER VALUE VS. COST OF LIVING



## BENEFICIARY PROFILES



## CHILDREN WELLBEING AND CHILD PROTECTION



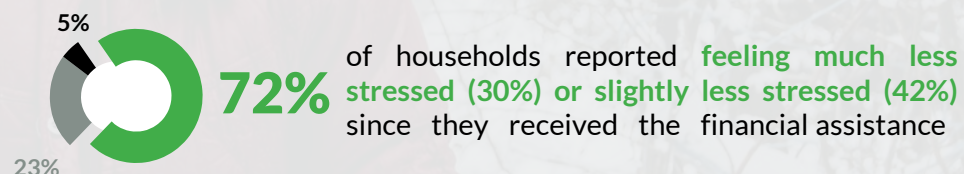
■ A positive influence    
 ■ No influence    
 ■ Prefer not to say / no answer

**3%** of households reported that **they did NOT have the same number of children** after the cash assistance than before (All PDMs - 1% for C4P project beneficiaries)\*

**17%** of HHs reported being able to get their **children ready for school and solve their educational needs as a result of the CVA**, although they weren't being able to do so before (DANIDA and DEC project)

**1/21** respondents reported that the **children in the household stopped working** as a result of the received money

## HOUSEHOLD WELLBEING



■ Have improved since CVA    
 ■ No change    
 ■ Prefer not to say / no answer

“ I was left without a job and salary (...). I bought warm shoes and clothes for the child, and there was enough left for groceries. I spent part of the money on hairdressing scissors. I started with haircuts for myself, and now I cut hair for my neighbors and their friends generating income ”



## BASIC NEEDS, SHELTER

% of HHs able to meet “all” or “most” Basic needs **increased** from:



7%

To



43%

% of HHs reporting that their current living environment allow to conduct essential household activities with dignity, security, and free from any physical and environmental risk **increased** from:



61%

To



82%

## FOOD SECURITY AND NEGATIVE COPING STRATEGIES

HHs with moderate or severe Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score **decreased** from:

Baseline



8%

To

Endline



4%

HHs in phase 2 (stress) and 3,4,5 (crisis, emergency, famine) of Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) **decreased** from:



64%

To



56%

HHs with a “border” or “poor” Food Consumption score **decreased** from:



44%

To



23%

TOP EXPENSES  
MADE  
WITH CVA



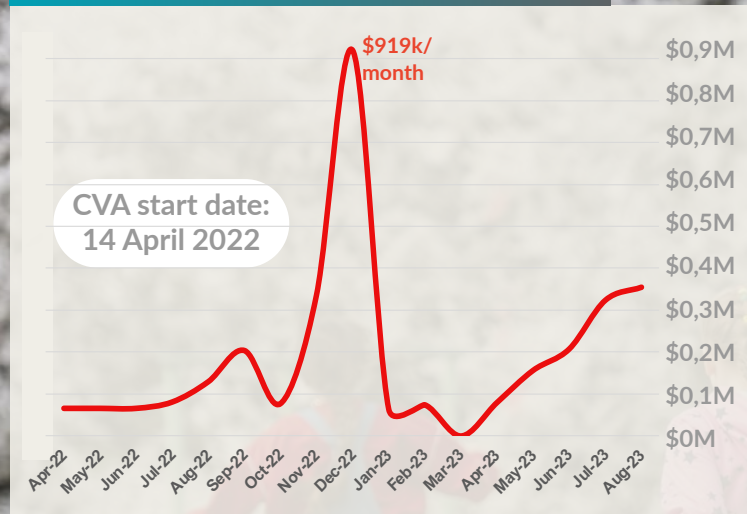
1. Shelter  
2. Food  
3. Health

The ma  
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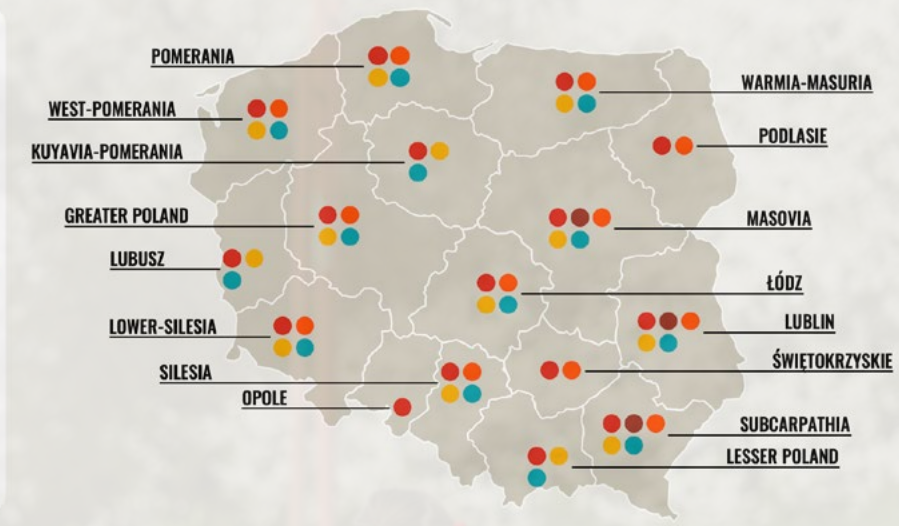
## OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

## TIMELINE OF CASH DISBURSEMENT

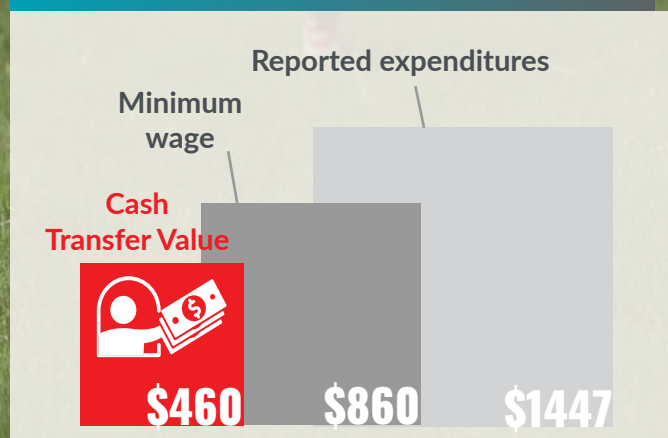


**119,274**  
people reached with humanitarian assistance

- Cash and Vouchers Assistance (CVA)
- Child Friendly Spaces
- Child Protection
- Digital Learning Centres
- Education



## TRANSFER VALUE VS. COST OF LIVING



## BENEFICIARY PROFILES

- 65%** females (including girls)
- 3%** Pregnant and Lactating Women
- 50%** Children
- 15%** people with chronic illness
- 8%** with disabilities
- 65%** Are unemployed
- 52%** Are living in governmental centers

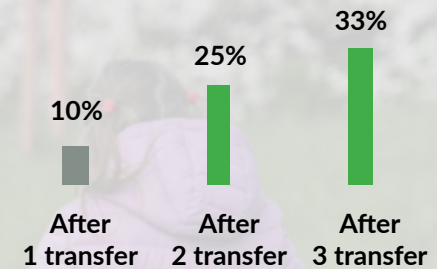
TOP EXPENSES  
MADE  
WITH CVA



1. Food
2. Clothing
3. Medical costs
4. Childcare

## IMPACT ON HOUSEHOLDS\*

Households reporting being able to save money increased with the number of transfers received:



**92%** reported the cash assistance having a positive effect on relationships within their households\*



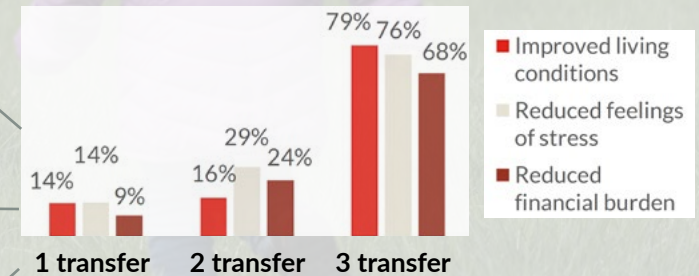
**87%** reported that Cash has contributed to improve their living conditions.



**93%** reported a reduction in feelings of stress



**94%** reported a reduction of their financial burden

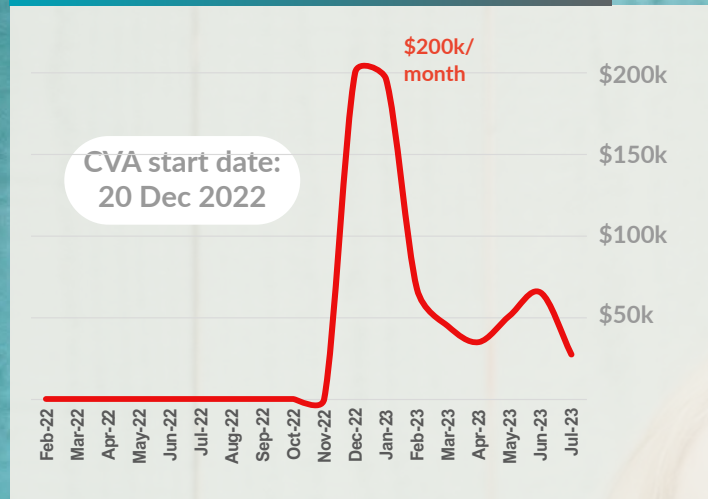


The proportion of households reporting "significant" improvement in their livelihoods increased proportionally with the number of transfers they have received

\* % of respondents reporting on behalf of their households

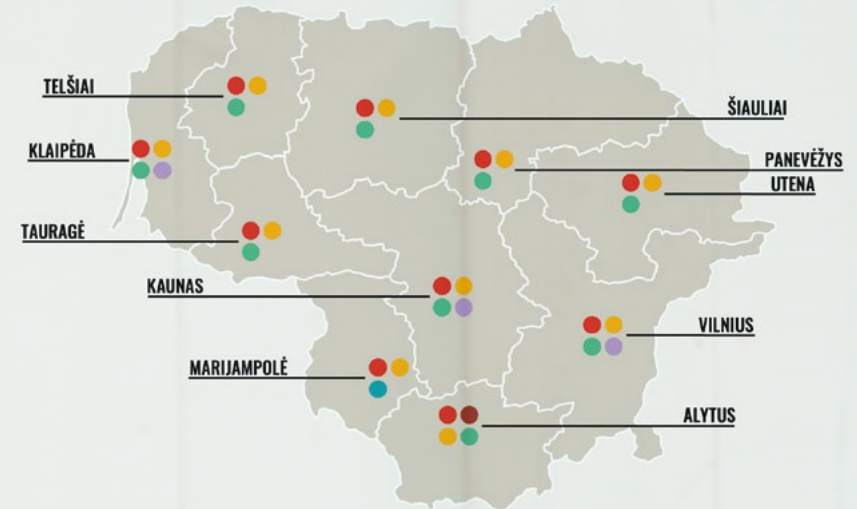
## OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

### TIMELINE OF CASH DISBURSEMENT

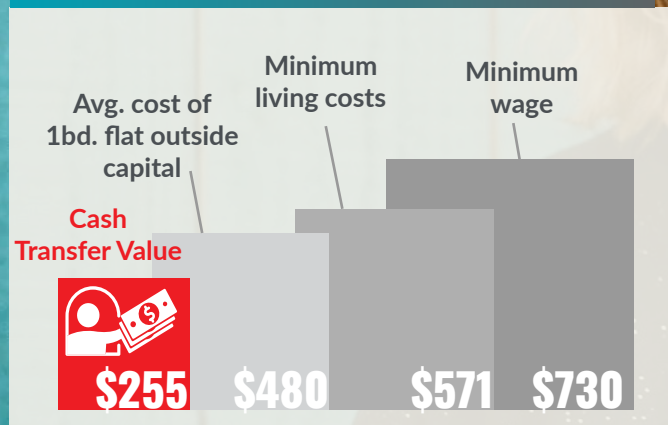


**21,854**  
children reached with humanitarian assistance

-  Cash and Vouchers Assistance (CVA)
-  Child Friendly Spaces
-  Day Care Centres
-  Family Support Programme
-  Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPS)



### TRANSFER VALUE VS. COST OF LIVING



### BENEFICIARY PROFILES

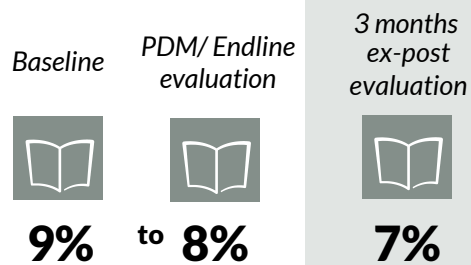
-  **99%** females (including girls)
-  **4%** Pregnant and Lactating Women
-  **26%** HHs with Children below 2 y.o.
-  **71%** Are unemployed
-  **14%** HHs with high CP risks
-  **27%** of HHs do not receive social benefits
-  **12%** HHs with children with disability

## Children wellbeing and Child Protection

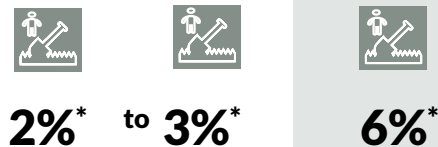
**90%** of HHs reported that children's **SAFETY** was "much better" (45%) or "a bit better" (45%) since the start of CVA

**94%** of HHs reported that children's **WELLBEING** was "much better" (44%) or "a bit better" (50%) since the start of CVA

Households reporting school-age children **NOT enrolled in school** in Lithuania **slightly decreased** from:



HHs reporting **children having to go to work** in order to meet basic needs in the past 30 days **slightly increased** from



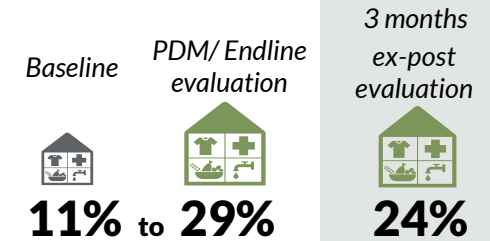
**1 HH** reported that a child who has been previously separated was able to return due to CVA

**52%** of HHs reported that children under 18 were the **primary beneficiary** of the purchases made with the cash transfer, while "all members of the HH" was reported by 47% of HHs (and 1% for adult females)

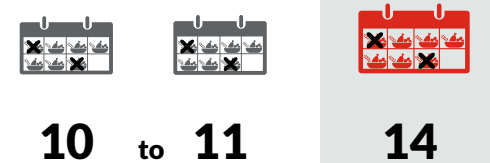
Families with urgent CP risks were included, including cases where children or their families might be exposed to child exploitation (sexual or child labour), physical and psychological violence, LGBTI+ or gender-based violence, as well as families at risk of losing their home/shelter or living in child safety threatening conditions due to lack of financial income. Families where severe disabilities of adult caregivers determine difficulties to assure basic childcare needs have also been included in this category

## Basic needs

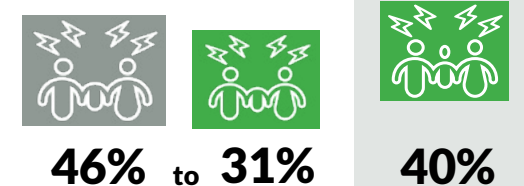
HHs being able to meet "ALL" or most of their **Basic Needs** **increased** from



Average Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) Score **increased** from



HHs reporting that the lack of financial resources to meet basic needs **led to tension** in their household during the past 30 days



**74%** of HHs reported that the cash assistance **improved relations / reduced tensions** between family members (18% said that it had no impact and 9% did not answer)

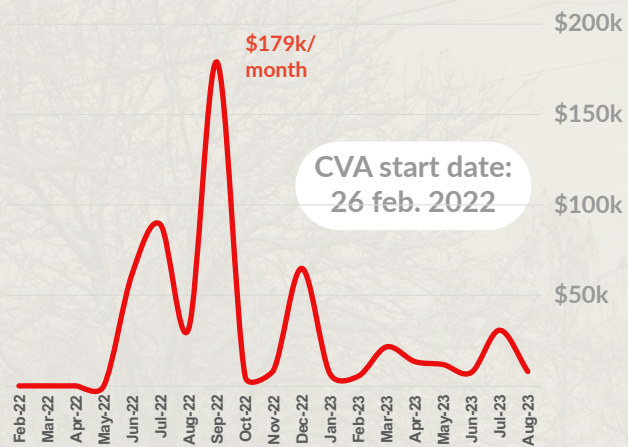
## Sustainability of project

**52%** of HHs reported that their **situation was much or slightly better** compared to before the project 3 months after the last disbursement as described below.

**80%** of HHs reported that the **project's positive effects have lasted** up until the time of data collection (during the three months follow-up questionnaire) (including (26% of households who reported "to some extent")

\*Different sample size were used between baseline and endline - 2% at baseline amounts for 18 children, and 3% at endline amounts for 16 children respectively

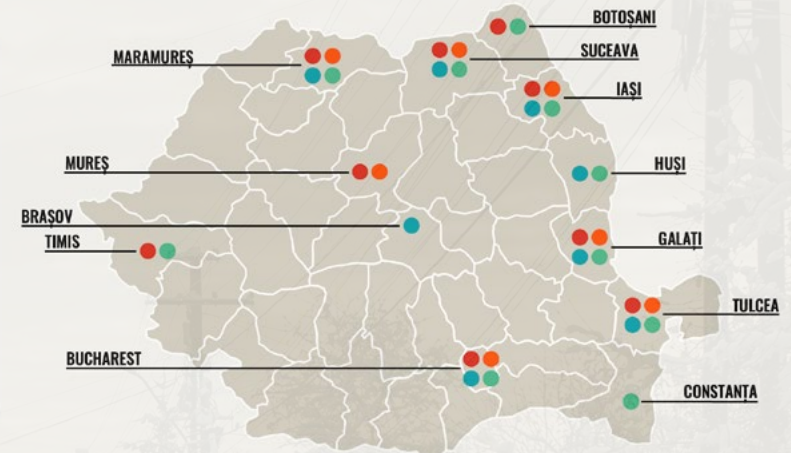
## TIMELINE OF CASH DISBURSEMENT



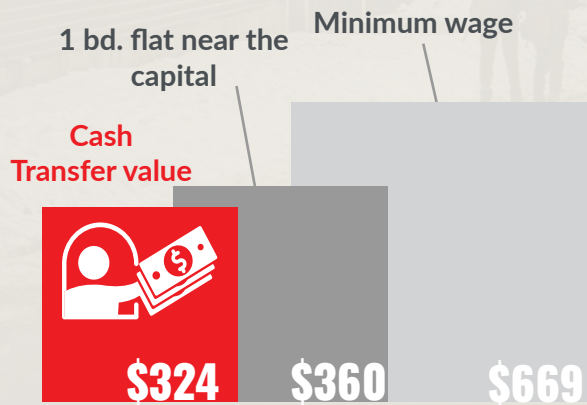
## OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

**313,900**  
people reached with humanitarian assistance

- Cash and Vouchers Assistance (CVA)
- Counselling Hubs
- Education
- Integrated Hubs and Mobile Teams



## TRANSFER VALUE VS. COST OF LIVING



## BENEFICIARY PROFILES

- 40%** Women
- 51%** Children
- 27%** Chronically ill
- 4%** Pregnant and Lactating Women

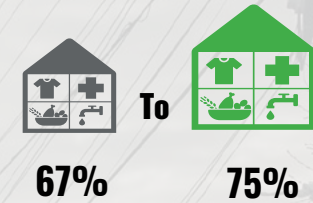
## BASIC NEEDS

TOP EXPENSES  
MADE WITH  
CVA



1. Food
2. Clothing
3. Medical costs
4. Hygiene items

% of HH able to meet “all” or  
“most” Basic needs **increased** from:



## IMPACT ON CHILDREN’ SAFETY AND HOUSEHOLD

Children’ safety



49% Much better

26% A bit better

22% No change

3% Prefer not to say

Stress in the HH



50% Much less stressed

44% A bit less stressed

6% No change

## IMPACT ON HOUSEHOLDS\*



88%

reported that the atmosphere was much better or a bit better after receiving the cash assistance



88%

reported feeling much less stressed or a bit less stressed after receiving the cash assistance



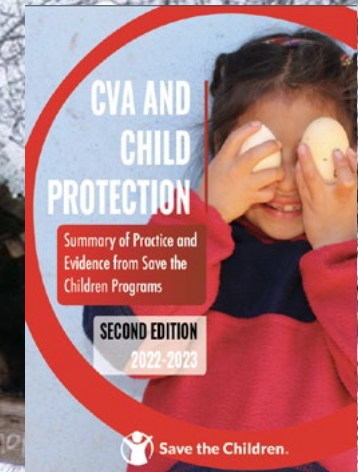
71%

reported their children’ safety was “much better” or “a bit better” after receiving the cash assistance

\* % of respondents reporting on behalf of their households

# RELATED DOCUMENTATION

This technical factsheet needs to be read in complement of three following other documents:



The technical notes (link) for each country of the response and focuses on providing more details on key technical approaches used by response countries.

The Save the Children Eastern Europe Capacity Statement (link) regroups key information, by country, on overall program design, reach and impact.

The 'Cash on the Move' (link) report provides an overall analysis and lessons learnt on the use of cash to assist populations on the move in the Ukraine response.

Save the Children's cross country research on CVA & CP, including all countries covered by the Ukraine response (link).

